

THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27th, 1885.

NO. 39.

ANOTHER BATCH OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES.



We heartily congratulate our friends in Lambton on their glorious success, and on their attainment to the enviable position of banner county in the glorious march of moral reform. The Province of Ontario, too, has redeemed her record and now carries the banner in the Dominion sisterhood. We trust the day is not far distant when total prohibition will be law from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and our whole fair country will be free from the curse of a legalized liquor traffic.

The aggregate result of the Scott Act campaign thus far is as follows:—

Contests won by the Temperance party	59
Contests won by the Anti Temperance party	12
Total number of contests	71
Cities and counties whose latest vote was in favor of the Scott Act	49
Cities and counties whose latest vote was against the Scott Act	10
Total cities and counties that have voted...	62

Three votes have been taken in the county of Lambton. The Scott Act was carried on the first, but the courts held the election invalid on technical grounds, and the second vote was against the Act. The third vote has resulted as already indicated.

There have been two contests in each of seven counties. In one of these the Act was defeated on the first vote, but carried on the second. In the other six cases the second contest was on the question of repeal, and in every instance the Act was sustained.

There are wanted at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN a few copies of the issue of that paper, dated February 29th, 1884. Any one who has a spare copy of that date, will confer a favor by mailing it to No. 8 King street East, Toronto

The County of Wellington votes next week. We are looking for another great victory. Wellington is, from its geographical position, one of the most important counties in the whole of the Dominion. There will be on the evening of the 2nd April, at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, a meeting of interested friends to receive news from the field of conflict. Let us have a great rally.

We have received a copy of Mr. Jamieson's bill for the amendment of the Scott Act. We notice that the gentleman in charge of the bill is vigorously pressing on the Government its importance, and endeavoring to secure its being put through this session. We trust he will be able to succeed. The amendments are not extensive or radical, merely affecting some matters of detail. The facts that so little fault has been found with the Scott Act, and that there is in it so little room for improvement, speak volumes in its favor.

OUR CAUSE IN PARLIAMENT.

There has never before been a time in the history of our country, as favorable as is the present, for an advance movement on the line of temperance legislation. The whole country is stirred, victory after victory has crowned the efforts of temperance workers outside the Houses of Parliament, Scott Act majorities have been rolled up surpassing all precedent and expectation, and the people of the country, as far as they have been polled, have given a net majority of over forty thousand in favor of prohibition. Petitions have fairly flooded both Houses praying for the early enactment of a law of total prohibition, and yet there has been no response to the prayers and no recognition of the people's votes.

The House of Commons has declared that it is ready to legislate in the direction of prohibition "so soon as public opinion will sufficiently sustain stringent measures." The utter collapse of the whiskey party's petition movement, and the great success of the temperance people's, show unmistakably what public sentiment on this question is. In nearly every part of the Dominion the electors have spoken loudly at the polls, and every day their protest grows stronger and more emphatic. The Dominion Council of the Alliance at its last session affirmed that the time has come, still nothing has been done, and all through the country there is a growing impatience and anxiety about the matter.

On the 26th of March, 1884, the House of Commons was divided upon the question of immediate prohibition. There were 55 members who voted for it, and 107 against. Since that date

there have been 31 Scott Act contests; in 26 of these the temperance party has won. A great many members now sit for Scott Act constituencies, who did not represent Scott Act constituencies at the time named, and the public are anxious to know how many of these gentlemen have modified their views. The public also want to know the opinions of some representatives whose votes were not recorded upon that occasion. In short, we want to know where Parliament stands upon the question. The House ought to be divided upon the policy of immediate prohibition at every session of Parliament, until prohibition has become an accomplished fact.

Prohibition must be attained by one of three methods. It may be attained by the united, determined action of temperance representatives, regardless of political differences. This would be the simplest, speediest and most effective plan. Now is the time for such joint-determined action. We have enough temperance men in the House of Commons to force upon that House, and carry through that House, legislation in favor of this great reform if they would only stand together and do it. We are now outside of Parliament doing our duty, doing all that is in our immediate power, strengthening the hands of our Parliamentary friends, and still further developing the already overwhelming public sentiment in our favor. Our friends in Parliament ought to do the same, and the temperance men of the country will be dissatisfied if these representatives do not appreciate and act up to the responsibilities of their position.

If this line of action is not taken, another plan open to temperance workers is the union of forces outside Parliament, and the throwing of the united strength of the temperance electorate into the ranks of whichever existing party will soonest and most strongly come out with prohibition as a part of its policy.

If neither of the plans indicated succeeds—that is, if the men who now represent temperance people do not speedily recognize and act definitely in reference to the pressing emergency of the present situation, then there is only one consistent line of action for us left, that is, the formation of a straight out-and-out Political Prohibition Party. Temperance men are reluctant to take such a step, but feeling is now so strong, the anxiety and determination of an enlightened public sentiment thoroughly roused is so much in earnest, that if Parliamentary men will not do something, the people will; and the people can, and if they are driven to the line of action indicated, they will undertake it with the energy and success that have already characterized their Scott Act campaign.

We have still hope that the present session of Parliament will not be allowed to close without some deviation from the do-nothing policy that is little less than an insult to the intelligence of the great temperance public; and that we may thereby be relieved from the necessity of doing what would be a painful duty, but one which we shall not, on that account, hesitate to perform.

SCOTT ACT "BOYCOTTING."

It is said that a number of our temperance friends are lukewarm on the question of the Scott Act because they are afraid of being "boycotted" if they were found among the warm supporters of the Act. This we find to be especially the case with many who are in business and rely upon the support and custom of others for their success. They fear that owing to the expensive ramifications of the liquor interests they will lose the trade of all who are termed "anti-Scott Act" people as well as all others who can be influenced by such persons. There is no doubt but that in Toronto—the hot bed of the liquor traffic—the most desperate efforts will be put forth to prevent the passage of the Scott Act, and that there are many who would consider "boycotting" quite a legitimate means to assist in gaining their ends. At the same time we believe that to relax any efforts in furtherance of the Scott Act movement because through fear of being "boycotted" would be both foolish and wrong.

There are many reasons why such a fear should not influence the action of any person but we will only mention a few.

In the first place it is cowardly. When we have made up our minds that as a matter of duty to ourselves, our friends and society, we ought to throw the weight of our influence in favor of the Scott Act, but fear that our doing so will have a prejudicial effect on our business, we say it is cowardly to allow such a dread to deter us from following the line of duty. Men have to make sacrifices very often for the sake of principle and we admire them for it even when those principles are what we believe to be wrong. We have, however, nothing but contempt for the man who has not the courage of his convictions. We cannot afford to be cowardly. Every man must be ready to face every danger which comes in the way of duty or he loses the claim to be called a man.

In the second place it is wrong for a man to yield to such a fear. When we have before us a movement such as the present in favor of the Scott Act there is no middle course. We must be either on the right or wrong side, and when a man sees his duty in regard to the temperance cause, which is now synonymous with the Scott Act agitation, he is guilty of a moral wrong if he permits any selfish motive to prevent his doing his duty. This applies especially to Christian people. If you wish to avoid scared consciences and unhappy reflections come out on the right side.

In the next place, it is a fear which brings upon a man, if he carries it into effect, the contempt of both parties. Does any one think that assuming a neutral position in this matter will win any respect from the persons who have coerced him into that attitude? Every sensible person must know that as soon as these parties have accomplished their purpose with such a man they will throw him away. There can be no true regard or respect for a man actuated by such a cowardly fear.

Again, no honorable or decent person would "boycott" a man for acting in accordance with his own ideas of right and wrong. Such a course of conduct will only be pursued by those who are determined to gain their ends by any means however questionable; and will a man who has any pretensions to standing in society or business circles allow himself to be coerced into doing what he knows to be wrong because some person or persons are so unprincipled as to make such an attempt.

Next, this fear is we believe, to a great extent, a delusion. No doubt "boycotting" will be indulged in to a limited extent, but the Anti-Scott Act people are by far too wise to think they can accomplish the defeat of the Scott Act by such action. There has been no general movement in that direction, and we are finally convinced that at the first indication of such a thing, the opponents of the Scott Act will strike a blow at their own cause from which they cannot recover. There is a spirit of justice and fairness abroad which would at once resent such a movement. Even in individual cases, if it is brought to light we feel certain that so far from being successful the person who is the object of it will receive such a hearty support from other quarters as will much more than compensate for any temporary inconvenience he may have sustained.

We are aware that there are some professedly temperance people who say they do not feel quite satisfied yet as to the propriety of carrying the Scott Act, or as to the practicability of working it if it were carried. To such we can only say that the fact of the movement being carried on by Christian and temperance people the Act having been carried by such sweeping majorities nearly all over Ontario, and the utter failure of all efforts for repeal wherever it has been tested, are sufficient guarantee of the benefits derivable from its operation. We want every friend of temperance to rally round the Scott Act standard and use his best efforts to drive the monster Intemperance from our fair Dominion.

The Campaign Everywhere.

COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND GREY.—The petitions of these counties were deposited with the Secretary of State, at Ottawa, a few days ago. It is expected that the dates for voting will soon be fixed.

FRONTENAC.—The petition for this County was filed in the Registrar's office, at Kingston, on Saturday, there being a sufficient number of names signed without those which were wrongly subscribed. The Licensed Victuallers are raising money with which to oppose the passage of the Scott Act.

PERTH.—The Scott Act men and hotel-keepers of Stratford are at war over the question of which shall be first officially announced in the *Gazette*, the promotion of Stratford to the ranks of a city, or the date upon which the Scott Act will be submitted to the electors of Perth county. If the former is first announced, then Stratford will escape the Scott Act vote, which will have to be submitted separately.—*London Advertiser*.

SIMCOE.—It is generally understood that there is one, if not two, illicit stills not far from Orillia, and it is known that liquor is sold contrary to law in more than one place within the town, while outside of Orillia there is said to be scarcely a semblance of secrecy about the Sunday liquor traffic. Such a state of things is not regarded as evidence against the license laws. But if a tittle of this illegal traffic should continue after the first of May, what a howl we shall hear about the failure of the Scott Act.—*Orillia Packet*.

HASTINGS.—South Hastings Scott Act Committee held its usual weekly meeting last Saturday afternoon at Belleville. In Mr. A. McClatchie's unavoidable absence, Dr. Coleman occupied the chair. On motion of Mr. Lazier, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. S. J. Clarke for his official services as secretary. A meeting was arranged for Point Ann on Tuesday evening, March 17th. The petitions are now nearly all returned and will soon be ready for the Registrar's office.—*Lx*.

RENFREW.—The following are advertised by Mr. McKimm Chief Inspector, as applicants for licenses in this County.—For wholesale licenses: Edward Behan, John Cunningham, O'Meara & Howe, and Wm. Murray, Pembroke; Murrays & Tuffy, Cobden; and Dennis McNamara, Arnprior. For shop (or druggist) licenses: Dickson Drug Company, Jas. Findlay and R. B. Gray, Pembroke; A. Menzies, Arnprior; Davy & Clark, Renfrew; Warren Bros. and Alex. Hudson, Cobden; Andrew George, Killaloe; Mrs. E. Hudson, Combermere; A. Acheson, Westmeath; B. Shanahan, Admaston.—By the Scott Act, those who obtain these shop licenses will be able to sell only when certificates are presented from physicians, clergymen or magistrates; while the wholesalers can only supply those licensed shop-keepers and people outside of the County. Only one shop license can be granted in a township or village.—*Mercury*.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—The friends of good order and temperance in this city are doing good work, with every intention of a great and substantial victory. Three years ago 1074 votes were polled for the Act, and the same number against, so the measure was defeated. There is no doubt that much information on the subject has been spread since then, with the natural result of largely increasing the power of public sentiment against the present system of legalizing the sale of alcoholic drinks. Ours is a cause that can stand the brightest light to which it can be subjected. When the electors are in possession of the real facts—not dishonestly garbled "facts" and figures circulated by interested hypocritical parties—there is little fear of the result. Whenever and wherever a prohibitory law has been enacted, and enforced by honorable administrators, it has been a great success. It will be a great success in St. John, too, for we know that there are public-spirited men in the city who will see that the law is not left to enforce itself. Besides, every fresh constituency that gives a majority for the Scott Act brings the time nearer when Parliament will redeem its pledge to prohibit not only the sale but the manufacture and importation of liquor throughout the Dominion; and then the liquor trade, it is confessed, will not have a chance.—*War Notes*.

ONTARIO.—The North Ontario Executive Committee held their regular meeting at Uxbridge on Monday last. Attendance very full. The question of the time for taking the vote was discussed among those present, and also by telephone with the South Executive, when it was concluded to ask that the voting be held about the last week in May as the time most favorable to the farmers. Committees on Local Organization, Finance, Campaign Literature, and Lecturers, were appointed, who will report Monday.

The Local Executive for Uxbridge Township met at Goodwood on Tuesday and completed the organizations of the Township by the appointment of Committees for each polling sub-division, who will at once commence the active canvass in the confident expectation that they will remove the stigma hitherto attached to them that they were one of the few townships in which a majority could be polled against temperance.—*Uxbridge Journal*.

The petitions will be deposited in the office of the Registrar at Whitby for public inspection at the expiration of the time required by law for advertising the same.

HALDIMAND.—The first official meeting of the county representatives of Haldimand Scott Act Alliance met on Thursday last at 2 p.m. in the basement of the Presbyterian church. Many of the canvassers had not sufficiently worked up their respective beats and were consequently absent, but a very good representation was present and the utmost enthusiasm and confidence were manifested by all—the prevailing impression being one of encouragement and hope of a sure victory. Owing to the unfinished state of many of the petitions the whole session was absorbed in arranging and completing the lists, that were in, many, however, are not yet in. The result, so far as known, is a good showing and far more than the necessary number of signatures have already been appended, with several canvassers to hear from yet. The opinion expressed by many of the ratepayers is that they have been only waiting an opportunity to enroll their names on the side of right, and several expressed surprise that Haldimand had not made a move in the matter sooner, all going to show that the people are ready and although we would have liked to have seen the Act in force this coming May, yet deem it better to wait and be sure of success than hurry matters and perhaps injure the cause.—*Hagersville Times*.

Mr. D. Lucas Huff has been holding meetings through South Cayuga with great success, and has been ably seconded by ministers of different denominations and other workers in the good cause. The people of Haldimand expect to roll up a majority in favor of the Scott Act.

WELLINGTON.—Work in this county is being pushed vigorously on. The vote takes place on Thursday of next week, and our friends are working with determination and hope. The County of Wellington occupies an important position, being territory bordering on eight other counties, in three of which the Scott Act has been already adopted, and in the other five of which agitation is going on. Owing to the important character of this contest a special meeting of the Consulting Committee of the Dominion Alliance was called last Saturday in Toronto, and the whole situation thoroughly discussed. A number of our best workers are going for the coming week into the County, and will do all they can to second the earnest efforts of the local workers. Mr. F. S. Spence was in the county last week, as were also Rev. D. L. Brethour, and Mr. W. H. Young. Rev. J. R. Black, is Secretary of the County Association, and Mr. Stewart, of Milton, is managing the details of organization. Among those who are kindly lending their assistance, are the gentlemen just named, Rev. B. B. Keefer, Mr. William Munns, Mr. John Milne, Rev. John Smith, Rev. J. Neill, Mr. W. G. Fee, and several others.

A Convention was held at Fergus, on Tuesday, to complete the details for polling. The people are thoroughly alive and enthusiastic, and will, we believe, record a grand majority for the centre county of West Ontario. The following is the *Guelph Daily Mercury's* opinion of the situation:—

All around the wave is sweeping the whiskey shops out of existence. In a very brief period every place will be on an equality and prohibition will be general. Let it not be said that Wellington, famous as one of the most advanced counties in agriculture and in mechanics, in intelligence and morality, shall lag behind on this important matter. Surely, since Kent, with its large French and coloured population, rolled up a majority of 2,600, Wellington can

exceed it by 1,000. But there is only one way in which such a result can be attained. It is by every voter going to the polls and manfully doing his part. Whether he has been called on or not by others more enthusiastic than himself there is a plain duty before him. A great question of right or wrong, a question of the amelioration of human misery against the continuation of a traffic which has caused, and is causing the ruin and degradation of thousands annually is before him. No anti-Scott Act sophistry can evade this plain presentation of the case."

BELLEVILLE.—A well attended mass meeting was held in Holloway Street Church last Thursday evening. Rev. J. J. Rice occupied the chair and called upon Dr. Coleman, city President, to deliver the opening address. The Dr. was in capital form and handled the Scott Act question from a practical, every day point of view. He quoted facts and figures to prove that the Act would be a financial advantage to every elector, and gave startling evidence, as a medical gentleman, as to the baneful effects of alcohol on the human system.

Able addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Leech, Mr. McArthur, and Mr. Munns of Toronto. The latter gentleman, though appearing at a late hour, aroused the enthusiasm of the meeting to boiling point. He spoke from a wide experience and his remarks were sledge-hammer-like in their effects.

The Opera House was packed to the doors on Wednesday of last week, many standing, when Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., President of the Alliance, took his seat on the platform. After "Hold the Fort" by the choir, Rev. E. W. Sibbald, Secretary of the City Association, read a few verses from Romans, 14, starting at the 13th verse. Rev. Geo. Leech led the vast meeting in prayer, after which Dr. Coleman, President, gave a concise synopsis of the Act. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. J. B. Clarkson, M.A., and Vice-President H. Walker, after which Dr. Coleman introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. S. H. Blake.

Mr. Blake was greeted with thundering cheers, which lasted many minutes. "You opened your services with the strains of "Hold the Fort," he said, "you surely are not going back of that. The time will come when you can sing that inside the fort." Continuing he pointed out that indifference and selfishness have been the two main obstacles in our progress, but the first has now disappeared. He pleaded with touching pathos for the wives and children of the drunkard and youth of our land who lie under tombstones lettered 20—35—40 years. The cry "we must have total Prohibition or nothing," was well handled. "The Government has given us the Scott Act, promising when we pass that, they will give us something more. And if they fail to do so, we will go down to Ottawa and see about it. Not a paltry seven cars, but seven hundred cars well loaded with pure water. Now they want to exclude from the power of the Act beers and light wines. Twenty years ago we asked these men to join us in prohibiting strong spirits. They then refused, but now they want us to help them." The history of beers in England and the question of moderation were disposed of in sentences full of convincing logic and cutting sarcasm. Mr. Blake closed with an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Belleville to make their city the third in Ontario to pass the Act.

Dr. Coleman then gave an opportunity to any one representing the Anti-Scott interests to address the meeting. But after waiting several minutes, no one responded. The audience then dispersed to the singing of the National Anthem.—*Canadian Patriot.*

TORONTO.—On Friday evening of last week a large and enthusiastic meeting was held by the St. Stephen's Ward Electoral Association. Rousing speeches were made by James Thompson, T. Joliffe, and J. Little, all in the direction of advocating energetic work for the adoption of the Scott Act in Toronto. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Ward, Miller, Hall, Christie, and others. The chairmanship of the Association being vacant, Mr. Christie was unanimously elected President. The St. Stephen's Ward men mean business.

Saturday night's concert in the Temperance Hall was as usual well crowded, and the programme very interesting. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. William Burgess gave a rousing lecture in the same place, taking for his theme the recent great Scott Act victories.

The Gospel Temperance meeting in the Temperance Hall, on

Dovercourt Road, was addressed on Sunday afternoon by Mr. Jas. French. A large audience listened to the gentleman, and warmly testified their appreciation of his sound and practical remarks.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the St. Anne's Branch C.E.T.S., last Friday evening, Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Alliance, gave an interesting and instructive address on "The Science of Temperance." The pastor, Rev. J. McL. Ballard, presided, and the meeting was very enthusiastic and appreciative.

At the fortnightly meeting of St. Stephen's Branch C.E.T.S., on Monday evening, there was a very large attendance. Mr. F. S. Spence delivered an address on "The Nature and Operation of Habit." The chair was occupied by N. W. Hoyles, Esq. This branch is in an unusually flourishing condition.

Good Templars.

TORONTO.—At the regular meeting of Toronto District Lodge, held on Saturday evening last, the officers for the coming year were installed by Bro. W. C. Wilkinson, City Deputy, assisted by Bro. J. B. Nixon, G.W.T., the principal officers being Bro. Watson, "Unity," D.C.T.; Sis. Ross, "Excelsior," D.V.T.; Bro. S. Dill, "Never Failing," D. Sec.; Bro. D. Rose, "Albion," D.F. Sec.; Bro. Impey, "Toronto," D. Chap.; Bro. Brown, "Toronto," D.M.; Bro. Rodden, "Unity," P. D.C.T. The membership in the city was reported steadily increasing, two new Lodges being in course of formation.

The closer union of the various city lodges with the Temperance Electoral Union was discussed; also the question of funds for Scott Act purposes. The subject was finally referred to the Executive to consider and submit a plan whereby these results might be obtained to the next regular meeting. The feeling was enthusiastic for the prosecution of the Scott Act movement in the city, and the pioneer organization devoted to the prohibitory principle may be counted to the fore in the coming struggle.

Sons of Temperance.

SIMCOE.—S. Holland, Provincial D.G.W.P., writes a very encouraging letter about the progress of the cause and Order. He has succeeded since January 1st in organizing eight new divisions as follows:—

DIVISIONS.	Deputy.	P. O. Address.	Night of Meeting.
Barrie.....	Rev. T. McKee...	Barrie.....	Tuesday.
New Lowell....	J. N. Anderson...	New Lowell...	Wednesday.
Minesing.....	John Young....	Minesing.....	"
Edenvale.....	John Benson...	Iris.....	Tuesday.
Egbert.....	John Maw....	Egbert.....	Wednesday.
Fairview.....	John Manson...	Nottawa.....	Tuesday.
Duntroon.....	Chas. McKay...	Duntroon.....	"
Claireville.....	T. M. McHugh...	Humber.....	Thursday.

The last division on this list is in the County of York. We heartily congratulate Bro. Holland upon the result of his efforts, and shall be glad to hear from other deputies as to the work they are doing.

Literary Record.

THE WORKINGMAN'S LOAF, BY MARY D. CHELLIS.—This is the title of No. 16, of the Fife and Drum Series, a set of remarkably cheap tales of thrilling interest that ought to have a very wide circulation. They are published by the National Temperance Society. They are exceedingly attractive in form and in character such that they cannot fail to benefit as well as to entertain. The present number is a story graphically setting forth the domestic misery that beer often brings to a workingman's home, and the joy and comfort that come from temperance and self-denial efforts to do good. We cordially recommend it to our readers, and would urge every one of them to send at once for a copy; to carefully read it and then give it to some friend. It may be procured from J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade St., New York.

The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 43,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

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

Quebec.—Shefford, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Bellechasse.
 Nova Scotia.—Halifax (city), Lunenburg, Guysborough.
 New Brunswick.—St. John (city).

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

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act.
 New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.
 Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.
 Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.
 Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties and ten cities, of which eighteen counties and two cities have adopted the Act, and in fourteen counties and five cities agitation has been started in its favor.
 Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, four counties of which have adopted the Act.
 British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.
 Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. All information can be had from the Provincial Alliance Secretary.

List of Alliance Secretaries :

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

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELEC-TION.
	For	Ag'nst	For	Ag'nst	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i>	408	208	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.</i>	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i>	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.....	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.....	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i>	827	253	574		" 24, "
<i>Albert, N.B.</i>	718	114	604		" 21, "
<i>King's, P.E.I.</i>	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
King's N.B.....	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.....	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i>	1082	299	783		September 11, "
Megantic, Quo.....	372	841		469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.....	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i>	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba.....	612	195	417		" 27, "
Digby, N.B.....	944	42	902		November 8, "
Queen's, N.S.....	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.....	176	41	135		February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.....	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba.....	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.....	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S.....	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.....	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.....	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.....	739	216	523		August 11, "
Hants, N.S.....	1028	92	936		September 15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2988	3073		85	" 29, "
Inverness, N.S.....	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.....	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N.B.....	1074	1074			February, 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.....	293	252	41		October 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.....	1560	262	1298		" 26, 1883
Prince County, P.E.I.....	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont.....	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Quo.....	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
Halton, Ont.....	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
Simcoe, Ont.....	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
Stanstead, Que.....	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont.....	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont.....	1805	1999		194	" 28, "
Bruce, Ont.....	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.....	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.....	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
York, N.B.....	1184	601	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont.....	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
Norfolk, Ont.....	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Que.....	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont.....	1690	1083	602		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont.....	646	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	5058	4384	674		" 18, "
Kent, Ont.....	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont.....	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Quo.....	1224	739	485		" 15, "
Guelph Ont.....	680	511	169		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont.....	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumberland, Ont.....	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Drummond, Quo.....			900		March 5, "
Elgin, Ont.....			1611		" 19, "
Lambton, Ont.....			3041		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont.....			11		" 19, "
Missisquoi, Quo.....				40	" 19, "

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

Contributed Articles.

COMPENSATION.

Mr. William Kyle, and his drunkard-making crowd, have had their coveted interview with Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., and other members of his Ministry, and, if, the rum sellers think they have "scored a point," outsiders fail to see what that point is. They were told, first, that the Dominion Premier voted for the Scott Act; and, second, that "the Cabinet were not a unit" on the question. Apart from this the deputation might just as well have remained at home putting their house in order against the time to come. They certainly got no cheering hope *in re* the great purpose of their visit, *viz.*, compensation.

The rum sellers are very chary of letting the public know what their ideas are in reference to this question, and upon what they base their claim. I travel a great deal over the Province of Ontario, and wherever I go the great argument used by these virtuous and morality-loving citizens against the Scott Act is "There'll be much more whiskey drunk after the Scott Act is passed than there ever was before. Secret drinking will be the order of the day, &c., &c." Now, if this is to be the result, a largely increased demand for whiskey, upon what grounds can Mr. W. Kyle and other of the same fraternity, claim the demanded compensation? On their own showing their business will be increased, and surely it would be an innovation to compensate for increasing business!

It is amusing to hear the stories of ingenious inventions adopted by those who will have whiskey under any conditions. One man told me he would not vote for the Scott Act because he had heard that young men carried hollow canes which they got filled with whiskey and by means of a small hole in the handle they drew the spirits into their mouths *à la dude* and thus drunkenness was increased. Another, speaking most seriously, gave as his reason for opposing the Scott Act, that "young men" were getting their boots made with *high heels* which were hollow, these hollow heels they got filled with whiskey and when a convenient opportunity offered they took off their boots, &c., to take a swig. I could only think that the man who could satisfy his conscience on this question by such a shallow pretext, if he had not a *hollow heel* must have a *ho low heel*, which had no capacity for being filled with anything but whiskey.

Such stupid reason and anecdotes must do the liquor men much more harm than good, for if a trade has had no better effect than to produce a class of men, who, to gratify a mere appetite would resort to such ignoble means, it stands to reason that it is better out of the way and not entitled to any compensation but to the universal opprobrium of all sober and respectable men.

London, Ont.

G. W. ARMSTRONG.

THE SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ON
MONDAY 22ND DECEMBER 1884.

BY REV. R. WALLACE,

(Continued from last week.)

It is objected that prohibition will be coercion and interference with the liberties of the people. We do not propose to prohibit people from drinking, but from making and selling that which is injurious to society, and for those who cannot take care of themselves. Now, in this respect, all law is coercion, and interference with the liberties of the people. If we do not obey the law, it seizes us, punishes us, and compels us to obey. It is the same with Divine and human laws. Most of the Decalogue is prohibitory, and infringes upon the liberty of the people to do many things to which poor fallen human nature is only too much inclined. Do we cry out against the Divine laws because of that? No; not many in Christian lands would like to do so openly; but no doubt the thief, the adulterer, the murderer, the forger, and the slanderer, think it hard to have their liberty thus infringed upon. Gambling houses, houses of ill-fame, lotteries and such like, are forbidden by law because injurious to the morals of the people, and because they sap the foundation of society, and lead directly to many crimes. Now the laws against all these are sustained by the majority of

the people, because these laws are held to be necessary for the protection of society, and for the best interests of the community. And, no doubt, were it not for these laws there would be a great deal more crime. Yet all these crimes put together cause far less injury to society than the liquor traffic does. Government is an ordinance of God, appointed for the good of society, and designed to be a terror to evil, and a protection to the weak and well doing. The very object of its existence is to protect the community from being injured by the unprincipled. Society therefore has the right to protect itself, and has always acted on it in legislation. Render anything illegal and you make it discreditable; and this goes a great way towards preventing its general practice. This has been proved in Maine and other states where a prohibitory law has been enforced, and where there is not the twentieth part of the liquor sold there was before. Besides, special evils require special legislation. All prohibitory legislation is founded on this idea. If there were a dangerous place on the edge of a precipice, or overhanging some fearful whirlpool, where the weak and timid were in the habit of going to destruction, would it not be the duty of the Government to place a fence around it to protect such persons from injury. Blackstone declares drunkenness to be one of the crimes which ought to be restrained. The American judges have taken the same view. On this principle every Christian nation acts in prohibiting these things already mentioned, and anything that endangers the morals or the health of the people. As to the interfering with the rights of the people, we reply that the liquor traffic is itself an infringement of the primary rights of society, and tends to counteract its very design. Society is, or ought to be, formed on the principle that every man is to seek subsistence for himself in such a way as not to interfere with the rights or happiness of others. The farmer, the laborer, the merchant, and the professional man, all benefit society, while providing for their own households. But it is not so with liquor-dealers; they seek only their own benefit, and that always to the injury of society. Look at any community where distilleries and breweries abound, and where the people indulge largely in intoxicants, and you see that a blight rests on it, business declines, and prosperity droops her wing and flies away to some more genial region. Every man is bound to pursue such a business as will tend to promote the welfare of the community. This the dealer in intoxicants does not do; the few are enriched, the many are impoverished, and society at large injured, socially and morally. Suppose a man were to advertise fever, cholera or leprosy for gold, and could and would sell them, what would the community say to such a traffic? Even though each disease were of first-class brand, or XXX, men would rise up and banish such a selfish monster from their midst. What would be thought of the farmer who would mix poison in the flour which he sold? You cannot express the horror which all men would feel at such a transaction. Yet such a traffic we witness daily; but men have become so long accustomed to it that they feel no horror at the sight. The state prohibits one man from taking the life of another by pistol or otherwise; and shall it not prohibit men from taking the lives of others by the sale of that which sends many thousands yearly to the drunkard's grave and awful doom? If the law does not permit arsenic or tainted meat to be sold to those likely to injure themselves, why should it allow intoxicants to be sold to those who injure themselves and society at the same time? Does not the sale of alcohol lead to the destruction of more lives, the commission of more crimes, and the infliction of more misery than all these other evils? Shall we restrain and prohibit the lesser evil, and license the greater because liquor dealers make money out of the vices and weaknesses of their fellow-men? The state laws enact for the protection of Indians, minors and insane persons, and shall it not protect drunkards and those liable to become drunkards from those who cruelly tempt them, to their ruin? We ask again is it right for the state to sanction a traffic which above everything tends to increase crime, waste the national resources, corrupt the social habits and destroy the lives of the people? The very existence of the license system proves that the State has the right to legislate in this matter. And the result of all past legislation abundantly proves that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendency and results as the traffic in intoxicants. The custom of allowing the poor Hindoos to throw themselves under the wheels of Juggernaut has been prohibited by the British

Government though it infringed on the liberties of the people and stopped the gains of the priests. Is it not much more the duty of all Christian Governments to put a stop to this most gigantic evil of the age by legislative prohibition? You tell me go on with your moral suasion, and check this evil all you can in that way. As well talk moral suasion to the professional thief, adulterer or murderer, as talk moral suasion to those engaged in this traffic. Their ruling passion avarice, is interested in upholding the traffic, and all your moral suasion will be laughed at and treated with scorn. And the experience of 400 years of the license system proves that so long as the Government permits the dealers to prey on the public and present temptation, the young and the weak will fall under their influence, and thus many thousands perish yearly in Christian lands. It may be laid down as a plain maxim in morals that just in proportion as you increase temptation you increase crime and misery. But, besides, moral agencies were never more extensively used than they are to-day, and our dependence on them—although we seek to enforce them with the arm of the law—never was so great. The pulpit, the press, the platform do not render laws against other crimes unnecessary, nor do we manifest any lack of faith in the efficiency and usefulness in the former when we assert the necessity of the latter. More than half a century of effort to abate the liquor traffic by moral suasion alone has convinced the friends of prohibition that it alone is impotent and incompetent to cope with this gigantic wrong. The friends of temperance have also added another noble effort in the same line, coffee houses, which no doubt divert a certain amount of custom from the dram-shop, and do good in the same proportion. But in addition to all these purely moral forces we must have the power of law. Liquor selling, like any other crime, must be treated by PREVENTION, by PROHIBITION and by PUNISHMENT,—prevention for the individual, prohibition for the state, and punishment for the liquor seller.

Archdeacon Farrar describes this evil as "THE NATION'S CURSE," and holds that if the liquor traffic be not removed the curse of heaven will rest on us, as on many ancient nations for their immorality. Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Carthage, Tyre, Jerusalem, and ancient Rome, all fell by their own vices. And we are more guilty than the heathen? for we have more knowledge of the Divine will, yet they are comparatively free from this great vice of drunkenness. The sobriety of China is due to Confucius. The sobriety of India to Buddhah. He says that he is horrified to think that in contact with us the sale of drink in India within the last three years has increased 30 per cent., and in Burmah 34 per cent. The sobriety of vast regions of Asia and Africa was due to Mahomet. In the day of judgment shall not Confucius, the Buddhists and the Mahomedans rise in judgment against this generation and condemn it, for they abstain from strong drink at the bidding of these spiritual teachers and behold a greater than these is here?

Ah, if the voice of all these tempted, suffering, miserable souls be nothing to you, if the voice of your country be nothing to you, yet if you be Christians listen to the voice of Christ pleading with you in the pathetic accents of myriads of the little ones, that it is utterly against His will that His cross and passion should be rendered of no effect for the multitudes for those whom Christ died. "If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest behold we know it not"; (when now you have no excuse for not knowing it,)—"doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? And He that keepeth thy soul doth not He know it? And shall not He render to every man according to his work?" Let the Christian people then rise in their might and demand at the polls that the liquor traffic be suppressed, and that thus the greatest blot on Christian legislation be removed from our statute books.

COMPENSATION.

A series of letters, very cleverly written in imitation of the celebrated Nasby letters in the Toledo *Blade*, has been appearing lately in the Toronto *News*. These letters are signed by Bloomingnose Puffer, and dated at Rumvally Korner, a place supposed to be situated somewhere in the county of Lennox, and at which the letter-writer keeps a saloon. The

latest of these productions discusses the question of compensation. It first describes a visit of Bloomingnose to Ottawa, where he interviews the Government in regard to the matter. The result of his interview will be gathered from the proceedings detailed in the remainder of his letter which we reprint below:—

On arrivin at the Korner, we at once proceeded to form a syndicate, composed of Sheelds, Wilkinson, Billings and myself, to bi up salune property with a vu tu speedy kompensashin. We morgaged our property and bot more, and then watered our stok and sold out to sum others and then bot more stok, and in about three days we had nearly all the salune bizness uv Rumvally Korner in our hands. We then opun an office nex dore to mi old saluno (for konvenyence) and proceeded tu chyoo sirkelurs for the konvenshin as folloz:—

Tu all frends uv the likker trade and uv hewman liberte. (This sirkolar tu be burnt az suno as red).

The premyer with hiz kabb, net having voted for kompensashin, and in reply to a deppytashin pledged hin self tharetu in the follom wurdz: "Kall a konvenshin uv all yure frendz and agree, 1. What klass has a rito tu most kompensashin, and, 2. What klasses s' ell be inklooded in the favurd list and I shell meto your vooz or bust up government," it only remanes fur us to meto in frendly kounsel and decide these pints and our forehins are made. A grato konvenshin iz therefore kalled to meto in Liberte hall, Rumvally Korner (next dore to Puffer's saluno), on Monday, Mar. 8th, '71, J. A. McD., tu desid thezo pints. All klasses that kin sho thare trade iz promoted bi the likker bizness will be kompensated. Free speech aloud.

P.S.—The best brands uv likker kept on hands at Puffer's saluno.

The oldist inhabyent kunt romembur sick a gathering ez we had that ovent-f. Monday at the Korner. All day before they kept poring in from all partz uv the kentry, and when nite kame thare wazent a empty bed or a full bot. ol in the Korner. The salune bizness wuz brisk all day Sunday, and after we got in fresh supplies from Nappyneer it kontinyood good up to the kloze. Several faks wur agensit us. We hed telegraf the grato orritur, E. King Dodz, to kuni and give hiz valuable orrashin and hiz prepared lacks agensit the Skot akt, but he woodent kum without a chek markt good for \$100 in advans, which we refused. Finanshully it wuz a grato suksess, but I regret to stato thare wuz not that purfok yunanimity among the brotherin which we kood dezire.

The haul wuz jammed full of delygates—each l lass, however, bi itself. The distillerz had one korner and broerz the oposit one. The saluno keepers, the groserz, the wine growers, the segar men, the sporting men, the sluggerz, waz well represented. And tu our surprize and indignashin we found that thuzez, and pickpocketz, and trampz and sum of the fallen feemilz uv all the sitez wur thare in strong force and wore bent and bound to get thare namez on the kompensashin list.

Mr. Billings nomenated Mr. Bloomingnose Puffer—cheerz—our respected fellotounsmen—(lowder cheerz)—the boosom frend uv the premyer's—(tremenjus cheerz)—to preside.

On akount of the brisknes uv the bar biznes, and the salo uv sindykate stok, I hed to deklime, and Mr. Shilock Fagin, a distiller, wuz put in. We all said that if the feemal delegatetz and the pickpocketz shood get their names in the list it wood be koted agensit us, and we wur in deut if the sluggerz shood be permitted to take part until we notised that Mitchell (him as wuz lately invited up to Government hous) wuz present, when we decided that no Skot akt man kood kast enny refleksions on us on thare akount.

We thot it best therefore, to pass sum general rezolushins and ajurn till we kood klere the haul uv objeeshinable perzins, and settel the little pintz proposed bi the premyer in the afternune. We passed bi yunanemus standing vote the following:

1. Resolved, that sensu the days of that grato warreur and patreut, Magneoz Karty, to the prezent, evri British subjek hez an inalyunable rito tu hiz beef and tu hiz beer, if he buys it at a lisenat saluno.

2. Resolved, that when our opponents say drinking kausos krimo and immorality they li egraguslee, ez thare is no relashin between them.

3. Resolved, that we oppoze the Skot akt biterly, bekauz whare it hez past there is more drinking, and easeskentles more krimo and vive than whare it hazent bin past—all uv which we kan prove by King Dodz.

4. Resolved, that az patreutz we oppoze the Skot akt, bekauz it will ruin the broerz en toto, ruon the likker sellerz, and ruon the kentry, bi fleodin the land with drunkenness and krimo and immorelity—all uv which it hez dun in Mane, az we kin prove bi King Dodz.

5. Resolved, that it is perfekly justefiable to perjer onez self in fiting the Skot akt.

The meetin then ajurned fur dinner.

The afternune seshin wuz a very warm and sperrited one. The brotherin seemed out uv yoomer generally. Several sirkumstances kontributed to this. We had run out of likker a sekund time, and the delegates hed to vate fur thare stimyoolent till a noo suppli kood reach us. Then we had to subskribe putty hevvy to get the "fennils" aforsed to leave town. So when we got farely started we wuz in no yoomer, I ashure you, to stand enny interrupshins, but they kamo, nevertheless. One man bi the name of O'Raffurty aroz and sed:—

"Mister Chareman, I understands, begorra, that fra spacho is aloud, and I wantz tu say that we air a kimpenny uv lonytika (loud krize uv order), and we ot all of us to be inprisoned in the asilum (immense konfuzion and swarin) if we eggspett enny kompensashin frum government in the face uv the Skott akt viktoreez (here the sene wuz terrifik—members all on thare feet—shaking fists and swareing voverferly at O'Raffurty). John A. iz an old hambugger," but he peiseeded no further, being overpowered bi the infureated patreutz who kapturd him. We imangeetly appointed Mitchell, the slugger (him as wuz invited to the government hous) to punis O'Raffurty in the back yard. This broke up our seshin fur haf an hour, ez the delegates all desid to seo the trater punished, bekauz he wuz doubtless a Skot akt man in disgize. (It is not yet knono whether he will rekiver or not.)

Az suno az wo resoomed it was putty evident that the tug-uv-war hod kum. The distillerz moved a rezylushin doklaring that oz the Skot akt wood ruon the sail uv whisky, therefore the guvornment ot to pay the distillerz full value in kosh for all kappytel invested in the bizness and the prospektive profitz fur ten yearz; the broorz moved th at whireaz the Skot akt wood dekrees the sale in beer and lito winez, and ukroese the sail uv whisky, resolved that broorz shood got bak the entire kappytel invested in thare bizness, and a lump sum uv five millyuns fur prospektive profitz; the farmarz moved fur komponashin on the barly kwestyun; sum ox-h-stoll keesporz moved fur kumpo-shashin tu all whoo hed lozt lissenses bi monez uv the Krooks akt; the sportin men and the sluggorz each hod rezylushins moved before the saluno men kood got in a wurd ojways. Over forty mon klamed the flore at wunzt. Kumfuzyun ranel. It soomed az tho' bodlom wuz turned loos. Thare wuz sum bloz struk and sum damig dun before I left, and Billings kame out haf an hour afturward with wun arm broko, noze smashed, and soveral teeth gone. Ho sez it wuz wurz than Donnybrook fare.

I regret vary mutch wo kood not amikably settel thez littel differances. *
* * The sindokato wo formed is ruined finanshilly, and komponashin I fore iz in the kloudz.

Yours in sorrow,

BLOOMINGNOSE PUFFER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Rev. Charles Hutchison, Bishop elect, of Niagara, is to be consecrated May 1, at Fredericton, N.B.

The Liberals of West Northumberland have selected Mr. William Kerr, M.A., Q.C., as their candidate in the coming election.

Mr. George Guilett, the late member, has been unanimously selected to contest West Northumberland in the Liberal-Conservative interest.

Five additional cases of diphtheria were reported in Hamilton, Saturday morning. Three are on Victoria avenue north, and two on Jackson street east. Diphtheria is also prevalent in Waterdown.

The convention to nominate a candidate in the Reform interest to contest the vacancy in the representation of East Kent, caused by the death of the late Mr. D. McCraney, of Bothwell, held at Ridgetown, selected Mr. Robert Ferguson, of Thamesville, as their candidate. The election takes place next June.

During the recent Scott Act election in Huron, three ballot boxes were stolen from the Court house, at Goderich. On Saturday, a hotel-keeper of that place was arrested on the confession of a boy, who gave evidence that he had stolen the boxes at the instigation of the accused.

The express which left Toronto, on Saturday night for Ottawa and Montreal, met with an accident near Perth, through some of the cars leaving the rails, fortunately with no worse result than the slight injury of three men.

At Assametquaghan Station, below St. Flavie, Que., while a special engine with a plough was attempting to clear the line, the engine jumped the track, and was precipitated into the river beneath, causing a big smash-up and killing fireman Levesque.

Louis Riel, the hero of the Red River expedition, recently exiled from Manitoba, has created dissension among the half breeds and Indians, which has resulted in a general uprising. The militia disarmed by the Dominion Government last year are appealing for arms to defend their homes. The situation is most critical. Over 100 mounted police have been sent to the disturbed district, and it is expected that a conflict between them will soon take place. Latest despatches from the North-West state that a fight has taken place between the mounted police and the insurgents. Fifteen police are reported killed.

UNITED STATES.

A bill inflicting the punishment of thirty lashes on wife-beaters has been passed by the New Jersey Assembly.

The Texas House on Monday, without debate, decided to submit a constitutional amendment providing for prohibition to the people.

The storm on Friday night at Mount Washington was terrific beyond description. The wind had a velocity of 100 miles an hour, and the mercury was 48° below zero on Saturday.

The United States Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Edward J. Phelps, Minister to Great Britain; Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, to Mexico; Robt. M. McLane to France, and Geo. H. Pendleton to Germany.

On Saturday night, in the Northern part of the county of Ithica, Mich., two young children of George Spooner were roasted alive during the absence of their parents.

Messrs. Armour & Co., of Chicago, have been given an order by the British Government for five million cans of meat for the army in Egypt. It is calculated that seventy thousand cattle will be required to fill the contract.

Mrs. Kreuger, wife of a German farmer, living six miles from Pacific,

Mo., murdered one of her little children Thursday evening by nearly severing its head from its body with a butcher knife. She also attempted to kill her other children, but they escaped from her and alarmed their father, who had great difficulty in overpowering his wife, who was violently insane.

At Paducah, Ky., March 21st, Daniel Cook and wife, who live on the Tennessee river, left home yesterday, leaving three children in the house. His wife on her return discovered the buildings in flames. She could see the children huddled together in the front room, their arms clasped around one another, crying frantically, but she was powerless to assist them, and was compelled to see them burn to death.

FIRES.—At St. Petersburg, Va., Jones & Co's, sumac mill and the City flour mills adjoining were burned on Sunday morning. Loss \$80,000. —At Fort Smith, Ark., the Grand Central hotel was also burned on Sunday morning. Loss \$20,000. A woman was fatally injured by jumping from the third storey.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K. C. B., British Minister at Peking, is dead.

The British steamship *Rhondda* was sunk in a collision with the steamship *Brooklyn City*, in the British channel on Saturday. No lives lost.

In the English House of Commons Thursday evening, the Marquis of Hartington said recruiting was exceedingly active. There were 70,000 reserves ready for immediate service. The regular army now numbers 184,000, and volunteers 208,000.

Princess Elizabeth, mother of the Grand Duke of Hesse, died at Darmstadt on Saturday.

The eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William was observed throughout Germany with much enthusiasm and rejoicing.

Two hundred and seventeen miners were imprisoned by an explosion of fire damp in a colliery at Campharsen, near Saarbruck, in Germany, on the 18th. The latest reports state that 98 bodies have been recovered. There are still 102 men and boys unaccounted for. It is almost certain that all who are now in the mine are dead.

A lion-tamer named Zeth was killed at a Vienna circus on Saturday evening by one of the lions, with which he was performing. He was literary torn to pieces before the eyes of the spectators.

Corea advices state that the father, mother, wife and children of the three leading members of the Independent party in Corea, and eleven Corean sympathisers, were hanged at the palace gates on Feb. 2. The parents, wives and children of four of these sympathisers were also hanged.

Members of the Chinese Embassy in London express themselves hopeful for the cessation of war, but they say it should be brought about by France accepting the territorial concessions formerly made by China in Tonquin without any indemnity. From China direct come reports that the army of the Empire has been reinforced and put in readiness to resume offensive operations in Toaqin. It is said that war with France has already cost China sixty million taels.—The French loss at Kelung between the 4th and 8th inst. was 198 killed and wounded.

The Frontier question in Afghanistan will, no doubt, be amicably settled. Excitement has gone down between the contending countries, and everything points to a peaceful solution of the question. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has departed for Rawalshinde to attend the conference with the Amir concerning these disputes. In the meantime England is not idle, but has prepared a formidable Anglo-Indian contingent to occupy the country at a moment's notice. This army would be vastly superior to any that the Russians could put in the field without considerable delays.—An English Fleet is in course of preparation for the Baltic, in case of a rupture between the two countries.

Some more heavy fighting has been done in Egypt; this time, in operation against the Mahdi's lieutenant, Osman Digma. Two engagements have been fought near Hasheen, a place but a short distance from Suakim, with tremendous losses to the enemy; and no inconsiderable loss to the English. In the last engagement, our troops suffered severely, being surprised by the Arabs who had lain in ambush in the defiles west of Hasheen, and who rushed on their unsuspecting foe with ferocious impetuosity. The English formed a square as quickly as possible, but the camels, mules, and horses were driven back in confusion on the troops, causing a stampede, and amid clouds of dust the Arabs penetrated the south and north of the square. The marines and the Berkshire regiment, who were on the east and west sides of the square, maintained a continuous fire, holding the enemy at bay, while a charge of cavalry and the fire from the guns at the Hasheen zereba checked the onslaught of Arabs, which, at the onset, threatened a serious disaster to the British. Gen. Graham reports the English losses, so far as known, two officers and twenty-two men killed, 33 men wounded.—Gen. Graham has received the pipe line apparatus to furnish his army with a full water supply during their march to Berber.—Gen. Wolseley has ordered the evacuation of Korti. Typhoid fever, dysentery, and sunstroke are increasing among the troops. The heat is intense. The troops will proceed to entrenched lines at Debbah, Aini, and Dongola.

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

There are prosy preachers elsewhere than in Toronto, as the following lines, "written during sermon," and entitled "A Moan in Church," show. They are taken from a late number of the London *Spectator*:—

"Dull-featured, leaden-eyed, the preacher stands,
And holds the sacred volume in his hands.
No touch of genius lightens up his face;
No kindly accent speeds the word of grace.
He drawls and maunders in unending drone;
O! for some lightning-flash, some thunder-tone,
Something to show life yet remains on earth,
Sorrow or joy, wild laughter, madness, mirth,—
Something for heart and mind to feel and know,
Not these sad phrases following row on row.
Our souls refuse the weary watch to keep,
And feel "God giveth his beloved sleep."
Grant, Lord, some help from heaven, some spirit-touch,
Now that we feel so little, hear so much;
And, as a set-off to our sins' amount,
Put this day's suffering down to our account."

Why is it that with a message so important the average preacher makes its delivery appear so much a matter of form and course. To this want of apostolic zeal and unction, more than to any other cause, except, perhaps, inconsistency between Christian profession and Christian life, is due the prevalent religious indifference of the day. The pulpit may perhaps be no less a power than at any previous time, but it is certainly not the power it would be if its occupants were more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their high calling. Reading moral essays from the sacred desk is not the way to convert the world to Christianity, however noble the thoughts, or beautiful the embodying form. So long as æsthetic oratory is the chief aim, just so long will we have organizations like the "Salvation Army," within which there is room for those who are repelled from the so-called respectable churches. Between the Army on the one hand, and the secularists on the other, there is a long list of associations, the avowed object of which is to teach men what they should believe respecting their *post mortem* destiny. Both the army and the secularists are very much in earnest, and have the courage of their convictions. Of how many members and even pastors of churches can this statement be truly made?

The Japanese have invented a simple protection against rays of the sun when they become inconveniently, not to say dangerously warm. The frame work of the screen is of light bamboo and is fastened to the shoulders from each of which rises a bamboo stick, the two supporting a canopy of paper tinted green inside. If this device is found useful to the soldiers in the Egyptian deserts it would surely not come amiss to the ladies in Toronto, and it would certainly be more easily carried than the ordinary parasol. Who will have the courage to try it? If we had a dress reform association the invention might become popular.

ONLOOKER.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

ROWLAND BURR, ESQ.,

OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

made before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the subject of Prohibition, a statement as to what he had observed as the result of liquor selling in a number of families.

He stated that he had kept for fifty-four years a record of publicly-known evil results of intemperance in the families of one hundred liquor dealers who had resided on Yongo street in and north of the city of Toronto, and his record made the following awful showing:—

Number of ruined drunkards in the one hundred families.....	214
Loss of property once owned in real estate.....	\$234,800
Number of widows left.....	46
" orphans ".....	235
Sudden deaths.....	44
Suicides publicly known.....	13
Number of premature deaths by drunkenness.....	203
Murders.....	4
Executions.....	3
Number of years of human life lost by drunkenness	1,915

Public Opinion.

The liquor deputation to Ottawa did not evidently gain much by their rather doleful journey. They found at the capital that there, as elsewhere, temperance principles are in the ascendancy, and that in the face of the rising tide opposition is almost useless. Their one serious demand—that for compensation—has not even been seriously entertained, and there is little left for them but to wait and see the developments of the popular will upon the subject. — *Whitby Chronicle*.

The liquorites ask the Government to appoint a commission to investigate the effect of the Scott Act on hotel property. Yes! and let there be a commission to learn the value of property depreciated, prisons and asylums built, homes blasted and souls ruined through this accursed traffic. The first commission could call all witnesses needed from the living and report in solid dollars and cents. The second must possess the power to subpoena the spirits of murdered innocents in Heaven and raving drunkards in hell, and its report must be written in letters of blood and fire. The dollar mark must be replaced by human life and real estate by an eternity of torture. — *Canadian Patriot*.

Good breeding is the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self-denial for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them.

A negro baby was born in Sumpter County, Georgia, which weighed only twenty-two ounces. It's funny how anything so dark can be so light.

A little boy discovered a bee crawling upon his hand. Finally the bee stopped for a moment, and, after remaining stationary for an instant, stung the little fellow. When the cry of pain was over, the little child said to his mamma that he didn't care for the bee's walking about on him, but he didn't like his sitting down.

Tales and Sketches.

LITTLE FEET.

In castle halls, or cottage homes,
Wherever guileless childhood roams,
O, there is nothing half so sweet
As busy tread of little feet.

When forth we go at early morn,
To meet the world and brave its scorn,
A down the garden walk so neat,
We see the prints of little feet.

At eve, when homeward we repair,
With aching limbs and brow of care,
The voices ring out clear and sweet—
Then comes the rush of little feet.

The knives are lost, the dishes stray,
The tools are spirited away,
And when we go the lost to seek,
We take the trail of little feet.

But when the angel death hath come
And called our darlings from their home,
Oppressive silence reigns complete;
We miss the sound of little feet.

Then tools are safe, no dishes stray,
No doors go slamming all the day;
But O, 'twould give us pleasure sweet,
To hear again those noisy feet.

Soft night hath come; all are asleep,
Yes, all but me; I vigil keep.
Hush! hush! my heart, and cease to beat.
Was that the step of little feet?

Yes, mother, 'tis the softened tread
Of him you miss and mourn as dead,
And often when your sleep is sweet,
You'll dream of hearing little feet.

And when this pilgrimage is o'er,
And you approach that blissful shore,
The first to run your soul to greet,
Will be your darling's little feet.

—Charles H. Doty, in *Alden's Juvenile Gems*.

A GLASS OF BEER.

"Mamma," said Bessie Ashton, "didn't you say that a glass of beer made a person feel good; and that it was healthy and harmless?"

"Why, yes Bessie, I think I did," answered Mrs. Ashton, slowly, somewhat puzzled at Bessie's question.

"Mrs. Thompson don't think so, mamma. The poor woman just cries nearly all the time."

"Cries?" interrogated Mrs. Ashton, in surprise, for she believed her neighbor to be one of the happiest of women.

"Yes, mamma, cries all the time," repeated Bessie, with emphasis. "Mr. Thompson's cheeks looked puffed away out, and his face is always so red. She says he is cross and scolds continually. But he didn't used to be that way. He only drank one glass of beer then. now he can drink six and eight, and he gets mad at everything. It don't seem to make him feel good or look healthy."

Mrs. Ashton's countenance assumed a serious change. She felt keenly the force of the rebuke, but answered:

"Mr. Thompson should not give way to his appetite for drink. I'm sure one glass can do no harm."

"That's just what he thought," spoke up Bessie. "But Mrs. Thompson says it had him down on his back before he was aware of it."

"Well, I don't know," answered her mother abstractedly. "I drink a glass occasionally; it don't seem to affect me."

"It don't puff your cheeks out, mamma; but it makes your face awfully red sometimes, and you can drink more than you used to."

Mrs. Ashton stopped to think. She could drink more than she used to. Bessie had told the truth.

When supper time came instead of beer, a glass of fresh, sweet milk stood near her own and her husband's plate. Mr. Ashton opened wide his eyes when he sat down to eat, and as his wife finished relating the conversation between herself and Bessie, he caught the child in his arms and

kissed her affectionately, remarking: "Not another drop of beer shall ever enter my home."

And he kept his word.—*Selected.*

YOUNG MEN.

A man in Hartford, Conn., came home drunk. His little boy, from three and a half to four years of age, ran forward to meet his father. Had that father been sober, the boy would have been nestling in his bosom; but *he was drunk*, and seizing the little fellow by the shoulder, he lifted him right over his head, and dashed him out of the second story window, through sash, glass and all; and on the pavement below they picked up the poor boy, with both his thighs broken. When a man is drunk he does not know what he is about; he has dethroned reason. And so, whether you laugh or cry at some of the follies of drunkenness—whether you hold your sides with merriment, or the marrow stands cold in your bones—yet remember that drunkenness is *debasing, blighting, blasting, mildewing, and damning* to everything that is bright, noble and beautiful.

Young men, let me say to you—what an awful risk you run! Did you ever wake up in the morning, and wonder how you got into your bed? Did you ever lie in the morning, unable to think for the life of you what you did last night? Down on your knees, down on your knees to-night, and thank God, that as you staggered forth, not knowing what you were doing, he did not take your guardian angel from you in that hour, and leave you to plunge into utter ruin.

Why, what is it to get drunk? Here is one case that I knew; and many of my friends were at the wedding,—a gorgeous wedding, a grand wedding. Fifteen hundred dollars was the price paid for the flowers, sent expressly from New York. The house had been enlarged for the dancing. A fast young man and a beautiful girl were united. It was a gorgeous wedding, very merry and jolly, plenty of wine; but the bridegroom got drunk, and with his clenched fist, two hours after they had been married, he struck his bride in the mouth. "Hush! hush! don't say anything about it; don't let it get abroad. Hush! hush! it is only known to those here. He was drunk, and did not know what he was doing; cover it up, cover it up." So they did. He went on his wedding excursion. Six weeks afterwards he got drunk again, and drew a pistol on the wife that loved him. She felt her life was not safe, and went back to her father's house. He came directly to Toronto, in Canada. He got drunk again, killed a policeman, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, in less than ninety days after his wedding. Some friends interceded with the Government, and he is now in Kingston Penitentiary *for life*. Three drunks! Three times intoxicated! Oh, young men, if God has spared you, and you have ever been drunk in your lives, down on your knees, and, in the gratitude of your souls, declare that you will never again touch that which dethrones reason!

There are those of us who have come out of the fire, those of us who are scared and bruised, those who will never be what we might have been had it not been for the accursed drink. As year after year rolls on, and brings us nearer and nearer to the end, what would we not give, brethren, could we wipe out our record!

OH! THAT AWFUL RECORD, young man! You are writing your record new, every day. You begin in the morning with a clean page, perfectly clean, and at night it is smeared, and smudged, and blotted, when you hastily turn it over and think it is gone. No! You can never wipe out a word of your record. You never can blot out a stain nor erase one. No sir! You are making your record.

What a grand thing it is to be a young man, sent out with life all before you, to make of it what you choose, just as you choose—to mould it as you will—to make your life just what you please to make it!

How many of you, young men, are going wrong? And you know you are going wrong. I never knew a man going wrong who was not aware of it. Going wrong! You do not hear them defend it, never—but excuse it. "Oh, it will all come right in the end." What will? "Oh, young men must sow their wild oats." Yes, and they must reap too. "It will be all the same a hundred years hence." What will? Two diverging lines go on widening to all eternity. There is no cross-cut. If you begin wrong, young man, you never can get right till you come back with bleeding feet, and torn flesh, and streaming tears, and broken heart. And many a man has died in the effort to get back. Oh, the beginning! So many go into ruin with all of life before them.

You are like a switchman, as we call him, on the railway. Here comes the locomotive and the train of cars, freighted with human life, hopes, and happiness; and your hand is on the switch. You can turn that train on to the main track; you can turn it on to the siding, you can turn it down the bank; but when it has passed by, your control over it is gone forever. Never will you have another such opportunity, and opportunities are passing you day by day, day by day. By and by some will say as poor Churchill did on his death-bed, "All gone! every opportunity lost! What a fool I have been!"

Young man, is that to be the end of your life, with all its prospects and all its bright hopes?—*John B. Gough.*

Girls and Boys.

A HERO.

Boys sometimes think a hero's
A man of giant might;
A warrior of armor—
A champion for the right,
Who through the world goes boasting,
That wrong shall be no more;
The story of whose exploits
Is sung from shore to shore.

In olden times, a hero
Was such a man, I know;
He went to battle, aided
By javelin and bow.
You all have heard of Ajax,
Of Priam's valiant son,
And of the giant Achilles,
Who many battles won.

But now, to be a hero
Is quite another thing;
And he who earns the title
Is nobler than a king.
'Tis he who follows duty,
Who scorns to be untrue;
Who's guided by his conscience,
Not by what others do.

And you may be a hero,
By doing all you can
To free the world from error,
And aid your brother man.
And though no blast of trumpet
Your greatness may proclaim,
With heartfelt benedictions
Mankind will breathe your name.

—Selected.

WILLING TO SHOVEL.

To be willing to begin at the bottom is the open secret of being able to come out at the top. A few years ago a young man came to this country to take a position in a new enterprise in the South-west. He was well bred, well educated, and he had the tastes of his birth and education. He reached the scene of his proposed labors, and found to his dismay, that the enterprise was already bankrupt, and that he was penniless, homeless, and friendless in a strange land. He worked his way back to New York, and in mid-winter found himself, without money or friends, in a great, busy metropolis. He did not stop to measure the obstacles in his path; he simply set out to find work. He would have preferred the pen, but he was willing to take the shovel; and the shovel it was to be.

Passing down Fourth Avenue on a snowy morning, he found a crowd of men at work shovelling snow from the sidewalk about a well known locality, he applied for a position in their ranks, got it, and went to work with a hearty good-will, as if shovelling were his vocation. Not long after, one of the owners of the property, a many-millionaire, passed along the street, saw the young man's face, was struck by its intelligence, and wondered what had brought him to such a pass. A day or two later, his business took him to the same locality again, and brought him face to face with the same man, still shovelling snow. He stopped, spoke to him, received a prompt and courteous answer, talked a few minutes for the sake of getting a few facts about his history, and then asked the young man to call at his office. That night the shovel era ended, and the next day, at the appointed time, the young man was closeted with the millionaire. In one of the latter's many enterprises there was a vacant place, and the young man who was willing to shovel got it. It was a small place, at a small salary, but he more than filled it, he filled it so well indeed, that in a few months he was promoted, and at the end of three years he was at the head of the enterprise, at a large

salary. He is here to-day with the certainty that if he lives he will eventually fill a position second in importance to none in the field in which he is working. The story is all told in three words: willing to shovel.—*Union Signal*.

OH! WHAT FUN.

The cottage had no cistern, and the well-water was not soft. The mother said she must have a barrel at the corner to catch the rain shed by the roof. There was much shouting among the "three all of a size," as the neighbors call them, when that hogshhead was set in place. It was a huge affair, and, O joy! it had been filled with molasses once, and the sweet stuff was all crystallized and thickened along the edges. Such sticky faces, fingers, aprons no one ever saw. But the mother let them have their fun, for as soon as one rain had filled the cask that play would be ended. The worst of it was that Sandy, in his eagerness for more "sweets," fell straight in on his head, and when the father pulled him out all Sandy's top row of curls was stuck full of molasses. Then the mother scrubbed him at the pump, and those same top curls stood straight up like a row of horns.

"How can folks use such lots of molasses?" said Sandy, looking meditatively into the depths whence he had been drawn.

"On dere bread," said Andy.

"In cake," said Debby.

"They make cake of it, too," said Sandy.

The father overheard them and said to the mother: "Pity all the molasses don't go to such innocent use. But there's a vast deal of it does worse. In Alaska, I read, the way it goes is, much molasses, much drunk."

"How can people get drunk on molasses?"

"They make a terrible kind of rum called hoochinoo of it. An Alaskan Indian with an old copper tea-kettle, a fire, a bottle or tin can or two, can make up a barrel of molasses into hoochinoo and set a whole tribe drunk and fighting mad. They say there the order is: 'Molasses, hoochinoo, whiskey, murder.'"

"I wouldn't let them do it," said the mother. "The government should stop them."

"They are trying to. They break up the stills; and some of the traders will not sell molasses, it is made the cause of so much mischief."

"And yet the molasses is a useful, healthful luxury."

"That's the way sinful humans pervert the gifts of God. The grain, the fruits, the sugar are turned into poison and death. There is only one way of checking the worse than waste, our minister says, and that is, we must get prohibition."—*Mrs. J. McNair Wright in Youth's Temperance Banner*.

Our Caskel.

BITS OF TINSEL.

What relation is the door mat to the door? St. p father.

An oil well driller is always running his business into the ground.

It is a foolish butcher who adopts the meat-trick system.

The fellow who slept under cover of night says he came near freezing for want of clothes.

A large portion of the English army are now Nileists, yet they do not advocate dyin'-a-nite.

'Pa,' said a little boy, 'a horse is worth a great deal more, isn't it, after it's broke?' 'Yes, my son. Why do you ask such a question?' 'Because I broke the new rocking-horse you gave me this morning.'

Some one was telling the story of the reply of the little boy who, when asked what made the ocean salt, said, 'Because cod-fish live in it.' "Pah!" said little Geraldine; "what a stupid boy to get things so mixed up! I always knew that the cod-fish were salt 'cause they lived in the ocean."

"I like the Americans immensely," said an Englishman who had been hospitably entertained in America. "I like them immensely, but I miss something." "What is that?" asked his Yankee host. "I miss the aristocracy," replied the Englishman. "What are they?" "The aristocracy!" said the nobleman surprised. "Why, they are people who do nothing, you know; whose fathers did nothing, you know, whose grandfathers did nothing, you know—in fact, the aristocracy." "Oh," said the American, smiling, "we've plenty of them over here; but we don't call them aristocracy—we call them tramps."

THE GRAND SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION.

The Scott-Act Works Wherever Fairly Tried.

I would advise the electors in every county in Ontario to adopt the Scott Act. Its adoption in Halton has, to a great extent, prevented the sale and use of liquor.—W. KEARNS, M.P.P., for Halton Co.

No law ever placed on the statute books of this country has so powerfully arrested, controlled and demoralized the liquor business as the Scott Act has. Rev. D. L. BRETHOUR, Halton Co.

From personal observation, I honestly and conscientiously believe that drinking has greatly decreased. R. LITTLE, Public School Inspector, Halton Co.

We, the undersigned, certify that business has not been injured by the Scott Act—that the amount of drinking has been greatly reduced.—Signed by over 100 of the leading men of Halton.

The Canada Temperance Act has done all that the most sanguine expected. The principal benefit, in my estimation, is the fact that temptation is removed from the young. Whatever drinking is done has to be done secretly, where none but those who can be trusted to keep silence are present.—N. LINDSAY, Reeve of Esquewasing, Halton Co.

I regard the Scott Act as a most decided improvement, upon any previous legislation we have had. Less liquor is consumed, and one especial feature is that the temptations to drink are no longer openly presented. My opinion is most unqualified in favor of the law.—W. WESLEY COLPITTS, Methodist Minister, Woodstock, N.B.

Having read the within letter I can fully concur in what has been said as to the operation of the Canada Temperance Act in this country.—R. K. JONES, Mayor, Woodstock, N.B.

We, the undersigned citizens of Fredericton, N.B., are glad to be able to affirm that the Canada Temperance Act has worked well and beneficially in our city. Since the doubts as to its validity (which for a time hampered its operations) were removed by its decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in April last, the law has been as well enforced as any law.

Drunken men are rarely seen on the streets, there is real diminution of crimes that always grow of a liquor traffic, and the temptations to drink, which under the license system met the weak and unwary at every turn, no longer exist. These are facts which conclusively establish the beneficent character of the law. The good done by it is apparent to every unprejudiced observer. Those who favored its adoption are highly satisfied with its working; and not a few who thought it a doubtful experiment—some, even, who opposed it—are convinced of the power to check a great evil:—

THEODORE H. RAND, Chief Supt. of Education; JAS. S. BEEK, Auditor-General, New Brunswick; GEO. J. BLISS, Clerk House of Assembly; GEO. THOMPSON, Assist. Supt. of Education; B. EVANS, Pastor Methodist Church, and President of the Methodist Conference; FRANK P. THOMPSON, M.P.P.; JNO. L. MARSH, Police Magistrate; GEO. V. ATHLETIS, Chairman Police Com.; ANDREW G. BLAIR, M.P.P.; JNO. JAM. FRASER, M.P.P., Attorney-General, of N.B.; P. MCPHARKE, Postmaster of Fredericton; and sixteen others of the most prominent citizens of Fredericton.

HOW LIQUOR IS SOLD UNDER THE SCOTT-ACT.

The large, fashionable, and would-be respectable establishments have abandoned the traffic entirely, and a drink of rum now can only be obtained stealthily, and then from the vilest and most miserable of our citizens. Stephen H. Appleton, M.P., H. Campbell, N.B.



Drinking, in all forms, has greatly lessened. If there is any drinking now it is done in hole and damp, without the sanction of the law, where few respectable men will go; they prefer to go without it, as is the case here largely.—W. McCreary, M.P., Halton County.

THE ANTI-SCOTT ACT ORATOR.—YOU SEE, NOTWITHSTANDING THE SCOTT-ACT, DRINKING GOES ON!

MR. RESPECTABLE.—YES, OF A CERTAIN KIND, BUT I SHOULD RATHER DO WITHOUT IT THAN COME HERE FOR IT, WOULDN'T YOU?