

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1885.

NO. 31.

CARLETON COUNTY HAS CARRIED THE SCOTT ACT BY NEARLY ONE THOUSAND MAJORITY.

THE PETITIONS.

Numerous inquiries are being made as to who should be permitted to sign the petitions against the mutilation of the Scott Act. In reply we would say: Let all sign who are described in the petition—"residents of Canada." Electors have other methods by which they can make their influence felt by our legislators but there is a large proportion of our population that can only reach Parliament by petition. We want to have the views of this class presented to our legislators, as well as the view of voters. Let all sign, male and female, and let us show Parliament what the sentiment of *the people* really is.

We desire to urge strongly upon our friends, who are circulating these petitions, the importance of pushing them through with all possible expedition. Parliament is now in session and we want to present these petitions as soon as we can do so. Let them be sent when signed, direct to the Secretary, F. S. Spence, 8 King St. East, Toronto.

THE ONTARIO CONVENTION.

The Convention held in Toronto last week was, without exception, the largest and most thoroughly representative gathering of the sort ever convened in Canada. The number present, of earnest thoughtful men, the careful examination of every question presented, the unusual harmony of opinion and readiness to fall in with any line of policy as soon as it was shown to be right and desirable, the close and keen attention invariably given to the subject in hand, the great public interest in the proceedings as evidenced by the attendance of visitors and extensive press reports—these and many other similar features tended to make strongly manifest the magnitude, the high moral character, and the irresistible strength of the present great Prohibition movement.

All the addresses were remarkable for conciseness and point. Hardly any phase of the great temperance question was left untouched, and yet there were no tedious speeches, no wearisome repetitions. Many of the members of the Alliance were here for the first time, many of them had been tried, unfaltering toilers for years, but all were united in making everything give way to concentration upon practical, definite work. There was unusual ability displayed in discussion; the best legal talent of Canada was present, the highest medical ability was represented, the most prominent ministers of many denominations were on hand, the keenest business men of our communities took part, the practical common sense of our intelligent farmers came well to the front, the

recognized official leaders of the different temperance organizations joined in; and altogether the whole meeting was as marked in ability and weight, as in earnestness and importance.

THE REPORTS FROM COUNTIES were full and encouraging. Of our forty-eight Scott Act constituencies there are only eight that have not yet been organized. The work done during the year and its practical results are both remarkable and encouraging, in all probability every county and city in Ontario will have been polled before the end of the present year. Fourteen contests had taken place in 1884, and eleven of these had resulted in Scott Act victories, the aggregate standing as follows:—

For the Scott Act.....	43,955
Against ".....	32,967
Majority for the Act.....	10,988

Four more victories have been won in the present year with an aggregate majority of over three thousand.

THE LAGER BEER AND LIGHT WINES QUESTION underwent a thorough discussion, and there was an unusually able presentation of THE RELATION, TO DISEASE, OF THE USE OF ALCOHOL. The addresses on both of these subjects will form, when published, a most valuable contribution to our Canadian temperance literature, dealing as they do with very important matters, that are neither frequently enough, nor thoroughly enough discussed.

THE MATTER OF SCOTT ACT ENFORCEMENT was one of the most important subjects discussed. The success of the Act in Halton was established beyond all doubt. The soundness of the Scott Act from a constitutional standpoint was made very clear, and no doubt when the question comes up at the meeting of the Dominion Council to which it was referred, some of the amendments suggested for making it still more effective, will be adopted, and pressed upon the attention of the Dominion Parliament.

THE SALOON QUESTION was wisely let alone. The nearly unanimous sentiment of the Convention being, that it is wrong to do anything towards respectabilising the license system. It is desirable to restrict and curtail the traffic as far as possible, and any amendment to license-law in the direction of limiting the number of licenses would be advance legislation, but simply uniting liquor selling more closely with hotel keeping would not have this effect. This business if tolerated at all ought to be placed as far as possible upon its own merits (·) and not buttressed by association with some other necessary and useful occupation.

An important step was taken in the adoption of a resolution looking toward a municipal vote on the question of the issue of licenses. It is worthy of note that while it has been decided that

the Dominion Parliament has power to prohibit the liquor traffic by virtue of its jurisdiction over matters affecting trade and commerce, no decision has yet asserted that the local legislatures have not similar power arising out of their right to legislate upon other matters, as for example, in the interests of order, public morality, etc. In fact the Ontario Legislature has virtually asserted its right to exercise this power, by the Ontario Temperance Act, which delegates such power to municipal councils, and ratepayers, and also by the License Law amendment Act of 1884 which delegates, to a majority of electors in any polling sub-division, the right to prevent the issue of licenses therein. In fact a few weeks ago the township council of Belmont and Methuen passed a by-law prohibiting the issue of licenses in that municipality. Under these circumstances it would seem that the provincial legislatures could provide for prohibiting the issue of licenses in any municipality by a majority vote of ratepayers. Such a vote could be provided for in connection with the municipal elections, at very small expense, and with great advantage to many localities.

THE QUESTION OF A PLEBISCITE was thoroughly discussed by the Convention. A resolution on the matter was submitted by the Committee on Legislation and the proposal was emphatically negatived. The views of our friends on this matter have been somewhat misrepresented by a section of the press. The Alliance rejected the *plebiscite* proposal, because in the first place the necessity for it no longer exists, in the second place it would involve delay in the final settlement of the prohibition question, and in the third place it would divert the energies of our workers from the present useful Scott Act agitation, and would so lead to the abandonment of work that now practically secures prohibition, for an agitation that, at best, could only secure a mere expression of opinion on the question of prohibition. All that could be gained by a plebiscite is being now gained by Scott Act work with the additional advantage, that in thus securing an expression of sentiment, we are also securing actual and effective local prohibition.

Some years ago temperance men asked for a direct *plebiscite*; the request was refused and we accepted the Scott Act as an alternative. We have now through the Scott Act taken a *plebiscite* in fifty-six cities and counties and are getting ready to take it in many more. Organizations are formed, money is subscribed, literature is prepared; good has been done and is being done. Temperance sentiment could not be any more clearly or strongly expressed in any other way. We do not want a *plebiscite*, we know what public sentiment is. Parliament needs no *plebiscite* to inform it of that sentiment. Then why should a proposal be entertained, the carrying out of which would not place us in any better position, but would effectually impede our progress and ensure unnecessary delay? The time has now come for our legislators to abandon any policy of procrastination on this question. An emphatic statement has been made that parliament "is of the opinion, that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. And this House is prepared, so soon as public opinion will sufficiently sustain stringent measures, to promote such legislation, so far as the same is within the competency of the Parliament of Canada."

If our legislators are not prepared to redeem that pledge, we must not at any rate ask them to assume that all that we have said and done means nothing, and that we now want an opportunity to express our real sentiment. It is the duty of all prohibitionists, not merely to avoid making, but determinedly to resist, any such unfair and unreasonable proposal.

THE REPORT OF THE LITERATURE COMMITTEE was an unusually extensive and carefully prepared document. Many delegates were much impressed with the immense amount of work that had been accomplished at a very small cost. The plans proposed by the committee and endorsed by the convention ought to commend themselves to the support of every friend of the prohibitory movement. The large success of Scott Act work during the past year was largely due to the extensive circulation of carefully prepared literature, and workers in coming contests should see that this important branch of their work receives the attention that it merits.

THE NEWLY ELECTED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE is composed of the very best and most advanced workers and thinkers of the province. In the election of officers there was nothing in the shape of anxiety or effort to secure position, and at the same time there was no hesitation or reluctance, on the part of any one, to undertake any work that the convention thought fit to assign him. The whole proceedings were characteristic of the present position of our great movement and full of promise of still greater things to come.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

The large number of delegates and representatives from the Councils of this new temperance order, which attended the Ontario Alliance Convention last week, reminds us of its importance and its wonderful development. One gentleman remarked in the Convention that he did not know before that the Royal Templars Order was a prohibition society, and in view of the fact that the institution is the growth of a few years, some allowance can be made for the remark, but we venture to say that for the future such ignorance will be inexcusable in a temperance man. The peculiar feature of the Order is the beneficiary plan, providing weekly benefits and medical attendance to its members during sickness, and a sum of from \$500 to \$2,000 to the families of deceased members. The payments upon benefits are made monthly, and as none but total abstainers participate, the cost is reduced very much below societies which take non-abstainers. This beneficiary feature wins to the Order many substantial members, and gives it a degree of solidity and permanency not enjoyed by any simple temperance society. The Order is, however, pre-eminently a temperance and prohibition organization, with its doors open to every man and woman willing to aid our common cause. Only those who desire to participate in the benefits are assessed to support that branch of the Order.

Less than three years ago the first Grand Council in Canada was organized in Ontario, there being at that time about 700 members in the jurisdiction. To-day there are Grand Councils in Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba, and Select Councils in every province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland, with a membership safely estimated at 5,000. The Dominion Council which has jurisdiction over British North America, manages the beneficiary department, and in the last three months of 1884 issued upwards of 1,500 certificates representing in death benefits \$2,000,000. Manitoba Grand Council met last week in Winnipeg and reported a membership in the Province of about 1,000, growing from 150 a year ago. Ontario Grand Council will meet in Toronto on the 10th of Feb. In December, the Order was introduced into British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. A bright and well edited monthly is published by the Dominion Council, and a copy full of information about the Order may be obtained by addressing the Canadian Royal Templar, Hamilton, Ont.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.
Durham & Northumberland. .Feb. 26 | Drummond, Que. . .Mar. 5th

—1885—

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE COUNCIL OF THE

DOMINION ALLIANCE

CITY HALL, OTTAWA,

Commencing at 10 a.m., Thursday, February 5th.

HON. A. VIDAL, PRESIDENT.

PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS :

Opening.

Enrolment of Delegates.

Organization.

Reading of Minutes.

President's Address.

Report of Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Reports from Provinces.

Consideration of the following questions :

1. The Enforcement of the Scott Act.

2. Alliance Work.

3. Additional Legislation.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Election of Officers.

Closing.

—NOTES.—

Delegates are requested to register their names as soon as possible after their arrival.

The Convention will be adjourned on Thursday evening to allow the delegates to attend a mass meeting of the Dominion W.C.T.U., to be addressed by Miss F. E. Willard and others.

It is hoped that there will be full discussion on all matters submitted to the Convention. Speakers are requested to be as pointed and brief as possible.

N.B.—The Executive Committee will meet on Thursday at 9 a.m., at the City Hall.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

This Organization as a whole comprises a Branch Alliance for each Province, and a Dominion Council made up of representatives from the Provincial Branches.

THE DOMINION COUNCIL.

Is composed of its own officers, the President, Secretaries, and Treasurers of the Provincial Branches, and Delegates chosen by each Provincial Branch in the following proportion: Ontario, 30; Quebec, 30; Nova Scotia, 15; New Brunswick, 15; Prince Edward Island, 5; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 2.

The Council meets annually for the transaction of necessary business—employs no paid agents, has no fees—collects no monies—and provides for its small printing expenses by an assessment on the Branches.

The duties of the Council are:

1. To endeavor to secure legislation by the Dominion Parliament in harmony with the principles and aims of the Alliance.
2. To take steps for the organization of Provincial Branches where none exist.
3. To carry on Alliance work in any Province where there is no Provincial Branch.
4. To secure and direct the co-operation of the various Provinces in general and interprovincial work.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

—FOR THE—

LEGAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

ONTARIO BRANCH.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The President took the chair at ten o'clock. After the singing of the hymn, "Rock of Ages," prayer was offered by Rev. W. J. Young.

The minutes were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a report from Mr. Thomas Hilliard, of Waterloo County, which was supplemented by a statement from the Rev. L. H. Wagner.

Rev. W. S. Griffin, of Guelph, being present and having to leave by an early train, was called upon for a statement in regard to the Guelph contest. Mr. Griffin stated that the Anties had arranged for a lecture by E. K. Dodds this evening, and he requested in the name of his committee that either Professor Foster or Mr. Spence should be allowed to leave the Convention, and go and reply to Dodds. Professor Foster being unable to go, it was decided to relieve Mr. Spence for the occasion.

Dr. Geikie then delivered an address on "Alcohol as a Cause of Disease." This address, which was illustrated with numerous diagrams, occupied the rest of the session.

On motion of Rev. A. Wallace, seconded by Senator Vidal, it was unanimously resolved, "That the best thanks of this Convention be tendered to Dr. Geikie for his admirable and instructive paper, with a recommendation that it be printed and published."

The meeting then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting opened with prayer led by Rev. Mr. Scott.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

•ON ORGANIZATION.

That whereas, The want of success in the few instances where we have failed to carry the Scott Act seems to have been largely owing to incomplete organization,
Resolved, That this body urge and would seek to promote the most thorough and efficient organization of our workers in every section.

ON SECRETARY'S ASSISTANT.

On this part of Secretary's Report,

Resolved, That this Annual Meeting heartily approve of the action of the executive in the employment of a clerk to assist in CITIZEN office work so as to allow the Secretary time for attending to Scott Act campaign work.

A telegram from the Rev. E. W. Sibbald, Belleville, urging the importance of a large proportion of electors be obtained to petitions before submitting to a vote was read by the President and referred to the Scott Act Agitation Committee.

Letters regretting the inability of the writers to be present, and expressing deep interest in the proceedings, were read by the President from Rev. Wm. McDonagh, Rev. D. V. Lucas, and Rev. J. C. Antliff.

Mr. W. H. Young read a paper upon

ENFORCEMENT OF SCOTT ACT,

after which the President stated that it was desirable to have all the addresses relating to this matter before entering upon a discussion.

Mr. J. J. McLaren then delivered an address upon the

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SCOTT ACT,

and Mr. Wm. Houston an address upon

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LICENSE LAWS.

A communication on the same subject was handed in from Mr. James Thomson, Secretary of the Toronto Temperance Electoral Union, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Hon. A. Vidal then reported the result of the interview of the deputation appointed to wait upon the Government in regard to their relation to the Scott Act.

The President replying to a question of Rev. B. B. Keefer, made a statement in regard to the right of the Dominion Government to prohibit, although they might have no right to enter into the details of license regulation.

Committee on Legislation.

Prof. Foster submitted the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Your Committee on Legislation beg leave to report

1. That the Provincial Alliance refer the question of amendments to the Canada Temperance Act to the Council of the Dominion Alliance which meets at Ottawa on February 5th, with a request that it take all possible steps to secure what may be deemed necessary to perfect the provisions of that Act.
2. That this Alliance continue to vigorously prosecute their efforts to secure the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act in all the counties and cities of this Province in which it has not been adopted already and its strict enforcement in counties in which it is carried into operation.
3. That the Dominion Council be memorialized to ask Parliament to provide at the next general election for the taking a "yea and nay" vote upon the question of the total prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.
4. That the License Law should be amended so as to provide that there be
 - (a) No saloons.
 - (b) A minimum of bedrooms not less than ten in towns and twelve in cities.
 - (c) Principle of local option by ballot of majority at municipal elections for prohibitory issue of new or transfer of old licenses in polling districts or municipalities.
 - (d) Absolute forfeiture of license on second offence in any one year.

On motion the report was considered clause by clause.

Clause 1.—Carried.

Clause 2.—Carried.

Clause 3. After discussion by Rev. F. B. Stratton, Rev. J. S. Ross, J. H. Flagg, J. J. McLaren and Robt. McLean, it was moved that the report be amended by omitting clause 3. After reply by Prof. Foster the amendment was put and carried by a large majority, only eight voting against it.

The convention adjourned till Thursday at 9:30 a.m.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A mass meeting was held in Shaftesbury Hall, on Wednesday evening. The President occupied the chair. The speakers were the President, Rev. C. R. Morrow, Hon. A. Vidal, Prof. Foster, and Mr. G. M. Rose.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

In the absence of the President, Rev. John Smith was called to the chair and the meeting opened with singing and prayer led by Rev. W. H. Young.

The minutes of last session were read and confirmed.

An objection was raised to a report of the discussion on the legislative Committee's report, which implied that the Convention had expressed the idea that the country was not ready for prohibition.

Rev. W. Johnson, of Ailsa Craig, President of the Middlesex Scott Act Association, reported on behalf of Middlesex.

Mr. W. Bowman, President of the London Scott Act Association, reported for that city.

Mr. J. T. M. Hannum, of Ottawa, reported the progress in Carleton.

Mr. D. Cash, of Prince Albert, reported for Ontario County.

The question of whether or not it was desirable to press the work of getting signatures to petitions in opposition to those issued by Licensed Victuallers, praying for the alteration of the Scott Act, so that it could not come into operation without a three-fifths majority vote in its favor, was discussed. The impression of some was that, as it was generally stated that the Licensed Victuallers had withdrawn their petitions, it was not necessary to prosecute this work. The Convention was of opinion that it was decidedly desirable to go on with the work, but the subject was postponed for further consideration.

The fourth clause of the report of Committee on Resolutions was then considered. After discussion as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the Alliance taking any steps in the direction of license reform,

Rev. C. R. Morrow moved, and Mr. G. M. Rose seconded "That clause 4 be omitted from the report."

The report as amended was then adopted.

BEER AND LIGHT WINES.

Mr. W. H. Howland delivered an able address on the above subject.

The following resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Dowling, seconded by Rev. D. L. Brethour, supported by Rev. W. Ross, and unanimously carried.

"That the best thanks of the Convention be tendered to Mr. Howland for his able paper, with the request that he will allow it to be published as a campaign document."

A letter was read by the President from the Rev. H. McKellar, of High Bluff, requesting that this Convention give all assistance in its power to prevent the introduction of the license system into the Northwest Territories. The letter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SCOTT ACT.

Mr. G. M. Rose presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENFORCEMENT OF THE SCOTT ACT.

1. That in all counties where the Scott Act has been, or may be passed, the existing temperance organizations, such as the Scott Act Associations, Church Societies, divisions of Sons of Temperance and Good Templar lodges, be heartily sustained and encouraged in their efforts to educate the people in the principle of temperance by public sermons, lectures, etc.
2. That Vigilance Committees be formed in every city, town and village, and if it should be discovered that the Act is being violated, all offenders be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.
3. Create local funds for paying all expenses incurred in enforcing the Act, and only employ the best legal talent to prosecute offenders.
4. Report at once to the executive of the Ontario Alliance if any of the officers appointed by either Governments (the Ottawa or Ontario) fail to promptly perform their duties in enforcing the Act, giving particulars to enable the said Executive to apply for dismissal of the offending officials.
5. In future, watch the character of the men who may present themselves for election as Mayors, Reeves, Wardens, municipal Councillors, as those officials will play, so far as money is concerned, a very important part in the enforcement of the Act.
6. Ask for the appointment of Police Magistrates in every place where the Act is carried, and that county or sections of county associations recommend to the Ontario Government suitable persons for the office.
7. That all Scott Act Associations follow up the carrying of the Act by urging upon the Ottawa Government the prompt issuing of the proclamation necessary to bring it into force.

The meeting then adjourned till 1.30.

CLOSING SESSION

The Convention assembled at 1.30. The report of the Committee on Scott Act Enforcement was considered clause by clause and was carried in its entirety without division. In reference to the 7th clause the President recommended County Secretaries to write at once on the passing of the Act to Mr. J. J. McLaren, asking him to see that the proclamations were duly issued. It was a matter of form and right, and only needed to be attended to in the right way.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan presented the following

REPORT ON SCOTT ACT AGITATION.

Your Committee believe it is desirable to carry on the Scott Act agitation in a thoroughly systematic manner that will bring to every effort, the best information and methods of the movement. To that end we recommend:—

1. That a closer union be made between the Executive of the Provincial Alliance and the various county and city committees having local campaigns in hand.
2. That the Alliance Executive prepare and publish complete printed directions for the conduct of a Scott Act Campaign.
3. That county and city organizations be urged in every campaign to employ a competent agent to plan and direct the efforts.
4. That the Alliance Executive employ a general agent to represent the Provincial organization in promoting agitation, collecting funds and enforcing law.

The report was considered clause by clause, and was adopted as a whole.

Mr. John T. Moore read the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE.

Your Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Secretary's report bearing on the subject of Literature, beg to submit:—

1. That in the present position of the Prohibitory movement in Canada, a proper estimate of the value of sound Temperance Literature is of supreme importance.
2. That the plan which was recommended last year, and is again recommended, of making a membership fee of \$1.50, including a yearly subscription to the CANADA CITIZEN, the organ of the Alliance, commends itself to your Committee, as it combines many advantages, among which are the following:—(a) It will secure a large enrolled constituency for the Alliance, as many will thus become members who might otherwise stand aloof—the CITIZEN being a paper of such a character as would make it very acceptable in the families of many who sympathize with our aims, but who are not themselves prohibitionists, while to those who are now our friends, it would bring a weekly reminder of the value of the Alliance and its claims upon their continued support. (b) The paper would by its weekly visits educate the constituency thus reached, informing them of the latest phases of the prohibitory movement in this and other lands, and thus creating and maintaining a strong public sentiment in support of our work. (c) A large constituency means a large revenue to the Alliance, each subscriber to the paper contributing seventy-five cents to our funds. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 persons in the Province of Ontario alone who should be secured as subscribers; from whom the Alliance would realize a yearly revenue of \$7,500, which would enable it to keep organizing agents and lecturers constantly in the field; to render substantial aid to counties in which the Scott Act contest is going on; to aid in the enforcement of the Act where it has been carried; and to enter upon lines of work hitherto unattempted from lack of funds. A feasible method of securing this large revenue is thought to be the employment of suitable agents whose compensation might be based upon a fair percentage.

We desire to acknowledge the very efficient and far-reaching work that has been done by the "Citizen Publishing Company" during the past year, in the issue of over two million five hundred thousand pages of sound temperance literature, this work having been done with meagre resources. Along this line your Committee would desire that a wider field of usefulness might be occupied by a thoroughly well equipped and fully capitalized Dominion Temperance Publishing House; and to this end

would commend this enterprise to the substantial support of all members of the Alliance, and especially that temperance people might feel impelled to invest in it in preference to other enterprises which offer only a dividend upon the amount invested. Such a Temperance Publishing House would find full scope in providing temperance literature for those counties where agitations were going forward, as well as those where the Act has been adopted, and along other lines of temperance thought, such as juvenile publications, books, pamphlets and tracts upon the various phases of the movement, and generally meeting the demands of the work and leading the sentiment of the times. To augment the usefulness of this department, increased capital is required, and such increased capital bringing increased business would, we believe, insure a fair dividend for the investment. We think this enterprise has superior claims over any other, upon the capital of temperance people, as having both a financial and a moral side; and your Committee believe that a full conception of the benefits that will ensue from such an enlargement would lead to the requisite capital being subscribed before the close of this Convention.

Your Committee suggest that friends who have given special attention to particular phases of the temperance or prohibitory movement should collate suitable facts and arguments, prepare them in form for publication, and submit their MSS. to the Executive of the Alliance, with a view to their publication first in the Alliance newspaper and afterwards in tract, pamphlet or book form. In this connection we would mention a tract upon "The Scriptural Argument for Prohibition," by Rev. R. Wallace, read before the Toronto Ministerial Association, and a pamphlet now in course of preparation by Mr. Wm. Burgess, on "Compensation."

Your Committee feel they cannot emphasize too strongly the vital necessity there exists for the free use of the press, and of printed matter generally for the free dissemination of our principles. In addition to the cry of Agitate, Agitate, we would raise the cry of Educate, Educate, and this much needed education can most effectively be carried on by sowing broadcast literature of a right standard. Education by office and by word of mouth are limited in influence, but education by means of our literature is education, the extent of which no one can gauge, and the power and influence of which can never be estimated.

To carry out this admitted necessity your Committee would recommend this convention to appoint a standing Committee on the press and literature, whose duty it would be to supply correct information for inspection by the press throughout the Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT WALLACE, Chairman.

The Report was adopted.

Mr. Thos. Bengough submitted the following

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee has examined the accounts and vouchers for the past year, and certify to their correctness, the amount of receipts being \$885.92, and the disbursements \$853.76, showing a balance on hand of \$30.76.

We find that the Executive will need for the proper prosecution of the work during the ensuing year, at least, \$3,000. To this end, a plan for the enrolment of members of the Alliance should be proceeded with immediately. We endorse and recommend to the Executive the plan outlined by the Literature Committee of sending the CANADA CITIZEN for a year to contributors of \$1.50. In this way the organ of the Alliance will be the medium of communication through which the operations and needs of the Alliance from time to time may be thoroughly known.

We recommend that names be taken at once of those who are willing to undertake to contribute individually, or to obtain contributions from others in their locality towards the prosecution of the work during the year.

With a view of making this Alliance more efficient as the central organization for giving legal effect to the conclusions reached by the various temperance organizations throughout the Province, through their representatives, and to make it still more a representative body, we would recommend that all such organizations officially contribute to the funds of the Alliance, and send representatives to its annual meetings.

We further recommend that a Life membership in this Alliance be instituted, open to all contributors of \$25 and upwards.

Your Committee desire specially to recognize the donations of \$50 from the County of Halton—the only county which has contributed as such. This timely contribution is worthy of special note, on account of the exceptionally severe strains upon the resources of our Halton friends.

We recommend that the Executive Committee of the Ontario Alliance devise the best method of enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the churches and church organizations.

We submit the following statement of Assets and Liabilities:—

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Balance on hand from receipts and disbursements of last year . . . \$30 76	Due previous to 1886: old accts. \$1093 21
Office Furniture 15 00	Less paid during 1884 349 21
Balance of Liabilities over Assets. 693 24	Balance still due 744 00
\$744 00	

Details of Liabilities.

W. G. Fee, balance of salary	\$200 00
Prof. Foster	200 00
Miller & Middleton, Note	244 00
Thomas Caswell	100 00
	\$744 00

We recommend that the \$244 note be paid forthwith.

REV. R. WALLACE, Chairman.
THOS. BENGOUGH, Secretary Com.

A discussion followed on the subject of finances, and the following resolution was moved by Thos. Bengough, seconded by Wm. Munns, and carried unanimously:—

"That in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the second clause of the Constitution of the Alliance be amended as follows:—

"2. Membership. Any person in the Province of Ontario approving of the objects and principles of the Alliance, and contributing not less than one dollar per annum to its funds, shall be a member, and any such person contributing \$25 or more at one time shall be a Life member."

Mr. McLaren moved that the part of the report dealing with the subject of asking aid of churches be amended so as to refer the subject to the Executive.—Agreed.

The Report as amended was then adopted.

The following resolutions submitted by the Resolution Committee were moved and adopted:—

Resolved,—“That whereas it is expedient and essential that officers be appointed for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, who will be most likely to secure its efficient enforcement, this Convention urge upon the Government the appointment of officers who are known to be in sympathy with the law

“That this Convention approves of the prompt action of the Executive in issuing petition forms to counteract those sent out by the Anti Scott Act party, and request friends to make every reasonable effort to have these petitions largely signed and returned in good time, according to instruction of circular.”

Resolved,—“That this Convention expresses great satisfaction with the success of Northwest Territories Act, in promoting sobriety, prosperity and a regard for law and order; that we view with alarm the petition of the Northwest Council praying for an amendment by Parliament to permit the introduction of a license law; that we enter an earnest and decided protest against any impairment or mutilation of the present excellent Act which prohibits the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors in the broad territories of the new Northwest; that we memorialize the Dominion Alliance to take active steps to oppose in Parliament any effort to introduce the license system into the Northwest.

That the best thanks of this Convention be accorded to the President and members of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, for their assistance at the entertainment and reception to delegates.

That thanks are due to the press for the very full, accurate and valuable reports of proceedings.

That thanks are hereby tendered to the several railway companies for reduced fares kindly granted to delegates to this Convention.

That hearty thanks be tendered to the Board of Directors of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society for kindly granting free use of their Hall.

The following gentlemen then gave in their names as life members:—

J. T. Middleton, Hamilton, subscribing \$25; J. J. McLaren, \$25; G. M. Rose, \$25; Hon. S. H. Blake, \$25; Ald. John McMillan, \$25; James Dobson, \$25; A. Bell, \$25.

A telegram was received and read from Ottawa as follows:—

Orders in council for Bruce and Huron will be in Saturday's Gazette. Dufferin
G. POWELL.

The following resolution, moved by Geo. M. Rose, seconded by Thos. Bengough, was carried unanimously:—

“That in order to facilitate the obtaining of the most reliable legal advice for the use of the counties throughout the Province, an Alliance solicitor be elected, and that the Executive Committee deal with the matter in such a way as to secure the most effective and economical method of aiding the counties to avoid errors and overcome technical objections.”

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Messrs. J. Impey, of Toronto, and W. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, were appointed scrutineers.

Before proceeding with the elections Mr. F. S. Spence moved the following amendment to the Constitution:—

“That the chief officer of each county and city Alliance shall be *ex-officio* a vice-president of this Alliance.”

“That this shall also be the case with the chief officers of each of the following organizations: Independent Order of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Royal Templars of Temperance, Toronto Temperance Reformation Society, the respective Diocesan Church Temperance Societies, the Toronto Father Mathew Society, and the Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union.”

“That the Executive Committee shall consist of 25 members elected by the annual convention of the Alliance, and one member elected by each of the societies named.”

“That the Executive Committee shall have power to add to their number and fill vacancies in any office.”

On motion of Mr. Orr the above clauses were amended so as to provide that the specified officers of different societies should be not vice-presidents but members of the Executive instead of the elected representatives as was proposed.

The election proceeded by nomination and ballot with the following result:—President, Hon. S. H. Blake, by acclamation; Treasurer, H. O'Hara; Secretary, F. S. Spence, by acclamation.

EXECUTIVE.

Rev. Jno. Smith, W. H. Howland, Thos. Bengough, J. J. McLaren, Q. C., G. M. Rose, Ald. Jno. McMillan, ex-Ald. Jno. T. Moore, Wm. Burgess, Rev. R. Wallace, Jas. Dobson, Jacob Spence, W. H. Orr, R. McLean, John Macdonald, W. W. Buchanan, Wm. Munns, Robt. Rae, Jno. Middleton, W. H. Young, Robt. Fleming, Wm. Houston, Hon. G. W. Ross, Rev. B. B. Keefer, Rev. J. S. Ross, Rev. A. M. Phillips.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, “That this Convention views with delight the valuable service rendered through the press by John Dougall & Son, of Montreal, and the Citizen Publishing Company, of Toronto, in placing before the people of our provinces the War Notes and the Scott Act Herald, believing that they have been great educators in all counties where the Scott Act has been passed and where now in progress, and would further recommend their free circulation.”

Moved by M. S. Begg, and seconded by Rev. W. I. Scott :—

Resolved,—"That the most sincere thanks of this Convention be given to Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Provincial Alliance, for the unceasing, laborious and very effective services rendered to the Alliance and to the counties passing the Scott Act, by his ready and prompt reply to communications; his able speeches and reliable expositions of Scott Act work."

"That as a young man devoting without reserve the energies of body and mind in this line of work, not remunerative as are other lines at his disposal and in which his abilities might be employed, he deserves our highest praise, and that the Executive Committee be requested to make him a substantial acknowledgment of these services."

Moved by W. H. Rodden, and seconded by G. A. Rose :—

"That the sincere thanks of this Alliance are hereby offered to Bro. Wm. Burgess, for the valuable services rendered by him to the work of this Association and to the work of temperance generally."

Moved by Rev. B. B. Keefer, seconded by Mr. Thos. Bengough :—

"That this Alliance respectfully requests the Executive to consider the propriety of holding a re-union of the friends and workers in the Scott Act, at some central point during the summer season."

Moved by Mr. R. McLean, seconded by Mr. Bengough,—

"That this Alliance convention wishes to recognize the continuous labors of our honored President, who has devoted a large amount of his valuable time and who has so freely given his invaluable aid and advice in the prosecution of the campaign, especially during the past year."

Moved by Rev. W. Johnson, of Middlesex, seconded by D. H. Williams, London East,—

"That the matter of a closer connection between the central Executive and the county organizations be at once considered by the Executive, with a view to an equitable system of membership or assessment upon the various county and city organizations throughout the Province."

The election of delegates to the Dominion Alliance was referred to the Executive. The meeting closed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. R. Wallace.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In the evening a second mass meeting was held in St. Andrew's Hall at the west end of the city. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. Farley, President of the West End Christian Temperance Association, and the speakers were Rev. R. Wallace, Toronto; Rev. W. King, of Kent Co.; Dr. Whiteside, of Beeton; F. S. Spence, Rev. A. Potter, Toronto; Rev. B. B. Keefer, Hamilton, and Rev. W. Johnson, Ailsa Craig.

Campaign Everywhere.

BROME.—The following is the official count in the Scott Act election in this county:

	Votes cast.	Votes for.	Votes against.	Maj. for.	Maj. against.
Brome.....	508	333	175	158	..
East Farnham....	227	204	23	181	..
Sutton.....	554	306	248	58	..
East Bolton.....	294	158	136	22	..
West Bolton.....	145	118	27	91	..
Potton.....	235	105	130	..	25
	1,968	1,224	739		

Majority for petition..... 485

RENFREW.—The Secretary of the Renfrew County Alliance has received notice from the Department of the Secretary of State that the Order-in-Council has been passed, and will be announced in this week's *Canada Gazette*, declaring the Scott Act in force in Renfrew County. This will bring the Act into force after the present license term—to May 1st, 1885—has expired. Some of the opponents of the Act endeavored to have influence brought to bear on the Government that the Act might not be declared before January 29th, in which case it would have been too late to take effect this year. But they failed in the attempt.—*Renfrew Mercury*.

YORK.—A union temperance gathering was held recently in the large hall at Malvern, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the Scott Act campaign in this county. There was a very large attendance, and the meeting was a great success in every respect. Upwards of \$100 was realized. Supper was provided, after which Mr. Wm. Milne was called to the chair. He made a splendid address, and was followed by Mr. Richardson, Reeve of Scarborough, who created considerable amusement for the audience. Addresses were delivered by several rev. gentlemen. The Methodist choir, of Pickering, under the able leadership of J. R. Hoover, were present

by invitation, and as usual acquitted themselves in a highly satisfactory manner, their singing being one of the principal features of the evening. Miss Coutts presided at the organ.—*Pickering News*.

CARLETON.—We go to press too early to give full reports of the voting in this county. Vigorous agitation has been in progress for a considerable length of time.

During the past week friends of the Act have been unusually busy. W. H. Young, Police Magistrate, Halton Co.; F. S. Spence, Secretary, Dominion Alliance; Rev. J. Wardrope, (uelph); Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P.; J. W. Manning, G.W.P., S. of T., and several other gentlemen from different parts of the country have been giving assistance, in addition to the local ministers, nearly all of whom have been out in full force. Details of the campaign have been managed by Mr. W. G. Fee. Organization was unusually thorough and complete. Friends, who ought to know, are exceedingly hopeful, and prospects are good for a grand majority when the returns of all come in.

HASTINGS.—In spite of the intense cold of Wednesday evening a large and representative meeting of polling division No. 2 of Rawdon, was held in the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church. Calvin Williams, local chairman of the ward committee, efficiently occupied the chair. The place of Dr. Boulter, who was absent through indisposition, was ably filled by R. Thompson, the president of the Township Association, who clearly described the origin and nature of the Scott Act, and set forth some of the blessings resulting from its adoption. Rev. Father Wright followed in a short and pithy address, advocating total abstinence as the safest cure for the evils of intemperance, and declared that for a half a century he had been preaching and practicing that doctrine. Rev. Mr. Lambly, in a speech of an hour's duration took up and exposed the weakness and fallacy of the various objections urged against the Act. Twenty dollars is the amount asked from this ward towards county expenses, and so strongly was the meeting in favor of the Act that \$18.50 was contributed on the spot. A vote was taken, and almost all present voted in favor of the Act, not one against. The canvassers for the ward were then appointed, and a most successful Scott Act meeting was brought to a close.—*Stirling News-Argus*.

KENT.—This county occupies the proud position of having polled the highest vote in point of majority for the Act above all other Scott Act counties. The following table gives the total vote as well as the divisional results:—

	For the Act.	Against the Act.	Majorities for.	Majorities against.
Blenheim.....	156	59	97	..
Bothwell.....	72	44	28	..
Camden.....	235	114	121	..
Chatham Township	473	163	310	..
Chatham Town.....	645	397	248	..
Dover.....	151	232	..	81
Dresden.....	159	83	76	..
Harwich.....	546	196	350	..
Howard.....	368	160	208	..
Orford.....	323	92	231	..
Raleigh.....	387	164	223	..
Ridgetown.....	188	23	115	..
Romney.....	106	34	72	..
Thamesville.....	60	34	26	..
Tilbury East.....	258	57	201	..
Wallaceburg.....	176	54	122	..
Zone.....	115	69	46	..
	4,368	1,975	2,474	81
	1,975		81	
Spoiled ballots.....	41			
Total vote polled.....	5,384	Maj. for the Act..	2,393	

TORONTO.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, was held Tuesday evening, at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN. Mr. J. J. McLaren was appointed Chairman of the Committee. A Finance Committee consisting of Messrs. G. M. Rose, W. H. Howland, H. O'Hara, W. H. Orr, and J. McMillan, was appointed. An Organization Committee was also struck composed as follows:—Rev. J. Smith, Thos. Ben-

gough, J. J. McLaren, and Rev. R. Wallace. The Committee spent some time in discussing various plans for vigorously prosecuting the campaign, and among other means a proposal was adopted to have regularly appointed and salaried agents, or rather lecturers, to carry on temperance work in the districts in which the struggle should be carried on. Rev. B. B. Keefer, of Hamilton, was engaged as General Agent of the Alliance, and will immediately enter on his duties, to be under the general direction of the Business Committee, who were empowered to engage an additional agent for campaign work. On motion of Mr. O'Hara, it was ordered that one thousand copies of THE CANADA CITIZEN, the organ of the Alliance, containing the minutes of the recent Convention, be distributed, with a view of promoting the interests of the organization. The matter of a certificate for life membership was referred to the Business Committee—*Ex.*

The Toronto West End Christian Temperance Society held their regular five cent concert in Occident Hall, on Saturday evening to a well filled house. Mr. A. Farley, president of the society, occupied the chair. A good programme was presented. Among the performers were the following: Miss E. Matthews, Miss Leber, Mrs. Fulford, and Messrs. Tarling, Beale, Moore and a gentleman from the Blind Institution at Branford, who favored the audience with a couple of exceedingly well executed pieces on the piano. During intermission a call was made for signatures to the pledge, when sixteen signed their names to the roll.

The usual Sunday afternoon experience meeting, held in the same hall, was well attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. Farley, who in his opening address referred to the recent victories for the temperance cause, and the work that was being done in different places in Ontario towards the suppression of the liquor traffic. Among those who spoke were Messrs. Constable, Bird, Greer, Ward, Whitcombe and Miller.

This society is making wonderful strides in the West End. They have done much towards furthering the temperance cause in that quarter. The popularity of these meetings is so evident that they are always crowded to overflowing.

The annual meeting of the Temperance Electoral Union of Toronto was held on Tuesday, in Shaftesbury Hall. The president being absent, the chair was taken by Rev. Wm. Frizzell.

Mr. Jas. Thomson called the attention of the Union to the fact that liquor dealers were circulating petitions asking the Government to amend the Scott Act. Counter petitions had been got up by the Dominion Alliance, but from what he had ascertained they had not been sufficiently circulated. The petitions should be put in the hands of the different ward associations, so that large numbers of signatures could be obtained.

Mr. John Impey moved that the Secretary be instructed to make application to the Alliance for a supply of the petitions.

Mr. Burgess moved in amendment that the Secretary be instructed to inform the Secretary of the Alliance that a number of temperance organizations have not yet received copies of the petition.

The amendment was carried and afterwards the original motion was adopted.

The election of officers for the ensuing term was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. W. H. Howland; First Vice-President, Rev. John Smith; Second Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Orr; Third Vice-President, Mr. James Little; Treasurer, Mr. G. M. Rose; Secretary, Mr. James Thomson; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Robert Rae.

The Secretary then read the report of the Executive Committee with reference to the work of raising money for a Scott Act campaign. The committee had decided to raise \$3,500 through the different ward associations. The amount had been divided as follows among the various wards:—St. Andrew's, \$300; St. David's, \$300; St. George's, \$400; St. James', \$500; St. John's, \$200; St. Lawrence, \$300; St. Matthew's, \$200; St. Mark's, \$100; St. Patrick's, \$400; St. Paul's, \$200; St. Stephen's, \$200; St. Thomas', \$400.

The report was adopted.

The Secretary read the report of the committee appointed to audit the accounts of Mr. G. M. Rose, Treasurer of the Grocery License committee. They found that the accounts had been kept in a very satisfactory way. Subscriptions had been collected to the amount of \$762, expenses \$653.02, leaving a balance of \$108.98. The report was adopted. The balance has been handed over to the Union.

Mr. Rae moved that each temperance society, lodge, and council be requested to elect a delegate who shall be a member of the union, and that the Executive be given power to add to their number. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

On Monday evening at the usual meeting of Hope of Parkdale Lodge, 271, I. O. G. T., the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:—W. C. T., J. M. Lukeman; W. V. T., Miss Weekes; W. S., J. Boyd; W. C., J. A. Wiseman; W. M., R. Carey.

HALIFAX, N. S.—A convention of temperance men representing many districts of the county of Halifax, was held in Halifax city, on Wednesday, January 21st. Among those present were Messrs. Wm. C. Silver, P. Monaghan, Rev. R. Alder Temple, Wm. Williams, Wm. Murray, G. H. McKinley, Thos. Offen, and other well known Sons of Temperance. There were also present several active temperance clergymen, including Rev. Mr. Murray (St. Luke's), Rev. Mr. Avey, Rev. Mr. Kent, Rev. Mr. Sylvester, Rev. Mr. Manning, and others whose names we did not catch.

Mr. Wm. Murray was appointed chairman, and G. H. McKinley Secretary.

The object of the Convention was to take into consideration the advisability of having the Scott Act submitted to the electors of the city and county of Halifax. A resolution to that effect was submitted, but was subsequently divided, and the question of submitting it to the county was first discussed. It was determined that the subject should be carefully discussed, and that there should not be too much haste in disposing of the resolution. As a consequence it was near 6 o'clock in the afternoon before the two resolutions were passed in the affirmative—the first unanimously, the second with two dissentients,—the latter subsequently declaring that they would work to help the majority in securing the adoption of the Act for both city and county.

Every weak point was discussed as well as the strong ones. Each speaker was calm, careful and deliberate. There was no bluster nor attempt at empty oratory. The discussion was a practical one on a practical and very serious question. Several times through the day the convention was nearly "ready for the question," yet the delegates hesitated, and discussed the matter again. Mr. Dempster, in a good common-sense speech, pointed out several things which should be weighed well before a decision was arrived at. This led to a lively discussion which evoked the eloquence of not a few, and demonstrated the fact that a number of able men were present. The result of this was the adoption of the resolutions to have the Act submitted to the electors. Although it was hoped that their would be more representatives from county districts, the attendance was satisfactory. The question was well handled and carefully considered, and the solid temperance men present cannot be accused of having acted too hastily in the matter. The speeches of Rev. F. R. Murray (of St. Luke's), P. Monaghan, Rev. Mr. Kent, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Whiteman of Musquodoboit, Rev. Mr. Avey, and Wm. Murray were able and eloquent. Mr. McKinley (Secy.), Mr. Harding (city), and Bezanson of Hammond Plains, made good practical speeches, and Messrs. Dempster, W. Williams, and others spoke well.

The reports made as to the state of feeling in a majority of the polling sections of the county were very favorable.

A central committee was appointed to attend to all necessary matters in connection with this new movement in Halifax county, viz:—G. H. McKinley, O. Monaghan, Rev. W. Kent, Wm. Williams, J. Grierson, — — —, and Mr. Fry. This committee have power to add to their number.

There was a number of ladies present as members of the Convention.

LUNenburg, N. S.—The friends in this county have had the matter of having the Scott Act submitted to the electors under consideration for some time. It is expected that the petitions will soon be ready for transmission to Ottawa. A good majority is expected in that county.

GUYSBOROUGH, N. S.—Petitions are now in circulation in this county with the view of having the Act submitted to the electors of the county. Guysborough will give a large majority in its favor

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

CLUB RATES.

The Canada Citizen is published at an exceedingly low figure, but as some of our friends have asked for Special Club Rates, we make the following offer:—We will supply

5 copies	one year for \$4 00.
12 "	" 9 00.
20 "	" 14 00.

Subscribers will oblige by informing us at once of any irregularities in delivery.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1885.

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.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

There are at present in attendance at Toronto University College ten young women, all but one of whom are regularly matriculated undergraduates. The latest addition to the number is an ex-student of Norwood College, of high social standing. Disappointed in her expectation of getting a liberal education at Norwood College for women, instead of going off to a ladies' college elsewhere, she very sensibly stays at home and attends such classes as suit her in University College, even at the risk of finding herself listening to lectures along with young men. As the lecturers in University College are scholars and gentlemen, she will, no doubt, find herself amply rewarded for any sacrifice of feeling involved in taking this plan of getting a liberal education. I have no doubt, at all, that her example will shortly be followed by scores of Toronto ladies, many of them not exactly young. It is not generally known that in order to avail herself of the lectures in University College, a woman is not required to pass an entrance examination. She need not even pay for all the courses of lectures in order to enjoy the privilege of attending those she desires to attend. For example, a woman who wishes to attend the classes in English can do so by paying a small sum for the course of lectures delivered to the students of any one of the four years. If she wishes to take the French classes, or German classes in addition, she will have to pay an additional small sum. If she wishes to combine the English of several years into one course, she can do so. In short, the system is so flexible that she can take just about what course she wishes, and at a very moderate cost. At no distant day there will be found in attendance at University College not merely young women from Toronto, but young women from other places, who wish to devote themselves to special lines of intellectual work.

We often hear the argument urged that men and women cannot profitably attend college together, because a woman's education should be different from a man's. It would do something towards clearing up this

old subject of controversy, if those who reason in this way would explain clearly in what this difference should consist. If it be said that a woman's education should include a training in domestic economy—not a bad thing to aim at—then I would ask how far, and in what way, this subject is dealt with in the so-called ladies' colleges. If it be said that it should include what are usually called "accomplishments"—music and drawing, for instance—then again I would ask why these should be regarded as more desirable accomplishments than, say, a thorough acquaintance with English literature, and skill in the use of the English language. The musical education of the average young woman trained in a ladies' college or girl's school, is a delusion and a snare. Thrumming on a piano is not necessarily an artistic performance. Only to the few is it given to be able to render musical compositions in such a way as to impart pleasure either to the performers themselves or to those who are compelled to listen to them. Piano practice has caused the ruin of more minds and more bodies of young women than most people are aware of. To the great majority of those who learn to play on the piano, the task is utterly distasteful, and in very few cases is the practice kept up in after life. For most women, for domestic as well as social reasons, a good mental training would be infinitely preferable, and where in this country can the best intellectual training be had except in one of our excellent universities? Make the course flexible, as Toronto University course is now even for those who wish to take an arts degree, and then let both men and women choose for themselves the subjects to which they will chiefly devote their attention.

One of the Toronto morning papers, commenting on the recent attempt of dynamite fiends to blow up the Tower of London and the Parliament Buildings, charges Irishmen with the crime and points its moral thus: "The more that is done for Ireland, the more that redress of her grievances is accomplished, the more bitterly is the war against England carried on. The more reform and concession the more dynamite. Concession is thrown away on the dynamiters, but still there are people who refuse to see it. Possibly they may see better now, with the new light which has been thrown on the subject." I have no hesitation in saying that the spirit underlying such sentiments as these—and they are only too common—is as inexcusable as the motives of the dynamite fiends. The implied, if not explicit assertion, is that all the legislation by the British Parliament for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people, has been prompted by a desire to conciliate Irish political extremists. As no exceptions are made, the statement covers the repeal of the penal laws, the Catholic Emancipation Act, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the various land laws of the past fifteen years, and it covers also the policy of wise, just, and liberal English statesmen—men like John Bright, Sydney Smith, Joseph Chamberlain, and William Ewart Gladstone—who have advocated the redress of Irish grievances at the cost of their popularity with the people of England.

While it is not unnatural that these dynamite plots should arouse a strong feeling in England against Irishmen, it seems singular that people on this side of the Atlantic should allow their judgments to be warped by either fear or hatred. There is, to begin with, no proof at this writing that the recent attempts were made by Irishmen, but even if they were, must the whole current and tendency of legislation be changed on that account? Either the concessions made to the governed classes in Ireland during late years were just and right, or they were not. If they were not, then they should never have been made, and it should be easy to show this; if they were, then how in the name of common sense can they be designated "concessions to dynamiters?" Ireland is not a nation of fiends. The Irish are a warm-hearted race, whose disposition on the average is the very reverse of cruel. A bad social system has produced discontent, and efforts have been made to allay this feeling by improving the system. The lesson from the dynamite plots is that these efforts were postponed too long, and that they should be persisted in irrespective of such fiendish tactics. The remark quoted above seems to show that the intense anti-Irish spirit of Mr. Goldwin Smith, who is now a monomaniac on the subject, has at last begun to make converts of his fellow-journalists. Surely at this distance from the scene of conflict, we can afford to take a juster and more philosophical view of the situation.

The hideous rejoicings of the Chicago socialists over the dynamite plots in London indicate the possibility of others than Irish Nationalists being the perpetrators. It is well known that thousands of members of Continental secret societies make that city their home and a base of operations. Why they should turn round now and endeavor to destroy life and property there is not very clear, except on the view that the socialists of a certain type seem to think it a matter of conscience and duty to make war on organized society. The teachings of Herr Most, Louise Michel, Prince Krapotkine, and others who are manifestly free from mere sordid motives, constitute an interesting phase in the history of human thought. It will pass away sooner or later, but none the sooner for being misunderstood. The obvious antidote is to instil into all who are capable of influencing others sound views of the great organization which we call society, the duty of the individual to control and restrain himself within such limits as are justly imposed on his freedom by law, the necessity of using none but peaceful means to secure the redress of grievances, and an ever-present respect for the rights of other people. Next to the conservative influence of the gospel in protecting society comes the conservative influence of sound political science, and yet in this country at all events there is no provision made for teaching it. England has been comparatively free from the operations of such plotters as the German socialists, and the Russian nihilists, largely because the working classes have been influenced by the spirit of such men as Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, J. E. Cairnes, and Henry Fawcett, men who appealed to the reason, not the passions, of their fellow-countrymen. Had the working classes of Germany and France been as much influenced by the writings of their great economists, the world would have been less troubled by the plots of anarchists.

The Legislature of Georgia has done a sensible act. Finding from a limited experience that women made accurate and intelligent clerks it has ordered that they be employed as, what we would call, sessional writers. The testimony of those who are in a position to know, is just what one might have expected—that copies made by women are on the average at once more neat and more accurate than those made by men. When it is added that the pay has not been cut down, the universal verdict will be that the Legislature of Georgia must be an exceptionally enlightened body.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Drummond County, Que., has been gazetted to vote on the Scott Act on the 5th of March.

The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance has appointed Rev. B. B. Keefer, their General Agent.

Judge Gowan, of Barrie, has been appointed to one of the vacant sensorships for Ontario.

The Scott Act will come into force in the counties of Norfolk, Bruce and Huron, at the expiring of the present liquor licenses.

Edward Powers, aged 19 years, a switchman in the Grand Trunk yards, Windsor, was run over by a pony engine at 4 o'clock, Saturday morning, and instantly killed.

At Toronto, on Saturday evening, a young man named John C. Lawless, a bookkeeper, committed suicide by shooting himself. Lawless had been out of employment for some time. For some months past he had been in a very despondent state.

A little girl named Cook, the adopted child of J. Simpson Hetherington, of Omagh, Ont., while getting on a sleigh going from school, fell and received such injuries that she died before medical assistance could be procured.

Thomas Jefferson Hynes, who lived near Port Britain, came into Port Hope, and before night left for home in an intoxicated condition, but never reached there. On Sunday afternoon he was found dead in the fields near his sister's home. He leaves a wife and one child in destitute circumstances.

Isabel, a nine year old daughter of David Machie, who is employed to work the semaphores at the west end of the Grand Trunk Railway freight yards here, while on her way home from school, and while crossing the tracks in the yard, was struck by some cars that were being shunted, and crushed to death, living only a few minutes after being extricated from under the cars.

An Indian woman who reached Sylvester, B.C., in a famished condition, reported the killing of five Indian men and one woman by Takowa

Indians, who took two women and two children into captivity. These murders were in retaliation for the Indian killed by them last year.

A drunken wretch, named Hantin, who lives near Lime Lake, township of Hungerford, Hastings County, two of whose daughters were ill with scarlet fever, sold his last cow a few days ago to procure food, but spent the money in a tavern and went home drunk. About midnight he quarrelled with his wife and took up a heavy chair for the purpose of killing her. The oldest of the sick girls sprang out of bed and threw open the door, thus allowing her mother and sister to escape. The brute then struck the girl with the chair. The blow proved fatal a few hours later. The mother who reached a neighbour's house in her nightclothes, also died from the effects of the exposure, and both were buried on the same day.

UNITED STATES.

San Francisco was visited on Monday morning by a sharp but harmless earthquake shock.

At Woonsocket, R.I., Thomas and Freddie Fitzpatrick broke through the ice, on the 26th inst., and were drowned.

A drunkard serving a sentence in a Massachusetts gaol has inherited a fortune of 68,000.

A memorial asking President-elect Cleveland to exclude intoxicating beverages from the White House, has been adopted by the United States National Temperance Society.

While a party of Illinois people, en route to Texas, were fording the Ouachita river on Sunday last, they were washed away, and three women and two children drowned.

The aggregate yields of the corn, wheat, and oat crops of the United States for last year are the largest ever recorded, being respectively 1,795,000,000, 513,000,000, and 583,000,000 bushels.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Newport, Ky., on Sunday last. Mrs. Carrie L. Winslow choked her son, seven years old, to death, beat her ten-year old daughter so severely with a baseball club, that it is believed her injuries are fatal, and then cut her own throat with a razor, producing speedy death.

A despatch from Livingstone, Ky., states that there has been a good deal of trouble in that county between whiskey dealers and officials. The sheriff went to arrest James and Henry Burton, brothers, charged with aiding Gaff, said to be engaged in illegal whiskey traffic, to escape from officers who had him under arrest last night. The Burtons barricaded their saloon, and with friends on the inside defied the arresting officers. A posse of fifteen men summoned them, and the Burtons surrendered. While on the way to jail James Burton tried to escape and was killed by the posse. Burton's friends, ten in number, then attacked the posse, and firing became general and continued for two hours. Several men are reported killed and wounded, among them Judge Bullock, wounded in the arm.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A police expedition has been despatched to Kilmur and Glendale, Isle of Skye, Scotland, where the crofters are reported to be in rebellion against the sheriff.

In the senatorial elections on the 25th, in Paris, the Republicans returned 67 candidates—a gain of 22.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Germany and the Transvaal Republic.

Turkey has notified Italy if she attempts to occupy Tripoli, she will be opposed by a Turkish army of 20,000 men.

The snowfall on the Italian Alps is the heaviest within the memory of man. Terrible accounts arrive from the villages destroyed. As far as known 300 lives have been lost. The troops display much heroism in effecting rescues.

Latest Arab papers state the Mehdi is short of provisions, and has been forced to send a portion of his army back to Kordofan. They report he has 12,000 troops at Omdurman.

An attempt to assassinate the President of Chili by means of an infernal machine, was made at Valparaiso, on Saturday.

Gen. de l'Isle has notified the Government that all preparations for concerted action among the different bodies of French troops in Tonquin, have been completed. An order for a general movement towards the occupation of the entire country is believed to be imminent.

The discontent in Australia is growing, and if England does not take action in restraining German annexation, it is feared that Australia will declare for independence.

On Saturday afternoon last a most destructive dynamite explosion took place in the Imperial Parliament House and Government Offices, London, England. Two explosions occurred, one following the other in about three minutes. The first took place in the Crypt of Westminster Hall, and the second in the strangers' gallery in the House of Commons. The "London Tower" building was crowded with visitors at the time. Immediately

before the explosion a lady visitor who was alone and was about to enter the buildings beckoned to a policeman and when he went to her she called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the Crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went with it out into Westminster Hall. He had no sooner reached the hall than the package exploded. The explosion so injured the policeman that he cannot recover. So far as is known, ten persons are very seriously injured and about thirty are slightly injured.

Latest despatches from Egypt state that Gen. Stewart has captured Metemnah and succeeded in communicating with Gordon Pasha. An official despatch has been received at the War Office from Gordon, which shows that his position at Khartoum is not so desperate as was at first supposed.

Gen. Stewart was very severely wounded in an engagement with the enemy near Shebacas Wells. The command then devolved upon Col. Sir Charles Wilson. There was a constant succession of encounters from the battle of the 17th, till the Nile was reached, the British troops steadily gaining fresh victories over the impetuous but easily demoralized foe.

Some of the special correspondents of leading English papers, who were with Gen. Stewart, were killed.

During the action of the 19th, a bold movement was made by Col. Wilson, who took command after Gen. Stewart was wounded. The Nile was only three miles distant, but some thousands of Arabs were between them and the river. He knew his small force was doomed unless water could be obtained. A desperate remedy suggested itself, which he carried into effect. Detailing a number of picked guardsmen, he ordered them to cut their way through the enemy's lines to the river, and return with rubber sacks filled with water. This devoted little band of Guardsmen succeeded in sabreing their way through the rebel ranks, but only one-fourth of those who started out returned with the water which helped them to repulse their dusky foes.

The severity of Gen. Stewart's wound has incapacitated him from further service during the campaign.

Tales and Sketches.

THE BURNISH FAMILY.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

None of the gentlemen of the household were visible that day, or at the breakfast-table the following morning. The presence of the maniac seemed to have scattered and wounded them like a shell bursting in the dwelling. Mr. Burnish took refuge in the library and his dressing-room, and saw no one but Mr. Veering; and Delamere had been to arrange the accommodation of the unwelcome visitor, and had since staid at his cousin, Shafton Keen's.

With affectionate pleasure Mabel welcomed her father, though she saw that care sat brooding on his brow, and she grieved as she looked at him, that ever mammon—getting gold by sinful means—had cast her from him, and made him almost as a stranger to her from her infancy.

Her pupils had gone on their visit before his arrival, and she prepared for a stroll with him in the park, and a chat about home affairs. She found that Frank Horncastle had made overtures to her father to sanction his proposal, and that her refusal of him which had transpired, had pleased Mr. Alterton. 'I didn't bring you up,' said he, 'and give you the education you have had, to see you thrown away on that vagabond; but the fellow's spite is annoying.'

'He cannot injure you, dear father.'

'Injure! why he starts a claim on his father's account to a share in the business, and there's plenty of lawyers to help him; and the winner is a loser in the game of law.'

'Oh, father! let him have the business. It will suit him and he it. You are too good for it.'

'Pshaw, little one! You talk like a baby, Mab. He'd run through it, and kill himself into the bargain, in two years. If I wanted to murder him and the trade, why, I should act the fool, as you propose. And, as to being too good for it, why, where's there a better man than Mr. Burnish, or a better family? You're a fine scholar, my girl! but, clever as you are, you can't make out that if he is right, good honest gentleman! in making the article, I'm a rogue for selling it? Its made to sell, I suppose.'

'Yes! I suppose so,' said Mabel, 'and to drink, and hence all the dreadful misery. The scenes I have seen in a few weeks—and yet, that is only the very surface!'

'Ah, ha! well, well! no doubt. But you see, my dear, it's a highly respectable trade—kept up and set a-going, by good men, and members of

the House, and religious people, and I'm not to be wiser than my betters. They make, I sell. As long as it's right for them to do the one, it's right for me to do the other.'

'Father! neither is right. On a death-bed, and at the great day, when we answer each one for ourselves, you will think it wrong to have lived and prospered on the sin and misery of others. Do give it up, I will leave here, I'm not happy; I can teach music and singing—I've friends in Bath, and we can have a little home together. I would not for the wealth of India have to do in any way, with promoting such a vice as intemperance.' Poor Mabel's heart throbbled as she said this, for she felt what the rejection of Delamere had cost her.

'If you're not happy, child!' said her father, 'leave by all means; leave at once, if you can do so honourably, I never thought you would be happy, and I never understood your objection to my trade, and your approval of this.'

'Approval! Father I never knew anything about the sources of their wealth; and it's surely one thing to live in luxury and idleness out of the profits of a wicked trade, and another to receive the just payment of one's labours.'

'Enough said, Mabel; we shall never agree on this subject, and I don't want to argue about it. You see it in one light, and I in another. You say, Guilty; I say, Not Guilty. I've other things to vex me. There's that Tom Horncastle in a pretty scrape at Birmingham. He's a muddle-headed chap at best, and he must follow the way of his father, and tittle, forsooth; and he's been and made up a prescription wrong—sold the essence instead of the infusion of some doctor's stuff, and two children died, and the whole family had a narrow escape. He wrote for money to me, and a pretty penny I've had to send him, for lawyers, and I don't know what.'

'And is he in prison?'

'No, they somehow got him off, as being a mistake, and the prescription not very well written. But Tom was drunk, and hard swearing there has been to hide that. But he is ruined as to his prospects in that trade for a time. Deary me! the Government should do a something about these poisons. Why, I know women among our customers who get syrup of poppies as regularly for their children as they get bread—aye, and more. I wouldn't have the Burial Club in my house any longer, for so sure as a child was in a burial club, so sure that child died.'

'Oh, father, say no more—it's too dreadful. Where is Tom?' she added, after a pause.

'Why, with me. He came last night, and ate humble pie, as we say, and promises to help me in the trade, and says he's no hand in Frank's law doings. Oh! and there's another thing I wanted to tell you. Susan declares she's seen that wretch that decoyed away poor Annie. I don't put much faith in Sue, but I'm used to her, and though she robs me herself, she looks sharp after the rest. But she was so sure. If I saw that villain, Mab, I should not be master of myself,' added Mr. Alterton, shaking his fist.

'Where did she see him?' said Mabel.

'When she came here. He was at the corner of the Mews, looking at the back of the house, she said. But a dashing fellow like him would hardly be hanging about so. And her mind once or twice misgave her. I've been in the Bench, looking for some there that might know of his being in England.'

'I wish you could ascertain something certain about that poor thing, father; for a death-bed request is a solemn thing. Why don't you advertise in the *Times*?'

'We did; and I heard that he had left her at Boulogne, and promised to send for her, and that she went to Paris, and died there of a fever.'

In this and similar conversation on personal affair, the time passed swiftly away. Mr. Alterton again urged his daughter, if she was not happy, to leave, and said, 'There's Miss Germaine's house open to you.' 'Ah,' thought Mabel, 'what a business must that be which compels an affectionate father to shut out his own child.'

On Mabel's return to Portland Place, after parting from her father, she found all was bustle. Lady Burnish had arrived a day sooner than she was expected, and was now with her daughter-in-law. The little girls had not returned from their visit, and Mabel spent the rest of the evening in her lonely sitting room, revolving the tidings her father had brought, and reading in a Midland Counties paper the account of Tom Horncastle's fatal blunder.

Lady Burnish, after spending half-an-hour in Mrs. Burnish's sick chamber, had established herself in the drawing-room, and was giving audience to her son and grandson. Shafton Keen had come in late, and Mr. Veering was summoned to the family council. Though Mabel was, of course, excluded, we may use our privilege, and take a peep at passing events.

Exact, rigid, grey, cold, and sensible, Lady Burnish sat at a little writing table. Her son, Mr. Theophilus, looking pale and fatigued, reclined on the sofa before her. Delamere and Shafton were seated at her side; and Mr. Veering, when he came, took a standing position between

the sofa of his patron and the chair of Lady Burnish, ready to turn to each, and to display his eloquence, if required, to the best advantage. An open letter lay before Lady Burnish, and was the subject of discussion. It had been addressed to her by Delamere, who wished her to use her influence, by breaking to his father, "that he wanted to give up entirely, at once and for ever, any present share or future advantage in and from the brewery. That he disliked the business—in fact, had conscientious scruples against it, and would wish instantly to withdraw from it."

Both Lady Burnish and her son treated the scruples Delamere alluded to, as the whims of a crotchety young man, tired of the pursuits in which he had engaged, and wanting change. That any conscience could find sin in that in which such enlightened persons saw it not, never for a moment occurred to them. Mr. Burnish was greatly hurt and offended that his son dreamed of giving up such advantage. Lady Burnish, with whom Delamere was a favorite, was mortified that he gave his half-brother and stepmother the triumph, which the latter at least would so much enjoy.

"You talk of duty," said Lady Burnish; "it is your duty to think of the interests of your family—to obey your father, and to respect the wishes of those who have brought you up."

"Certainly, my dear young friend!" urged Mr. Veering, in an oily voice. "Filial obedience is one of the many virtues one of your name ought never to be wanting in."

"I have every wish to show the honor and love I bear to my father and you—both," said Delamere, addressing Lady Burnish. "I hope it is equally the virtue of my family not to think by proxy, nor to act without thinking. I should, indeed, be unworthy of my father's name—nay, of the name of man, if I were false to my convictions. A higher duty than that I owe to any human being compels me to leave this business at once, and for ever. I want to be clear of it altogether."

"And how does your scrupulosity propose to keep up your position?—nay, how to live in any way as you have lived?" said Mr. Burnish, sarcastically.

"Sir! I have thought of the future. I am fond, as you know, of agricultural pursuits. The small portion I inherited from my mother I thought of investing in the purchase of land in Ireland, as our friends the Mitchells have done with success, and to settle there, and do the best I can, honestly and manfully."

"And you call this gratitude," said Mr. Burnish, in a grieved tone.

"Gratitude, my son," said Lady Burnish; "it's out of fashion, clean gone from this generation, being another instance of the outcome of new principles. Only last week I was hearing that the son of my most valued friend—whom to have known is my joy and pride, whose life was all excellence—that her son had disgraced his mother's honored name, by a career the most shameful. The Eastern Counties, where his connections are of the highest and best, rung with the fact—that his wife has returned to her friends, unable to live with him, and he, in a drunken freak, has eloped with a barnmaid of an inn! Gratitude, indeed!"

"Dear madam," said Delamere, "what I propose involves no moral wrong—nay, to me it involves a moral right. I wish to redeem a disgrace, not to perpetuate it!"

"Enough—enough, young sir! take your own way. I'm not here to bandy words with you," said his father, sternly; "but remember, I'm not to be trifled with. Take a week, a fortnight if you will, to decide. If you still continue these heroics—so be it. Go among the wild Irish or the Caffres, or where you will, I've done with you. Mother," he continued, "you must be tired after the journey and the agitations of the day; we will leave you."

On this hint, Delamere and Shafton rose to take leave. Lady Burnish dismissed them stiffly. Mr. Burnish waived his son and nephew off haughtily, and lingered a few minutes with his mother saying, "I see no hope; he seems bent on it."

"Leave him to us," said Lady Burnish, looking confidently towards the clergyman. With a sigh the father uttered the parting salutations of the night, and retired to the library, leaving Mr. Veering with his mother.

Long was the consultation between the two. Gabb's gossip had somehow reached the reverend tutor's ears, and when Lady Burnish summoned her maid, and went to her repose, she carried with her some new ideas as to the cause of Delamere's rebellion, as it was termed, and if possible, a greater contempt than before for the want of vigilance in her daughter-in-law.

Her ladyship breakfasted in her dressing-room the next morning, and had scarce concluded her meal, when she sent a message requesting the favor of Miss Alterton's presence. Mabel thought Lady Burnish would like to see the children, and she took them with her. As she entered the room, it struck her that her ladyship was more formal and stiff than ever. The little girls went up with a half-frightened look to kiss the cold cheek turned to them.

"I did not send for you, my dears," said the grandamma.

"I beg pardon, I thought your ladyship wished to see them," replied Mabel, astonished.

"By and bye, not now—go dears. I want to speak to Miss Alterton."

The children retired, and Mabel stood before Lady Burnish's easy

chair, embarrassed by her evident displeasure.

"My daughter, Mrs. Burnish tells me," said her ladyship, "that she has found you very useful, Miss Alterton, and I heard something to the same effect from Mrs. Basil in her letters, who told me of your kindness to the poor women in the penitentiary. But I fear that your duties as the governess of my grand-daughters, must have been interfered with by having other tasks imposed."

"My time, madam, has indeed been fully occupied, but I think you will find my pupils have not suffered."

"Umph! we shall see. I do not blame you for helping an invalid, like my daughter-in-law, who cannot, it seems, 'look well to the ways of her household;' but if these matters have taken you out of the schoolroom and thrown you in the way of intercourse or intimacy with the family beyond your duties, I shall certainly deplore it."

"Pardon me! I really am unable to understand your ladyship."

"Pray, do you read in the library at an early hour, Miss Alterton," said Lady Burnish, dryly.

"No. I have taken books from thence at an early hour."

"When my grandson, Mr. Delamere, has been there?"

"Yes, by accident, I once saw Mr. Delamere Burnish there," said Mabel, turning first pale and then red.

"By accident! yes, surely! and also by accident he has shared your evening walks," continued Lady Burnish, elevating her eye-glass, and fixing her penetrating glance, full upon the agitated girl.

"Was this right?" she continued in the same hard, dry voice, "or reputable in a modest young lady, engaged as an instructress in this house?"

These words, and the consciousness that she had acted uprightly, immediately restored Mabel's composure, and she answered,—

"I'm no prevaricator, madam! I repeat, by accident I once met your grandson in the library. By design he may have joined the evening walk of his sisters. I could not prevent that, but I avoided it—and more, I told him I disapproved of it."

"Oh! then it came to a declaration, did it? and you have the cool assurance to tell me so."

"To tell him, my lady! what I now repeat to you—that I would not listen to him; though, I might have added, that I honored his character, and respected the frank sincerity and purity of his intentions: and felt proud—yes, madam, with all respect to you, proud of his esteem."

"A likely story, truly," said Lady Burnish, with cold scorn. "That he, the heir to great wealth, the eldest son of an influential family, made honorable offers to you, and you rejected him. You! whom, contrary to some misgivings I had, we took, knowing your father was in a low trade—a publican's daughter! let me tell you, young woman you were greatly raised when you were allowed to enter this family in a genteel position; and you have taken advantage of the unfortunately weak mind of my daughter—crept into her confidence (for you knew, it seems, of the wretched lunatic's return), in order to have the opportunity of trying your arts on Delamere Burnish."

Mabel disdained to justify herself by blaming Mrs. Burnish as to the confidence which she had never sought; and she was, moreover, mute for an instant with astonishment, and the necessity of putting a strong curb on her indignation after the insulting speech she had heard.

Lady Burnish took her silence for conscious guilt, and added severely,

"You will return to Miss Germaine's unless you prefer your father's house, this day, Miss Alterton. I am sorry, very sorry, to see so much talent and so many advantages marred by a want of decorum and ingenuousness. In consideration of my daughter not being blameless in this affair, I shall simply inform Miss Germaine that you do not suit us, and not enter into particulars. A check for your services is in that envelope. You may retire."

"Permit me, madam, a few minutes. My respect for your age has kept me silent during your unjust and cruel remarks. I know as well as your ladyship my father's business, and deplore it. I need not have entered upon a situation if I would have lived on the gains of such a trade, and let me add, as a proof of that ingenuousness which your ladyship doubts, that what I would not do to please a kind good father, I would not do to please a lover. 'This family, this house,' she proceeded, her form dilating as she spoke, 'are as much supported by the proceeds of iniquity as my father's, only on a larger scale. Not to be the wife of any man, if I broke my heart in the struggle, would I have wealth derived from such a source.'

"Not so warm," said Lady Burnish, half-apologetically, her own strong nature compelled to listen and approve; "not so warm. If we are rich, we nobly spend our riches. My son, Miss Alterton, has been called the 'good Samaritan of the age.'"

A more unfortunate speech could not have been uttered. With the remembrance of the poor maniac's delirious words ringing in her ears, Mabel lifted her hand reverently, and said, "Hush! do not profane that phrase, my lady, or I shall be ready to ask, as that broken-hearted Mr. Boon did the other evening, 'Whether you think the good Samaritan employed and paid the thieves, lived on the spoils, and compounded with his conscience by a little tenderness to the plundered?'"

(To be Continued.)

For Girls and Boys.

A GIRL IN BLUE.

This was just the way Helen looked when her Cousin Carrie peeped in at her from the crack in the door that led to the dining room. And this was much the way Carrie talked to herself about it.

"There she sits in her elegant new morning dress, nothing in the world to do but amuse herself, and I must stain my hands paring potatoes and onions and I don't know what for dinner. A dress with a train, and she only sixteen! only two years and a few months older than I am! How would I look in a train? I never expect to have such an elegant dress as she has on this minute, and it is only her morning dress. To-night she will wear the lovely garnet silk trimmed with white lace. Think of me in my old blue flannel! It is all I have to wear. I don't see why there should be such a difference between cousins! I wish Helen had stayed in New York. Why she wanted to come to see the country in the winter is more than I can understand. She isn't homesick a bit. I just think I'll stay at home to-night. Almost all the girls wear new dresses, and my old one will look older than ever beside Helen's grand one."

"Carrie," called that young lady's mother, and Carrie went to the kitchen.

There she gave her hands to the potatoes and her thoughts to the discouragement around her. At last she spoke of them aloud:

"Mother, I don't believe I'll go to-night after all."

"Not go to Kate's party! Why, what has happened? Is the child sick?"

"No'm, I am not sick, only discouraged. I don't want to go and wear that old blue dress, and that's the truth. I shall look different from any of the others, and seeing me with Helen will make everybody notice it more."

"My child, Helen's father is worth a million, and your father isn't worth a thousand dollars besides what it takes to support his family."

"I know it, ma'am, I am not finding fault only I don't want to go and be looked at, that's all."

The mother looked very sober, and something beside the steam that puffed out of the pudding dish made her eyes moist. Carrie split a large potato savagely in two, and looked gloomy. Then the mother said, speaking low:

"Won't you disappoint a good many people to-night, daughter? Isn't Kate depending on you to help with the charades and the music?"

"I can't help it, mother. People must not depend upon me. Most every girl has a new dress for to-night, and I can't be going there just to help other people have a good time when I know I shall feel mortified all the evening."

"Can't you? Why, daughter, even Christ pleased not himself."

After that, not another word was said in that kitchen for nearly an hour. Carrie finished the potatoes and ran away. Where she went, or what she did, mother did not know; but when she came to set the table her face was pleasant to look at, and she stopped on her way to the pantry to kiss her mother.

"I'm going, mother, and I'll have as nice a time as I can, and not grumble a bit."

She looked very pretty in her blue dress, with its deep lace collar and bright ribbons in her hair. At least her mother thought so, though when Helen came down in all the glory of her garnet silk and gold bracelets, there was certainly a difference.

It wasn't a young people's party entirely. In fact it was a sort of a family gathering, to which all the city aunts and uncles and cousins had come, and there were some elegant dresses there, and Carrie in her old blue one, did really feel a good deal alone. Yet she went cheerfully through the evening, helping with the charades and the music—helping in a dozen quiet little ways that nobody knew about, and yet trying to keep out of notice as much as possible.

Cousin Helen played and sang, and did both very nicely, while Carrie only played accompaniments for others to sing.

Later in the evening there was a whispering between two of the city cousins and presently it became known that Mr. Ames, who was Uncle Howard's college friend, was a wonderful singer

and would entertain the company if anybody could be found who would play for him.

"I wish he would sing 'The Storm King,' for us," said Aunt Alice; "it is the most wonderful thing! I would like to hear it. Helen, couldn't you play it for him?"

"I! No, indeed, his music is all awful hard, and he is awfully particular, and that piece I don't know, anyway."

But Aunt Alice was determined that her mother should hear "The Storm King." She talked with Mr. Ames, and then she moved among the guests trying to find one who was willing to play the accompaniment. Not a cousin could be found. They were all afraid of the great singer and the difficult music. At last the girl in blue got ashamed of herself.

"Aunt Alice, I will play it," she said, coming from the corner.

"You?" said Aunt Alice in surprise, for Carrie was one of the youngest of the cousins. "Do you know it?"

"No, ma'am, I don't know it, but I can play from the notes."

Then did Helen look at her young cousin in respectful astonishment.

"Can you play pieces that you do not know?" she asked her.

"Why, yes," said Carrie laughing. "I can if they are not very hard. I ought to. I have taken lessons steadily for three years."

"Well, but I have taken lessons for almost five years, and I can't do it."

And Carrie played the accompaniment, which really was difficult, and played it so well that Mr. Ames, the great singer, told her he had never had a player who pleased him better.

And don't you think she forgot all about her blue dress, until her attention was called to it in a very strange way.

"She not only plays remarkably well," said Mr. Ames to his wife, "but she is the best dressed young girl in the room."

"Yes," said Mrs. Ames, "I noticed that, all the rest of the young people are over-dressed. She must have a sensible mother."

They did not know that Carrie stood behind them and heard it all. But really I think it did her good, just as honest compliments often do good. It made her realize that there two sides to the question of the dresses.—*The Pansy.*

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

School Board Officer—"You see my good woman, your children must be educated." Mrs. Flanagan—"Faix, I see nothin or the koind! You an' me hav' done well enoff widout it!"

A little boy whose sprained wrist had been relieved by bathing in whiskey, surprised his mother by asking, "Did papa sprain his throat when he was a boy?"

A guiltless girl wrote to her lover thus: "Don't come to see me any more just yet, John, for father has been having his boots half-soled, and two rows of nails around the toes."

"Well, Pat, which is the way to Burlington?" "How did ye know me name was Pat?" "Oh, I guessed it." "Then, be the powers, if ye air so good at guessing, you'd better guess the way to Burlington."

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed a nervous old lady, whose son was first mate on a coasting schooner, "Dear me! son John writes that his vessel is loaded with ice, bound South. What if the ice should melt and sink 'em all?"

"There are two ways of looking at this question," said a bank president at the temperance meeting; "which is the safe side?" "Canada," shouted a small boy in the gallery, and then the audience became lost in reflection.

"Did you pass the hat?" the pastor of a Texas congregation asked his deacon after the morning service. "Yes, I did," said the deacon, and then looking into the vacant interior of a hat that wanted nothing but lining, he added gloomily, "and so did everybody else."

"My diagnosis of your case shows me, sir," said a young physician, "that your constitution has become enfeebled through overwork. You need rest, absolute rest, to bring back your wasted energies to a normal and healthy condition. What business are you in?"

"My wife keeps a millinery establishment," replied the patient feebly.