

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6th, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The prospects of an overwhelming success in the present Scott Act campaign are growing brighter every day. Important social and political influences are being continually enlisted on the side of progressive legislation for the suppression of the terrible evils of intemperance. The steady and rapid rise that temperance sentiment is now making is almost unparalleled in its history. The extent of the agitation is almost as remarkable as its intensity. Four months have not yet elapsed since the Alliance issued the call to arms, and already in the Province of Ontario twenty-four counties and two cities thoroughly organized and well equipped have wheeled into the line of fight. The time is unusually opportune. The Church of England is thoroughly roused and the machinery of its extensive and influential temperance society is operating to bring over to our side those who before were neutral and indifferent. The Salvation Army has established itself all over the land and converted into supporters of our cause those who before were our bitterest opponents. All christian churches are awaking as they never had before to a sense of their responsibility and duty. Politicians have recognized the tread of public opinion and accepted its irresistible mandate as to their line of action. Behind all is the mighty force of a whole nation thoroughly roused to a sense of its danger and its duty. Just at the juncture when we are sorely feeling our need of some relief we have placed in our hands the finally and fully sustained and tested Scott Act, carefully adopted to our requirements, and already proved to be successful in its operations. No one claims that it is a perfect piece of legislation, but every one must admit that it is sound in principle as far as it goes and ought to command the support of every sincere advocate of social reform.

It is not to be wondered then that the recent conventions have been so overwhelmingly successful, notably those of Huron and Dufferin. The assistance of the chairman of the Executive of the Alliance, Rev. John Smith, at the former, and the help of the president, Hon. S. H. Blake, at the latter, contributed no doubt to the importance and enthusiasm of the occasions, but in each case the convention was a gathering of hundreds of earnest, determined men

who came to do a work and who did it. The immense mass meetings at which the gentlemen named delivered those elegant addresses that will be long remembered and productive of incalculable good, were only part of the carefully planned details of the contests that have been inaugurated. The present Scott Act campaign, in every light in which we view it, is full of grounds for thankfulness, incentives to work, and promises of present advantage and ultimate victory. We "thank God and take courage."

Scott Act News.

DUFFERIN.—A Convention for this county was held at Orangeville on Tuesday, the 3rd inst, commencing at 10 a.m. There were present a large number of delegates from different parts of the county. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. Berry. Proceedings were opened by devotional exercises, after which Rev. Mr. Gray was elected Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. J. W. Shaw, Secretary.

F. S. SPENCE, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, briefly sketched the history of the Scott Act, explained its provisions, answered a number of questions in reference to it, and made suggestions as to methods of organization and work.

On motion of Mr. Parsons, seconded by Rev. Mr. Hunter, the delegates from the different municipalities met separately and selected representatives to express the sentiment of their respective localities.

The Convention reassembled at 2 p.m. Reports were made by Revs. Messrs. McDonald, McCullough, Burwash, Strath and Messrs. Allen, West, Loamis, Myers, Ray, Dodds, Kilpatrick, Rands, Fidelii Holmes, Caldwell-Graham, Monroe and others.

Nearly all the speakers were strongly of opinion that public sentiment was ripe for immediate action, and that the Scott Act could be readily carried in the county of Dufferin.

The following resolution was then submitted:

Moved by Mr. E. Myers and seconded by Mr. Caldwell-Graham, "That the Scott Act be submitted in the County of Dufferin, simultaneously with its submission in Peel, Simcoe and other surrounding counties."

By special request Mr. Spence again addressed the meeting, explaining the provisions of the Act and congratulating the county on its enthusiastic convention and encouraging prospects.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

"That this Convention proceed to organize a Scott Act Association for the county of Dufferin, and that the officers comprise a President, Secretary and Treasurer, together with a Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary for each municipality."

On resolution a committee was appointed to nominate the officers indicated.

It was resolved, "That this meeting recommend the organization in every part of the county of a branch of the W. C. T. U. to aid in the forthcoming contest."

The nominating committee submitted the following report:

"That the name of this Association be 'The County of Dufferin Temperance Association'; that the following be the officers of the Association: President, W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; Secretary, E. Myers, Orangeville; Treasurer, John Green, Orangeville. Vice-Presidents. Orangeville, Rev. W. A. Hunter, Amaranth, Tho. West, E. Garafraxa, S. Woolner, Luther, F. S. Holmes, Shelburne, Chas. King, Amaranth, Rev. J. A. McDonald; Mulmur, Rev. Mr. Maust; Mono, Joseph Haddock."

The report was adopted. A finance committee was appointed to consider the question of raising funds to carry on the campaign. The Convention then adjourned, and the executive committee proceeded at once to lay out the work for the local committees.

This Convention altogether was one of the largest, most enthusiastic, and most harmonious that have yet been held.

The Dufferin electors are going into the fray with an earnestness and energy that utterly preclude failure.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the large town hall, which was crowded to the street, every available space being occupied. Rev. Mr. Gray occupied the chair, and the platform was filled with ministers and other influential men from all parts of the county. After a stirring hymn and devotional exercise, the Chairman called upon MR. SPENCE, who sketched the history of the Scott Act movement and discussed the principles upon which it is based. After giving a synopsis of the provisions of the measure he proceeded to reply to the arguments that are most commonly urged against it. He defended it upon moral, financial and practical grounds, demonstrating that it is right, that it will pay, and that it can be made effective. He closed with an earnest appeal for practical support at the polls.

HON. S. H. BLAKE was heartily rejoiced to see this magnificent audience—this grand army enlisted in this glorious warfare. He was specially rejoiced to see this platform upon which were united so many ministers of the gospel. Years ago they were comparatively silent on this great question, but a growing public sentiment had led them up to the higher plane, from which they dare no more encourage liquor-selling than highway robbery or murder. He ably and eloquently pictured the grandeur and benevolence of striving earnestly and determinedly for the benefit of our fellowmen. In his own experience he had banished drink from his table, and he was regardless of the accusations of meanness and stinginess, made by galled opponents who smarted at having to fight the money now invested in the temperance cause, that before went for a useless luxury. He showed the absurdity of a cowardly deference to public prejudice, that considered itself strong in comparison with the fearlessness that did right and dreaded not any ridicule or opposition. He showed the danger and indefiniteness of so-called moderation, a course that depended mainly on the constitution of the drinker. Total abstinence is an essential qualification for a temperance worker who could never help an erring brother to a higher platform than that on which he stood himself, a moderate drinker could not aid his weaker brother, the example and precept that give assistance must stand on the higher and more solid rock of total abstinence. Moderation leads to drunkenness and drunkenness to perdition, hence the church said, "Away with this dire plague of moderate drinking from our land."

Now what are we aiming at in this Scott Act agitation? Legislation will not go ahead of public opinion. We are sweeping the country with a wave of Scott Act success that will mean an irresistible demand for the utter extermination of the unholy drink traffic. The evils of strong drink were only too well known to all. Who, in any vast audience, could rise and say he knew of no dreadful disaster that was caused by drink? He portrayed some terrible scenes of drink-wrought degradation and suffering. With all this misery around, no sneers about fanaticism would keep back brave hearts and hands from earnest effort for the uplifting of down-trodden humanity. There are hard drinkers to-day that would hail with joy the removal of the temptation to drink. Broken-hearted wives wanted the temptation taken out of the way of loved ones. We want the temptation taken out of the way of our noble young men. Roman matrons taught their boys to swear eternal enmity to their country's foes. Let our Sunday schools and mothers train our boys up to hate and fight the liquor traffic. Drinking saloons are the devil's agencies for corrupting our young men. If he got them into these places he knew they were within range of influences that would do them all the evil he could desire. We want our laws improved. We want no sale of liquors to minors. Sale to young men under twenty-one was the most dangerous kind of sale. We want to have no selling to drunkards. We want no sale in saloons. We want no sale of adulterated liquors. These laws are all good but we must go on. We are in favor of building strong railings round this horrible pit, but we want also to fill up the pit with the prohibition that will make railings needless. The hand-writing against the liquor traffic is already on the wall. He finely ridiculed the inconsistency that asserted that the Scott Act increased the liquor-sellers business, while fighting against it in the liquor sellers interest. A solemn responsibility rested on every woman and man in relation to this important contest. He appealed to them to do their duty as Christians and men.

THE CHAIRMAN then asked all in favor of the Scott Act to stand up, and at once the whole vast audience arose and joined heartily in singing:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

ONTARIO.—A meeting called by the Anti-Scott party was held in the Town Hall of Uxbridge, on Wednesday evening of last week. About 600 people were present, including many ladies. MR. E. C. CAMPBELL, barrister, occupied the chair and presided with great fairness and impartiality. MR. E. KING DODDS spoke first. His speech was a repetition of what he has so frequently stated—that the Scott Act was an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people; that it was illogical to say, as the Scott Act did, that it was a crime to sell inside the limits of a county what could be legally sold outside these limits; that in consequence of this anomaly no one respected the law, and violations were so systematic and universal that the sale of liquor in these places, instead of being lessened, was actually increased; that Maine, which had tried prohibition for over 30 years, had more drunkenness in its cities, than Canada, and twice as many arrests for drunkenness; that it cost the cities of Maine more than it does the city of Toronto; that at all hotels the bill of fare included all kinds of alcoholic beverages as ostentatiously as the articles of food. In fact, that prohibition there did not prohibit, but that just in proportion to the excess of drinking in the prohibition States was there excess of crime, pauperism and wretchedness. He especially deprecated the result of the Scott Act in driving the trade away from the respectable hotels and into dens where disreputable men would sell without compunction vile and inferior liquors to those whose thirst drove them there, and who were forced to take what was given and pay what was asked. He made a defence of the brewers as against the distillers, and claimed lager was fast driving out of use the stock ales and strong beers of former times.

MR. F. S. SPENCE, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, in an able address showed the absurdity of the argument that license is a better agency than prohibition for the suppression of evil, and demonstrated that all the benefits of the license law were the fruits of its prohibitory clauses, and that all the prohibitory provisions of the Crooks Act are contained in the Scott Act and a great many others as well. He called attention to the anomaly in the License Act that in its very restrictions it declared the dangerous character of the traffic and for the security of society had forbidden it on Saturday nights and Sundays and on polling days. The Scott Act was but the logical conclusion of a prohibitory principle found in every license law in explaining briefly the provisions of the Scott Act, he called attention to the fact that Mr. Dodds had not discussed the Act at all, but occupied his time in fulminating against the Maine law and the Dunkin Bill, as all the figures and statistics were from the old Dunkin Act campaign.

N. F. PATERSON, Q.C., of Port Perry, Secretary of the County Scott Act Association, had only a few minutes of the hour allotted to Scott Act speakers, but he ably improved them. In reply to the taunt that he was but a recent convert, he said that he at any rate was an advocate from conviction, and had boldly taken the stand without hope or expectation of pecuniary reward, and in that respect was entitled to more consideration than the one, who handsomely paid for his service, satisfies his clients and earns his fee by bullying and abusing his opponents, and manufacturing facts to order in the most reckless manner. Replying to Mr. Dodds' frequent allusion of the losses of revenue by the abolition of license, he showed that it was a tax upon drinkers only; that teetotallers were willing to bear their share of every municipal burden, and had no wish to see the State derive a profit from the vice and misery of the people.

MR. BELL, of Dundas, spoke to show the failure of the Act in Halton, and said that the people there were anxiously awaiting the opportunity to repeal it, and read the names of prominent citizens who signed the repeal petition, when he was interrupted by a clergyman who had just removed from there, and who charged that every one were well-known anti-Scott Act men. This unexpectedly brought to book Mr. Bell, who could only give the name of one supporter of the Act who was now seeking to repeal it.—*Globe*.

HURON.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of temperance delegates ever held in this county took place in Clinton last week when fully 400 delegates met to consider the advisability of submitting the Scott Act.

Rev. John Smith, of Toronto, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance, explained the working of the Act, and showed how to proceed the work for its adoption.

After hearing reports from all sections of the county, which were exceedingly encouraging, the meeting decided, without a dissenting voice, to submit the act. An association was formed with

D. D. Watson, of Seaforth, as president; Florace Foster, Clinton, secretary, and J. C. Stevenson, treasurer.

An immense meeting was held in the evening addressed by Mr. Smith and others. Thirty-nine ministers of different denominations were on the platform, and others in the audience. The greatest enthusiasm was excited, and all appeared confident that the act would be carried by a large majority.

PERTH.—The campaign has opened in this county with encouraging prospects. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Stratford last week. Stirring addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Richardson and Wright, and Messrs. Turnbull and Wilson. The petitions are in the hands of the canvassers and work is being rapidly pushed forward.

YORK.—A convention was held at Aurora yesterday, of which we hope soon to give a fuller report. The various municipalities are being organized. A *Globe* despatch gives a report of a meeting last Thursday afternoon in the Town Hall, Vaughan township. The meeting was called by circular, and a number of farmers and others from different parts of the township were present, including Henry Dickout and J. P. Rupert, Maple; A. P. Conger, Patterson; E. Elder, Klineberg;—Musselman, Thornhill; H. Brown, Edgley;—McKinnon, and others. Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Toronto, attended as representing the Dominion Alliance. The chair was occupied by Mr. Rupert. Mr. Burgess gave a sketch of the work of submitting the Act, contesting the weak provisions of the Dunkin Act with the more potent powers of the Scott Act. Some discussion arose as to the desirability of introducing the Act, Mr. McKinnon contending with the Dunkin Act had been a failure and a great cost to the people. The general opinion expressed, however, was strongly in favor of submitting the Act, a resolution to that effect being carried without a single dissenting voice. The meeting then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for organization. Mr. Henry Dickout was elected president, and Henry Brown secretary of the township committee. Seven other persons were appointed to take charge of the seven following sub-divisions respectively, and the meeting adjourned to wait the final action of the Central Committee, to be held in Aurora on Wednesday next, before proceeding to action.

BRANTFORD.—The Ontario Baptist Union met in this city last week. A memorial was read from the W. C. T. U., asking for the assistance and prayers of the Church in support of the Temperance movement. The following resolutions were adopted: Whereas the use of intoxicating liquors is one of the greatest existing evils attended by the worst of consequences to society, the church, and State, and a blot on the civilization of the 19th century; and whereas the Government have placed on the statute books of our country a local option prohibitory law known as the Canada Temperance Act which, if adopted and enforced, is calculated to mitigate this evil, therefore: Resolved, that we organize with pleasure and satisfaction the temperance agitation now in progress throughout the Provinces for the suppression and destruction of the liquor traffic, and we hereby express our sympathy with, and our willingness to support any honorable movement which has for its object the total prohibition both of the making and selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Whereas the evils of intemperance are to a great extent brought on through ignorance of the effects of alcohol upon the human system, which can only be removed by a general diversion of intelligence upon the subject; therefore, be it resolved that we are in favor of such legislation as will provide the necessary facilities for imparting such instruction in our public schools.

RUSSELL AND PRESCOTT.—A meeting was held last week at Vankloek Hill, to discuss the question of submitting the Act immediately. It was decided to go on at once. An organization was formed for this purpose. Albert Hagan, Esq., M. P. P., was appointed president of the newly formed association.

ESSEX.—A despatch from Windsor states that a meeting of the Essex County Lodges of the I. O. G. T., held at Gesto, was well attended, over 400 representatives from subordinate lodges being present. The reports read are said to have been very encouraging regarding the arrangements being made for submitting the Scott Act.

BRANT COUNTY.—The Scott Act workers throughout the county are pushing matters with great vigor. A large and enthusiastic convention of those interested in the work in the township of Burford took place on Monday at the Methodist Church, Harley, and at which every polling sub-division save one was represented. The township was thoroughly organized, a chairman and secretary being appointed in each sub-division, while arrangements were thoroughly completed for an immediate canvass for signatures to the petition to the Government. The Rev. T. H. Orme, President, occupied the chair. At the close those present pledged the township to raise \$400 for the prosecution of the campaign. In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Church. The edifice was filled to overflowing. The chairman in his address claimed that the oft-repeated assertion that the Dunkin Act was a failure was totally untrue. He compared the Scott Act with the Dunkin Act, claiming the former in many respects to be the best, and closed by meeting several of the objections raised to the Act by its opponents. The Rev. T. L. Wilkinson, in a clear, logical address, showed that the contest on behalf of temperance was not with men, but with the liquor traffic. He claimed that drink was the great barrier in the way of religious reform, advancing the opinion that it was the duty of every man who loved the soul of his fellow to lend his aid in removing legal protection from the traffic. At the close the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come for the submission of the Scott Act in the county, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all legitimate means in our power to secure its adoption."

Next day a meeting of those interested in the work in the township of Brantford was held in Wycliffe Hall, Rev. Mr. Hobbs, President, in the chair. The chairman delivered an address with regard to the best plans advisable to be followed in connection with the holding of meetings. Rev. Mr. Orme reported the encouraging nature of the meeting at Harley. The appointment of Committee officers in the various polling sub-divisions was then proceeded with. It was decided to confine the work of canvassing for signatures for petitions to the several chairman and secretaries. The question of finances was earnestly brought forward, it being finally moved by Mr. Phelps, seconded by Mr. Lee, and carried, "That as a township we pledge ourselves to raise \$400 on behalf of the Scott Act cause, the said sum to be secured by subscription, and each sub-division to be responsible for \$50." On motion Rev. Mr. Hobbs was continued as chairman for the township, and Mr. S. Chatterson as secretary. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Norfolk, gave a synopsis of the work in that county, stating that the prospects for the adoption of the Act there was exceedingly good, and he saw no reason why the measure should not be carried there by a majority of 1,500 votes.—*Globe*.

MIDDLESEX.—The Scott Act Committee of the county of Middlesex met recently and received reports as to the names signed on petitions for the submission of the Act. The number required is 4,300, and it is said over 5,000 signatures have been got. It is expected that by the close of the month the committee will hand the petition to the sheriff, and demand a poll for the submission of the Scott Act in Middlesex.—*Mail*.

SIMCOE.—This county is thoroughly aroused, organization is being completed. On Tuesday of last week a meeting was held at Coldwater. The attendance was remarkably large and overwhelmingly in favor of the Act. The principal speaker was Mr. W. Burgess, of Toronto, who delivered a stirring address. Speeches were also made by Rev. Mr. Harris, Rev. Mr. Arkells, Mr. Miller, Q.C., and Messrs. Sovering and Gray. A strongly worded resolution was carried. The following evening Mr. Burgess addressed a meeting at Price's Corners and answered many enquiries that were made as to the working of the Act. The Anti-Scott party held a meeting at Beeton on Tuesday, addressed by Mr. James Fahey. He was ably replied to by Rev. Mr. Annis who carried the large audience almost entirely with him.

W. C. T. U.

The President of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union gives the following encouraging information in a recent letter to the press:

The work of the Ontario W. C. T. U., is still making progress, seven unions having been added to the list during the last few weeks.

The County superintendents are arranging with the Unions in each county to offer prizes for the best essays on "The Evils of Alcohol." These prizes will be given at the time the county fairs are held throughout the Province, of course with the permission of the county fair authorities. Several unions have on hand quite a large sum of money to be given in prizes in their own towns and cities for best essays on the subject mentioned. In Eglington, at the request of the union recently formed there, the public school-teachers have willingly consented to give the children instruction in "Temperance and Hygiene" once a week.

The Hon. Minister of Education will feel that he is being besieged by the W. C. T. U. ladies, for, at nearly every point in his tour a deputation has waited on him in reference to this question of scientific temperance instruction in our public schools. At Brookville, the delegation consisted of ladies from Brockville, Prescott, and Gananoque Unions. It is gratifying to know from the Hon. Minister, that this subject will be placed on the school curriculum for the fall term, not as an optional study, but as part of the ordinary school work. It will also be necessary for students in Normal and Model Schools to pass an examination on this subject before receiving their certificates. A text-book is now in course of preparation for the schools, which will be better adopted for the use of the different grades of scholars than Dr. Richardson's Lesson Book is found to be.

Some of the teachers' associations meeting this month are to be favored with an address from Mrs. Hunt, of Boston, Superintendent of the Department of "Scientific Instruction in Temperance," in connection with the N. W. C. T. U., through whose efforts compulsory temperance education has been secured in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, and New York.

In Ottawa the coffee house movement is meeting with great success. Several prominent temperance gentlemen of means having taken hold of it with a will, a central location has been secured and it is confidently expected that this venture will be of great benefit to the city as well as a paying investment to the shareholders.

At the late meeting of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, a communication from the Ontario W. C. T. U., was received with applause, and a resolution passed expressing hearty recognition and appreciation of the good work in which this Society is engaged. A very full report was presented by the Temperance Committee appointed by the Synod. Among many recommendations was the following:—"That we encourage the active co-operation of women in the prohibition campaign," and "our session recommends securing for women a vote in this matter, as in matters connected with the Public Schools of Ontario." Also, "elect as members of Parliament men who are already staunch prohibitionists, and who do not need to be told their duty and educated to it, but who, by legislation and otherwise, will educate the masses, make prohibition a principal test of a man's qualifications as legislator," etc. Bearing this in mind, let the candidate in 1888, or sooner, begin at once to show an interest in this Temperance question, for these good brethren evidently will not be disposed to believe in a sudden conversion at the time.

It is pleasing to note the Christian oneness in the minds of the Synod, as shown in the clause, "Let the officers and members of our church co-operate with those of other Churches in this work." If it be true, as a distinguished military authority has said, "Nothing cements a nation like blood," surely enough blood has been shed, enough lives sacrificed by the drink traffic, to cement not only our Christian churches, but to make the whole nation a unit on this subject and in this work.

Selected Articles.

PALLIATIVES.

There is in the city of New York an institution known as the "Christian Home," which, at great expense, receives from 50 to 60 men, drunkards, who go thither to be cured of the appetite for rum. It is full all the time, some of the inmates going out radically cured, others to relapse into the habit. It is an excellent institution, founded by philanthropic men, and has accomplished some good.

Every city in the country has these reformatories, maintained by the victims of rum, and the private contributions of good men and women.

The public has provided reformatories likewise. There are Houses of Correction for the young victims of rum, the children of drunken parents, who inherit not only the appetite for liquor but also the thousand vices of which rum is the parent. In these are held for restraint and reformation probably about one in 10,000 of those who need the discipline. There are penitentiaries for those whom rum has driven into crime, there are insane asylums for those whose minds rum has destroyed, and asylums for the diots that rum is, in nine cases out of ten, answerable for.

It will be observed that these institutions are, all of them, provided to take up men and women where rum has left them. They are institutions for salvage purposes, to save what is possible out of wrecks. Except in a few States there are no provisions to restrain conscienceless men from making drunkards, thieves, prostitutes, criminals, idiots and lunatics. All that law has done, thus far, is to care for about one in 10,000 of the victims of rum. Rum is permitted to go on manufacturing these unfortunates, and the people tax themselves, publicly and privately, to care for hundreds out of the millions.

This is attempting to stay a torrent with a tea spoon. It is attempting to pump out the overflowed lands of the Mississippi with a syringe, instead of mending the break in the levee.

Where there is one reformatory to care for criminals, idiots and paupers, there are a thousand rum and beer shops manufacturing them. The city of Toledo has one House of Correction, one jail and one infirmary to care for the victims of rum, and 800 rum and beer shops busy night and day, week days and Sundays, manufacturing subjects for them. Philadelphia has the same proportion of reformatories, and 40 miles of rum and beer shops, were they put side by side, and 20 feet front allowed for each. The county seats and country villages preserve about the same proportion. A boy is corrupted in a beer shop, he is taken to a reformatory serves a time, comes out only to fall into the same trap again, landing the next time in a jail, and the next in the penitentiary.

Would it not be well to commence at the other end of this business? Instead of trying to dip out the stream would it not be well to try drying up the source? If society has the right to restrain the criminal has it not the right to put its strong hands upon the criminal maker? If the drunkard is dangerous as a criminal, or expensive as a pauper, has not the community the right to prevent the manufacture of drunkards?

There is no other way under the sun. So long as the breweries are commissioning their creatures to put boys in training for the penitentiary or the poor-house, so long will penitentiaries and poor-houses be inadequate to the demands made upon them.

There is but little use in attempting to reform the drunkard: the only way to root out the giant evil is to prevent the making of drunkards. There is but little use in trying to patch up the man or boy who has the habit fixed: the proper thing to do is to prevent men and boys from getting the habit. It is better to prevent the storm than to patch the wreck. The "Christian-Home," in New York, harbors 50 men who are trying by its help to save themselves. Thousands of beer-shops and rum-mills in that city are making thousands of drunkards a day. Such Liliputian remedies cannot cure such giant diseases.

Maine, Kansas and Iowa have demonstrated the possibility of drying up the source. There are many hundreds of villages in Maine in which liquor has not been sold for 30 years, and a generation has grown up that knows not the destroyer. There are thousands upon thousands of middle-aged men who never saw liquor exposed for sale, and who were never in a whisky mill or beer-shop. Prohibition has converted Maine from one of the most drunken States in the Union into the most sober. It has driven rum into holes and corners in the cities, and completely extirpated it in the country. He who wants liquor in Portland must go and seek it—it is not exposed for sale on every street corner—and in most of the villages it cannot be had at all.

As it is in Maine, so it may be in all the States. All that is required to put down the traffic is for those who suffer by it to unite and say it shall be done. The people are greater than the brewers. There is no earthly use in making patch work of it. Reformatories, penitentiaries and poor-houses bear so small a relation to the extent of the disease as to be properly considered worthless. Prohibition is the only remedy for the evil that is eating up the country. Only by prohibition can we pulverize the Rum Power.

Toledo Blade

THAT HALF-LOAF.

BY GEORGE R. SCOTT.

"A half-loaf is better than none," (referring to high license) is the answer given by hundreds of people when asked to "toe the mark" for Prohibition on election-day.

In other times it was the answer of "dough face" politicians when asked to vote squarely for the abolition of slavery.

Reader, what is the price you are asked to pay for that "Half Loaf?"

1st, You must keep quiet, and stop talking about the formation of any new political organizations.

2nd, By accepting it you must be a party to giving the saloon interest the legal right to carry on their business of destruction.

3rd, Although saloon men meet together in political gatherings to make up their minds whom to vote for as a body, Half-Loaf Temperance men must not do so, as they have virtually sold themselves for the price offered.

4th, If your neighbor's wife should ask you to speak to a saloon-keeper about not selling her husband that which makes the whole family miserable, you can't consistently do it, for you have accepted your half of the loaf, and the liquor-dealer proposes to enjoy the benefit of his half.

5th, If a whisky-seller wants to join the church, you can't very well say no, for you both eat from the same loaf; the only difference being there is money in his half, but no nourishment or consolation in the part you own.

6th, It costs you your manhood. You can't say, I have "no lot in this matter."

7th, It is scarcely too much to say that it will cost the present and future happiness of some one you cherish more than all earthly possessions.

What kind of a Half-Loaf is it that temperance people are asked to take?

It is bought with blood, and mothers and fathers who have tasted it, and know all about it, say, "It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Poor food for a Christian to grow in grace on.

Don't accept any portion of the License Loaf, if you do the curse of intemperance will go on in the future as it has in the past.

Do right; and if your neighbor refuses to follow your good example so much the worse for him.

Mr. Cochrane (one of my employers) has just handed me a little clipping after reading which, I don't think you will be found training among the Half-Loaf Temperance men. Here it is:

"Last fall a professed Christian man said, when handed a Prohibition ticket; 'This is what I do with such a vote,' tearing it up. The man handing it to him said, 'That is just what that saloon-keeper over the way did.'"

You need not go to college to be educated to understand the fact that practically the two men were both doing the same thing—tearing up the ballots that should have been put into the box to protect mother's boy.

Think it over and tell me whether I am right or wrong. If right, stop tearing up Prohibition ballots.

I propose to vote for your boys. Will you return the kindness by voting for my boy?—*Witness.*

"PROTECTION AND RESPECT" FOR RUM SELLING.

A few days ago an organization of liquor dealers in this State formulated resolutions in which they declared that the business in which they are engaged is "legitimate" and "entitled to the protection and respect" of the community. Long habits doubtless blunts perception. The soap-boiler cannot smell the stench which pervades in his works. The dealer in hides comes to think his wares sweet and inoffensive; and so it is possible that those whose business is to sell poison to the public, and who witness hourly the disastrous effects of their trade, may think it deserving of respect. But the public can make no such mistake. A trade which flourishes upon the ruin of its supporters, which derives its revenue from the plunder of homes and from the defrauding of helpless childhood, from the degradation of manhood; which requires for its prosperity the injury of the community; which ministers to every vile and vicious passion and propensity; which makes drunkards and thieves, and embezzlers, and gamblers, and wife-beaters, and murderers; which brutalizes and

degrades all who are brought in contact with it—cannot claim the respect and assuredly ought not to be able to claim the encouragement of the community.

It indeed indicates the extent of the prevalent demoralization that a business so inherently infamous, so unquestionably against public policy should have been permitted to establish itself so firmly that those who pursue it are convinced, not only that it is legitimate, but that it is "entitled to protection and respect." But upon what grounds do these bold claims rest? What constitutes a legitimate, respectable business? Is a business which debauches, impoverishes, injures the public either the one or the other? When such questions have to be asked it is time that they were settled definitely. At present rum-selling is technically legitimate. That is to say, it is not unlawful. But since its consequences are what we see, it would be an abuse of language to term it respectable.

But it does not stop at these insolent pretensions. It tells the people that it has great political power, that it is organized, and that it will fight reform and temperance with the votes of the unfortunates it has embruted. This then is what the community has to face. It must either submit to the political supremacy of the rum-sellers; it must either accept their government; it must either bow to their standard of morals and declare them to be entitled to "protection and respect," or it must make up its mind to a conflict, the aim and end of which shall be the overthrow of this abominable abuse, and the protection of the masses against the worst foe of civilization.

They will oppose any reform whatever. They deny the right of the people to protect themselves at all. They claim the right themselves to poison, and brutalize and degrade all whom they can reach. They think they will be supported in this by the public they fleece and injure, and upon the persistence of whose animal appetites they coarsely calculate. Hitherto they have unhappily been justified in this dependence. The men who had most cause to loathe the business have been among the first to uphold and fortify it. But a change is even now passing over public opinion. It is becoming more and more generally recognized that intemperance is at the bottom of two-thirds of the social, political and moral evils that retard progress and perplex and harass the legislator. It is being comprehended that an effective and safe franchise requires sobriety and intelligence in the voter. In fact it is being realized that the future of the country depends largely upon mastering the elements which have their origin and derive all their strength from Rum, and which militate at every turn against good government, pure social conditions, religion and progress.—*V. Y. Tribune.*

DRINK AND LITERATURE.

The connection between drinking habits and the literary profession, although not obvious to a superficial observer, is intimate and important. Either the very sensitive, scholarly man, or else the man of mere low tastes falls a victim to the destructive vice. In the former case, as a relief from possible misfortune (a relief which only intensifies the misfortune), or else for the sake of conversation and society, which soon develops into a taste for drink and drunkenness, in the latter instance, it is the low instinct of mere animalism. It is with the former alone that we here deal, concerning the latter the police reports furnish abundant material.

To begin: The Grecian and Roman poets are eloquent in their praises of wine. But what kind of wine was it? Much of it, as Dr. F. R. Lees has shown, was simply the unfermented juice of the grape. What in the Roman banquet was not strictly unfermented was certainly not "fortified" by brandy. That explains why men who drank too freely were rarely in a state of intoxication. Scholars who can read their classics, Horace especially, will bear out this statement. But turn to modern times and modern instances.

Gillray the caricaturist was an artist, and on occasion an author, of no mean celebrity. Every collector knows that good originals of his famous pictures, celebrating George III., Bonaparte, Fox, Pitt, Sheridan and the other men of his epoch, are of almost infinite value. His work commanded large prices, and he might have lived in circumstances of affluence. But being a genial man he took to indiscriminate companionship, thence to the bottle; then his "friends" deserted him (they always do so), and at length this gifted man fell, a victim to dissipation and want, and on the verge of insanity, superinduced by alcoholic excess.

Why mention Sheridan—orator, poet, dramatist and rhetorician? Everyone knows his sad history. He it was who, as Macaulay relates was

one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Governor-General of the India Company. He was one of the trusted leaders of his political party. Yet intellect availed him nothing. The frantic passion for alcohol lead this gifted and kindly man into a comparatively unknown grave. This was the end of the author of "The School for Scandal," and the friend of Fox and Burke.

Gilbert Stuart, I.L. D., was the son of the Professor of Humanity (*i.e.* Latin) in the University of Edinburgh. His learning was immense. He was a somewhat arrogant man, but undoubtedly a great scholar, and his reading was very extensive. His "View of the Progress of Society in Europe" attests this. This work was written at the age of twenty-five only, and any master of a good library or reader at the Museum will be astonished at its manifold and multifarious learning. But he, coming to London, simply drank himself to death. Dropsy supervened, and at the early age of thirty-five this brilliant man, utterly broken down, expired at his father's house, Musselburg, near Edinburgh.

Concerning Lord Byron, Macaulay well observes:—"Copious draughts of Rhenish and of gin had worked the ruin of that fine intellect." It was even so. Lord Byron died at the age of thirty-seven, as also did Burns, the Scottish peasant poet and genius; both done to earth from the same cause.

Easy would it be to accumulate instances; but the few selected may serve as beacon lights to warn off the rocks of perilous temptation—leading, with the most fatal certainty, to the shades below. Sad, indeed, to think that some of the noblest and most generous natures—perhaps by the frankness known as "wearing their heart on their sleeve"—have been the most ready victims of intemperance.

And there is another lesson to be learned. If gifted men, if scholars, artists, poets, found in drink the grave of their ruined hopes and their noblest aspirations, who can say that he is safe? Attractions which slew genius and conducted it to a lonely and common tomb, dishonored and debased, cannot safely be met by any ordinary man. These instances, a few out of ten thousand, serve to urge the old text,

"Touch not, taste not, handle not,"

and leave that deceitful friend, and perhaps fatal enemy, strong drink.

—*Temperance Record.*

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON, F. R. S.

The name of Dr. Richardson is a household word in temperance circles on both sides of the Atlantic, and his Temperance Lesson Book is as widely circulated and as largely used in the United States as in the United Kingdom.

A distinguished member of the medical profession, and an enthusiast in all phases of sanitary reform, it was as a student of the laws of health that Dr. Richardson first commenced to investigate the properties and effects of alcohol. For three years he carried on a long series of experiments, and the results of which, he says, "were as surprising to me as to anyone else. They were surprising from their definiteness and their uniformity and most of all from the complete contradictions they gave to the popular idea that alcohol is a supporter and sustainer of the animal temperature." The conclusions drawn from these experiments, and many others of a similar nature, are now accepted by the scientific world and the medical profession as established and incontrovertible facts; and the harmfulness and danger of alcohol even in what is called moderation, is emphatically taught by many of the very first physicians of the day; but to Dr. Richardson belongs the credit of having, with characteristic energy and zeal, thrown himself into that great movement which has for its object the doing away by all means of this universally acknowledged evil.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of Dr. Richardson's services to the temperance cause. There was a terrible earnestness and a moving pathos about many of the early pioneers of teetotalism that was well nigh irresistible. They were men, many of them, who had themselves been rescued from the very brink of destruction, and their successes were as remarkable as their zeal. But it must not be overlooked that there were large classes altogether beyond the reach of their influence, and who regarded the temperance movement with open aversion. Another class of men eminent in the Church, in science and in literature, who have of late years come forward as advocates and defenders of total abstinence; but few, if any, have done worthier or more efficient service than the subject of our sketch.

Dr. Richardson was born at Somerly, in Leicestershire, in 1828. After a few years spent at a private school, he went to St. Andrew's University, where he graduated in 1853. Some three years later he won the Fothergillian gold medal, and the Astley Cooper prize of £300, for essays on technical subjects.

The Doctor's career as a physician has been a very brilliant and successful one, and tokens of esteem and regard have been showered upon him from many quarters. Perhaps the most unique and flattering in its character was a testimonial presented to him in 1868 by six hundred members of the medical profession, consisting of a valuable microscope and a purse containing a thousand guineas.

With the general public Dr. Richardson's name is probably more intimately connected with bold, and, as many would say, utopian schemes of sanitary reform, than with temperance. Be this as it may, the doctor's utopia, with its purity, sweetness, and temperance, is a consummation devoutly to be desired by every patriot; and in the meantime no one can dwell in a modern scientifically-constructed house—and there are a few such, though scarce enough—without enjoying the benefits of his labors; and the most timid teetotaler can do without his glass of ale or wine with a confident assurance that he is doing himself good and not harm, which was lacking to the pioneers of the movement.—*M. T. Magazine.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is in session at Toronto.

The Most Worthy Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A. has begun its 45th annual session at London, Ont.

Prof. Brown has arrived at Quebec with 105 head of cattle and sheep for the Model Farm.

The Women's Christian Association of Toronto has held its annual meeting. It is performing a noble work and deserves liberal support.

E. W. Chambers, of East Oxford, has been appointed superintendent of the cattle department at the Provincial Exhibition to be held this year at Ottawa.

Last week's frost did considerable damage to early crops in Canada and the United States.

The Massey Manufacturing Company discharged 150 hands on the 23rd ult., and a number have received notice to quit work on the 10th inst.

The Manitoba Legislature prorogued the afternoon of June 3rd. The only point of importance in the Speech was the paragraph regretting the necessity for rejecting the terms offered by the Dominion Government.

Billy Reid, *alias* Buckskin Shorty, cowboy, and a hard case generally, was killed near Calgary, Man., in a drunken row on the 2nd inst. The murderer, another cowboy named McManus, was arrested by the Mounted Police. He claims self-defence.

Robert Lyle's brick block and other buildings at Morrisburg, Ont., were burned on Saturday last; loss, \$20,000.

Toronto master plasterers have decided to reduce the wages of laborers from \$1.80 to \$1.70 per day. It is thought probable that the reduction will lead to a strike.

A fire broke out in a sawmill at Pinkerton Station on last Friday morning. The mill and a quantity of lumber were destroyed; cause unknown.

Rails have been laid from Bedford to Zanesville, on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and the first engine has run to the mines with a party of gentlemen.

A fire destroyed Laird's hotel, barn and four horses, at Crane's Corners, near Cape Vincent, on the 29th ult.

W. Heaman's cradle and rake factory, half a mile south of the village of Exeter, was burned down on the 30th ult. Loss about \$2,000; no insurance. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

A horrible murder was committed near Orillia on Friday last. A man named Story kicked a neighbor named Higgins so badly that he died shortly after. Jealousy was the cause.

An old man named Kerr from Stratford, was found dead in his room at the Royal hotel, Guelph, on the morning of the 2nd inst. The gas was found turned on, and the room was filled with it. He had been dead for some hours when discovered. Two hundred dollars in cash were found in his pockets.

On the 3rd inst., Philip Maher was found lying in his wagon insensible, about a mile from Carp, having been struck by lightning during the night. Both horses were dead, but Maher is still living and the doctor has some hope of his recovery.

A fatal accident happened about four miles from Smithville on the 30th ult. Two boys, sons of Harvey Fisher, were driving a wagon loaded with manure from the barnyard. They fell off, and one fell under the wagon-wheel and was killed instantly.

At Paisley, on the 2nd inst, Stark's grist mill was burned to the ground. About 10,000 bushels of wheat was destroyed. The loss is at least \$20,000. The building and machinery were insured in the Waterloo Mutual for \$7,000. It is not known what insurance was on the grain. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The first of June was the day upon which the union of the Methodist bodies in one body called "The Methodist Church," took legal effect. From this time forward there are no Primitive Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, or Bible Christian denominations or churches, all being merged along with the Methodist Church in Canada into "The Methodist Church."

On the evening of June 2nd, at Chepstow, eight miles from Walkerton, Henry McNab, twenty years of age, was seriously stabbed by Frank Niemer, a youth about the same age. Whilst people were engaged in attending to McNab, Niemer got away. McNabb is dangerously wounded.

At Priceville, about 1.30 a.m. on the morning of June 2nd, a fire was discovered in the carriage and paint shop owned by Wm. Watson & Son, the building being soon enveloped in flames. Loss about \$2,000.

At Simcoe, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of May 29th, a fire broke out in Finlay & Co.'s brewery in this town, totally destroying the building with the exception of one wing used as an icehouse, together with all the machinery and a good portion of the stock.

The Dominion Government has paid over to the Nova Scotia Government \$1,400,000, the price of the railway from New Glasgow to Canso, and their interest in the Pictou branch of the Intercolonial.

Hon. Wm. T. Pipes, Premier of Nova Scotia, has been nominated by the Liberals for Cumberland County in the House of Commons.

The residence of Rev. S. H. Wrema, at Butternut Ridge, three miles from Havelock Corner, N. B., has been destroyed by fire, the family having a narrow escape.

UNITED STATES.

Farmers in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia are rejoicing over the excellent crop outlook.

The observance of Decoration Day in the United States was more general than at any time within ten years.

The United States Greenbackers have nominated Gen. Butler for President, and West, of Mississippi, for Vice-President.

At New Haven, Mrs. James Hall, who was married three months ago, hanged herself on the 2nd inst. Cause unknown.

At New Orleans on the 1st inst., a sailing boat on Lake Borgue with eight persons aboard, upset. Three were drowned.

At Washington on May 31st, the banking house of D. W. Middleton & Co. suspended. The proprietors have made assignments. Considerable excitement prevails in the place. The liabilities are unknown. The bank had a capital of \$40,000. The suspension was caused by a heavy and immediate demand for cash.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, engineer of the fifth lighthouse district; Levi P. Luckey, his chief-clerk; and Benj. P. Suter, of Washington, were drowned on May 31st in Mosquito Inlet, off the coast of Florida.

The scaffolding in the tunnel of the South Pennsylvania Railroad near Tionier, Pa., fell down on May 29th. Nine men were instantly killed, and eleven wounded. There are slight hopes of their recovery. A large force was excavating the tunnel a hundred feet from the main entrance when the heavy scaffolding gave way and crashed down upon the men.

At Albany, N. Y., on May 30th, insane from the loss of a bank book, a woman murdered five of her children, and with the other threw herself in front of a train and was killed.

The body of a girl aged 16 was found near Pleasanton, Kas., on June 2nd, and near by the bodies of two children and a woman, hidden under the brush. The affair is shrouded in mystery.

On May 30th near McBride, Mich., two boilers in a saw-mill owned by Wood & Thayer, exploded, killing Wesley Ammon, a new man, and M. Matthews; and severely injuring Chas. Sawers, Peter Cramer and Jos. McCullough.

Three men, rescued by the schooner Addie Jordan from the shipwrecked schooner Mary Vancleft, which sunk off the coast of Georgia last Wednesday, report the Captain, Fred Small, Mate Albert Grant, and seamen Nathan and Isaac Robinson, drowned.

At New York, George Keller's ice-houses were burned on the 2nd inst. Loss, \$50,000.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 29th, the sash and blind factory of Richard Whipple was burned. Loss \$35,000.

At Rockton, Wis., on the 2nd inst., the North-Western paper-mill was burned down. Loss, \$50,000.

A cloud burst near Visalia, Cal., on the 31st ult., and swept away the house of Peter Stewart and all its inmates, consisting of himself, wife, mother, two children, and R. Weisner, a sheep herder. The bodies of Stewart, his mother and one child were recovered. The house was dashed to atoms.

At Wilmington, N. C., the steamer *Wave* sank on the 2nd inst. Ned Beebe, a colored cook, Lucy Graham, a colored passenger, and Empie Hill, a white passenger, were drowned. The accident was caused by the shifting of the cargo.

A four-sett mill at South Barre, near Worcester, Mass., called the Ware River Mill, was burned to the ground on 2nd inst. by an incendiary. Loss, \$100,000.

At Aurora, Ill., while Otto Hope's cattle were feeding on M. O. Fletcher's land, on 2nd inst., Fletcher and his sons attacked Hope and his hired man, killing the former and mortally wounding the latter.

Through unskilful tapping of a blast in the Cleveland, O., Rolling Mill Company's new furnace, on the 2nd inst., fifty tons of melted metal rushed out, overspreading everything in the vicinity, and fatally burning Frank Fanta and Dennis Bryan. Both men were shockingly mutilated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Mr. D. L. Moody, the other evening announced the illness of Mr. Ira D. Sankey, which is of so serious a nature as to make it necessary for him to return home.

Sir Henry Bartle Frere, late Governor and Commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, is dead.

Mr. James Payn, the celebrated novelist, has written a new story entitled "The Talk of the Town." It will appear as a serial simultaneously in English and American papers.

London is wild with excitement over a series of dynamite explosions that destroyed valuable property and injured a number of persons. The detectives have discovered no clues of any value.

A Cork despatch says Jno. Creed, farmer, was shot dead recently near Millstreet by Moonlighters. Two other persons were wounded.

The French Government proposes to celebrate the centenary of the commencement of the French revolution in 1789 in an imposing manner. It has also been resolved to make especially brilliant the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889.

The concession granting the right to lay a cable between Portugal and America has been transferred to the American and British Continental Cable Company. The first section of the cable to St. Michael's, the largest of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean, will be laid in September.

A Vienna despatch says a serious electoral riot occurred in Klausenberg the other day. There were many acts of violence, including stone-throwing. Sixty persons were injured.

A serious fire has occurred at Phumpank, the capitol of Cambodia, a whole quarter outside the French concession being destroyed. One hundred and five houses belonging to the King were burned, and three persons perished.

News has just been received from London that there was a violent earthquake on May 19 on the island of Kishn, near the mouth of the Persian gulf. Twelve villages were destroyed, 200 persons killed and many others injured.

A Shanghai despatch says the recent Franco-Chinese convention meets with but little favor in many quarters. Forty-seven petitions for the impeachment of Li Hung Chang have been sent to the Emperor. Li Hung has asked permission to retire from public life.

Facts and Opinions.

The proposal to have a wine room in the Art Club at Boston has been defeated by a majority of 363 to 68.

Eleven hundred liquor sellers of New York have had their licenses revoked by the excise commissioners for violating the excise law.—*Censor*.

The liquor traffic is the source of untold evils. It is a blight and scourge that touches every interest of the State, of society, of the family and of the individual.—*Cimeter*.

We believe the end of the century will see Prohibition adopted over nearly our whole country, and that by the help of a large portion of our adopted citizens who were at first hostile to such legislation.—*N. Y. Independent*.

To be successful, Prohibition must be enforced by law; law must be enacted by the Legislature, and carried out by the Executive power; to have a Legislature and Executive willing to do this, they must be elected with that understanding. That brings the question into politics, and shows the fact that Prohibition can never be successful without a powerful political party behind it.—*Home Gazette*.

About the strangest temperance lecture of the season, is the recent statement of the keeper of the New York Morgue, that four fifths of the five thousand bodies that reached the city dead house there every year, are sent there by drunkenness.

A man named Stacy, the owner of a splendid saloon in New York, recently gave up business and joined a temperance society. He said, before the society; "I sold liquor for eleven years—long enough for me to see the beginning and the end of its effects. I have seen a man take his first glass of liquor in my place, and afterwards fill the grave of a suicide. I have seen man after man, wealthy and well educated, come into my saloon who cannot now buy his dinner. I can recall twenty customers, worth one hundred thousand dollars, who are now without money, place or friends.—*New England Evangelist.*

A single case of hydrophobia will stir the authorities up to kill every unmuzzled dog found in the streets. But delirium tremens may kill scores of men in brown stone fronts and in huts of poverty, and the same authorities will hold inquests and sigh over "the mysterious ways of Providence."—*Inter-Ocean.*

There are just two sides to the prohibition question; a right side and a wrong side. It is hardly probable that the saloon-keepers, gamblers and other criminals are on the right side. If you are with them look well to your footing.—*The Lever.*

No rum man dare defend his business on its merits. The way that liquor men meet the question is by claiming that they have "personal rights" and "vested rights" that are "inalienable," and under these rights they conduct a business that results in poverty wretchedness and crime. Who will show us any good that the dram shop brings to the State?—*San Francisco Rescue.*

When Moses spoiled the golden calf business he did not stop to inquire how much money was invested in it. Neither will the Prohibitionists stop to inquire how much capital Prohibition will wipe out in the brewing business. It is always necessary for sinners to sacrifice something when they mend their ways whether they do it voluntarily or from compulsion. The brewers will have to bear it just like ordinary sinners.—*National American.*

If men say, "The State is not ready for prohibition," let the answer be, "We mean to make it so." Meanwhile let us do what in us lies to enforce every prohibitory feature of the license law. Inflexibly opposed to the adoption of any law that licenses, let us be inflexibly determined to enforce all legal restraints upon the licensed.—*Dr. Herrick Johnson.*

It is a settled fact that the devil is in the whisky business. God is not. He that is for God is against whisky. He that is for whisky is against God. The religion of Jesus Christ is not a whisky religion. No man can be a true follower of the meek and lowly One, unless he uses all means, including the ballot, to destroy God's worst enemy—the liquor crime.—*Star of Hope.*

At a recent meeting of the brewers, distillers and others concerned in the liquor traffic, between \$30,000 and \$40,000 was subscribed to a fund established for the purpose of fighting the Scott Act in the coming campaign. Of this money, Mr. George Gooderham, head of the firm of Gooderham & Worts, subscribed \$10,000. A rumor has gained circulation to the effect that the brewers and distillers will press the Dominion Government to bring on the Scott Act elections not all upon the same day, as it is understood they will be petitioned for, but in groups of four or five counties at a time. The object of this would be to enable the liquor interest to concentrate its forces.—*Globe.*

The dark stream of intemperance is bearing on to a certain and irretrievable ruin many of our citizens. The temperance organizations are rescuing one here and there, while the legalized liquor traffic is pushing others into the stream. Our people weep over the drunkard's fate, and vote for the traffic; they sigh under the destruction wrought by whisky, and go on signing dram-shop petitions; they pray earnestly for the deliverance of their friends and neighbors from the drink bondage and then fold their hands and wait for the Lord to do the work committed to them. It is high time we wake up to the fact that prohibition can only be attained by earnest, faithful work.—*Irrepressible Conflict.*

Barkeepers pay, on an average, of \$2 per gallon for whisky. One gallon contains an average of sixty-five drinks, and at ten cents a drink, the poor man pays \$6.50 per gallon for his whisky. In other words he pays \$2 for the whisky, and \$4.50 to a man for handing it over the bar. Make your wife your bar-keeper. Lend her \$2 to buy a gallon of whisky for a beginning, and every time you want a drink go to her and pay ten cents for it. By the time you have drunk a gallon, she will have \$6.50, or enough to refund the \$2 borrowed of you, pay for another gallon, and have a balance of \$2.50. She will be able to continue future operations on her own capital; and when you become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, shunned and despised by all respectable persons, your wife will have money enough to keep you until you get ready to fill a drunkard's grave.—*Express.*

Lord Beaconsfield used to lift his jewelled finger and point across the Atlantic and say: "No American city is well governed." I believe that is true of our twelve largest cities now, each having more than 200,000 inhabitants: Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, here on the Atlantic slope. It is very nearly true of Pittsburg, Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit, which are just under 200,000. It is becoming true of the cities of the size of Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Albany. Into what are we drifting when nearly a quarter of our population live in great cities, and municipal government is a hissing and a by-word with us already? You must spoil the whisky rings of their political power, or they will not only corrupt your homes but undermine the possibility of safe government under universal suffrage in great cities.—*JOSEPH COOK.*

"I have made a thousand dollars during the last three months," said a saloon-keeper, boastfully, to a crowd of his townmen.

"You have made more than that," quietly remarked a listener.

"What is that?" was the quick response.

"You have made wretched homes—women and children poor, sick and weary of life. You have made my two sons drunkards," continued the speaker with trembling earnestness, "you made the youngest of the two so drunk that he fell and injured himself for life. You have made their mother a broken-hearted woman. Oh, yes; you have made much—more than I can reckon up, but you'll get the full amount some day."—*Exchange.*

Gales and Sketches.

MRS. BLOSSOM ON ETIQUETTE.

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

Mrs. Blossom entertained a book agent in her parlor the other day. It was contrary to the custom; she usually told them through the screen-door that she had the book in the house, and had had it for some time: But this agent was a lady, and she wore a black turban, trimmed with jets, and a jetted mantle, and talked so politely, and, withal, with such a touch of sadness in her manner, that Mrs. Blossom felt sure that she had seen better days. She was canvassing for a work on etiquette. Mrs. Blossom at first bristled up, and said she didn't need the book, but the agent said "everybody needed it." And she went on to say how they seemed like slight things, the laws that govern the social relations between ourselves and our fellow men; but the happiness of a life often hung in the balance upon a trifling word or act. How important, then, that we should thoroughly understand the rules of etiquette, by which the cultured lady or gentleman is distinguished from the rustic boor. Mrs. Blossom said she had never thought of it in that light before, and she guessed she would take the book. The agent said it was only four dollars, and further added, that, with that book, the Bible and Shakespeare in the house, no one could fail to be a thoroughly educated and cultured lady.

Mrs. Blossom was a little surprised to find all of the intelligent lady agent's beautiful remarks in the first chapter of the book, but she none the less eagerly devoured the contents. She told Mr. Blossom at tea that night that all she regretted in her early education was the lack of a thorough training in etiquette. It made her feel dreadfully to think of the awful blunders she had made, just from not knowing.

"I'm glad now," she said, "to know just what to do, everywhere, at all times. And I mean to teach the children etiquette, too. It's a powerful agent for promoting peace, harmony and good will among men."

She cribbed that last sentence from the book and delivered it with considerable gusto; but her better-half only said:

"Is that so?" and continued to read his newspaper.

In the course of the evening Mrs. Blossom nine times reminded her husband of some terrible crime against good breeding, which he was daily in the habit of committing.

The next day she hired a carriage and went out in a driving rain to return some first calls, which the book said should be positively returned within three or four days.

She said that a card for the lady of the house might be folded so as to include the rest of the family, and asked Mr. Blossom what that meant. Mr. Blossom said he did not know, and she left her cards turned down at four corners and bent in the middle, and said that if that didn't include the family she did not know what would.

She snatched a plate of toast away from Corny at the table, and told him that "when asparagus was served with toast, toast should not be eaten." Corny said he liked the toast, and didn't like asparagus, but she said that did not make any difference, it did not say what to do in such a case.

She read the book through slowly, a chapter a day, and had just gotten to the chapter on parties and balls when they were invited to a reception at the Neasmiths.

The Neasmiths had just returned from abroad, and Mrs. Blossom said she supposed everything would be done up in European style, but she didn't wish to appear green there, if she knew herself. She caught hold of Mr. Blossom as he rang the Neasmiths' door bell on that eventful night, and told him not to notice anyone till he got his things off; and on the way upstairs he snubbed the minister and his brother's wife. When they were going down stairs she commanded him to assume an air of formal pleasure, and he obeyed by putting on a stiffish grin.

Mrs. Blossom remembered to have read in the etiquette book that afternoon, that "At the most formal receptions, after addressing the host and hostess, pass at once to the refreshment room," and she said 'twas a mercy it said that, for she never would have thought of it in the world. So, after shaking hands formally with Mr. and Mrs. Neasmith, she walked with fixed determination toward the refreshment room.

"I say, Sue," whispered Mr. Blossom, "let's wait till we see someone else going."

But Mrs. Blossom said:

"The book says 'go immediately,' and I'm going to do it."

The door in the dining-room was closed, but Mrs. Blossom, with a hand nerved with the consciousness of right, turned the knob and walked boldly in. She took her stand at a small table near the centre of the room, and told Mr. Blossom:

"By no means to sit down, but to partake of refreshments standing."

Mr. Blossom said in an anxious tone:

"Sue, there is not another person in the room."

"And sure enough they were the sole occupants. Even Mrs. Blossom's faith wavered for a moment, but a bright idea suggested itself.

"Why, of course, they've all got through, we came late," and she sipped her coffee with a vain attempt at a festive air.

"I say, Sue, this is social," observed Mr. Blossom facetiously; "we might as well be lunching in our own dining-room at home, except that they beat us on variety."

But his wife helped herself to some more chicken salad, and said that was the way they did at receptions; she hoped he didn't think he was at a dinner party.

Somebody opened the door from the parlor, it was Mr. McCormick.

"Why, hello, Blossom," said he, "taking it out alone? You'd better wait for the rest of us."

Mr. Blossom grew red in the face, but Mrs. Blossom poised her coffee-cup gracefully in her hand, and said sweetly:

"Oh, no, thank you. Are you and Mrs. McCormick quite well?"

Mr. McCormick said:

"Yes, very well," and shut the door with a grin.

"Sue," again interposed Mr. Blossom, "there is some mistake about this."

But Mrs. Blossom said the McCormicks never had any society standing, and she guessed she knew the points of etiquette as well as they did.

After that, Mr. Ayers opened the door, stared and smiled.

Then, a young lady and gentleman peeped in and giggled.

Then, Mrs. Conkey glanced in; and so they kept it up until Mr. Blossom said he would swear that every person in those parlors had peeped through that door at them and gone away grinning.

They finished their ice-cream rather hastily and returned to the parlor. The hostess begged them not to hasten away.

"Stay until after refreshments anyway," she said.

Mr. Blossom began:

"We have had——," but his wife gave him an awful look.

"You are very kind, but we really must go," she said blandly, and dragged Mr. Blossom up-stairs.

Not a word did she say until they were in the carriage. But when Mr. Blossom began, "Well, I suppose this is style, but it beats me," she said, in a choking voice:

"Don't you see, Thomas Blossom, they have not had supper yet. Oh, I never can face that crowd again," and she relapsed into hysterical tears.

"Great Gideon! you do not think so?" gasped Mr. Blossom.

"I know they have not," she declared convulsively, "I asked the girl and she said so."

"Well, I thought it was queer," said Mr. Blossom; "it was against my better judgment all along."

"But, Thomas," faltered Mrs. Blossom, through her tears, "the etiquette book certainly said——"

"Confound that book," thundered Mr. Blossom, "Sue, we have made two of the most precious fools of ourselves! We will be the laughing stock of the town!"

"How could I know?" sobbed Mrs. Blossom.

Mr. Blossom answered not a word, but, when he entered the house, he walked straight to the table where the etiquette book reposed with a blue satin mark between its leaves, and he took it, satin mark and all, and cast it into the fire and watched it burn with savage satisfaction.—*Detroit Press and Tribune.*

LITTLE NAKED FEET.

BY A. THOMPSON.

The biting blasts of Winter
Swept through the sleeping town,
And from the black clouds centre
The snow came sifting down.
The midnight hour was pealing
Out on the Wintry air,
And many a wretch was stealing
From vice's midnight lair,
When out into the darkness
Of the long forsaken street,
There ran a tiny maiden
With little naked feet.

Down her long, shining lashes
The tears like rain-drops ran;
The snow upon the sashes
Was like her pale face wan.
Her thin lips move and quiver
With a grief beyond control,
And the rude winds make her shiver
As if they reach her soul;
"My father, oh, my father,"
Those quivering lips repeat
As through the falling snow she ran
With little naked feet.

Alas that brutal father
Is in the dens of rum,
And though his daughter calls him,
'Tis vain, he will not come.
Her mother lies a-dying
Upon a cheerless bed,
Her little brothers crying
From coldness and for bread,
And she to seek her father
Runs up the long lone street,
A tiny waif of woe and rags
With little naked feet.

The great sky arches o'er her,
But not a star is there,
The lone street lies before her
Where but the lamp lights flare,
No kindly door stands open,
No kindly word is said,
No kindly hand of blessing
Rests on her hapless head.
Her tearful eyes grow heavy,
And through the driving sleet
Her feeble will no more impels
The little naked feet.

The street spun round and round her,
The lamp-lights all went out,
And death's chill arms wound round her
Like serpent folds about.
A helpless thing they found her
And bore her from the street,
And white as were the snowflakes
Her little naked feet.

—The Witness.

For Girls and Boys.

WHAT GEOMETRY WILL DO FOR A BOY.

HOW PRESIDENT LINCOLN BECAME AN EXPERT REASONER.

BY PROF. W. A. HOWRY.

Now, boys, let us have a little talk about geometry. You know it has been a famous study for boys for many ages. Euclid was an old Egyptian, who lived about three hundred years before Christ. His treatise on geometry has been the foundation for all modern works upon the subject. Plato, who lived a century earlier, founded a noted academy at Athens, and it is related that over its entrance he placed the celebrated inscription, *Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here.*

This branch has been considered an important part of a good education for two thousand years. Yet I hear many boys in these days saying, "I don't like geometry. I wonder what good it will do me."

I once heard a very interesting story about Abraham Lincoln, which may help you to understand the "good." Before Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for president, he made a tour through New England and lectured in many cities and towns. Among other places he spoke in Norwich, Ct. A gentleman who heard him, and was struck with his remarkable logical power, rode the next day in the cars with Mr. Lincoln to New Haven. During the ride the following conversation took place:

"Mr. Lincoln, I was delighted with your lecture last evening."

"Oh thank you, but that was not much of a lecture, I can do better than that."

"I have no doubt of it, Mr. Lincoln, for, whoever can do so well must inevitably be able to do better."

"Well, well, you are a good reasoner, aren't you? That is cute."

"But that reminds me," continued the gentleman, "to ask how you acquired your wonderful logical power. I have heard that you are entirely self educated and it is seldom that I find a self educated man who has a good system of logic in his reasoning. How did you acquire such an acute power of analysis?"

"Well, Mr. G., I will tell you. It was my terrible discouragement which did that for me."

"Your discouragement—what do you mean?"

"You see," said Mr. Lincoln, "that when I was about eighteen years of age I went into an office to study law. Well, after a little while I saw that a lawyer's business was largely to prove things. And I said to myself, 'Lincoln, when is a thing proved?' That was a poser. I could not answer the question. What constitutes *proof*? Not evidence, that was not the point. There may be evidence enough, but wherein consists the *proof*?"

"You remember the old story of the German, who was tried for some crime and they brought half a dozen respectable men who swore that they saw the prisoner commit the crime. 'Vel,' he replies, 'vat of dat? Six men schwears dot dey saw me do it. I prings more nor two tozen goot men who schwears dey did *not* see me do it.'

"So, wherein is the proof? I groaned over the question, and, finally said to myself, 'Ah, Lincoln, you can't tell.' Then I thought, 'What use is it for me to be in a law office, if I can't tell when a thing is proved?' So I gave it up, and left the office and went back home, over in Kentucky."

"So you gave up the law?"

"Oh, Mr. G., don't jump at your conclusions. That isn't logical. But really, I did give up the law and I thought I should never go back to it. This was in the fall of the year. Soon after I returned to the old log cabin, I fell in with a copy of Euclid. I had not the slightest notion what Euclid was, and I thought I would find out. I found out, but it was no easy job. I looked into the book and found it was all about lines, angles, surfaces and solids. But I could not understand it at all. I therefore began, very deliberately, at the beginning. I learned the definitions and axioms. I demonstrated the first proposition. I said, that is simple enough. I went on to the next and the next. And before spring I had gone through that old Euclid's geometry and could demonstrate *every proposition* like a book.

"I knew it all from beginning to end. You could not stick me on the hardest of them. Then in the spring, when I had got through with it, I said to myself, one day, 'Ah, do you know now

when a thing is proved?' And I answered right and loud, 'Yes, sir, I do.' Then you may go back to the law shop.' And I went."

"Thank you, Mr. Lincoln, for that story. You have answered my question. I see now where you find your logical acumen, you dug it out of that geometry."

"Yes, I did, often by the light of pitchpine knots. But I got it. Nothing but geometry will teach you the power of abstract reasoning. Only that will tell you when a thing is proved."

Said Mr. G., "I think this a remarkable incident. How few men would have thought to ask themselves the question. When is a thing proved? What constitutes proof? And how few young men of eighteen would have been able to master the whole of Euclid in a single winter, without a teacher. And still fewer, after they had done so much, would have realized and acknowledged what geometry had done for them; that it had told them what proof was."

So, my young friends, you may perhaps see by this incident what geometry will do for a boy.—*The Congregationalist.*

WATCHING HIS FATHER.

BY GEORGE R. SCOTT.

It should not only be the duty, but also a pleasure of a father to watch carefully over the actions of his son. Do they all do it? A little boy-eight years of age, named Centennial Halcomb, residing in Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock in the morning, at the corner of Bowery and Grand street, New York, was discovered sitting on his father's breast, looking helplessly around, the man, who should have been the little fellow's protector, being in a state of helpless intoxication. When brought to court the father gave as his excuse that he "went to Williamsburg, lost his way, got over to the city by mistake, and wandered among the saloons until he became unconscious." The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has now charge of the boy.

About the same time the Senate of the State of New York justly passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine. I'm glad of it, for after looking at a picture in the *Judge*, eating any kind of butter is hard work, and I sigh to be the owner of one or two good cows, so that my family may know what they eat and drink. But what I want to know is this:—

After a father or mother has partaken of oleomargarine, has it the same effect on them as the liquor had on Mr. David Halcomb; or, in other words, when a father eats butterine, does it lay him on the broad of his back in the public streets, with his little son sitting on his breast keeping watch over him?

Again: If it is right for legislators to forbid the sale and manufacture of what is hurtful to eat, is it not equally important to prevent the making and selling of what is detrimental to drink?

People tell me that the trouble with oleomargarine is, it is made out of such nasty materials that its manufacture ought to be suppressed by law, and I guess they are right.

Not long since I saw a man who is in the habit of drinking, receive his wages at about 4:30 in the afternoon, at which time he was sober. On passing through one of the archways of the Brooklyn Bridge at 5:30 (one hour later) I saw the same man lying beside a log as stiff as a dead man, drunk through and through. What do you think the liquid he had been drinking was made out of to have had such a terrible effect in such a short time?

Oleomargarine is bad enough, but it can't hold a candle to "forty-rod whisky."

The prohibition of the manufacture and sale of articles of food injurious to the human system is worthy of all praise, and the Senators of the Empire State have acted nobly in the matter. Will they now follow it up by passing a law to save little boys and girls from seeing their fathers and mothers ruined by the sale of what is called whisky, brandy, porter, beer, etc?

I have never as yet seen a case of delirium tremens, or anything equal to it, brought on by eating bogus butter. For blood spilling, mischief-making, and producing poverty, a-gallon of whisky will do more than a wagon-load of the prohibited butter.

Both should be stamped out by law, and the quicker the better.—*Weekly Witness.*

PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

Suppose that all the children,
In every town and state,
Should pledge themselves to never drink
What would intoxicate.

Suppose that all the children
Should say from henceforth on,
We'll be united on this point;
Our minds shall be as one—

We will not take,
We will not make,
We'll neither sell nor buy,
Abstainers we
Will always be,
Until in death we lie.

How many drunkards do you think
We'd have when they were men?

How many cases on record,
From the reporter's pen?

How many drunks, assaults, arrests,
Directly traced to rum;
Would daily in our city courts
Before the judges come?

How many bushels do you think,
Of good and precious grain,
Would go to make the poisoned cup
So many thousands drain?

How many ill-clad starving wives
Would long for clothes and bread?
How many children to saloons,
Be by their parent led?

How many grocers deal in gin?
How many deacons buy
Their bitters, brandy, wine and beer,
And drink them on the sly?

How many high and low saloons
Think you, would there be then?
In twenty years from now, you know,
The boys would all be men.

Be men—from beer and whisky free:
Abstainers, true and strong,
And now, I want to ask if you
Wont help the cause along?

We ought to gather in the young
And pledge them while we may.
For danger, deadly, swift and sure,
Is theirs if we delay.

—Thos. R. Thompson, Conn., in Ohio Good Templar.

Fight in the heat of battle,
Fight though it seem in vain,
Fight for the Nation's dear ones,
Toiling in want and pain;
Fight, though your strength is feeble,
God is our leader here,
Soon will we be victorious,
Fight then, and have no fear.

—The Patriot.

Our Gasket.

Chatty Old Bachelor—"Most r'mark'ble likeness between these two children, nurse." Nurse—"Yes sir, twins, sir." Old bachelor—"What, both o' 'em!"

March is not a sad month, for it always comes to us galely.

—Sporting Hibernian, after attentively surveying tourist's bicycle—"Arrah, now, an' sure that little wheel will niver kape up wuth the big wan, at all, at all!"—London Fun.

"You are weak," said a woman to her son, who was remonstrating against her marrying again. "Yes, mother," he replied, "I'm so weak that I can't go a stepfather."

A Hoboken grocer received this order from a customer. "Please send in by bearer two pounds of shughar, a blackin' brush, five pounds of coffey, and some little nails, my wife had a baby last night, also two padlocks and a monkey wrench."

—A recent advertisement reads as follows: "If the gentleman who keeps the shoe store with a red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and an iron handle to the slate-roofed grocer's shop he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved on it."

Patrick responded to an advertisement of "An American wanted as coachman."

"Are you an American?" asked the gentleman.

"Oi am, sur," answered Patrick.

"Where were you born?"

"In Oireland, sur, County Cork."

"County Cork, eh?" mused the gentleman. "How is it that you are an American when you were born in Ireland?"

"Faix, sur," said Patrick, "I'm bothered about that same mesilf, sur."

"I notice in the papers," remarked the editor-in-chief to the funny man, "an assertion to the effect that the wives of all American humorists are invalids." "Yes," replied the funny man; "I have seen it, but it is not a fact. My wife is in good health." "So I should suppose," responded the editor. "If the wives of all American humorists are invalids your wife ought to be enjoying exceedingly good health."

An old negro and his son called on the editor of a newspaper. "I want my son ter work in yer office, sah." "What can he do?" "Oh! at fust he kaint do nuthin' but edick your paper; but ater awhile, when he learns mo' sense, he kin' black yer boots and sweep de flo'."

Persons sometimes get answers they don't expect, even from children. One of them was questioning a Sunday-school class about the man who fell among thieves on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho. Bringing the story to a point, he asked: "Now, why did the priest and the Levite pass by on the other side?" A scholar held out his hand. "Well, my boy, why did the priest pass by on the other side?" "I know," said the lad. "Because the man was already robbed."

Two little girls, Lily and Violet, were playing in a yard where they had strung some twine for a clothes line, and were washing their dolls' garments in a diminutive tub, and hanging them out to dry. Along came Lily's brother, Master Jack, a juvenile tease, and with one sweep of his hand jerked the whole day's washing from the line, and scattered it on the grass. Lily bubbled over in tears at once.

Violet was saddened, too, but the necessity of playing peacemaker in the impending family quarrel was the first thought of her mind; so she said, soothingly, "Never mind, Lily, let's play Jack was a high wind."

Campaign Songs.

FIGHT IN THE TEMPERANCE ARMY.

A. H. HUTCHINSON.

Tune—"Work for the Night is Coming."

Fight in the temperance army,

Fight in your earliest years,

Fight when your strength is greatest,

Fight and have no fears;

Fight as you near the portals,

Of the forevermore;

And though your strength is failing,

Fight till the fight is o'er.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

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

Quebec.—Arthabaska, Shefford, Stanstead.

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

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act.

New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.

Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.

Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.

Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties, and ten cities of which two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty agitation has been started in its favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none of which have adopted the Act.

British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.

Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. All information can be had from the Provincial Alliance Secretary.

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For.	Against.	
Fredericton (city), N. B.....	403	203	October 31, 1878
York, N. B.....	1229	214	Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.....	2062	271	" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.....	867	149	March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.....	1215	96	April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.....	827	253	April 24, "
Albert, N.B.....	718	114	April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.....	1076	59	May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2567	2352	May 29, "
King's, N.B.....	798	245	June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.....	500	315	July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1082	299	Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.....	372	841	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.....	875	673	Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.....	760	941	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1317	99	Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Man.....	612	195	Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.....	944	42	Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.....	763	82	January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.....	176	41	February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.....	807	154	March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.....	247	120	April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.....	1661	2811	" 13, "
King's, N.S.....	1477	108	" 14, "
Halton, Ont.....	1483	1402	" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.....	1111	114	" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2202	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.....	1418	184	May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.....	739	216	August 11, "
Hants, N.S.....	1028	92	Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2378	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2988	3073	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.....	960	106	January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.....	1555	453	January 9, "
St. John, N.B.....	1074	1074	February 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.....	293	252	October 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.....	1560	262	October 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.....	2939	1065	February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N. S.....	1300	96	March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.....	4073	3298	March 20, 1884
Total,	49,103	26,944	

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands:

For the Act.....	49,103
Against the Act.....	26,944

Majority for the Act. 22,159