

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1884.

NO. 5.

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, AUGUST 1ST, 1884.

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

THE PETITIONS.

The united counties of Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry have already transmitted their petition to the Secretary of State. The counties of Prince Edward, Peel and Kent are ready, and in other counties the canvass is rapidly approaching completion. A very significant feature of these petitions, strongly indicative of the overwhelming public sentiment that supports them, is the unusually large number of signatures attached. In no case have our workers contented themselves with the mere twenty-five per cent. of qualified voters that the law requires. Forty per cent. has been secured in most cases.

It is well known that there are many of our supporters, many whose ballots will certainly be marked for temperance and right, who for various reasons decline to sign these petitions; and the prospects for success in the counties now almost ready to vote, are even brighter than we had ventured to anticipate. Our friends however are realizing that we are working for something more than the bare adoption of the Scott Act. We are working for an enormous aggregate majority; and we shall have it. It is nearly three years now since we met with a defeat, and 775 is the smallest majority that we have polled since October 1882. We are piling up a grand total majority with which we shall soon be able to demand the utter abolition of the whole liquor traffic.

We wish to urge upon our friends the desirability of expedition in their work. The Act cannot be brought into operation until a longer time than five months has elapsed after the voting. If the earliest time that it could be brought into operation is later than the first day of next May, than it cannot come into force until May 1st, 1886. It will be seen at once that voting to bring the Scott Act into operation next year must not be later than early in the coming November. Even that time will be rather late. There are certain formalities that must be gone through before our petitions are acted upon and about a month is required for notice of the polling, so that it is absolutely essential that petitions should be at Ottawa at the earliest possible date. Again we urge our friends to push their canvass through as quickly as they can.

WORK.

Our ground of confidence in the success of the present campaign is the determination to work that seems to inspire our friends in every part of the Dominion. We have a glorious cause, we have public sympathy, we have all the facts, all the arguments, all the best interests of the best part of the community on our side, but these will not win unless we have the votes, and these can only be brought out by persistent effort.

We must bear in mind that desperate efforts are being put forth against us, that we have to fight a foe who is "crafty and powerful," a traffic that goes into the conflict to win or die, and that in opposition to us will be arrayed all the ability, all the organization, all the tactics and agencies that money and selfishness can command. We must be prepared for stern fight and for subtle strategy, and ready at every point to meet energy, determination, and organization, by organization, determination and energy.

Here is an opportunity for our young Canadians who aspire to heroism in a worthy cause. Here is a struggle for purity, for truth, for right, stirring enough to quicken the pulses of the hoariest veteran in the service of moral reform, and worthy the consecration of the loftiest talents and the most ardent philanthropy. The days of chivalry have not gone by! No gorgeous array of mail-clad men and prancing steeds, with roll of drum, and clash of arms, ever marched on a grander crusade than that for which we ask recruits to-day. It is true that the field of conflict is not the bloodstained battle-ground, but the fight is none the less real; our weapons are not carnal:

"Tis not with flag nor flaunting rag
For God and truth we fight.
Tis not with blaze of murderous guns,
We battle for the right.
Our shields and swords are living words,
The mind our battle plain.
There victories have been won before
And must be won again."

We have entered into one of the hardest, as well as one of the grandest conflicts that the world has ever seen; and no soldier can be spared from the ranks. We need men and women of moral bone, intellectual muscle and nerve of philanthropic sympathy. There is work for all, we need hands and heads and hearts and tongues and pens and purses and prayers.

Let us remember what we fight for, not, like knights of old, for golden spurs or ladies' smile,

"Or for a name, an empty song of praise,
A laurel wreath, that faded ere the sun
Came o'er the hills and gilded with his rays
The field where it was won."

We fight in an infinitely grander and holier cause. We fight for the well being of society. We fight for the reclamation of the fallen and the protection of the innocent and the young, we fight for the overthrow of the most inveterate foe to the moral and social advancement of our race, we fight against the worst form of evil, in the interest of that which is right, for the glory of God and the good of men.

Is not this a cause worth fighting for, worth praying for, worth voting for? It is a winning cause to-day, but if we would have it triumphant as it ought to be, every one of us must WORK.

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Citizen Publishing Company was held at the company's office, 8 King Street East, on Saturday the 26th inst. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President the chair was occupied by the Vice-President, Mr. Thos. Bengough. After the reading of the notice calling the meeting, the minutes of the last annual meeting and also of a subsequent special meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Report was then presented:—

To the Shareholders of the Canada Citizen Publishing Company, (Limited.)

Your Board of Directors respectfully report as follows for the fourteen months, ending July 1st, 1884:

This second annual meeting has been deferred till the present date in order that there might be two full years completed since the organization of the company, and one full year since we recommenced publication of the CANADA CITIZEN.

Detailed statements herewith submitted show the exact result of the company's business for the past fourteen months.

The CANADA CITIZEN had been suspended at the time of the last annual meeting. Its publication was recommenced at the beginning of last July and has been issued regularly ever since. The reception that it has met with has been remarkably encouraging. It has been endorsed by the Dominion Alliance of which organization our manager has been elected Secretary, and the office of the CANADA CITIZEN is now the headquarters of the temperance and prohibitory work of the Dominion, and our paper is regarded as the exponent of the progressive temperance thought of the country.

Our advertising patronage has attained dimensions that lead us to feel sanguine as to the prospects of large financial success in that department of our business, quite as much so as our calculations anticipated. The aggregate of our contracts booked for the past year being \$2104.02.

Our subscription list has been and is steadily increasing and when such financial arrangements are completed as will allow our manager to devote his attention more fully to working up this branch of the business, our list can be so enlarged as to make our enterprise pay a fair dividend upon our stock.

Our publication department shows a gain of \$51.03, which is encouraging, considering the small amount of business that has been transacted. We are now preparing to go into the supplying the demand for Scott Act literature—that is just commencing—and which will be very large for the next year. Tracts, etc., and campaign sheets are in preparation, and we have promises of large orders. Our past business in this department has been mainly supplying needful legal forms to Scott Act workers.

It is well worthy of note that the CANADA CITIZEN is now in its fifth volume and that the fact of its having lived through this and being still in a vigorous and progressively hopeful position is conclusive evidence that the paper is just what the country wants, and is prepared to accept and support.

Several by-laws adopted by the board of directors are herewith reported for your ratification.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Along with this report were submitted full details of the company's transactions and financial position.

On motion of Dr. Bryce, seconded by Mr. Farley, the reports were received and referred to an audit committee. Moved by Mr. W. H. Orr, seconded by Mr. W. Barker, that Messrs. W. Houston, and J. H. McMillan be appointed to audit the submitted statement, and report to a special general meeting. The following motion was also carried:—That when this meeting adjourns it stands adjourned till Friday, Sept. 26th, at 4 p.m.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for Directors for the coming year. Messrs. Burgess and McMillan were appointed scrutineers and reported as follows:—Your scrutineers have carefully examined the ballots cast and beg to report the election of the following board of directors:—A Farley, Dr. Bryce, W. Houston, G. M. Rose, Hon. A. Videl, W. H. Howland, F. S. Spence, Thos. Bengough, Jno. N. Lake, Jno. T. Moore, Jno. McMillan, Geo. A. Cox, H. B. Gordon. All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed)

WM. BURGESS.
JNO. McMILLAN.

The report was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

Selected Articles.

THE SCOTT ACT CAMPAIGN.

The echoes of conflict are around us on every side. The people are getting thoroughly aroused to the evils of the liquor traffic. Enthusiastic meetings are being held in a large number of counties. It is also a good sign that the opponents of prohibition are active in defence of their business; because it shows that they feel their craft is in danger. *What is the issue in this contest?* It is whether the places of temptation should be closed or not? It is whether a demoralizing traffic should be maintained against the judgment of a majority of the people, for the benefit of the few? No one has the hardihood to maintain that the country would really suffer physically, socially, or religiously, if the traffic in intoxicating liquors was stopped. *Who are the parties in this conflict?* On the one side are those who are disinterestedly laboring to promote the moral and social wellbeing of the people. Nearly all the ministers of all Christian Churches favor prohibition. So do almost all earnest Christian people in all denominations, and all who are themselves total abstainers. Whether they are right or wrong, at least they have a high philanthropic motive. In favor of the traffic, we have those who are selfishly interested, because they make their living by selling or manufacturing liquor—those who are habitual users of liquor, and do not want the supply cut off—and a third party, whose educational prejudices are in favor of things continuing as they are, or who have friends in the business. It is evident, therefore, if votes are to be weighed, as well as counted, that the verdict of those who are for the Scott Act is worthy of much greater consideration than that of those who are against it. *What are the arguments used against the Act?* It is said it cannot be enforced. This comes with a bad grace from those who are selfishly and illegally laboring to violate it. It can be enforced, if they act as law-abiding citizens. It is said, it interferes with men's liberty to drink. Not with men's liberty to drink; but with their liberty to sell liquor, when it has been abundantly shown that the traffic is demoralizing, and hurtful to the interests of the community. But says another, men are strengthened by temptation, and you interfere with the divine order, if you take away temptation. If this reasoning is correct, we do God service by multiplying temptations to sin! The truth is, all the arguments against the Scott Act are the weak special pleadings of interested parties.—*Christian Guardian.*

THE SCOTT ACT IN HALTON.

Mr. Wm. McCraney, M.P. for Halton County, has written the following letter in reference to the working of the Scott Act. It will be of special interest at the present time, in view of the many misstatements that are made by outside parties:

"OAKVILLE, June 5, 1884.

"B. C. Reid, Esq.,

"DEAR SIR,—I have your favor of the 4th inst., asking for my experi-

ence and observation on the working of the Scott Act in Halton. You are a stranger to me; but from the references you have given me I believe you are an honorable man, and though very much driven with business, not having time to do this important matter justice in one letter, I will give you my candid convictions, obtained from actual observations and information.

First.—The Scott Act has been a success in Halton far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Second.—It has almost entirely destroyed the pernicious treating system, and saves scores of young men and old toppers; it has saved thousands of dollars to the poor and rich that would otherwise have been spent in liquors. I could give you the names of liberal men of means who are opposed to the Act, but who admit that they have saved hundreds of dollars that formerly went for treating, and how employers of labor, instead of fearing that their men may be led to drink and consequent neglect of their work, they have no fear now but the men will be found sober and industrious. I can produce the evidence of a large majority of the employers of labor in Halton to bear me out in the statement. Third.—There were forty-two hotels under license before the passage of the Act, and it has been estimated by reliable men that from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars per annum was taken over the hotel bars. Now there is scarcely any, and drinking in all forms is greatly lessened. My opinion, and that of many others, is, that not one-tenth is drunk now. If there is any drinking now, it is done in holes and dens without the sanction of the law, where few respectable men will go. They prefer to do without it, as is the case here largely. Fourth.—The law is much better administered here than the Crooks Act ever was, or any other license law, to my knowledge, when there was continual contravention by those engaged in the business of selling liquor. If the Act does not curtail the traffic and lessen the drinking, why are its opponents fighting it to the death? Fifth.—It has not injured business, but improved it, by diverting fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars per annum in this county from the pockets of those engaged in the traffic, to the pockets of the butchers, bankers, merchants, shoemakers and others, for the purchase of the necessaries and luxuries of life, which must have improved business. There were parties here before the Scott Act was passed who purchased sugar by the pound and tea by the ounce, who can now purchase by the dollar's worth, and there are fewer paupers, fewer criminals, and but few prosecutions outside of those for contraventions of the Act. Our opponents fail to acknowledge (although it is a fact) that times are dull all over Canada and the United States, but we feel it in Halton less than other places. I have travelled over a considerable portion of Ontario, and especially the adjoining counties to Halton, and know whereof I speak. The financial condition of this beautiful town of Oakville is on a firmer basis now than before the Act was passed. For many years six thousand dollars of the taxes were allowed to go uncollected year after year. Now, we understand, nearly all this accumulation of back taxes and consequent loss to the town has been collected. Some opponents have been bold enough to assert that the taxes are higher than before; but that is not correct; they have been considerably higher when under license. Sixth.—The Scott Act has not cost the county of Halton one dollar. The fines have been ample to pay all costs for the administration of the law, and the machinery for working the law is so much more complete than the Crooks Act that it is utterly impossible to break it with that impunity as was the Crooks Act continuously. Occasionally there are persons seen under the influence of liquor, mostly obtained outside the county, but bear in mind that they are "observed by all observers," as it is the hotel-keepers' interest, "from fear of law," to keep them out of the back-room, cellar or stable, where they formerly used to sleep off their debauch. Now they are seen by all, and it appears to be the especial mission of opponents to bewail that occasionally a person is seen under the influence of liquor, when there were scores to one while under license. Speaking for myself, and I believe the majority of the temperance people of this town, before the passage of the Act it frequently reminded us (from a moral point of view) of Paradise lost; now it is Paradise regained, the change has been so marvellous, especially this year and at the present time. I advise you to pass the law; it is in the interests of the social, moral and financial standing of this young country, it is an indorsation of the higher law that commands us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and do good unto others, although some who will not let you save them may persecute you, and then after you have passed the law "stand like a brave with your face to the foe," and make the law respectable and honorable. With regard to a statement from certain parties in this town

that is being used by anti-Scott Act speakers, if you saw and knew some of the parties you would not be surprised or expect anything better from many of them. Idleness, selfishness and greed are the leading characteristics of a certain class of men who are continually shouting about "vested rights" and "personal liberty." Of course there are always a certain percentage of dupes that are ready to believe anything of evil report that designing men may invent. The liberal men I referred to in the former part of this letter are free-hearted men. There is nothing political in this movement.

"Yours faithfully,

"W. McCraney."

"P. S.—You can use this letter as you see fit, and if there is any other point I am able to inform you upon, will be happy to do so.

"W. McC."

GEMS OF THOUGHT FROM ADDRESS BY REV. F. M. IAMS.

"The Relations of the Church and the Liquor Traffic" is the vital question of the age. So, in the presence of this mightiest of living issues, the friends of man and the servants of God may well forget, for the time, all minor questions of mere modes and politics, while they unitedly plan the permanent settlement of this, the greatest and most dangerous problem of this age. Why denounce houses of prostitution, and demand their prohibition by law, while we tolerate the saloons whence they draw their chief support? Are they anything more than tempters? Certainly those infamous houses ought to be prohibited, and if possible, utterly suppressed but why, O! Christian—why, O! Moralist—why, O! Philanthropist Why, O! Patriot in the name of mercy, of truth, of humanity, of our imperiled country—why shall the saloon be spared? Why treat the receiver of stolen goods and his traffic as criminal? Why denounce and prohibit that whole business by law, and treat the liquor traffic as a legitimate and respectable business? Is it so much worse to steal money than men? To steal your horse than your son? To break down your bank than your family? To ruin an estate than a human soul? *Is the dollar worth more than the man?*

If it be murder to kill a man with a bullet, it is murder to kill him with whisky. If it be a crime to assist the murderer to despatch his victim with the knife it is no less a crime to aid in killing himself with intoxicating drink.

The church should persistently refuse membership not only to all distillers, brewers, and saloon-keepers, but to all that assist in the business. The church should constantly admonish all these persons to repent of this their great wickedness—refusing them fellowship as Christians until they cease from it, and give evidence of a true and genuine repentance.

As voters, nearly one-third of the members of the church are also members of the civil government, constituting more than one third of the sovereign power of the Nation. Too often the pulpit itself has voted merely as a partisan. It has not taught men their personal responsibility in the use of the ballot. It has not insisted firmly that the Christian must obey Christ at the ballot-box as well as at his table; in the political caucus as truly as at the prayer meeting. It has failed to teach that he must vote in the fear of God. It has hardly ever attempted to teach them that "Tho the wicked join hand in hand" even if it be under the guise of a political party—"they shall not be unpunished."—*Living Issue.*

PROHIBITION.

The prohibition of the liquor traffic by legislative enactment is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most pressing and important questions of the day. We confess that, at one time, it seemed to us a measure of more than doubtful expediency. We questioned both its right and its utility, but inquiry has removed objections; and the very remarkable results which have been attained wherever such legislation has been fairly tried, at least commend the matter to the careful and dispassionate consideration of every man who desires to see his country freed from the terrible blight and burden of intemperance.

Let the subject be discussed calmly and fairly on its own merits. Many, even those who are connected with the traffic, will gladly welcome inquiry. In any case a candid and patient consideration will allay prejudices; while the harsh imputation of motives will neither win our opponents nor promote our objects.

The points involved are three—viz., the necessity, the legality, and the efficiency of legislation.

While we may safely challenge men to point out a single benefit which arises from the use of and the traffic in strong drink, it is beyond dispute that there is no more prolific source of crime, poverty, and insanity. Three-fourths, perhaps nine tenths, of all the brutality, degradation, and disease which curse our country are directly traceable to this one potent cause. The *New York Independent* has made the following statement. "It is affirmed by collectors of statistics in regard to intemperance that in the year 1879 there was paid out for intoxicating drinks by the people of Germany the sum of \$650,000,000; and by those of France \$580,000,000; of Great Britain \$750,000,000, and of the United States \$720,000,000; making \$2,700,000,000. This is about the amount of the debt of the United States at the close of the war of the rebellion; and even this huge sum does not by any means represent the whole cost incident to the use of intoxicating drinks. To this must be added the loss of time thus occasioned, the expense of ill-health and actual disease consequent upon rum-drinking, the cost of punishing the crimes committed by drunkards [and supporting the poor, the paupers, and the insane], and numerous other items, making in the aggregate an actual cost to society fully equal to the amount directly spent for intoxicating liquors. And also the fact that there are no profits that can compensate [even in part] for this enormous cost. Can there be any doubt, as a matter of sound political economy, to say nothing about good morals, that society should arm itself to the teeth for the suppression of a most expensive vice? The most stringent prohibition would be the highest wisdom. Why tamper with such an evil? Why not cut it up, root and branch? The deliberate affirmations made by judges and by juries, the carefully compiled statistics, the appalling category of crime resulting from drunkenness, furnish ample evidence for the necessity of some radical and effective measure which shall remove or restrain this tremendous evil.

The legality of such a measure will scarcely be questioned. It is entirely within the power of the State to enact measures for the protection of the citizens, and to prohibit or restrain any practice or traffic which endangers life and produces disease and distress. The principle has already been affirmed in relation to this very matter. If the State has the power to restrain the sale of strong drink, and to subject it to restrictions and limitations, it has the power to make these restrictions absolutely prohibitory. It is merely a question of degree. No new principle is involved. In the neighboring republic, the legality of prohibition has been affirmed by the highest courts, and finally settled beyond appeal.—*Evangelical Churchman*.

INTEMPERANCE.

I unroll still further the scroll of public wickedness, and I come to intemperance.

There has been a great improvement in this direction. The Senators who were more celebrated for their drunkenness than for statesmanship are dead or compelled to stay at home. You and I very well remember that there went from the State of New York at one time, and from the State of Delaware, and from the State of Illinois, and from other States men who were notorious everywhere as inebriates. That day is past. The grog shop under the National Capitol to which our rulers used to go and get inspiration before they spoke upon the great moral and financial and commercial interests of the country, has been disbanded; but I am told even now under the National Capitol there are places where our rulers can get some very strong lemonade. But there has been a vast improvement. At one time I went to Washington, to the door of the House of Representatives, and sent in my card to an old friend. I had not seen him for many years, and the last time I saw him he was conspicuous for his integrity and uprightness; but that day when he came out to greet me he was staggering drunk.

The temptation to intemperance in public places is simply terrific. How often there have been men in public places who have disgraced the nation. Of the men who are prominent in political circles twenty-five or thirty years ago, how few died respectable deaths. Those who died of delirium tremens or kindred diseases were in the majority. The doctor fixed up the case very well, and in his report of it was gout, or it was rheumatism, or it was ob-

struction of the liver, or it was exhaustion from patriotic services; but God knew and we all knew it was whisky! That which smote the villain of the dark alley smote down the great orator and the great legislator. The one you wrapped in a rough cloth, and pushed into a rough coffin, and carried out in a box waggon, and let him down into a pauper's grave without a prayer or a benediction. Around the other gathered the pomp of the land; and lordly men walked with uncovered heads beside the hearse tossing with plumes on the way to a grave to be adorned with a white marble shaft, all four sides covered with eulogium. The one man was killed by log-wood rum at two cents a glass, the other by a beverage three dollars a bottle. I write both their epitaphs. I write the one epitaph with my lead pencil on the shingle over the pauper's grave; I write the other with chisel, cutting on the white marble of the Senator, "Slain by strong drink."

You know as well as I that again and again dissipation has been no hindrance to office in this country. Did we not at one time have a Secretary of the United States carried home dead drunk? Did we not have a vice-president sworn in so intoxicated the whole land hid itself in shame? Have we not in other times had men in the congress of the nation by day making pleas in behalf of the interests of the country, and by night illustrating what Solomon said, "He goeth after her straightway as an ox to the slaughter and as a fool to the correction of the stocks, until a dart strikes through his liver." Judges and jurors and attorneys sometimes trying important causes by day, and by night carousing together in iniquity.

What was it that defeated the armies sometimes in the last war? Drunkenness in the saddle. What mean those graves on the heights of Fredericksburg? As you go to Richmond you see them. Drunkenness in the saddle. So again and again in the courts we have had demonstration of the fact that impurity walks under the chandeliers of the mansion and drowns on damask upholstery. Iniquity permitted to run unchallenged if it only be affluent. Stand back and let this libertine ride past in his five thousand dollar equipage, but clutch by the neck that poor sinner who transgresses on a small scale, and fetch him up to the police court and give him a ride in the van. Down with small villainy. Hurrah for grand iniquity.

If you have not noticed that intemperance is one of the crimes in public places to-day, you have not been in Albany, and you have not been to Harrisburg, and you have not been to Trenton, and you have not been to Washington. The whole land cries out against the iniquity. But the two political parties are silent lest they lose votes, and many of the newspapers are silent lest they lose subscribers, and many pulpits are silent because there are offenders in the pews. Meanwhile God's indignation gathers like the flashings around a threatening cloud just before the swoop of a tornado. The whole land cries out to be delivered. The nation sweats great drops of blood. It is crucified, not between two thieves, but between a thousand, while nations pass by wagging their heads and saying, "Aha! aha!"—*T. DeWitt Talmage*.

INTEMPERANCE IN GERMANY.

The theory that the devotion of the Germans to beer saves them from the evils of intemperance is being sadly exploded. The last year has witnessed a considerable revival of temperance agitation in Prussia, in regard to which our Consul General at Frankfort, Ferdinand Voegeler, presents some interesting facts in the last bulletin of the State Department. The consumption of beer in Prussia has risen to the enormous amount of 87.6 liters per head annually, and that of ardent spirits to ten or eleven liters per head, far exceeding the American rate of consumption. The liter is a little larger than the quart, so that the Prussian consumption of beer is from 20 to 25 gallons per head, against about 10 gallons in America, while the consumption of spirits there is about 3 gallons, against 1½ in this country, including what is used in the arts. These estimates of the American consumption are derived from the returns of the internal revenue office, and may vary for different years. The number of open drinking saloons in Prussia has increased from 120,000 in 1869 to 165,000 in 1880; ardent spirits were sold in 93,000 of these, being 1 to every 10.4 inhabitants. Of the crimes committed in five years, 41 per cent. were committed under the influence of liquor, and 50 per cent. of the pauperism is due to intemperance.—*Haltou News*.

Scott Act News.

HALTON.—Word was received in Milton last Saturday night that the petition of the Anti-Scott Act party had been granted and the election would be ordered forthwith. The agents of the liquor interest accordingly flitted up and down street, joy beaming from every pore of their countenance, and, with hearts overflowing with love and gratitude, communed sweetly with each other. It was a night of such supernal joy that the hand which dispelled it was rude indeed.

And it was dispelled. On Tuesday intelligence was received from Ottawa that the protest entered by the Scott Act party, against the petition, had been filed and duly considered, and that an order was granted the Scott Act party staying proceedings on the anti-petition for two weeks (the time asked for) in order to give the Scott Act party time and opportunity to present their objections to the petition. If the petition be allowed to pass by the privy council, no election can possibly be held before the end of September or first of October.—*Halton News.*

We have received circulars announcing a grand temperance camp-meeting to be held in the town of Milton commencing on August 14th and ending on the 20th.

A number of prominent speakers are announced, among whom are the following:—Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Fixen, Mr. Scott, *New York Witness*; Rev. W. H. Boole, W. H. H. Bertrani, J. R. Clark, Rev. John Smith, Ex-Gov. St. John, Rev. Daniel Dorchester, D.D., and F. S. Spence.

There is every prospect that this will be one of the largest and most successful temperance gatherings ever held in Canada. The principal railroads have made special arrangements for excursion rates for the occasion.

BRUCE.—The Presbytery of Bruce at its last meeting on July 8th, held a conference on Temperance in which the Scott Act was the principle subject of discussion. There was displayed a great deal of spirit and enthusiasm in favor of the Act, especially by the Highlanders who seemed determined to distinguish themselves as much in the coming campaign as the Highland Brigade did in the Crimean war. The following resolution shows what thorough work they intend to make of it. It was unanimously agreed that whereas there is a general desire for the submission of the Scott Act in this county and whereas this Pres approves of the principle of the Act as the best present available means for the suppression of intemperance by legislative enactments therefore the Presbytery recommends all the sessions and congregations within its bounds to use all fit and proper means to secure the adoption of the Act. The committee on Temperance was instructed to meet at the close of the Presbytery and in conjunction with as many other members of the Presbytery as could remain with them, to arrange for public meetings to disseminate information in regard to this matter. The committee consisting of Messrs. J. Mordy, convener, N. Patterson, G. McLellan, P. Currie, J. Ferguson met and agreed to recommend the following arrangements: That each minister preach on the subject of Temperance on the Sabbath and arrange for a meeting during the week, in each of his ordinary places of worship where he will be joined by one or more of the brethren who will assist in giving information in regard to the Act and in recommending its adoption.

2. That a general Presbyterian convention consisting of Commissioners from all sessions and congregations every pastor being a member ex-officio be held in Paisley on Sept. 20th, at 2 p.m., to devise further means. 3. That the convener be instructed to get a number of copies of the Scott Act and also of the Synopsis for the use of the Presbytery.

J. MORDY,
Convener.

YORK.—We had a visit on Monday from Mr. John Milne, President of the York County Scott Act Association. He tells us that the cause is making rapid progress. *The Globe* says:—

"The County of York is at work for the Scott Act vote. North Gwillimbury Township has completed the canvass and last night a meeting was held at Downsview in the Methodist Church to organize West York Township. Previous to organizing, several addresses were delivered. Rev. Mr. Pirie opened with prayer, and Mr. Wm. Goulding

was appointed chairman. Mr. John Milne, of Agincourt, made the first speech, in which he gave a description of the Act, and urged its importance. Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Toronto, followed and answered some questions bearing upon the Act, after which Mr. W. H. Young, Police Magistrate of the County of Halton, gave an able address, proclaiming the Act a success in Halton. He pointed out that the responsibility and work did not end with a victory at the polls. The struggle only began when they had to enforce the Act, and now its advantages and success were established. The meeting then proceeded to organize the canvass, dividing the township into sections for canvass, and the following gentlemen were appointed to superintend the work:—President, Wm. Goulding; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. McGee; Canvassing Committee, Rev. Mr. Pim, Messrs. Wm. Jackson, Jas. E. Gould, Henry Welsh, Watson, James Devons, Crossen, McCallum, Townley, W. Johnson, E. Johnson, Thos. Jackson, Naylor, Speight, J. Goulding, and Green. Each of the various sections was entrusted to two of these gentlemen to superintend the canvass, and the division being a large one they are empowered to obtain assistance from others to complete the work as early as possible in August.

ARTHABASKA—MEGANTIC—STANSTEAD—COMPTON—SHEFFORD—RICHMOND.—Arthabaska may well be proud of the position it has attained to in the great Prohibition campaign now in progress, it stands as the first county in the province to pass the Scott Act, and in doing so it has done it with no uncertain vote, it is a decisive victory, leaving not one iota of consolation for the opponents of the Act. The full significance of this splendid victory is yet to be realized. There are many English speaking temperance men who have taken very despondent views of the probable success of Prohibition in this province, and their bugbear has been the French-Canadian vote. henceforth they have little to fear from that. It will be with renewed vigor that the disheartened advocate of prohibition will return to his labors, because now the prospects of success are brighter, and he will not fight as one without hope.

Already the cry has gone forth that Megantic is waking up and will at once throw itself into the breach and retrieve its past disaster. Stanstead has thrown down the gage of battle with every prospect of coming off victorious. Compton and Shefford are hard at work to get into line, here to increased confidence will stimulate the workers, all of these will now push forward with increased energy, which will be sure to bring success. It is to be hoped that Richmond will not be long before it joins in the fray; it is true that the county is under the Dunkin Act, but this Act having served the purpose for which it was passed, should make way for the more efficient Scott Act. If this were done, those beer carts that spread destruction in Windsor will be shut out of the county, and in the town of Richmond, the law breakers, who are aided and abetted by a municipal certificate and a provincial license, would find they would have to leave the county, or else be content to leave whisky selling alone. The mischief produced by the beer carts in Windsor Mills and neighborhood has aroused so much indignation that many who were opposed to prohibition have expressed their willingness to work and vote for the Scott Act if it comes before the people. For the town of Richmond the submission of the Scott Act presents the best way out of the difficulties in which the temperance people there are placed. There is very little doubt that if prosecutions were now instituted under the Dunkin Act that they would be eventually successful, the District Magistrate as a License Commissioner under the Dominion License Law has given it as his opinion that the Dunkin Act is now in force in the town, but the liquor sellers would not contend themselves with his decision, but would with all the legal delays possible, endeavor to wear out the temperance people. To oppose these legal delays, even with success entails much expense, and whilst under the suspense sure to ensue, there would be a stagnation of effort, even as there now is, from the feeling of uncertainty that exists in some quarters. There are some (whose opinions are not to be lightly treated), who are content with the Dunkin Act; under it they have been able to accomplish a great good, but we would seriously ask these to consider the situation, looking beyond their own locality, perhaps they will then see that for the advancement of general prohibition, the whole of Richmond County should be placed under the Scott Act. Let Richmond be fully redeemed! Before the agitation necessary to bring it before the electors was concluded, the croakers would find prohibition sentiment prevailing where they least expected to find it.—*Richmond Times.*

GREY.—The Committee on Temperance, of Grey Division Grange No. 2 brought in the following report at a recent meeting, a copy of which has been kindly furnished us for publication by the Secretary, Mr. John Weber:—

Judsonville, July 3rd, 1884.

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of Grey Division Grange No. 2:

We, your Committee on Temperance, beg leave to report, that in view of the Scott Act being about to be submitted to the Electors of this County (Grey) and from our opinion of the working of the said Act in the Counties in which it has been passed, your committee would recommend that this Division pledge their support in favor of said Act, and that the Secretary be requested to furnish the leading papers in the County with a copy of this report.

Adopted.

J. I. GRAHAM,
Chairman.

As the above represents the sentiment of a large and important class of the agriculturists of Grey, the significance of such a report at this juncture is apparent to the most obtuse mind. We congratulate our Grey friends on the manly stand they have taken on the all-absorbing question of the hour.—*Flesherton Advance*.

The Secretary of the Owen Sound Branch called a meeting last week of the workers of the Scott Act for the completion of organization and placing in the hands of the canvassers the necessary petitions for the signature of the electors to bring on a vote at as early a day as possible for the adoption of the Scott Act. The number of delegates present from the different municipalities was much larger than was anticipated, and the reports very encouraging. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. The Chairman invited anti-Scott Act speakers to the platform, but no one put in a defence. Mr. W. Munns, ex-Secretary of the Toronto Prohibitory Alliance was called upon, who ably strove to show that prohibition does prohibit, after which the Rev. B. B. Keafer, of Hamilton, gave an earnest practical address of over one hour, which was listened to throughout with attention, producing figures and facts as to the success of the Scott Act in reducing drunkenness and crime, after which the Chairman called for an expression of the meeting, which resulted in a unanimous standing vote in favor of the Act.—*Globe*.

HURON.—A correspondent from Gorrie writes: "A large and interesting meeting was held in the Drill Shed on Tuesday evening in the interest of the Scott Act. Rev. C. R. Morrow spoke in the interest of the Act, and a Mr. Moir, of Exeter, in the interest of the anti-Temperance party. The meeting was a grand success. A vote was taken which was almost unanimous for the Act. A few remained in their seats but would not stand up against the Act."

Last Monday evening the large Town Hall at Brussels was filled to overflowing by persons desirous of hearing the discussion upon the Scott Act. At 8 o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. W. H. Kerr, editor of the *Post*, who, after inviting all the ministers in the audience to take seats on the platform, called upon Rev. J. Ross, B.A., to open with prayer.

Mr. Geo. Moir, of the *Exeter Reflector*, took a seat on the platform as the anti-temperance speaker.

Rev. C. R. Morrow addressed the gathering for about 45 minutes, and was listened to with all attention. A couple of Anti-Scott individuals, who were bubbling over with extract of barley, made themselves a laughing stock by asking silly and impertinent questions.

The anti-temperance speaker then spoke for an hour. Mr. Moir is a good talker, and he was accorded an attentive hearing. He followed the course usually marked out by King Dodds, contending that high license is better than prohibitory measures.

The audience joined in singing a couple of verses of "Hold the Fort," after which Mr. Morrow replied to Mr. Moir's speech. The reverend gentleman did it so effectively that when a show of hands was taken not a soul of the whole large audience would vote against the Act. Mr. Morrow is too many for Mr. Moir on the temperance platform.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and speakers, and the meeting brought to a close by singing "God save the Queen," and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. F. Ryan, B.D.

Brussels will add to the majority in favor of the Act when it comes to the vote.—*Advertiser*.

MANITOBA.—We learn from the *Winnipeg Sun* that the Scott Act movement in Manitoba is making rapid progress. Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, has been doing campaign work in different parts of the province. At Woodlands and Meadowlee he has succeeded in forming a good working organization that will no doubt be of great assistance in the coming contest.

BRANDON.—On Tuesday evening a mass temperance meeting was held in the Canada Methodist Church, which was largely attended by the most influential people of the city. The chair was occupied by Rev. Mr. Boydell, Anglican minister. Hon. J. N. Sifton, the first speaker, explained the character and work of the Dominion Alliance, now pressing the prohibition movement in Canada by Scott Act agitation. Rev. Mr. Betts, lately from the province of New Brunswick, bore testimony to the efficacy of the Act as a prohibition measure, and declared that in the Maritime Provinces it had been proved by actual experiment a grand success, no better evidence being required than the fact that every attempt to repeal it after three years' trial was a failure, and that county after county adjoining those where it was in enforced were adopting it. Mr. W. W. Buchanan followed in an address of an hour and a half, running over the history of prohibitory effort in Canada, explaining the character and provisions of the Scott Act, and the line of work proposed by the Manitoba branch of the Dominion Alliance. He made clear the fact that the present agitation was a legitimate stage or link in the progress of temperance reform, and followed in logical sequence the work of the past, leading on to ultimate, pure and simple prohibition. He also met and answered a number of the objections brought against the agitation. The following resolutions were put and adopted enthusiastically:—

Moved by A. M. Peterson, and seconded by Dr. Fleming, that this meeting fully endorses the action of the Manitoba branch of the Dominion Alliance in having the Scott Act submitted to a vote of the people in this Province of Manitoba, and that we pledge ourselves to support it to the utmost of our ability.

Moved by P. B. Bliss, and seconded by Dr. McDiarmid, That we now proceed to form for this city a branch in connection with the Manitoba branch of the Dominion Alliance, and that we proceed to elect an executive committee and officers, and enroll such names as may wish to become members.

A large organization was then formed and arrangements made for commencing work in Brandon at once.—*Winnipeg Sun*.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—The Executive Committee of the Yarmouth County Temperance Convention, held a meeting on Tuesday the 18th inst., to consider what steps were necessary to be taken in view of the Act coming into force in this County. The Court had been apprised of the fact that the Governor-General had already proclaimed the law in force, the order-in-council being made on the 23rd day of May last; but upon referring to the *Canada Gazette* we found that the proclamation was made in conformity with the Act before it was amended; which has already caused much trouble and vexation to the prosecutors in this Province under the Act, and which led the Judges of N. S. to decide, not long ago, "That the law was not in force, and could not be brought into force in Counties where no licenses were granted;" where if the proclamation should have been made in the words of and agreeably to the *Amended Act*, to wit, that in Counties where no licenses were granted, the Act should be declared and come into force in *thirty days* after the date of the Order-in-Council.

The Court decided to at once call the attention of those having jurisdiction in the matter, to the error made and request them to rectify the said error as quickly as possible.

The Court also appointed a person as prosecutor under the Act, so as to be ready for work just as soon as the law is in working order, and all that remains is for the temperance friends to provide a moderate fund so that prosecutors may have some means with which to commence work.—*Yarmouth Times*.

W. A. C. RANDALL, Secretary.

Independent Order of Good Templars.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick convened in annual session at Sussex, King's county, on Tuesday 15th inst., at 3 p.m. The first session was devoted chiefly to routine business, and in arrangements for the following meetings. At 7.30 p.m. the officers and members

of the Grand Lodge, in company with those of Sussex Lodge met at their hall, formed a procession, and proceeded in a body to the Free Baptist Church, where the Grand Lodge received an address of welcome from P.G.W.C.T., S. H. Gilbraith. This was responded to on behalf of the Grand Lodge by our G.W.C. Templar, J. R. Pidgeon. After singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" by the assembled audience, the Grand Chaplain, Rev. M. Gross, of Hillsboro, preached the annual sermon from the words, "Resist the Devil and he will flee from you." The address was full of practical truths calculated to lead his hearers into a deeper insight of their responsibilities towards the temperance movement throughout the land.

The G.W.C.T. then followed in a very able address of some fifteen minutes, after which this very interesting meeting was brought to a close.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning the Grand Lodge again resumed business. After the reading of the officers' reports, and their assignment to the several committees, the body proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

G.W.C.T.—J. R. Pidgeon, Indiantown, (St. John).

G.W.C.—A. T. Patterson, St. John

G.W.V.T.—Mrs. R. M. Taylor, Hillsboro, Albert Co.

G.W.S.—Samuel Tufts, St. John.

G.W.T.—A. H. Hetherington, St. John.

G.S.J.T.—James P. Nowlan, Letete, Charlotte Co.

G.W.Chap.—Rev. M. Gross, Hillsboro, Albert Co.

G.W.M.—F. J. Todd, Fredericton.

G.D.W.M.—G. M. Stewart, Caledonia.

G.W.I.G.—Ezra Leeman, Lord's Cove, Charlotte Co.

G.W.O.G.—Thomas Blanch, Sussex, King's Co.

G.W.Mess.—William Anthony, Sussex, King's Co.

P.G.W.C.T.—R. M. Taylor, Hillsboro, Albert Co.

J. R. Pidgeon, G.W.C.T. and James P. Nowlan, G.S.J.T., were elected as regular representatives to the R.W.G. Lodge at Toronto in May next, and S. Tufts, G.W.S., and R. M. Taylor, P.G.W.C.T., as alternate representatives.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of the officers' reports and that on the State of the Order.

From these reports we learn that our Order is in a flourishing condition. Under the able management of the Executive of the past year great advancement has been made. More than 1,200 have been initiated, giving us now 1,671, being a net gain of 875. These reports being only up to April 30th, and as many of the lodges have materially increased their membership since that time, our total gain at the present will be at least 1,000.

Our financial affairs have been placed on a firm basis, which, as contrasted with former years, makes a remarkable showing. The receipts were \$413.71; expenses, \$344.81; leaving a balance on hand of \$69.00 with which to begin the work of the new year.

In the evening after the installation of the officers by P.G.W.C.T. John Mehan, and the appointment by the G.W.C.T. of the standing committee, the business of the session was devoted chiefly to the discussion of ways and means of the present official year. A great amount of work was done at this session, and we feel assured that this was one of the best meetings of the Grand Lodge ever held in this province. Harmony and unanimity prevailed through all its meetings and work was done which can not but have a beneficial effect upon the temperance cause throughout the province. After the usual vote of thanks to the different railroads and steamboat lines for reduction of fares, and to the past grand officers for their efficient work for the past year, at 11.45 p.m. the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet again at Carlton, St. John, on the third Tuesday in July, 1885.

By order of the Executive.

J. P. NOWLAN,

Canada Gasket.

Temperance Items.

A TORONTO TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—An adjourned meeting of temperance men representing different organizations was held last evening in the Temperance Hall to make arrangements for the holding of a demonstration. There was a fair attendance. Mr. Isaac Wardell occupied the chair. Mr. Wm. Burgess read the report of the committee appointed to consider a programme. The committee recommended the holding of a demonstration on one day during the second week of the Industrial exhibition. They sug-

gested the following arrangements.—That the members and friends meet in the Queen's Park at two o'clock, that a good band be engaged to play on the stand; that arrangements be made with a caterer; that games be held; that a meeting be held in some large and convenient place on the evening of that day, and that prominent gentlemen be engaged to speak, Hon. J. B. Finch and ex-Governor St. John to be secured if possible. They suggested that a fund be raised by subscriptions and appeal to societies, the latter to be asked to contribute as follows.—Independent Order of Good Templars, \$25, Sons of Temperance, \$25, Royal Templars of Temperance, \$15, Church of England Temperance Society, \$25; Temperance Reformation Society, \$25, Father Matthew Temperance Society, \$10, West End Christian Temperance Union, \$15. The report was received and discussed at length. It was decided that the demonstration should be held in the Queen's Park on the civic holiday, August 18th, instead of during the holding of the exhibition. It was also decided, in amendment to the report, to have only an afternoon meeting. It was decided to have a programme of games, and a committee was appointed to take charge of them. The following committee of management was chosen.—Messrs. G. Flint, Jas. French, A. Farley, McFedries, Bell, Fleming, Depew, Wardell, Burgess, Thomson, King, Rodden, Calder, Jackman, Henley, Hastings, Morphy, F. S. Spence, Henry Bryant, and Dr. McCully.—Mail.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The annual Grand Trunk crop report predicts a more than average yield of crops of all kinds.

The complete returns from Muskoka give the Liberal candidate a majority of 122.

Lieut. Greely and his comrades were honored with a great demonstration on their departure from St. John's.

Obed Manuel, a boy twelve years of age, was drowned while bathing at Port Rowan,

Clarence Carpenter, ten years of age, was drowned at Welland on Friday.

At Parkhill John McIntyre jumped off an excursion train, falling in the cattle guard, receiving injuries from which he died.

A young woman named Haines, while out picking berries in the marsh, in Moulton, the other day, was bitten on the foot by a rattlesnake, and died a few hours afterwards in spite of every attention.

At Montreal, a derrick under which a number of men were working at the line of the Canada Pacific Railway here collapsed to-day with a load of a ton weight upon it. All the men escaped but one, named James Murphy, who was killed instantly by being struck on the head with a heavy stone, which fractured his skull.

An old lady named Mrs. Jno. Cook, was burned to death at Tilsonburg on Monday. She had laid down on a lounge with a lighted pipe in her hand and went to sleep. She dropped the pipe and set fire to her clothing, and before help could arrive was fatally burned.

There are at the present time 305 inmates in the Central Prison, against 247 at the same period last year; 112 in the Mercer Reformatory, 40 in the Refuge, and 704 in the Lunatic Asylum.

The Department of Railways and Canals have decided to undertake the work necessary to give fourteen feet of water on the sills in the Welland canal, so as to enable vessels of larger carrying capacity to pass through.

The Nova Scotia Government has been re-organized as follows:—Messrs. Wm. S. Fielding, Premier and Provincial Secretary; A. J. White, Attorney-General; Chas. E. Church, Commissioner of Mines and Works; Thos. F. Morrison, Thos. Johnson, Isadore Leblanc, and J. Longely, members without office. Messrs. Wm. T. Pipes and Albert Gayton, late Commissioner of Mines and Works, retire from the Government. Mr. Fielding accepting office necessitates an election in Halifax.

UNITED STATES.

All danger from the extensive forest fires in Michigan have been averted by heavy rains.

Crop reports from Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky report the wheat the best gathered in years both as regards quantity and quality.

It is expected England will demand from the United States the extradition of the Femians concerned in the Scotland Yard outrages.

Policeman Coswell, of Chicago, was fatally shot by two pickpockets last week. One of the pickpockets was wounded, but both escaped.

At Wells, Me., a fishing boat with three young men upset in the breakers. Fred. Hovey, son of Col. Hovey, and Wm. Tripp, were drowned.

Three children of Joseph Ashly—Oliver, aged 9 years, Henry, aged 7 and Freddie, aged 5—living near Green Bay, Wis., went out to pick berries Wednesday afternoon, and taking off their clothes began playing in a small river. All three were drowned, and their bodies were recovered a few hours after the fatality.

The west span of the Narrow Gauge Railroad bridge across the White River at Worthington, Ind., gave way under a passing train, precipitating the coaches and passengers into the river. Wm. Hibbetts was instantly killed. Dr. Cole fatally hurt, a brakeman had a leg and jaw broken, James East was badly hurt, and a number of other passengers received minor injuries.

Wm. Harwood and Edmond Velach, the Americans who were arrested in Mexico without warrants on an unfounded charge of defamation of the President, are still closely confined. They were sentenced without trial. The American colony is greatly excited, the authorities having disregarded the American Minister's demands.

The rear part of the boiler of an engine drawing a freight train on the Lehigh Valley railway, near Whitehaven, on the 25th blew out, and killed J. H. Hassell, engineer, his son, fireman Armbruster, and R. E. Smith, telegraph operator. Shortly after the accident, a long train of coal cars ran into the exploded engine. Twenty cars were scattered in different directions and broken into kindling wood. Green, the engineer of the coal train, was fatally injured, the rest of the crew escaped.

Overholt & Co.'s distillery with three bonded warehouses and an immense quantity of whiskey was burned at Connelsville, Pa., on the 23rd. Loss, \$665,000. The cause was spontaneous combustion of mill dust or a cigar left by a workman. Nearly all the whiskey was owned by Philadelphia and New York parties. The flames lit up the country for miles, and the burning whiskey floated down the river. Twenty-five barrels were rolled away, and the whiskey was dipped up by the mob. Hundreds of men became drunk.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Churchill has been elected chairman of the National Conservative Union.

The arrest of Dr. Fernandez of the Coldstream Guards on a charge of being an accomplice of Cornwall in his crimes, has caused immense sensation.

M. Stanley, the explorer, arrived at Plymouth, on the 28th, and was tendered an ovation upon his arrival. The population of Madeira had prepared a reception for the explorer when the steamer arrived, but he was unable to land owing to the quarantine regulation.

Orders have been sent to increase the British fleet at Suakim. The corvette *Turquoise* has left Jeddah for that place.

The Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department has stated the Government is read to confirm the Queensland scheme for the confederation of the Australian Colonies, and the annexation of New Guinea and the other Pacific islands, as soon as the colonists have finally determined upon the necessary steps to accomplish this.

Jas. Stephens, and Gallagher, of Paris, propose to visit America to advocate the Irish cause.

A number of women and girls have been arrested at St. Petersburg for conspiracy against the Czar.

The Siberian pest has appeared at Gatschina. A committee has been formed to enforce vigorous sanitary measures to check its spread.

A passenger steamer on the Volga capsized recently and twenty persons were drowned.

It is officially announced that the cholera epidemic in Marseilles and Toulon is decreasing.

A new expedition to the Congo country is being despatched by the German American societies. It sails from Hamburg on Wednesday. Lieut. Schultze has been appointed leader.

Through traffic on railways between France and Germany has been suspended until further notice as a precaution against cholera.

There was a very perceptible shock of earthquake Wednesday on the island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean. The inhabitants are greatly agitated.

There are now 175 persons in the hospitals at Panama suffering from dysentery. Doctors say over half their patients are ill with the same disease. It is a species of cholera and in many cases terminates fatally.

Tales and Sketches.

A PRACTICAL HELP.

About five years ago one cold Sunday morning, a young man crept out of a market house in Philadelphia into the nipping air, just as the bells began to ring for church. He had slept under a stall all night, or rather lain him there in a stupor from a long debauch.

His face, which had once been delicate and refined, was blue from cold and blotched with sores; his clothes were of a fine texture, but they hung on him in rags covered with mud.

He staggered faint with hunger and exhaustion; the snowy streets, the gayly-dressed crowds thronging to church, swam before his eyes; his brain was dazed for want of the usual stimulant.

He gasped with a horrible sick thirst, a mad craving for liquor which the sober man cannot imagine. He looked down at the ragged coat flapping about him, at his brimless hat, to find something he could pawn for whiskey, but he had nothing. Then he dropped upon a stone step, leading, as it happened, into a church.

The worshippers were going in.

Some elegantly dressed women, seeing the wretched sot, drew their garments closer and hurried by on the other side.

One elderly woman turned to look at him, just as two young men of his own age halted.

"That is George C——," said one. "Five years ago he was a promising young lawyer in P——. His mother and sister live there still. They think he is dead."

"What did it?"

"Trying to live in a fashionable set first, then brandy. Come on. We shall be late for church."

The lady went up to George C—— and took his arm.

"Come inside," she said, sternly, with a secret loathing in her heart. "The Gospel is for such as you. Come and pray to God that perhaps at this late day he may lead you to redemption."

He stared stupidly at her.

She lectured him for some time, sharply, trying to compress the truths of Christianity into a few terse sentences.

But that young man's brain did not want truth or the gospel, it wanted physical stimulant. His head dropped on his breast; she left him, going with a despairing sigh into the church.

A few minutes later a gentleman came up, who had different ideas of teaching Christ. He saw with a glance the deathly pallor under the bloated skin.

"You have not had breakfast yet, my dear friend," he said briskly. "Come, we'll go together and find some."

George C—— muttered something about "a trifle," and "tavern."

But his friend drew his arm within his own, and hurried him trembling and resisting down the street, to a little hall where a table was set with strong coffee and a hot, savory meal. It was surrounded by men and women as wretched as himself.

He ate and drank ravenously.

When he had finished his eye was almost clear, and his step steady, as he came up to his new friend and said:

"I thank you. You have helped me."

"Let me help you farther. Sit down with me and listen to some music."

Somebody touched a few plaintive notes on an organ, and a hymn was sung, one of the old, simple strains with which mothers sing to their children and bring themselves nearer to God. The tears stood in George C——'s eyes. He listened while a few of the words of Jesus were read. Then he rose to go.

"I was a man once, like you," he said, holding out his hand. "I believed in Christ; but it is too late now."

"It is *not* too late!" cried his friend. It is needless to tell how he pleaded with him, nor how for months he renewed his efforts.

He succeeded at last.

George C—— has been for four years a sober man. He fills a position of trust in the town where he was born, and his mother's heart is made glad in her old age.

Every Sunday morning the breakfast is set, and wretched men and women whom the world rejects are gathered into it. Surely it is work which Christ would set his followers upon that day.—*Truth.*

WILLIAM AND MARY RECONCILED.

I once picked up a man in the market-place. They said, "He is a brute, let him alone!" I took him home with me, and kept the "brute" fourteen days and nights, through his delirium; and he nearly frightened my wife out of her wits, one night, chasing her all about the house, with a boot in hand; but she recovered her wits, and he recovered his.

He said to me, "You wouldn't think I had a wife and child?"—"Well, I shouldn't."

"I have, and—God bless her little heart—my little Mary is as pretty a little thing as ever yet stepped!" said the "brute."

"I asked, 'where do they live?'"

"They live two miles away from here."

"When did you see them last?"

"About two years ago."

Then he told me his sad story. I said, "You must go back again."

"I mustn't go back—I won't—my wife is better without me than with

me! I will not go back any more. I have knocked her, and kicked her. Do you suppose I will ever go back again?"

I went to the house with him. I knocked at the door, and the wife opened it. "Is this Mrs. Richardson?"—"Yes, sir."

"Well, that is Mr. Richardson. And Mr. Richardson, this is Mrs. Richardson. Now come into the house."

He went in. The wife sat on one side of the room, and the brute on the other. I waited to see which would speak first, and it was the woman. Before she spoke she fdgited a great deal. She pulled up her apron till she got hold of the hem, and then she pulled it all out again. Then she folded it all up closely and jerked it through her fingers an inch at a time, and then she spread it all down again, and then she looked all around the room, and said, "Well, William!"

And the brute said, "Well, Mary!"

He had a large handkerchief around his neck, and she said, "you had better take the handkerchief off, William; you'll need it when you go out."

He began to fumble about it. The knot was large enough; he could have untied it if he liked, but he said, "Will you untie it, Mary?"

And she worked away at it; but her fingers were clumsy, and she couldn't get it off; their eyes met and their love-light was not all quenched; she turned her arms gently, he fell into them. If you had seen those white arms clasped around his neck, and he sobbing on her breast, and the child looking in wonder first at the one, and then at the other, you would have said, "It is not a brute; it is a man with a great, big, warm heart in his breast."—*Gough.*

NASBY.

MR BASCUM DETAILS SOME OF THE TROUBLES OF A SALOON KEEPER.

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) }
Feb. 9, 1884.

Last nite we wuz all sitting comfable in Bacum's. It wuz a delightful evening we wuz a spending. The nite wuz cold and chill, and the wind wuz whislin drearily through the dark, but the cheer:isnis uv the weather outside only made it the better for us. The stove wuz full uv wood and red hot on the top, diffusin heat, wich is life, the hiss uv Issaker Gavitt's tobacker joose ez he spit cheerfully into the hot plates, mingled musikelly with the draft up the chimney, and Bascum, yeeldin to the seductive inflorences uv comfort that wuz in the place, hed hot water on the stove and Mrs. Bascum mixed with her fair hands the hot punches which ever and anon we ordered.

"Wat a happy life yoors is, Bascum!" sed Kernal M'Pelter.

"Happy!" remarkt Issaker Gavitt, "I shood say so. Nuthin to do but to sell likker at a profit of 200 per cent., and every customer yoo git ded shoor for life."

"Gentlemen," sed Bascum, onbending, for he wuz drinking hot whisky too, "there is advantages in running a wet grosery but it hes its drorbax. It is troo that there is 200 per cent. profit, or wood be ef you get paid for it. A ingenous yooth comes into my bar, wich hez a small farm, and he gits to takin his sustenance. That wood be all rite for me ef he cood only take his sustenance and take keer of his farm at the same time. But he don't, and whenever the necessity uv taking sustenance begins to be regler, jist when he mite be uv the most yoose to me, I hev notist ther wuz alluz a fallin off in his corn crop. Corn won't grow onless you plant it, hoe and tend it, and a man wich becomes a regler customer uv mine don't plant, hoe and tend to advantage.

"Then, not heving corn to sell, he can't pay for likker, and ez he must hev it he goes on tick, and finally mortgages his place. Troo, I alluz git the place, but it wood do better for me ef he cood keep on working it, spending the proceeds at my bar. There is very few men wich kin do this.

"And then deth is another drorbak to my biznis. Ef a man cood only drink regler and live to be 70 it wood be wuth while. But they don't do it. They are cut off by the crooel hand of deth jist when they git to be yoosful to me. This one goes uv liver disease, tother one uv kidney trouble, rhoomatism sets in and knocks one uv 'em off his pins, softenin' uv the brane kills another—

Joe Bigler, who jist dropped in, doubted the last disease. "No man wich hed a brane to soften wood tetch the stuff," sed he.

"And then," continyood Bascum, "ther is chronic diarrer wich raises the mischief with 'em, and ef one uv 'em gits hurt he never gits over it, and then bronkectis comes in on 'em, and dyspepsy,—wat good is a man for work wich hez dyspepsy?—and th... are so many diseases that hits the man wich takes hizzen reglerly, that they die altogether too early. Them ez holds on can't work after a certain time, and them ez don't hev the constooshin to hold on perish like the lillies uv the valley, jist when they git regler enuff to be profitable.

And then other trubbles interferences with me. When a noo man gits too full he quarrels and comes to an end from injoodishusnis. I hev bin in this room 25 years, and I hev seen mor'n a dozen uv my best customers,

some uv 'em with two dollars a day to me, stretched out on the floor with bullet holes or knife wounds into 'em. It wuz a hard blow when Bill Rutledge wuz killed rite where deekin is sittin. He spent on an average uv \$4 a day with me, and he wuz snuffed out in a minit. And then they hung Sam Kitridge, wat shot him, and ther wuz another uv about the same. Both on 'em, hed they lived, wood hev bin my meat for years, for they wuz both strong men and cood hev endoored a pile uv it.

"Ther are other trubbles. It is not pleasant to hev men inflamed with likker beatin each other over ther heds with bottles and tumblers, for it destroys glassware, and funitoor is apt to be broken. I hev often wished I hed a kind uv whisky which didn't make maniacs uv them wich drink it, but I never saw any of that kind. I hev often seen a dozen rollin on the floor tuwunst, and when they come to drawin pistols and shootin permiskus, it ain't pleasant nor profitable. I hev had pisto' balls, after going thro' a man, smash bottles in the bar, and how are you goin to sell whose pistol did the damage.

"Besides these drorbax, comes sich ez yoo. What yoose are you to me? It's 'Bascum, a little old rye strate,' and after my good likker is gone, comes the everlastin remark, 'Jist put it down.' That's the disgusting part uv it. Ef yoo cood work, and ern suthin, and pay cash ther woud be suthin in the bizness, but yoo don't.

"To make the s'loon biznis wat it ought to be I want a noo race uv men. I want a set uv costumers with glass lined stumicks backt up with fire brick. I want a lot uv men with heds so constructed that they kin go to bed drunk and wake up in the morning and go about their work. I want a set uv costumers with stumicks and heds so constructed that likker won't kill 'em jist ez soon ez it becums a necessity to 'em. However, I manage to git on. Ther ain't no rose without a thorn!"

This wuz the longest speech I ever knowd Bascum to make. What he sed is troo. I hev eggspierenced it in my own pusson. I never kin go to work after a moist nite. However it hezn't made much difference in my case. I never wood work anyhow, drunk or sober, and ez I hev to lay in bed till noon after a damp nite it is reely a savin to me. I git up after a moist nite jist in time for dinner, savin my breckfast wich is economy. I git along better that way. I hev to pay for my breckfasts and ez I don't pay nothing for my likker, all I save in breckfasts is economy.

I shel keep on I spose forever, but despite wat Bascum sez ez to the drorbax I shood like to be in his place. Beside wat I got off uv my customers, I coodgit my own supplies at holesale, and that woud be suthin. I shood not eggspierience a pang when I laid down a down a ten cent piiese, and wonder where the next wood come from.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(With a consoomin appetite.)

A NOVEL CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

The father of the late Earl of Pembroke had many good qualities, but always persisted inflexibly in his own opinion, which, as well as his conduct, was often very singular. His lordship thought of an ingenious expedient to prevent the remonstrances and expostulations of those about him, and this was to feign himself deaf, and thus, under pretence of hearing very imperfectly, he would always form his answers not by what was said to him, but by what he desired to have said. Among other servants was one who had lived with him from a child, and served him with great fidelity in several capacities, till at length he became coachman. This man by degrees got a habit of drinking, for which the lady often desired he might be dismissed. My lord always answered, "Yes, indeed, John is an excellent servant." "I say," replied the lady, "that he is continually drunk, and therefore I desire he may be turned off." "Aye," said his lordship, "he has lived with me from a child, and, as you say, a trifle of wages should not part us." John, however, one evening, as he was driving from Kensington, overturned her ladyship in Hyde Park. Though not much hurt, yet when she came home she began bitterly to complain to the Earl, "Here," said she, "is that worthless coachman so intoxicated he can scarcely stand; he has overturned the coach, and if ne is not discharged he will one day kill some of us." "Aye," says my lord, "is poor John sick? Alas! I am sorry for him." "I am complaining," says my lady, "that he is not sober and has overturned me." "Aye," replied my lord, "to be sure he has behaved very well and shall have proper advice." My lady finding it useless to remonstrate, went away in displeasure; and the Earl, having ordered John in his presence, addressed him very coolly in these terms: "John, you know that I have a regard for you and as long as you behave well you shall always be taken care of in my family. Her ladyship tells me that you are taken ill; and indeed, I see, that you can hardly stand. Go to bed, and I will take care that you have proper advice." John, being thus dismissed, was carried to bed, when by his lordship's orders, a large blister was put upon his head, another between his shoulders, and sixteen ounces of blood taken from his arm. John found himself next morning in a woeful condition, and was soon acquainted with the whole process, and the reasons on which it was made. He had no remedy but to submit, for he would rather have endured ten blisters than lose his place. His lordship sent very formally twice a day to know how he did, and frequently congratulated her ladyship upon John's recovery, whom

he directed to be fed only with water gruel, and to have no company but an old woman, who acted as his nurse. In about a week, John having constantly sent word that he was well, his lordship thought fit to understand the messenger, and said, "He was glad to hear the fever had quite left him, and desired to see him, When John came in, "Well, John," said his lordship, "I hope this bout is over." "Ah, my lord," said John, "I humbly ask your lordship's pardon, and I promise never to commit the same fault again." "Aye, aye," replied my lord, "you say right; nobody can prevent sickness; and if you should be ill again, John, I shall see it, though perhaps, you would not complain; and I promise you that you shall always have the same advice and the same attendance that you have had now." "God bless your lordship," said John, "I hope there will be no need." "So do I," said the Earl; "but as long as you perform your duty to me, John, I will do mine to you—never fear." John then withdrew, and so dreaded the discipline he had undergone that he never was known to be drunk afterwards.—*Witness.*

For Girls and Boys.

GRANDMA'S ANGEL.

"Mamma said: 'Little one, go and see
If Grandmother's ready to come to tea,'
I knew I mustn't disturb her, so
I stepped as gently along, tiptoe,
And stood a moment to take a peep—
And there was Grandmother fast asleep!

"I knew it was time for her to wake;
I thought I'd give her a little shake,
Or tap at her door or softly call;
But I hadn't the heart for that at all—
She looked so sweet and so quiet there,
Lying back in her high arm chair,
With her dear white hair, and a little smile,
That means she's loving you all the while.

"I didn't make a speck of noise;
I knew she was dreaming of little boys
And girls who lived with her long ago,
And then went to heaven—she told me so.

"I went up close, and I didn't speak
One word, but I gave her on her cheek
The softest bit of a little kiss,
Just in a whisper, and then said this:
'Grandmother, dear, it's time for tea.'

She opened her eyes and looked at me,
And said: 'Why, Pet, I have just now dreamed
Of a little angel who came and seemed
To kiss me lovingly on my face,'
She pointed right at the very place!

"I never told her 't was only me;
I took her hand, and we went to tea."

—*Acion Free Press.*

THE SINS OF OUR YOUTH.

BY REV. ASA HULLARD.

The penitent David, as he looked back, and thought of his early days, exclaimed, "Remember not the SINS OF MY YOUTH." And afflicted Job cries out in his distress, "Thou makest me to possess the INIQUITIES OF MY YOUTH."

Two aged disciples, one eighty-seven years old, one day met. "Well," inquired the younger of his fellow-pilgrim, "how long have you been interested in religion?" "Fifty years," was his reply. "Well, have you ever regretted that you began so young to devote yourself to the cause of the Saviour?" "Oh, no," said he, and the tears trickled down his furrowed cheeks; "I weep when I think of the sins of my youth. It is this which makes me weep now."

Another man of eighty, who had been a Christian fifty or sixty years, was asked if he was grieved that he had become a disciple of Christ? "Oh, no," said he, "if I grieve for anything it is that I did not become a Christian before."

We visited a woman of ninety, as she lay on her last bed of sickness. She had been hoping in Christ for half a century. In the course of conversation, she said, "Tell all the children that an old woman, who is just on the borders of eternity, is very much grieved that she did not begin to love the Saviour when she was a child. Tell them, 'youth is the time to serve the Lord.'"

Said an old man of seventy-six, "I did not become interested in religion till I was forty-five; and I often have to tell God I have nothing to bring him but the DREGS of old age."

Said another man between sixty and seventy years of age, "I hope I became a disciple of the Lord Jesus when I was seventeen;" and he burst into a flood of tears as he added, "and there is nothing which causes me so much distress as to think of those seventeen years—some of the very best portions of my life—which I devoted to sin and the world."

This testimony is only a specimen of the testimony of all Christians on this subject. Why, then, are we not more earnest in our endeavors to convince the young that their present forgetfulness of God will be the occasion of many a bitter tear of sorrow when they are old, even should they be hereafter converted? They will then cry out with David, "Remember not the sins of my youth;" and with Job, "Thou makest me to possess the iniquities of my youth."
—*Mother's Magazine.*

TEMPERANCE SONG.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPOINT.

When the bright morning star the new daylight is bringing,
And the orchards and groves are with melody ringing,
Their way to and from them the early birds winging,
And their anthems of gladness and thanksgiving singing—
Why do they so twitter and sing, do you think?
Because they've had nothing but water to drink!

When a shower on a hot day in summer is over,
And the fields are all smelling of white and red clover,
And the honey-bee—busy and plundering rover—
Is fumbling the blossom leaves over and over—
Why so fresh, clean, and sweet, are the fields, do you think?
Because they've had nothing but water to drink!

Do you see that stout oak on its windy hill growing?
Do you see what great hailstones that black cloud is throwing?
Do you see that steam war-ship its ocean way going,
Against trade-winds and head-winds, like hurricanes blowing?
Why are oaks, cloud, and war-ship so strong, do you think?
Because they've had nothing but water to drink!

Now if we have to work in the shop, field, or study,
And would have a strong hand and a cheek that is ruddy,
And would not have a brain that is addled and muddy,
With our eyes all bunged up and our noses all bloody—
How shall we make and keep ourselves so, do you think?
Why, you must have nothing but water to drink!

—*Temperance Cause.*

HOW A POUTING LITTLE ONE LOOKS IN THE GLASS.

We suppose you have all seen an india-rubber face, and dare say you have amused yourself in pinching it one way and pulling it another, and seeing what different expressions it will put on. And when you stop pulling or pinching it, it returns to the same face that it was before.

Now, we must say to our young readers, that your faces are softer than india-rubber, and that they are full of little strings called muscles. These muscles, or strings are pulled one way, or pulled another, just according to your feelings. Sometimes you feel grieved or sad, and the little muscles pull your face into a very doleful expression. The moment anybody looks at you, they know

something is troubling you, and you feel sorrowful. But, if you see a funny picture, or if something happens to make you feel merry and glad, the little muscles pull your face into smiles, and dimples, and you look just ready to burst out into a broad laugh.

But when we do wrong, bad and wicked feelings are at work pulling these strings. Anger pulls one set of strings, and then you know what a disagreeable look the face puts on in a moment. Pride pulls another set of these strings, and so does vanity, or envy, or deceit, or discontent; and each of these brings its own peculiar look or expression over the face. And the worst thing about it is, that, if the strings are pulled too often, the face will not return to what it was before, but the strings will become stiff, like wires, and the face will keep wearing the ugly look it put on all the time. By giving way to sin, or by indulging bad feelings, some people get their faces worked up to such a dreadful look, that, when you meet one of them in the street, the moment you see him, you can tell what his character is.

You know, dear young reader, the Bible tells us that sin is a reproach, or a disgrace, and, if we consent to it, or give way to it, it will pull those strings in our faces that will cause our very looks to be disgraceful. Do not let anger, nor pride, nor passion, get hold of the strings, or they will make you appear so ugly that no one will love to look at you. But let love, and gentleness, and good-will, and truth, and honesty, have hold of the strings, and they will make your faces beautiful and lovely.—*Mother's Magazine.*

A PUZZLING QUESTION.

FOR RECITATION.

May be given by one boy, or divided among five.

We greet you, dear friends, in the kindest way;
We are glad you are here, for we've something to say
Some questions to ask, for we're all puzzled, quite;
We wish you to answer, to give us more light.

You send us to Sunday-school year after year;
We are taught to abhor both the wine and the beer;
We are told there is poison in every drop;
If to drink we begin, 'twill be hard then to stop.

God's word tells us, too, that sorrow and woe
Are the portion of those to the wine-cup who go;
That misery and pain in this world shall be given,
And when life is ended no entrance to heaven.

We wish to inquire if this can be true;
If all that God says you believe he will do;
If Ruin is the fiend we are taught to believe,
Who lieth in wait all our hopes to deceive?

And if it is true, all these boys wish to know
What your *license* is for, with its sin and its woe?
Why you've planted a rum-shop on every street,
And spread such a net for our unwary feet?

We love you, and thank you for all that you teach,
But we ask you to practice as well as to preach.

—*Temperance Banner.*

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

VEGETABLE POETRY.

Potatoes came from far Virginia;
Parsley was sent to us from Sarlinia;
French beans, low growing on the earth,
To distant India trace their birth.
But scarlet runners, gay and tall,
That climb upon your garden wall—
A cheerful sight to all around—
In South America were found.

The onion travelled here from Spain,
The leek from Switzerland we gain,
Garlic from Sicily obtain;
Spinach in Syria grows.
Two hundred years ago or more
Brazil the artichoke sent o'er.
And Southern Europe's sea-coast shore
Beet root on us bestows.

When good Queen Bess was reigning here,
Peas came from Holland, and were dear.
The South of Europe lays its claim
To beans, but some from Egypt came.
The radishes, both thin and stout,
Natives of China are, no doubt.
But turnips, carrots and sea-kale
With celery, so crisp and pale,
Are products of our own fair land;
And cabbages, a goodly tribe,
Which pens might abler describe,
Are also ours, I understand.

—*English Magazine.*

A button is one of those events that are always coming off.

"Will you join me in a cup of tea, Mr. Simkins?" Mr. Simkins:
"Ah, thank you: but wouldn't it be rather crowded?"

"I say, Pat, what are you about—sweeping out that room?"
"No," answered Pat, "I'm sweeping the dirt and leaving the room."

"Oh, for a thousand tongues!" sang a little urchin who had
crawled inside a huge sugar hogshead.

An Irish magistrate asked a prisoner if he was married. "No,"
replied the man. "Then," replied his worship amid peals of laugh-
ter, "It is a good thing for y-our wife."

"Britannia rules the waves, eh?" said a passenger on his first
ocean voyage. "Well, she must rule them with a zigzag picket fence,
judging from their looks."

"John Smith has gone and tied a knot in my horse's tail," com-
plained a stock-yards man to a lawyer. "Now, what can I do about
it?" he demanded. "You can go and untie it," laconically replied
the lawyer, "and pay me \$5 for legal advice."

No Norwegian girl is permitted to have a beau until she can
bake bread, and the consequence is she is an adept in this culinary
art long before she masters the art of dancing, painting frightful
looking objects on plaques, and spoiling brass by hammering it.

Another coroner's verdict. It was rendered at Pekin, Ill., on the
body of a man found in the river, and declared "that the deceased
had come to his death by a blow on the head, inflicted either before
or after he was drowned."

Two little Misses of perhaps three and five years of age, whose
mother has taught them wisely of the terrible results of drink,
were dining at the house of a neighbor, where wine was used at the
table. The lady of the house, feeling somewhat poorly, was advised
by the husband to partake of some. The little girls watched pro-
ceedings with manifest interest, and at last the younger, stretching
her little neck to get a fairer view of the wine glass which was ob-
structed from view somewhat by intervening dishes, said in astonish-
ment and alarm, "You drink wine? If you don't look out you'll
have snakes in your boots."

Robert, a bashful young student of Cupid; recently summoned
up enough courage to escort a young lady home. At the breakfast
table next morning his father said:

"Well, my son, did y-u go home with any of the girls last night?"

"Yes," said Bob.

"Who was she?"

Robert hesitated, but finally blurted out:

"I thought it was Annie Warren; but when we got to the turn
of the road she went into Ella Ham's house."

"But I should think you might have told by the sound of her
voice," said his father.

"Neither of us said a word," said Bob, blushing and stammering.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

21,199 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>P. E. Island.</i>		<i>Ontario.</i>	
Charlottetown, (city),	Halton,	Manitoba.	Quebec.
Prince,	Oxford.	Lisgar,	Arthabaska,
King's,		Marquette.	
Queen's.			

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Bruce,	
Russell and Prescott.	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carleton.	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Addington,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	Halton, (Repeal)	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,	Brantford (city).	
Ontario,	Lambton,	St. Thomas (city).	
York,	Huron,	Guelph (city).	
Essex,	Lanark.		

Quebec.—Shelford, Stanstead.

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 two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty-six counties and three cities agitation has been started in its favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, one county of which has 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. R. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst.	For	Ag'nst.	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i> ..	493	203	290		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B.	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	253	574		April 21, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.	2567	2352	215		May 29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	185		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673		202	Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.....	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.	944	42	902		Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681		Jan'y 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S.	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Westworth, Ont.	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	1204		March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775		March 20, 1884
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	235	1252		July 17, 1884
Total,	45,552	24,353	24,443	3,244	

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

The Total Vote in the Thirty-Eight Contests now stands:

For the Act.....	45,552
Against the Act	24,353

Majority for the Act.....21,199