

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1884.

NO. 33

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE. - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1884.

SUSTAINED.

At last we have had a vote taken on the question of repealing the Scott Act in a county where it has been in operation. Prince County, P. E. I., carried the Scott Act on December 28th, 1878, the vote standing 2,062 to 271. A desperate effort to repeal the Act has just been defeated by one of the grandest majorities that has yet been recorded in favor of this valuable and growingly popular law. The overwhelming verdict of the people is that they have found the Scott Act a grand success, and they have most emphatically proclaimed their determination to stand by the prohibition that it gives them until they can get a law that will give them more. In view of the other contests that are impending, and of the proposed action all along the line, the news from Prince County comes opportunely to inspire our loyal workers with renewed faith in their holy cause. The liquor traffic is doomed, and the day of a brighter and purer national life is drawing nigh.

THE ALLIANCE NEWS BLACK LIST.

The Alliance News recently published a list of casualties and crimes, that had been reported in newspapers as the direct result of drinking. The list contains only the record for Great Britain and Ireland, and only for TWO WEEKS, namely, the last week of 1883 and the first week of 1884.

The publication of a similar list two years ago created intense excitement, and many have been looking anxiously for this, earnestly hoping that it would be impossible to compile as ghastly a record as that which had before been published. There seems to have been a general impression that the evils of intemperance were

being lessened, and that the late holiday season had been unusually free from drunkenness and violence; but there has been a sad and terrible awaking from this pleasant dream. The list is appalling and heartrending. It is closely printed in minion type; every item is condensed from the form in which it originally appeared; and yet it fills SEVENTEEN PAGES larger than those of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

It must be borne in mind that terrible as is the misery recorded in this awful catalogue, it is really but an indication of the untold wretchedness and sin that lie behind it. It is little more than the index to an unrea volume. Nearly every crime that drink has caused is the culmination of a career of depravity and vice. Every victim of intemperance has steeped his own life in unutterable suffering and shame, and wrecked the happiness of loving friends as well. The figures do not show the bleeding hearts, the blighted hopes, the ruined homes, and all the train of attendant evils that are as much the result of the liquor-traffic as are the actually described occurrences that—comparatively speaking—are really only a small fraction of the dreadful whole.

This is a British record only, but the drink traffic is not a British traffic only. It exists everywhere, and it is the same wherever it exists. Drink is the curse of Canada as well as the curse of other lands. With us, however, the consumption of drink is increasing so rapidly that we may well feel terrified at the fruits elsewhere of a *per capita* consumption of liquor towards which we are making rapid strides. The annual liquor bill of Canada is now almost twice as much as it was fifteen years ago, and our newspapers furnish materials from which an awful *black list* might be compiled.

From the Alliance News of January 26th we clip the subjoined remarks upon, and summary, of the record to which we have alluded:

"Of course, no reader will suppose that anything like an exhaustive haul has been made of the cases which occurred all over the three kingdoms. Much effort has been made, and many newspapers have been examined; but the number of those not seen by coadjutors must be very greatly in excess of those that have been seen; so that the old proverb, that there are more fish in the sea than ever came out of it, may on this melancholy occasion be once more made use of.

"It needs also to be said, that at a holiday time, like that of Christmas and the New Year, there is apt to be a good-humored laxity in the proceedings of policemen and police courts in relation to drink cases. The "festivities of the season" are accepted in excuse of many escapades that would be marked and punished at other times; much indulgence is shown to drunken disturbers of the public peace, who would find things made hotter for them at more serious seasons; tipsy offences are hushed up, and awkward matters are made comfortable.

"And besides this, it must be borne in mind that the reporters for the press are by no means always disposed or enabled to record the part which strong drink has manifestly had in the cases which they chronicle. A Scottish correspondent, in sending in his contributions to the Black List, writes that "There were nearly as many cases which we might have legitimately inferred were equally due to drink, but as liquor was not directly charged with the evil we had to do without the record." No doubt a similar remark might have been made by all our coadjutors.

" Taking it, however, as it stands, we have the following aggregates :—

- 26 PERILOUS ACCIDENTS THROUGH DRINK.
- 13 ROBBERIES THROUGH DRINK.
- 5 CASES OF DRUNKEN INSANITY.
- 63 DRUNKEN OUTRAGES AND VIOLENT ASSAULTS.
- 20 DRUNKEN STABBINGS, CUTTINGS, AND WOUNDINGS.
- 5 CASES OF DRUNKEN CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.
- 74 ASSAULTS ON WOMEN THROUGH DRINK.
- 13 CASES OF JUVENILE INTOXICATION.
- 70 DRUNKEN ASSAULTS ON CONSTABLES.
- 94 PREMATURE, SUDDEN, OR VIOLENT DEATHS THROUGH DRINK.
- 18 CASES OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTED THROUGH DRINK.
- 15 CASES OF DRUNKEN SUICIDE COMPLETED.
- 12 DRUNKEN MANSLAUGHTERS OR MURDERS.

" The question for the nation now is, How long shall this creation of vice and crime, this dreadful work of violence and slaughter, be suffered to continue? At the door of the liquor traffic the whole foul heap is lying, and, fast as it is swept away, another heap and another still succeeds. There is, in the nature of things there can be, no end to it so long as the common sale of intoxicating drink is allowed by law and practised by lucre-loving men. That common sale the Alliance is continually denouncing, and the nation half listens and half sleeps. But it does not act.

" Perhaps the sight of the products of a fortnight's terrific activity of that traffic which is active every week and every day, may help to make the national conscience, if it is a conscience, somewhat more uneasy than it has been till now. We can only hope that the thinking minds and feeling hearts that shall ponder this awful Black List will permit themselves not only to be made uneasy, but made so uneasy as to breed indignant outcry and stern resolve that these things shall no longer be. And devoutly hoping this, we can but pray that God in his mercy and love for our nation and the world may grant His effective blessing on this painful endeavor to awaken the nation to some sense of its duty in this matter."

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We are pleased to notice that the Bill to incorporate the above Company has passed its second reading. We have been favored with a copy. We notice that the Provisional Board, formed of the principal promoters of the enterprise, is an exceptionally good one. Six out of the twenty have honorable attached to their names, and the others are men of well-known business standing and integrity. Nearly all are prominent members of temperance organizations—Dominion Alliance, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars—and, managed by such men, the enterprise ought certainly to be a success, and its guarantee stock an excellent investment. We understand from Mr. H. O'Hara, who is the chief promoter of the Company, that he has been very much encouraged, by the promises of persons to become shareholders or insurers in the Company, as well as applicants for agencies when the organization is complete. It is with pleasure that we call special attention to the second clause in the Bill, which reads as follows: "The company shall maintain separate accounts of the business transacted by it under the "Temperance" and "General" sections, keeping the receipts and expenditures distinct, each section sharing its own profits, and each section paying its proper proportion of expenses;" also clause three, which provides that a majority of the Board shall be total abstainers from the use of intoxicating liquors. We presume many of our readers know Mr. O'Hara as an experienced business and Life Insurance man, and as a life-long active temperance worker. He has occupied the position of Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, as well as important offices in other Temperance organiza-

tions. We may also add that the Hon. G. W. Ross, Member of Education, is an enthusiastic supporter of this undertaking.

Similar institutions to this are working well in Great Britain. The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of London, established in 1840, has been and is one of the soundest and best of English Life Companies. The "Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Company" was organized a short time since, with a capital of £100,000 sterling, and has obtained risks in three months of over \$500,000. There is no doubt that temperance men have been paying too much for their life insurance, and they ought to welcome and support this laudable effort to provide them with safe policies at the rates to which their habits of right living should entitle them. We wish the "Canada Temperance and General Life Assurance Company" great success.

Contributed Articles.

KIND HEARTED TRADERS.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

PROGRESS OF THE "BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION," FOR DIMINISHING AND DISCOURAGING THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE—A PECULIAR ASSOCIATION WITH AN INTERESTING RECORD.

The "Ontario Trade Benevolent Association," incorporated October, 1881, has recently issued its first "Annual," an interesting little manual of seventy-five pages, embellished by a litho-portrait of the President for 1884—Mr. John Douglas, of Stratford. This Association has for one of its objects, as stated by the retiring President in his introductory address, the "diminishing and discouraging the evils of intemperance . . . by the education of its members to the idea that over-indulgence should be discouraged!" It is not a teetotal society. On the contrary, the President takes pleasure in recording the good work done by the O. T. B. A. during the year, thus: "It has convinced even the most sceptical that, if a united body, the teetotal storms and attacks of the skirmishers of the total abstinence army will pass harmlessly by." It may seem strange that a Benevolent society, whose object is to discourage intemperance, should so stoutly oppose other temperance organizations working in the same good cause. Stranger still, that they should organize with men and women, and a paid Secretary devoting all his time, in the the work of opposing the progress of the other temperance organizations. How can such a seeming inconsistency be explained? Let us dip a little deeper into the "Annual" and discover who compose the membership.

This Association is nothing if not Benevolent. (with a big B.) The other three words in its title are merely adjectives and adjuncts intended to explain and emphasize the chief feature—Benevolence (with a big B.) *Bene* well, *volo* to wish; hence Benevolent—well-wishing. In such a society, with such a name, we shall naturally find gospel ministers, church officers and members, Sunday-school teachers, the well-wishers of the soul, physicians, the well-wishers of the body, and school teachers—the well-wishers of the mind. Here is a complete list of the 1,260 members with their occupations. There is not a single representative of any of the classes named! There is a lonesome lawyer, a solitary druggist and a single farmer, and this benevolent trio, strangely enough, live in Halton County, where the despised "teetotal army" has its head-quarters! Then there is a butcher, the only one of his class, and he lives in Brampton, Peel County, next door neighbor as it were. There are nine benevolent manufacturers of soda water—the drink which fizzes but not infuriates. The remaining 1,249 are, what? Traders? No. Mechanics? No. Clerks? No. Laborers? No. Widows? No. Orphans? No. Parents who join so that they may participate in the benefits of the Benevolent fund? No. Workmen who unite to keep up prices and keep down hours of labor in their respective Trades? No. What class, then, thus band themselves together for benevolent work? There are 69 brewers, 8 wholesale liquor-sellers, a few billiard room and cigar keepers and the balance of 1,247 are all hotel and saloon keepers! Queer? Yes, somewhat peculiar, yet so it is. Let fanatical temperance orators beware how they denounce liquor-sellers in future as sordid, selfish mercenary, heartless, cruel dealers in "distilled damnation." Let this great fact constantly stare the

temperance advocate in the face, that 1,260, at least, of the liquor-sellers and their allies are banded together in the sacred cause of benevolence, and that last year they raised \$2,300 in contributions from the philanthropists of the "trade."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

This temperance and benevolent organization is unique not only in its method of propagating temperance principles—which it does by preaching temperance from behind hotel bars, and in saloon smoking-rooms—but its method in distributing its funds is original as compared with other organizations. While ordinary societies lavishly expend their money in relieving widows and orphans of deceased members, and providing food, firing, medical attendance, etc. to disabled members, the O. T. B. A. has a more excellent way of being benevolent on "business principles,"—a sort of Trade benevolence. We searched in vain for lists of widows relieved, of orphans provided for, of sick and indigent members relieved. The Benevolent fund, according to the constitution, amounts to 2½ per cent. of the total receipts. Last year, therefore, this fund (adding the balance of \$1,786 from previous year) was about \$100. This would be equal to about 8 cents per member, and in case of disease, distress or death would be only an aggravation to the afflicted, instead of a solace to the sufferer. What does the O. T. B. A. do in these circumstances? Why, it uses its 2½ per cent. in the regular routine work of the Association—for it is all Benevolent! (With a big B.) Observe some of the items of expenditure:—

EXPENDITURES.

To Postage, telegrams, stationery and sundries.....	\$ 87 15
To Law Costs:	
County of Halton, testing power of Magistrate to convict on an offence committed prior to date of indictment, Queen v. Bennett.....	151 44
To Dalton McCarthy, Esq.:	
Re Halton, Scott by-law, as to when vote shall be taken.....	20 00
Right of Inspectors to change fee when transferring licenses Closing bars in London when Mr. Meredith was elected by acclamation.....	5 00
Queen v. Hodge—consultation—as to appeal to Privy Council.....	5 00
To Judgments in Cases—Frawley and Hodge v. Queen, Court of Appeal.....	20 00
To Secretary, 63 days' travelling.....	12 70
To Secretary, 63 days' travelling.....	438 55
To Parliamentary Expenses:	
Secretary, 40 days in Ottawa.....	327 75
Expenses to Ottawa (nine members of Parliamentary Committee, and other officers), thirteen trips, total.....	400 75
To Secretary's Salary for 1882.....	800 00
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	\$2256 34

What about the widows and orphans? There are none! Who ever heard of a drunkard's orphans? Who ever saw a drunkard's widow unprovided for? And, supposing there were such, what have the liquor-sellers to do with such? Are they their brothers' keepers? Are they responsible for the misery and degradation which result from their traffic? No! Perish the thought! The Government who license them are responsible for the results, and it is the duty of the temperance men, who are always seeking to injure the "trade," to look after the sick, to "rescue the perishing, to care for the dying."

The benevolence of the O. T. B. A. is unique. It is twice blessed—it blesses those who give and those who get. Indirectly it blesses the widows and orphans too, for the money goes into the hands of rich lawyers and corporations who in their turn hire the widows and orphans to run errands, sweep out offices, scrub, and do their dirty work.

Temperance News.

TORONTO.—The forthcoming vote upon the question of grocers' licenses is the all-absorbing topic. Work is being carried on with great vigor and enthusiasm. A strong central committee, with Rev. John Smith as president, and Mr. John McMillan as secretary, is superintending and directing the temperance party's action. On Sunday the matter was made the subject of special announcement and comment in many churches. The usual meeting of the Reformation Society, in the Temperance Hall, on Temperance street, was remarkably well attended. Mr. I. Wardell occupied the chair, and stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. D. Archibald, F. S. Spence and others. The meeting in the Mission Church, on the

corner of University and Elm streets, was also full of enthusiasm, roused by addresses of Messrs. Potter, Archibald, Thomson, Cozens and Feutral. The St. Paul's Ward Temperance Hall was crowded to the doors; the speakers there were Messrs. Burgess, Hannagan and Rev. H. Melville. In Occident Hall, the West End Christian Temperance Society had also an immense crowd, altogether too large for the seating capacity of the hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Arthur Farley, and the enthusiasm of the audience was great. We subjoin extracts from city papers reporting a monster meeting held at St. Andrew's Hall, on Tuesday night. A number of other meetings have also been held during the week.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL MEETING.—A public meeting convened by the friends of temperance to discuss the question of the separation of liquors and groceries, to be submitted to the ratepayers by by-law on the 25th inst., was held at St. Andrew's Hall last night. The hall was crowded with a quiet, orderly audience, who evinced much interest and enthusiasm in the question under discussion. Ald. Brandon presided, and the following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform:—Revs. T. F. Sweeney, R. Wallace, P. McF. McLeod, John McL. Ballard, George M. Rose, Isaac Wardell, and N. W. Hoyles.

Ald. BRANDON introduced Rev. T. F. Sweeney, the first speaker, who gave some interesting statistics in relation to intemperance in England. There were, he said, 180,000 beer shops or public houses in England, and it was not surprising, therefore, that they had three million paupers, which it took fourteen million pounds sterling yearly to support.

There were over 36,800 habitual drunkards arrested there last year for drunkenness. A large proportion of these were women, many of whom were sent to gaol a number of times for the same offence—one 146 times and another 133 times within the year. Only a few years ago, he said, the number of women arrested for drunkenness in England was 1,000 less than the men. A few years after the number of women had decreased to 479. It was a miserable fact that these women were handing to their children a miserable constitution. The whole health of the subsequent generations depended upon the women of the hour, and this made the question all the more important. If they believed that there was a very great issue, they should join hands to put it down. If there were two questions that they ought to be in unity on, it seemed to him to be those of the Bible Society and the great work of temperance. He came from Montreal, and the drunkenness there was not nearly so bold-faced as it is in Toronto.

Mr. HOYLES, the next speaker, said the selling of liquor in in connection with groceries was dangerous, because it was often done secretly.

Rev. R. WALLACE said that drunkenness had increased tenfold in England since grocers had been licensed to sell liquors, and it would probably be found that the licensed groceries here had also increased intemperance. In Toronto they had 500 groceries, of which 100 were licensed. It was not fair that the remaining 400 should be placed at a disadvantage by one-fifth of the whole number being licensed to sell liquor as well as groceries. Mr. Wallace in conclusion, moved the following resolution:—

That the meeting desires emphatically the separation of the sale of liquors from that of groceries, and pledges itself to exert every effort in order to promote this object, and earnestly calls upon all well-wishers to the cause of temperance to register their votes on the day of polling, the 25th inst., in favour of of the by-law.

Rev. P. McF. McLEOD was called upon to second the resolution, and said—The City Council has acted in a cowardly way in this matter during the last year. (Cries of no! no!). The Aldermen have not allowed us a chance to criticise their actions. (Applause.) I was at the City Council meeting the other night, and there was no expression of opinion in the matter at all among some of the Aldermen. These men must have some convictions. It must be a humbling thing for a man to say, "I have not any opinion in this matter myself, but I can find out what my constituents think of it and tell you." Or they may say, "These are my opinions, but if they do not suit I can change them." (Cries of "shame" and applause.) Supposing we do carry the by-law on the 25th inst., will we thank the Council? No; we will thank the ratepayers, in whom we have more confidence, and who are more intelligent. The policy the City Council has adopted is a dangerous policy in regard to this matter, but it has served as a test and shows what dependence may be placed on them in future. A large number of grocers who sell liquor are very respectable citizens. We should not attach any stigma to them if they are carrying on a

business which is supposed to be a respectable business. It is not necessary that there should be any loss to the grocers if this by-law is carried. It is known to all that liquor is a saleable article, unfortunately, and it will even be improved by keeping. It will be an advantage to the city to be relieved of these 96 places where drink is sold. As it is at present, greater facilities are given to the people to get drunk than if these licensed groceries did not exist. We want to save those who are easily tempted. There has been a good woman writing to the *Globe* to-day against women being denounced as the chief sinners in this matter. We do not want to say one word that will be detrimental to the women of Toronto, but we want to put down everything that is bad. I know of a case in which a man and his wife who were great drunkards reformed and stopped drinking. When the woman went to buy her Christmas groceries the grocer put a bottle of brandy on the counter with the goods as a present. She handed it back to him, and asked him to give her the worth of it in sugar and tea, but he refused and said if she would not take the brandy he would not give her anything. There was great wisdom in that man's gift. He was throwing out a sprat to catch a whale. If he could only get the seed of intemperance planted in that family again he knew that it would be profitable to him. Concluding, Mr. McLeod said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Ald. HARVIE, who was in the audience, stepped upon the platform to explain his position in reference to the action of the City Council in the matter. He said that some of his friends had requested him and the other aldermen in favour of withholding liquor licenses from grocers not to take action in the matter then. This was done after the Mayor had informed them that they could not carry it as they wished, and they thought it would be better to keep it back for a while, as there were about two to one against those in favour of it in the Council.

Mr. JAMES FAHEY spoke on behalf of the grocers who hold licenses to sell liquor. He argued that the demand for liquor would be lessened, and many men would, therefore, be thrown out of work, and shop rents would be brought down. It was hardly the time, he said, for Rev. Mr. McLeod to complain about the Mayor and Aldermen. He should have done it in January when the election took place, if he paid any taxes and had a vote.

Mr. McLEOD—"I pay \$67 taxes a year. How much do you pay?"

Mr. FAHEY replied that he paid an income tax, and after a few more remarks, in which he failed to make himself heard above the cheers and hisses of a portion of the audience, he was interrupted by a detachment of the Salvation Army who entered the hall, the men and women being dressed in uniform, and with their colors. These, led by Sergeant Manton, sung a verse of a hymn which was very appropriate to the occasion, and commenced as follows:—

"Rescue the perishing, care for the dying;
Save them in pity from sin and the grave."

Among the other speakers were Mrs. Jarman, Sergeants Manton and Duncan, of the Salvation Army, and Messrs. Mill and Hamilton Cassels. The latter said there were 300 prisoners in the Central Prison, and it was estimated that nine-tenths of them found their way there through drink.

Mr. Wallace's resolution was then put to the meeting and carried, only one man standing up when the negative was called for.

Before the meeting adjourned the Salvation Army led in the National Anthem.—*Globe*.

Bro. Edwin Potts writes us a very interesting account of a concert held on Monday, in Chestnut Street Mission Hall, by Hope of Toronto Lodge, under the auspices of the R. W. G. L. of the World. We clip the following from his letter: "The programme was a very good one, every song and recitation bearing on the great question of Temperance. The Mission Hall was crowded, and Mr. Beckett, as chairman, excelled himself. All through it was good. Afterwards eight persons came up and made application to join us next Monday evening. We now number 65 good sound members, and we trust that our work will go on till there is not a drunkard in St. John's Ward. We are after them, and lay ourselves out for the help of such. We shall take a share in the work of the 25th inst. We are now arranging to canvas the streets, and on that day we expect to have a conveyance, and will do all we can to help to stop the CURSE OF MEN AND WOMEN. God help us all and bless our efforts that day."

ALGOMA.—A very successful branch of the C. E. T. S. has been formed in Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma, by the missionary, Rev. Geo.

B. Cooke. Public meetings are held every Tuesday evening, and already many good results of the work are manifested. Besides the Temperance Society a Band of Hope is also established, which meets on Friday nights in the reading-room. The boys are displaying great interest in the lectures which treat on the scientific aspect of the use of alcohol, and many of them have signed the pledge against liquor, tobacco and profanity.—*E. Churchman*.

ILLINOIS.—Cornell, a town in Livingston County in this state, during a dram shop rule of ten years, paid a pauper bill of eleven hundred dollars a year. Then it changed to prohibition, and at the end of four years the pauper expense was reduced to two dollars and fifty cents. Yet some people claim that prohibition don't pay.—*Decatur, Ill., Sentinel*.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

OTTAWA.—A new lodge of this Order was instituted in the city of Ottawa, on Thursday evening, by Bro. W. H. Rodden. It is to be known as Rideau Lodge, and will meet on Tuesday evenings. Bro. N. Shakespeare, M. P. of British Columbia, a P. G. W. C. T., assisted in the ceremonies. Eighteen members were enrolled and a number more proposed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Grand Lodge of this Province recently held its semi-annual session at Charlottetown. The following report of its proceedings is taken from *The Examiner* of that city.

The lodge commenced its session at noon, the Hon. J. C. Underhay, G. W. C. T., occupying the chair. The committee on credentials reported favorably for the delegates present, the report was adopted, and they were initiated members of Grand Lodge and took their seats. The officers' report was then handed in, discussed and passed, the various committees appointed to pronounce upon the different questions of lodge business, having also handed in their reports. As a proof of the harmony existing among the members of the various lodges, the committee on appeals announced through their chairman, Bro. J. M. Davis, that they had no appeals to consider, which is certainly a most satisfactory state of affairs.

The Grand Lodge at the afternoon session changed to work in the subordinate degrees, and the reports from the delegates representing the various lodges were at once entered upon. The following brethren acted as representatives; speaking for their respective lodges: Bros. Campbell, R. Smallwood, J. M. Davis, F. H. Campbell, Coffin, Wayne, S. Anderson, Kaneen, Lord, Bears, Scott, E. J. Campbell, Brehaut, J. A. Morson, and several others who subsequently addressed the lodge.

It was decided by unanimous vote that our G. W. C. T. should be placed on the list as a representative to the R. W. G. L., and that G. W. S. should obtain all necessary information as to the working of the Scott Act, for the guidance of the Order. Adjournment at six o'clock, to resume at seven.

At the evening session, after the usual necessary and preliminary business was attended to, and a vote of condolence passed with Grand Worthy Guard, Sister Aitken, of Bay Fortune, on account of serious illness, which condolence will be conveyed to her by the G. W. C. T., the forthcoming election in Prince county on the Scott Act, was brought under consideration, and the following resolution carried unanimously:

Whereas application has been made to the Governor-General in Council for an election in Prince county, under Canada Temperance Act, 1878, and in accordance with said application the electors of Prince county aforesaid will in a short time be called upon to express by their votes the disapproval or otherwise of the said Canada Temperance Act.

And Whereas determined efforts have been made by persons engaged in the sale of liquors to defeat the object of parliament in passing the said Temperance Act, by testing the constitutionality of the law in the courts of the Empire, thereby paralyzing for a time the friends of temperance, yet a marked decrease has taken place in drunkenness and crime, in consequence of the operations of the said Canada Temperance Act in the counties of this province.

And Whereas the decisions of the highest courts have sustained the legality of the Canada Temperance Act, and the legislation of parliament supplied means for the enforcement of its provisions in the future much more effectually than heretofore.

Therefore Resolved, That this Grand Lodge record its deliberate opinion that the Canada Temperance Act should be supported at the approaching election in Prince county by the vote of all lovers of temperance, law and order.

The last act of this session was a most important one. viz. : Bros. J. C. Underhay, R. Smallwood, W. A. Bears, J. A. Lawson, and C. Wayne, were appointed a committee to seek the co-operation of similar committees of temperance organizations on the Island, of every church and order, for the purpose of having one grand general convention of temperance bodies, at such time next summer as may be agreed upon.

The G. W. Chief appointed the following deputies, viz. :—

H. A. Bears, for King's county.

F. H. Campbell, for Queen's county.

D. Stewart, for Prince county.

A. J. Campbell, as District Deputy.

The Grand Lodge adjourned at 8:30, and remained as visitors to Metropolitan Lodge, which then commenced session. This meeting of our local lodge was highly enjoyable, lasting until eleven o'clock. Brethren of the Grand Lodge and other subordinate lodges, together with those of our own lodge, occupied nearly two hours with singing, music, recitations and short speeches. Thus ended a happy time, and a good day's work for temperance.

J. A. LAWSON, G. W. S.

YORK COUNTY.—Bro. G. J. Fanner, County Deputy, called at the office of the CANADA CITIZEN a few days ago, and gave a very encouraging report of the state of the order in his locality. In this county, including the city of Toronto there are now working twenty-two healthy lodges, and several more will shortly be organized. The three new lodges lately opened are doing well. On Tuesday of last week, Nobleton Lodge initiated twenty-five new members. Woodbridge Lodge initiated over forty members last quarter. Other lodges report large increase. The outlook is very promising.

TORONTO CITY.—A steady growth goes on among the lodges here. F. S. Spence, the District Deputy, is delivering a course of lectures in the different lodges. Management of the meetings at which these addresses are given is in the hands of a union committee of all the lodges. These meetings are well attended and are expected to result in much good. The same committee has issued a very attractive little guide-book, giving much valuable Good-Templar and local information. Arrangements have been made for a grand re-union of members of the Order at Shaftesbury Hall, on the evening of the 27th inst.

The following items are taken from the A. W. G. T. official circular :—

CALIFORNIA.—Replying to your invitation to tell you how the temperance cause speeds on in our Golden State, I can proudly say, at the recent session of the Grand Lodge, held in San Francisco, five hundred representatives and visitors assembled. The membership of the jurisdiction was reported stranger than ever before, showing a *bona fide* membership of 18,873, and our present reports from the various departments of our service show most vigorous work and a cheering outlook for the current year. Our finances are in good condition. The receipts of last year aggregated in round numbers \$41,000, of which \$24,000 was disbursed for general purposes, and \$17,000 in the maintenance and care of our Home for Orphans, which is situated at Vallejo, and under the sole patronage and management of our Grand Lodge, and now shelters 150 waifs of humanity, that but for its beneficent shelter would be homeless.

The Juvenile department of our Order, numbering 13,785, is under the supervision of a thorough and energetic officer, the Grand Lodge footing all the bills, and furnishing all the paraphernalia for the promotion of the Juvenile work, free of charge.

At present we have four Grand Lecturers in the field, each one a *general on guard*, and each full salaried, which enables them to enter their battles regardless of where their rations are coming from, and although in California we have all the baleful influences of the wine and brandy producing industries, which, within themselves, are sufficient to offset the prayers of the saints, still will we fight them, and our cause shall prevail. Therefore, you may always register the Grand Lodge of California A 1, and sound on prohibition.

J. L. COLES, G. W. C. T.

COLORADO.—The accomplished orator, and most successful organizer our Order has ever had, Col. J. J. Hickman, has just com-

pleted a most gratifying engagement of a month under the auspices of our Grand Lodge, and returned to his home. During this time he has organized thirteen lodges and initiated about 800 members, as well as endeared himself to all our membership, and our entire state.

Our Order seems to be progressing all over this jurisdiction, and our members seem energetic and are hoping for grander results.

W. W. LIKENS, G. W. C. T.

DENMARK.—I will now tojour hearken how our affairs stand here in little Denmark. The temperance work is in good advancement, but it went small with our dear order, specially by want of material, yet come we now thereover and I hope quickly that send far jan, the ritual in the Danish language. We have now 15 lodges with 300 members. Four lodges have surrendered and one forfeited charters and one is to trade out to Mr. Mallins' party who were in Denmark now have 40 lodges, and near 2,000 members. The seceders' influence upon our Order so much, and so crisp our members and lodges to defection from us, and to offer to pay the debt as our lodges must have.

A. J. ANDERSON, G. W. C. T.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

ONTARIO.—Cartwright Division No. 127 S. of T. was organized on Friday night by Bro. J. L. Power, D. W. P., assisted by several members of Crystal Spring Division, with the following officers: Alex. Taylor, W. P. Miss Mary Beacock, W. A.; George Beacock, R. S.; James McHoull, F. S.; Rev. T. Cleworth, Treas.; Rev. W. Down, Chap.; P. Wright, Con.; S. Jeffery, I. S.; W. Wood, O. S.; R. Taylor, P. W. P. Meetings at 7:30 every Friday night.—*Canadian Statesman*.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Sons of Temperance are still marching on under the Nova Scotia Grand Division—the banner of the world. New Divisions are reported from Head Pubnico in Yarmouth county, Amherst Point, in Cumberland county, South Farmington, in Annapolis county, Crow Harbor and Guysboro, Guysboro county, East Pubnico in Shelburne county and Earltown, in Colchester county. Mr. Thomas Hutchings and Mr. T. M. Lewis, agents of the Grand Division, are the principal authors in this magnificent progress.—*Montreal Witness*.

The following items, in reference to the United States, are taken from the *American Reformer*.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Grand Division of Massachusetts held a quarterly session in Boston, commencing Wednesday, January 16. The reports showed 106 working divisions in the jurisdiction with a membership of 6,001, a net gain of nearly 200 during the quarter, and 1,209 during the year 1883.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A quarterly session of the Grand Division of North Carolina was held in Marshall, Madison County, on the 15th and 16th of January. Hon. W. G. Candler, G. W. A., presided, in the absence of the G. W. P., Hon. J. L. Henry, who was detained at home by illness. The session was harmonious and pleasant, and the reports showed the Order in that jurisdiction to be in a prosperous condition.

NEW YORK.—The forty-third annual meeting of the Grand Division of Eastern New York was held at Trenor's Hall, in this city, January 23rd, G. W. P. S. R. Stoddard, of Glens Falls, presiding. Strong resolutions were passed, and Hon. C. C. Leigh, Rev. W. C. Steele and John N. Stearns were appointed a committee to go to Albany in the interest of the temperance question. P. H. Hopkins was elected G. W. P.; James W. Wiley, G. W. A.; Peter Macdonald, G. W. S.; S. L. Parsons, G. T.; Rev. William C. Steele, G. C.; C. M. Godwin, G. C., and Asa Whitfield, G. S.

NEW JERSEY.—The New Jersey Grand Division held their fortieth annual meeting in Trenton on the 23rd. About one hundred-delegates from all parts of the State were present. G. W. P. Littell presided, and in his report reviewed the history of the Order in the State since its formation. A dinner in Temperance Hall was one of the exercises of the day. The following officers were elected: Jacob H. Hoagland, New Brunswick, G. W. P.; Rev. William H. Trumbower, Phillipsburg, G. W. A.; Henry B. Howell, Trenton, G. S.; William Robbins, Trenton, G. T.; Rev. John W. Caine, Trenton, G. C.; Lewis Keutchen, Orange, G. C. The quarterly meeting will be held at Elizabeth in April.

Ambrosian Hymn

SONG.

Composed by

FRANCOIS d'ALMEDA.

mf

1. When fra - grant buds a -
2. Then in some deep - er

p *dolcc.* *mf* *rit.* *p* *a Tempo.*

dorn the lea, And hills and vale look gay, The birds in for - est
glen I'll stay, Where danc - ing brook - lets leap, Where I may rest me

rit. ad lib. *a tempo.*

sweet - ly sing, To greet the sun - ny day, I roam a - bout with
on my way, 'Mid rock and gid - dy steep. There do I hear the

colla voce.

leggiero.

hap - - - py heart, A - long some sha - dy grove, And gath - er.....from the jew - - - elled
night - - - in - gale A - mid the trees a - bove, And oth - er.....sing - ers of..... the

Cadenza ad lib.

lawn, The flow'rs that I love, the flow'rs, the flow'rs that I love. love. la
dale, Re-ply in songs of love, rep - ly, rep - ly in songs of love.

colla voce.

p a Tempo.

cres.

la la la la la There do I hear the night - in - gale, the night-in-gale, la,

cres.

rit. ad lib.

la la la la la Re-ply in songs..... songs . . of love.

or: songs..... of love, of love.

Fine.

General News.

CANADIAN.

A large deputation of temperance men waited on the Attorney General of Ontario on Wednesday to urge upon the Government certain amendments to the Ontario License Act.

A full report of the proceedings of the Grand Council of the Royal Templars will appear in next week's CANADA CITIZEN.

The coroner's jury in the Susan Gibbs murder case has returned an open verdict.

The Scott Act vote in Prince county, P. E. I., was:—For repealing the Act, 936; against 2,582; majority against, 1,646

The Nova Scotia Legislature opened Thursday afternoon with a speech from Lieut.-Gov. Richey.

Theophilus Smith, aged 32 years, a married man, while chopping trees on his farm, lot 10, concession 6, Lobo, Ont., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., was struck by a falling limb and killed instantly. He leaves a wife in straightened circumstances.

James Hallady, twenty-seven years of age, son of Mrs. Hallady, a widow of Colborne Township, Ont., while cutting firewood in the woods got caught by a falling tree and had his right thigh broken, and while Drs. Young and Sloan were amputating the leg the young man died.

Sylvester Hughson, while felling a tree in the forest at Raleigh a few days ago, allowed his saw to get bound on the stump. In extricating it the tree fell upon him. He died a few hours after being taken home.

The brick dwelling of H. S. Martin, Lindsay, was destroyed by fire last Saturday, together with a law library valued at \$5,000 and the whole of his household effects. The family had a narrow escape.

A few days ago, as Mrs. Pennington, an aged lady residing on lot 15, con. 2, Adelaide township, was going about the house, she suddenly dropped dead. One of the family went to Strathroy to send the sad news to her son, John Pennington, who was living in Kansas. On the messenger reaching Strathroy a telegram was handed to him stating that John and his wife had both been murdered some days before.

Great excitement prevails at the village of Woodburn, Ont., over the suicide, on Sunday afternoon, of Walter Sturch, aged 15, son of Joseph Sturch, of Grimsby. He lived with Mrs. and Miss McGilcuddy. His body was found suspended from a beam in front of his bed with a strap round his neck. No cause whatever can be assigned for the deed.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Dipper Harbor, N. B., last week. Wm. Thompson, Henry Devine, and James O'Brien left their vessel in a skiff for the purpose of hauling their nets some distance off shore, and while going around the eastern point of the Harbor, being close to the shore, the surf broke on some sunken rocks, capsized the boat, and James O'Brien was drowned. Thompson and Devine were saved.

Mr. J. P. Beall, a commercial traveller, of Montreal, and widely known, jumped from a train on Tuesday, and received fatal internal injuries. He died at seven o'clock the same evening. He had been on the road seventeen years.

Spencer & Co.'s carriage and saddlery hardware store, at Oneida, was burned on Tuesday night. Saunders & Root, hardware, were damaged by smoke. The losses aggregate \$60,000.

At Bowmanville a frame building, owned by Lewis Quick, was burned on Monday night. The losses are as follows: Lewis Quick, hardware, stove and tin shop, total loss. Wm. Worfolk, hair-dresser, shop and furniture, total loss: David Davis, boot and shoe shop, partly saved.

UNITED STATES.

Great damage has been done in many states by the high floods resulting from the recent thaw. Thousands of people are left homeless, and many lives have been lost.

Three hundred oyster pirates have been shut in by armed vessels in Lower Chesapeake bay. Two piratical crafts were captured. There has been no resistance thus far.

A syndicate representing five millions has been formed at Philadelphia, to organize a steamship company.

At Milwaukee, Jerry Starnold, a telegraph operator, shot Bridget Eagan, the cook at the depot restaurant, and put a bullet into his own brain. Both will die. Starnold was desperately in love with the woman, who refused to marry him.

The steamer *W. P. Holliday* was burned at St. Louis on Tuesday morning. The watchman was seriously hurt. Loss, \$1000,000.

The manufactory of Phillips' Electric Cable Company, at Philadelphia, was burned last week. Four firemen were seriously hurt by falling timbers. Four miles of copper cable for the United States Cable Company was destroyed. Loss, \$28,000.

At Hot Springs, Arkansas, a serious fight occurred in consequence of a refusal to permit the opening of a gambling house. Five men were shot; two of them are dead.

At Centralia, Pa., three young men named Gelger have been poisoned by eating canned tomatoes. Their deaths are momentarily expected. Two children in the same family are suffering from the same cause.

Two colored women in Philadelphia quarrelled about a valentine, and one shot the other fatally.

The Norwegians in Mineapolis have subscribed \$400 to aid in the work of dethroning the King of Norway and Sweden. It is said the Norwegians in other cities have taken similar action.

At Dayton, O., eighteen drunken men boarded a Toledo, Cincinnati, and St. Louis coal train on Saturday at Middleville, and took possession. They seriously injured the conductor and brakeman. The latter was so seriously beaten that he cannot survive. The engineer was compelled to cut loose the engine to save his life.

The factory of Grossman and Klucker, at Allantown, Pa., was burned last week with a number of small buildings. Fifteen firemen were buried by falling walls. Chas. Miller, Wm. J. Lehr, David Clauss, Mahlon Bitting and John Handschue were killed. Streams of water were immediately directed upon the ruins covering the victims, which prevented a number being burned to death.

The Salem Coal Company's mines, at Shickshinny, Pa., are on fire. It is feared they will have to be flooded. This will entail great loss. The fire originated through the carelessness of a miner.

At Uniontown, Pa., Alpheus Wilson, aged 60, and his son Frank had been drinking together and quarrelled. It ended in the father ordering Frank to leave home. The latter complied, but in ten minutes returned and called his father outside. The old man started for the door, but before he could reach it Frank drew a revolver and shot him dead.

James Gratton, aged 35, threw himself in front of a train at Detroit, just as it was leaving the city, and was horribly mangled. Gratton was a cooper, and formerly lived at Hudson. The next day John Turner, 47 years old, blew out his brains with a shot gun, in a stable in rear of Roehm's meat-shop.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The British steamer *Sirrocco* arrived at Liverpool Monday and landed five men of the crew of the barque *Champion*, abandoned in mid ocean. The survivors had been clinging to the rigging for four days, were starving and badly frozen. The captain and seven of the crew had been washed overboard.

The London *Times* blames Lord Salisbury and Lord Stafford Northcote for not boldly declaring their policy.

Reports from all districts of Lancashire state that the operatives are unfavorable to the agreement to settle the strike. Mass meetings have been held at Darwen and Blackburn, at which resolutions to continue the struggle were adopted. Fifteen thousand striking weavers at Blackburn marched through the streets toward the house of a manufacturer, whose effigy they also carried. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, and finally charged them, injuring several of the marchers. The ensuing disorder was so great that the Manchester police were called upon for assistance.

The powers are about to come to an agreement for carrying out the work of civilization begun in Central Africa by the King of the Belgians.

The press law is being strictly enforced in Spain. Three editors in Palma, Majorca, have been condemned to eight years' imprisonment for violation of the law.

The French naval division of the Levant has been ordered to extend the sphere of its action to the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Mount Etna is in a state of eruption. Strong earthquake shocks were felt before the eruption began.

The Social Democrats in Berlin are making vigorous preparations for the coming elections. The police yesterday broke up two meetings of workingmen. The Government, which has hitherto been unconcerned, is now closely watching the present movement.

Advices from St. Paul de Loanda, the capital of the Portuguese province of Angola, West Africa, are that an attack has been made upon whites by muscular natives. During the fight an explosion of gunpowder killed forty natives.

Advices from West Africa, dated January 14, state that the King of Kinjaboo had assembled troops to resist the Anglo-French commission for marking the boundaries. The English commissioner had sent for assistance and French men-of-war were landing troops at Assinee. Lieut. Thompson, special commissioner, had been surrounded, and serious riots had occurred at Accra and Quitta, and had been attended with considerable loss of life. Smallpox is raging at Coomassie.

A Cairo despatch says the tribes beyond Korosko are in full revolt. Gen. Gordon, who has arrived at Korosko, is unable to proceed on his journey to Khartoum. An official decree has been promulgated suppressing the Council of State. Nothing has been decided in regard to the proposed despatch of Egyptian troops under British officers to assist in the relief of Tokar. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood declared if the Khedive's troops were thought to be unfit to fight alongside British troops they had better be disbanded. The British man-of-war *Carysfort* has landed 115 marines at Suakim.

The rebels in the Province of Namdin and Sontay have been dispersed with heavy losses. The rebel leader Dedoc was wounded and has taken refuge in Bacnih. Between four and five hundred rebels were slain. The gunboat *Percival* has destroyed nests of pirates at Savalow and Fowtainson, killing and wounding many.

Eight hundred Indians were concerned in the revolt at Omitlan, near Tehuantepec. They murdered the principal citizens, plundered all the stores and private houses, and burned many of them. The bodies of the victims were kicked through the streets, and every kind of atrocity was committed. Seven gentlemen were known to have been murdered. Several escaped badly wounded. The political chief of Tehuantepec attacked the revolutionists with 100 men, but was defeated with a loss of five killed. A regiment of infantry has been sent by sea to approach Omitlan from the coast, and 3,000 regulars are concentrating for the attack at other points.

Six buildings have been destroyed by fire at Trinidad. Loss, \$400,000. One life was lost. The frequency of fires here has given rise to suspicious of incendiarism.

A Lima despatch says it is stated that General Camperon has invited the notables and heads of political parties to assist in a national conference to determine whether to accept the truce arranged at Santiago or continue the war.

A San Juan, Argentine, despatch says Friday night armed forces attacked the police barracks and residence. The deputy Governor is reported killed and several others wounded. Later on the body of Senator Gomez was found under a bush, he having been murdered. The troops quieted the disturbance.

Selected Articles.

"THE ONLY TERRIBLE ENEMY WHOM ENGLAND HAS TO FEAR."

We thank the Duke of Albany for these impressive words, which were applied by His Royal Highness to the drink curse at a most influential meeting held at Liverpool on Saturday last, the occasion being the presentation of 8,036 medals and certificates by the Liverpool Council of Education to the children of Elementary schools for superior industry, intelligence, and attainments; the children present representing eighty-one schools, of which forty-six belonged to the Church of England, nineteen to the School Board, five to the Wesleyans, five to the Roman Catholics, three to the British School Society, and one each to the Friends, Hebrews, and ragged schools.

The speech of His Royal Highness was in every respect worthy of his exalted position, and reminded some of the gentlemen present of what they had heard many years ago from the lips of his illustrious father. He complimented local educational bodies as "the best allies which the Education Department can possess," and happily described the gentle methods adopted by the Liverpool Council for securing attendance at school as "setting the law before their fellow-townsmen in the light in which law shows to most advantage, namely, as the persuasion of the best and wisest backed by the force of all." His Royal Highness went on to speak of the importance of teaching plain cookery to the children of the poor, and having incidentally alluded to the Liverpool Coffee-taverns as "a bright spot," he added:—

"I think that if we can train the children early to see the difference between what dirt, and waste, and selfishness make of a poor man's dinner and what thrift and care and cleanliness can make of it at the same cost, we shall be civilising them almost more directly than by our sums or our grammar, and shall be taking in flank our great enemy, drink—drink, the only terrible enemy whom England has to fear."

The Duke of Albany also argued that every possible effort should be made to brighten the lives of the poor with music and innocent recreation,

and urged that in this and other ways the rich should help the poor to help themselves, concluding with the expression of the inspiring conviction that "along the ways of wisdom and virtue we shall all advance farthest if we all advance together."

It is scarcely necessary to add that something more than improved cookery is needed to secure a complete victory over "the only terrible enemy whom England has to fear." His Royal Highness, we understand, is a vice-president of the Church of England Temperance Society. May we indulge the hope that increased attention to this subject will ere long lead him to join the ranks of the total abstainers?—*Temperance Record*.

CANON WILHERFORCE ON COMMUNION WINE.—Canon Wilherforce, in speaking in reply to the Rev. C. R. Chase, remarked that he had known terribly real and undoubted instances in which men, by partaking of wine from the sacramental cup, had been started on their downward course to a dishonored grave. If it came to be a question whether the wine or the Christian should be banished from the table of the Lord, he could not hesitate a moment as to which should go. From the sacramental table over which he had more immediate control intoxicating wine had now long been banished, and in this he believed they were carrying out the true spirit and meaning of the sacrament. If it was not a spiritual communion with the blessed Lord, beyond and above everything the mere elements could convey, then it failed in the great purpose for which it was ordained.—*Western Morning Post*.

A PLAIN TALK WITH YOUNG MEN.

A young man who had just lost an excellent situation by a two days' "spree," came into my study lately and said to me: "Doctor, I cannot understand how it is that I should have made such a fool of myself and thrown away my chance for a living. This is almost killing my wife." I replied to him: "There is no mystery about your case. You have been tampering with drink a long while, trying to jump half way down Niagara. You ought to have stopped before you began. It would not have cost you one-hundredth part as much effort to have signed a total abstinence pledge several years ago as it will now to break loose from this terrible habit." I entreated my friend to grapple his weakness to God's strength; he signed a pledge of entire abstinence, and went away with the desperate look of a man who is pulling for life in the rapids, in full sight of the cataract.

The young man is a good representative of a sadly numerous class who "lock the stable door after the horse is stolen." He may possibly be saved, but so as by fire. My plain talk to-day is with those who have not yet flung themselves into the rapids. I wish to give half a dozen common sense reasons for letting every intoxicating drink (whatever its name) entirely alone. He who never touches a drop will assuredly never become a drunkard. Prevention is easy, is safe, is sure; reformation is difficult, and with some persons is well nigh impossible.

The Jews were commanded to build battlements around the flat roofs of their dwellings in order to prevent the children from falling over into the street. To put up the parapet cost but little; but the want of it might cost broken bones; and alas! what human power could recall a dead darling to life? I am always thankful that I took a pledge of entire abstinence in my boyhood. But for that battlement I might have been ruined by the drinking usages which were deplorably prevalent in my college. "Stick to the teetotal," said a shrewd old kinsman to me when I started for college; and now, after forty years, I wish to commend the bridge that carried me safely over.

(1.) The first argument, my young friend, for total abstinence is that no healthy person needs an alcoholic beverage; and even invalids had better be careful how they tamper with it as a medicine. Sir Henry Thompson and other distinguished British physicians have deliberately declared that "alcoholic beverages cannot, in any sense, be considered necessary for the maintenance of healthy life; that it is not a food in any true sense of that term; and that the steadiest and best work is best done without it." Livingstone, the heroic explorer of Central Africa, was both a physician and a teetotaler. His testimony was: "I find that I can stand every hardship best by using water, and water only." I entreat you not to fall into the delusion that you can do any honest work the better by firing up your

nerves with alcohol. If you do you will have to increase the fuel constantly in order to increase the effect. Solid food and sound are all you require. Even as a tonic medicine, wine and Bourbon may cover up a great deal; they *cure but very little*. Several friends I have known to be decoyed by them into drunkenness and disgrace.

(2.) Therein lies a second reason for avoiding all intoxicants. They are deceitful. Not only the sting of the serpent, but the subtlety of the serpent is in them. The deception lies in the fact that the *habit* of drinking will become confirmed before you suspect it. That young man who came into my study so tortured with the adder's bite never dreamed at the outset that he was playing with a rattlesnake. Every alcoholic drink has in it this quality, that it never satisfies, but awakens a constant demand for more. A small glass creates a thirst for a larger; one draught only whets the appetite for a second. This is not the case with any wholesome food or beverage. Bread and beef do not exceed one excess; one glass of milk does not arouse a morbid thirst for two the next time. But this horse-leech quality in alcohol, which cries "give, give," and is never satisfied, is the very thing that makes them so dangerous. This it is which makes it so difficult to drink wine or brandy moderately and so easy to fall into drunkenness. A healthful beverage satisfies appetite; a hurtful one, like wine or brandy, stimulates appetite until it becomes an uncontrollable frenzy. This I regard as the Creator's *law against alcohol*; and when you take your first social glass, you begin to play with a deadly serpent.

You may say: "Every one who drinks liquor does not become a sot." Very true; but every sot drinks liquors; and not one in a million ever expected to become a sot when he began with his champagne or his "sherry cobbler." Will you run the risk? I would not. The two reasons why I am a teetotaler are, that I dare not trust myself, and I dare not tempt others by my example. The most deplorable wrecks are those of men or women who at the outset considered themselves perfectly strong and invulnerable. Nothing from the pen of Dickens can surpass a heartrending letter which I received from a cultured gentleman (then in an almshouse) who declared that he traced all the misery of his life to the "first glass he ever drank at the N— House in the capital of Ohio." First glasses have peopled hell! With whatever "odds" in your favor, will you run the fearful hazard? Then stop before you begin?

A third reason why alcoholic drinks are dangerous is that it is the peculiar property of alcohol to strike directly to the *brain*. Some drugs have an affinity for the heart; others for the spine. You might as well put the pistol to your brain and make swift, sure work with it as to poison your brain by the slower and equally deadly process of the bottle. Ninety-nine hundredths of all the suicides in the land began with a thoughtless glass. Stop, my friend, before you begin!

All intoxicating drinks are more dangerous in this country than in almost any other, from the nervous temperament of our people. Our climate is stimulating, and American life, in almost every direction, runs at a high rate of speed. Youth is commonly stronger at the engine than at the brakes. This is pre-eminently true of our young men. One unanswerable proof of the difficulty of stopping the drink-habit is found in the fact that so very few are actually reformed. Not one-tenth of those who enslave themselves to the bottle ever break loose, even though they cry out in their sober moments: "Would to God that I might never taste another drop!" There was a touching pathos in the speech of one of our "boys in blue" to the police magistrate after he was arrested for drunkenness. He held up a whisky flask and said: "Your honor, the only enemy that ever conquered me is *that*." Yet he admitted that enemy himself, and could not dislodge it.

I might multiply arguments in favor of total abstinence as the only certain safeguard. The grace of God is powerless if you voluntarily yield to temptation. It is a defiance to the Almighty for you to leap into the rapids and expect him to save you from the cataract. No small part of my own life has been spent in bootless efforts to save those who were in the swift and treacherous current. The remainder of it shall be spent in endeavoring to prevent young men from embarking on the stream which is all music and mirth at the starting point and all death and damnation at the bottom. Tons of arguments and appeals have been printed on this vital question, "How to save young men from strong drink," but they may all be condensed into one line.—*Stop before you begin!*

—Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.

For Girls and Boys.

BOY WANTED.

People laughed when they saw the sign again. It seemed to be always in Mr. Peters' window. For a day or two, sometimes for only an hour or two, it would be missing, and passers-by would wonder whether Mr. Peters had at last found a boy to suit him; but sooner or later it was sure to appear again.

"What sort of a boy does he want, anyway?" one and another would ask, and then they would say to each other that they supposed he was looking for a perfect boy. As many as a dozen used sometimes to appear in the course of a morning trying for the situation. Mr. Peters was said to be rich and queer, and for one or both of these reasons, boys were very anxious to try to suit him. "All he wants is a fellow to run errands; it must be easy work and sure pay." This was the way they talked to each other. But Mr. Peters wanted more than a boy to run errands. John Simmons found that out, and this was the way he did it. He had been engaged that very morning, and had been kept busy all that forenoon at pleasant enough work, and although he was a lazy fellow he rather enjoyed the place. It was toward the middle of the afternoon that he was sent up to the attic, a dark, dingy place, inhabited by mice and cobwebs.

"You will find a long, deep box there," said Mr. Peters, "that I want you to have put in order. It stands in the middle of the room, you can't miss it."

John looked doleful. "A long, deep box, I should think it was!" he said to himself, as the attic door closed after him. "It would weigh almost a ton, I guess; and what is there in it? Nothing in the world but old screws and pieces of iron, and broken keys and things; rubbish, the whole of it! Nothing worth touching, and it is dark as a pocket up here, and cold besides; how the wind blows in through these knot holes! There's a mouse! If there's anything I hate, it's mice! I'll tell you what it is, if old Peters thinks I'm going to stay up here and tumble over his rusty nails, he's much mistaken. I wasn't hired for that kind of work." Whereupon John bounded down the attic stairs, three at a time, and was found lounging in the show window, half an hour afterwards, when Mr. Peters appeared.

"Have you put the box in order already?" was the gentleman's question.

"I didn't find anything to put in order; there was nothing in it but nails and things."

"Exactly, it was the nails and things that I wanted put in order; did you do it?"

"No, sir, it was dark up there, and cold; and I didn't see anything worth doing, besides, I thought I was hired to run errands."

"Oh," said Mr. Peters, "I thought you were hired to do as you were told."

But he smiled pleasantly enough, and at once gave John an errand to go down town, and the boy went off chuckling, declaring to himself that he knew how to manage the old fellow; all it needed was a little standing up for your rights. Precisely at six o'clock John was called and paid the sum promised him for a day's work, and then, to his dismay, he was told that his services would not be needed any more. He asked no questions; indeed, he had time for none, as Mr. Peters immediately closed the door. The next morning the old sign, "Boy Wanted," appeared in its usual place.

Before noon it was taken down, and Charlie Jones was the unfortunate boy. Errands, plenty of them; he was kept busy until within an hour of closing. Then, behold, he was sent to the attic to put a long box in order. He was not afraid of the mouse, nor of the cold, but he grumbled much over the box; nothing in it worth attention. However, he tumbled over the things, growling all the time, picked out a few straight nails, a key or two, and finally appeared down stairs with this message:

"Here's all that is worth keeping in that old box; the rest of the nails are rusty, and the hooks are bent or something."

"Very well," said Mr. Peters, and sent him to the post office.

What do you think? by the close of the next day, Charlie had been paid and discharged, and the old sign hung in the window.

"I've no kind of notion why I was discharged," grumbled Charlie to his mother: "He said he had no fault to find, only he saw that I wouldn't suit. It's my opinion that he doesn't want a boy at all, and takes that way to cheat. Mean old fellow!"

It was Crawford Mills who was hired next. He knew neither of the boys, and so did his errands in blissful ignorance of the "long

box," until the second morning of his stay, when in a leisure hour he was sent to put it in order. The morning passed, dinner-time came, and still Crawford had not appeared from the attic. At last Mr. Peters called him.

"Got through?"

"No, sir; there is ever so much more to do."

"All right; its dinner-time now; you may go back to it after dinner."

After dinner back he went; all the short afternoon he was not heard from, but just as Mr. Peters was deciding to call him again, he appeared.

"I've done my best, sir," he said, "and down at the very bottom of the box I found this," producing a five-dollar gold piece.

"That's a queer place for gold," said Mr. Peters. "It's good you found it. Well, sir, I suppose you will be on hand to-morrow morning?" This he said as he was putting the gold piece in his purse.

After Crawford had said good night and gone, Mr. Peters took the lantern and slowly went up the attic stairs. There was the long box in which the rubbish of twenty-five years had gathered. Crawford had evidently been to the bottom of it; he had fitted in pieces of wood to make compartments, and in these different rooms he had placed the articles, with bits of cardboard placed on top and labelled thus: "Good screws," "Pretty good nails," "Picture nails," "Small keys, somewhat bent," "Pieces of iron whose use I don't know," "Picture hooks," so on through the long box. In perfect order it was at last, and very little that could really be called useful could be found in it. But Mr. Peters, as he bent over and read the labels, laughed gleefully, and murmured to the mice, "If we are not both mistaken, I have found a boy and he has found a fortune."

Sure enough the sign had disappeared from the window and seen no more. Crawford became the well-known errand boy of Peters & Co. He had a little room neatly fitted up next to the attic, where he spent his evenings, and at the foot of the bed hung a motto which Mr. Powers gave him.

"It tells your fortune for you, don't forget it," he said when he handed it to Crawford; and the boy laughed and read it curiously: "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much."

"I'll try to be, sir," he said: and he never once thought of the long box over which he had been faithful.

All this happened years ago. Crawford Mills is errand boy no more, but the firm is Peters, Mills & Co. A young man and a rich man. He found his fortune in a long box full of rubbish.—*Selected.*

CAT'S CRADLE.

Is it a hammock for pussy,
Hung in the cosiest corner
Close to the fire-place?
Where she can swing and doze and purr,
With naught in the world to trouble her
Except to wash her face?

Or is it a willow basket
In which to tuck the kittens
While mother-puss is away,
With rockers to sway it to and fro,
Which grandma puss with a furry toe
Can jog for half a day?

Ah, no! 'tis a cunning puzzle
Which the restless little children
Play with a bit of string,
When winter twilights haste to fall,
And the dusk inside is warm, while all
Outside is shivering.

A half-yard loop is knotted,
Wrought over Gold-Lock's fingers,
Twisted from her's to Ted's,
Changing its shape with each new change,
And though it is neither new nor strange
To those two busy heads.

Yet they're like a pretty picture
At this quiet game—cat's cradle,
With its criss-cross, slip-a-noose, thus!
As first one takes, then another takes;
And the kind of sing-song that it makes
Has a charm for all of us.

—*Youth's Companion.*

Our Gasket.

JEWELS.

"I challenge any man who understands the nature of spirits, and yet for the sake of gain continues to be in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in the guilt of murder."—*Lyman Beecher.*

The man whose soul is in his work finds his best reward in the work itself. The joy of achievement is vastly beyond the joy of reward.

A loving act does more good than a fiery exhortation. What mankind needs is not more good talkers, but more good Samaritans.

How abundant are the men and women who crave martyrdom in leadership! How few are willing to honor themselves in the loyalty of service!

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom—he that thinks himself the happiest man is really so, but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

The highest education is that which not only provides food for the pupil's memory, but training for his judgment, discipline for his affections, guidance for his conduct, and objects for his faith.

To make oneself an unordered telephone from house to house is a breach of implied confidence and one of the smaller sins of disloyalty. No truly honorable person would ever go into a family as a friend, remain as a spy, and leave as a traitor, though the treachery and the spying be on unimportant matters involving no charge of misdoing and no breach of accepted confidence.

BITS OF TINSEL.

The principal fun in sleighing is to see how fast you can drive without getting your ears frostbitten.—*Old Bachelor.*

"What makes the sea salt?" asked Johnny's teacher. "Because there are so many salt fish in it, ma'am," said Johnny.

"I am never missed any more when I go off on a visit," sighed a West Wayne street lady, "Why not?" asked her friend. "Because since I got married they all call me Mrs."

"Please, I want to buy a shilling's worth of hay." "Is it for your father?" "Oh, no, its for the horse; father doesn't eat hay!"

School Mistress: You see, my love, if I puncture this India rubber ball, it will collapse. Do you understand?" *Child:* "Oh, yes, I understand; if you prick it, it will go squash."

A poor Irishman offered an old saucepan for sale. Some children gathered around him and inquired why he parted with it. "Ah, my honeys," answered he, "I would not be after parting with it but for a little money to buy something to put in it!"

"How could you think of calling auntie stupid? Go to her immediately and tell her you are sorry." Freddie goes to auntie and says: "Auntie, I am sorry you are so stupid."

"Well," remarked a young M.D. just "passed," I suppose the next thing will be to hunt up a good locality, and then wait for something to do, like 'patience on a monument.'" "Yes," said a friend, "and it won't be long after you begin before the monuments will be on the patients!"

One morning one of the horses got loose. Marcy came running to grandma in great excitement. "O gramma," she cried, "Nellie's going off up the road bare-headed!" Nellie hadn't any harness on.

During a discussion of religious topics, young Brown said, "I tell you that, if the other animals do not exist after death, neither will man. There is no difference between man and beast." To which good old Jones mildly replied, "If anybody could convince me of that, it would be you, Brown."

Little George, aged four, saw and heard a violin for the first time. He thought it very funny, and this is the way he described it: "Why, mamma, I couldn't help laughing. The man had the funniest little piano you ever saw, and he held it up to his neck and pulled the music out with a stick."

Temperance Directory.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

GRAND DIVISION OF ONTARIO.

OFFICERS FOR 1882-3.

G. W. P. John McMillan...397 Yonge Street, Toronto.
G.W.A. Rev. E. R. Young...Bowmanville.
G. S. Thos. Webster.....Paris.
G. T. David Millar.....466 Queen St. W., Toronto.
G. Ch. Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A., St. Catharines.
G. C. W. P. Smith.....17 St. Patrick St., Toronto.
G. Sent. Edward Phoenix...Greenbank.
P.G.W.P. Henry O'Hara...30 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

List of subordinate Divisions arranged according to counties, with nights of meeting, and names and addresses of Deputies:

DIVISION.	DEPUTY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NIGHT OF MEETING.
ALGOMA.			
Good Will	W. H. Carney	Sault Ste. Marie	F
BRANT.			
Rising Sun	Henry Foulger	Cainsville	M
Rechab	Jas. Brown	Brautford	W
Alberta	Alfred Perley	Mt. Vernon	Th
Grand River	Lewis Maus	Paris	Th
BRUCE.			
Attran	J. N. Gardiner	Invermay	Tu
Allenford	A. C. Broadfoot	Allenford	F
Tara Star	John Lochead	Tara	W
CARLETON.			
Bytown	Alfred Ardley	Ottawa	M
Quarry	Robt. Hopkins	Ottawa	Th
Rideau Union	J. J. Smythe	Billing's Bridge	Tu
Chaudiere	J. K. Stewart	Ottawa	F
Ottawa	P. D. McIntyre	Ottawa	Tu
DURHAM.			
Orono	G. M. Long	Orono	W
Bowmanville	W. R. Climie	Bowmanville	Tu
Haydon	Wm. Haycraft	Haydon	Tu
Tyrone	Wm. E. Pollard	Bowmanville	Th
Newton	Thos. Hancock	Clarke	F
Maple Grove	Jacob Stevens	Bowmanville	M
Enniskillen	Jas. T. Pollock	Enniskillen	M
Lotus	S. L. McCabe	Lotus	W
Solina	Thos. Baker	Solina	F
Mount Carswell	Wm. Courtice	Bowmanville	W
Union Star	C. J. Thornton	Kirby	Th
Rising Star	Jas. McLean	Hampton	M
Crystal Spring	John L. Power	Cadmus	Tu
Leskard	G. M. Long	Orono	F
DUFFERIN.			
Shelburne	Rev. S. A. Dean	Shelburne	W
ELGIN.			
Phoenix	F. A. Henderson	Sparta	F
Iona	Daniel Pinneo	Iona	S
Henderson	Byron Wade	Talbotville	T
FRONTENAC.			
St. Lawrence	G. W. Andrews	Kingston	Tu
GLENGARRY.			
Martintown	Geo. Kialock	Martintown	Th
GREY.			
Dundalk	Thos. Hanby	Dundalk	F
Owen Sound	Wm. Telfor	Owen Sound	M
Flesherton	J. H. Armstrong	Flesherton	W
Nottawa	W. A. Furlong	Nottawa	F
Kirkville	Chas. Batten	Collingwood	Tu
Meaford	M. Laughlin	Meaford	—
Woodford	R. P. Williams	Woodford	—
Creigleith	John Penhall	Creigleith	Th
Skeppel	R. Herriston	Jackson	W
Town Line	Rev. JS Corcoran	Markdale	W
Maple Leaf	John Galloway	Banks	F
McIntyre	Rev. J. Chisholm	McIntyre	—
Maxwell	Rev. C. Shaw	Maxwell	—
Feversham	D. C. Curtis	Feversham	—
Buckingham	J. Buckingham	—	—
Markdale	A. McDougall	Markdale	—
Presqu' Isle	W. Sutton	Presqu' Isle	Tu
Brook	W. Squires	Brookholm	F
GRENVILLE.			
Grenville	Wm. Handlon	Oxford Mills	F
Kemptville	Robt. Leslie	Kemptville	Th
South Augusta	Alex. Robertson	Maitland	Th

DIVISION.	DEPUTY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NIGHT OF MEETING.	DIVISION	DEPUTY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NIGHT OF MEETING.
HALTON.				RENFREW.			
Prospect	W. Player	Nassagaweya	F	Horton	Robt. Leitch	Renfrew	S
Palermo	A. Buck	M. D. Palermo	W	Renfrew	James Ward	Renfrew	Th
Lakeview	W. Austin	Bronte	F	SINGOE.			
HURON.				Unionist	R. Anderson	Rugby	F
Huron	Jas. Gordon	Godrich	Th	Orillia	Angus McKay	Orillia	Tu
Exeter	Charles Snell	Exeter	M	Thornton	Thos. Scott	Thornton	S
Pure Retreat	John Stewart	Ben Millar	Tu	Allenwood	John Anderson	Allenwood	F
Ethel	Wm. Hicks	Ethel	F	Wyebridge	W. C. Cronkhite	Wyebridge	F
Wild Rose	J. Whitfield	Cranbrook	W	Good Hope	J. McFarland	Price's Corners	S
Defiance	John Stewart	Ben Millar	S	Line Star	M. Lawson	Crossland	S
HASTINGS.				Eugenie	Wm. Maneer	Stroud	M
Stirling	J. H. Thompson	Stirling	T	Midland, G. L.	Chas. Batt	Midland, W.	S
LANARK.				Forest Home	Jas. Johnson	Orillia	—
Almonte	J. Jamieson	Almonte	F	Bond Head	Thos. A. Nelson	Bond Head	F
Middleville	Arch'd Rankin	Middleville	F	Victoria	S. Stouffer	Victoria Harbor	M
Ramsay	H. Bowland	Clayton	T	Penetanguishene	A. C. Osborne	Penetanguishene	M
Carleton Place	D. G. Hamilton	Carleton Place	M	Fairvalley	R. C. Hipwell	Fairvalley	S
Smith's Falls	H. D. Chalmers	Smith's Falls	—	Good Hope	Thos. Hipwell	Price's Corners	—
Clyde	Jacob Gadinger	Langark	F	Stayner	Peter Milne	Stayner	M
LINCOLN.				Clarksville	W. N. Whiteside	Becton	W
Ravine	Chas. Lourey	St. David's	T	Churchill	J. S. Lucas	Churchill	W
Grantham	Dr M. Youmans	St. Catharines	T	Bradford	Samuel Holland	Bradford	M
Lincoln	Wm. Canute	St. Catharines	—	Lefroy	Jos. Edgar	Lefroy	M
Mutual Aid	Rev. G. Burson	St. Catharines	M	Jarratts	M. McCollm	Jarratts	S
Grimsby	J. F. Calder	Grimsby	W	Woods	Chas. Anderson	Midland	W
LEEDS.				Singhampton	J. R. Sing	Singhampton	—
Brockville	Geo. Barr	Brockville	Th	Eugenie	R. M. Purdy	Craigvale	—
LAMETON.				VICTORIA.			
Wd Rose Blsm.	W. T. Henry	Sombra	Tu	Manilla	Geo. Douglas	Manilla	M
Star of Hope	Chas. J. Pilkey	Dresden	F	WELLINGTON.			
Defence	W. T. Henry	Sombra	S	Glen Allen	M. Henderson	Glen Allen	S
Path of Life	T. Green	—	S	Palmerston	Geo. Hartly	Palmerston	M
Wilkesport	W. T. Henry	—	M	Maitland	Thos. Irwin	Harriston	Tu
Pearl	—	—	W	Mt. Forest	Rev. D. Frazer	Mt Forest	—
Rose of Forest	T. Green	—	S	WELLAND.			
Riverside	W. T. Henry	—	Tu	Stamford	George Hyatt	Stamford	S
Wanbuno	—	—	F	Thorold	Andrew Hardie	Thorold	W
MIDDLESEX.				Port Robinson	Robert Coulter	Port Robinson	Th
Lobo	Wm. Tuckey	Ferguson	M	Table Rock	B. Whistler	Drummondville	M
Crown	Jas. Grant	Granton	F	Welland	J. Gilchriese	Welland	M
NORTHUMBERLAND.				WENTWORTH.			
Haldmd Central	D. S. Sargeant	Centreton	F	Bethesda	Wm Degrow	Binbrook	S
Vernonville	J. Blacklock	Vernonville	Tu	Sunbeam	L. Vansickle	Jerseyville	Th
Haldimand	Michael Taylor	Wicklow	W	Dundas	W. R. Gray	Dundas	Tu
Unity	Alex. McIntosh	Castleton	M	Freedom	J. Woodward	Sinclairville	F
Grafton	Jeremiah Clarke	Grafton	M	Grove	Chas. Foster	Millgrove	—
Harwood	Rowld Walton	Harwood	W	WATERLOO.			
Plainville	John Jewill	Plainville	Th	Galt	Robt. Hamilton	Galt	Tu
Cobourg	O. W. Powell	Cobourg	W	YORK.			
Baltimore	Wm. Pters.	Baltimore	W	Box Grove	Wm. Jones	Box Grove	S
Golden Wreath	Chas. Talling	Fenella	—	Bwk&PineGrove	G. F. Wallace	Woodbridge	S
OXFORD.				Harvest Home	Jas. McGinn	Wexford	Tu
Tilsonburg	N. F. Bjorck	Tilsonburg	F	Kettleby	Joseph Stokes	Kettleby	S
Oterville	Alex. McFarland	Oterville	Tu	Sharon	A. J. Hughes	Sharon	S
ONTARIO.				Laskay	Daniel O'Brien	Laskay	F
Oshawa	Andrew Hall	Oshawa	M	Pine Orchard	J. W. Stephens	Newmarket	S
Brougham	C. J. Wilson	Brougham	S	No Surrender	H. G. Cousins	Eversley	S
Greenbank	Joseph Watson	Greenbank	S	True Love	Roger Harvey	Purpleville	F
Zephyr	Thos. Pickering	Zephyr	Tu	Highland Crook	Adam Russell	Malvern	F
Franklin	M. McTaggart	Myrtle	W	Mt Meldrum	George Elliott	Agincourt	M
Cannington	W. Donald	Cannington	M	Eversley	H. G. Comins	Eversly	F
Utica	John Stovin	Utica	Tu	Sutton	Henry Treloar	Georgina	Tu
Green River	J. Wilson	Green River	S	Mt. Albert	H. O. Wells	Mt Albert	M
Ashworth	Henry C. Brent	Uxbridge	Th	Stouffville	George Flint	Stouffville	Th
Cedardale	F. Cleverdon	Cedardale	Th	Brownsville	Frank Brown	Schomberg	—
Taunton	William Willard	Taunton	F	TORONTO CITY.			
Uxbridge	A. D. Weeks	Uxbridge	M	Crytl Fountain	Daniel Rose	35 Wellington w.	F
Raglan	L. Foster	Raglan	—	Coldstream	W. Carlyle	179 Queen w.	W
Altona	Edwin Cliffe sr.	Altona	Tu	Ontario	Wm. Green	223 Ontario	M
Sunderland	E. Phoenix	Greenbank	M	New Dominion	David Carlyle	157 Seaton	Th
PERTH.				HAMILTON CITY.			
Avonbank	James Parker	Avonbank	F	Hamilton	Wm. Murray	Hamilton	W
Woodham	Robt. Edwards	Woodham	M	Advance	T. S. Chessum	Cor. King & Bay	Th
PRINCE EDWARD.				PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.			
Wellington	S. B. Netherby	Wellington	Tu	Winnipeg	Thos. Nixon	Winnipeg	—
Picton	Robt. Boyle	Picton	F	Lifeboat	Thos. Franklin	Stonewall	F
Consecon	John Holsey	Consecon	W	Gladstone	W A Sebastian	Gladstone	W
PEEL.				Royal	G. R. Bliss	Brandon	—
Malton	G. Bailey	Malton	W	DEPUTIES are requested to kindly notify THE CANADA CITIZEN of any changes in their Divisions, and also of any thing of interest that may occur in relation to the Temperance Reform in their respective localities.			
Cardwell	S. G. McBride	Caledon East	S				
Palgrave	H. Zimmerman	Palgrave	Th				
Philanthropic	James Curran	Burnhamthorpe	Th				
Elmbank	E. Garbutt	Elmbank	F				
Caledon E.	Rev. C. J. Dabson	Caledon E.	—				