

THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1884.

NO. 16.

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1884.

WHAT EVERY TEMPERANCE MAN WANTS.

No one can overestimate the value of the weekly visit to the domestic circle of a fresh, clean, inspiring journal of progress and reform. That the people of Canada are prepared to appreciate and sustain a paper of this character, we have the strongest proof in the kind reception and support that have been accorded to THE CANADA CITIZEN. From all quarters come encouraging words of endorsement and approval. Our efforts to supply what temperance workers in Canada felt was an absolute necessity to our cause, have been crowned with the most gratifying success: of this, our rapidly increasing subscription list is only one of many evidences, and we now confidently appeal to the public for an extension of this welcome support. We believe our enterprise will commend itself to all who are desirous of aiding us in the determined warfare we are waging against the terrible evils of intemperance.

Considering the typography, size, quality of paper, and general mechanical finish of THE CANADA CITIZEN, we believe it to be the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, and we ask the public to judge us to the character and tone of the matter it contains.

We are at a crisis in the Temperance history of Canada, and no person who wants to be abreast of popular opinion on this great question, can afford to be without the journal that gives the fullest information in reference to every phase of the work, and that is the recognized organ and advocate of Temperance and Prohibition.

During the Scott Act campaign our columns will be of special interest, containing comprehensive accounts of what our friends and foes are doing in every part of the country. In addition to this we will furnish our readers both editorially and in carefully selected articles with the fullest and strongest facts and arguments in support of our movement. We will also have departments of the purest and best family literature, including tales, sketches, illustrated biographies of our prominent temperance workers, choice poetry, a casket of literary gems of beauty, worth, and fun, and a summary of the most important items of general news.

As a further inducement to new subscribers we make the following liberal offer:—

(1) THE CANADA CITIZEN will be sent to any address from the present time till the end of 1885 for one dollar, thus giving it free for the coming three months.

(2) We will mail a copy of THE CANADA CITIZEN every week till the end of the present year to any eight addresses for one dollar.

The annual convention of the Ontario W. C. T. U. has just closed a largely attended and very successful meeting in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto. A full report of the proceedings will be published in THE CANADA CITIZEN, commencing next week.

A Scott Act prayer and praise meeting will be held on Thursday evening the 23rd inst., at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, 8 King Street East, Toronto, to receive reports from the field of light, and ask God's blessing on our armies and our cause. All are cordially invited. REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

REMEMBER THE DATES.

The following are the Scott Act pollings now fixed:—

Peel, Ont.	Oct. 23	Huron, Ont.	Oct. 30
Prince Edward, Ont.	" 30	Dufferin, "	" 30
Bruce, Ont.	" 30	Renfrew, "	Nov. 7
York, N.B. (repeal).....	" 30		

On November 7th there will be commenced in THE CANADA CITIZEN a story of intense interest, named "The Burnish Family," to be followed by others of a similar character. "The Burnish Family" received a prize for excellence from the Scottish Temperance League. Remember that yearly subscriptions commencing now run to the end of 1885.

The elections are over in Ohio and Maine. Both states went Republican by a large majority. Maine is a prohibitory state, liquor is freely sold in Ohio. Anti-Scott Act men have been pointing to Maine as a place where crime is unusually prevalent, but even the excitement of its closely-contested election failed to show any such violence and recklessness as were manifested in Ohio. Full reports are not yet in as we go to press, but we have learned enough to know that Cincinnati, boasted of by Anti-orators as a paradise of beer-drinking and sobriety, became during the election a scene of the wildest strife, confusion and bloodshed. Drink and demonism cling closely together. Beer and brutality work hand in hand. Prohibition brings prosperity and peace; and this not on election days only.

Where have the anti-orators gone? We miss them from the present battle fields. We are sorry for notwithstanding the ability of some of them, the inherent badness of their cause made their efforts so futile, and their labored attempts to defend the traffic were so pitiable and weak, that anti-Scott meetings almost always told for the temperance cause. But where are they now? Have the funds of the Dominion Brewers' and Wine and Spirit Merchants' Protective Association given out, have the advocates become disgusted with their own want of success, or have the campaign managers gathered wisdom from the past, and decided to abandon a method of agitation that must help a good cause, but can only weaken a bad one? Where are the orators?

THE WEAPONS WITH WHICH THE LIQUOR PARTY ARE FIGHTING.

In Durham and Northumberland a large part of the Scott Act petition has been stolen. In Iowa, a few weeks ago, the prosecuting Attorney acting against the violators of the prohibitory law was

mobbed and tarred. Ex-Gov. St. John, the Prohibition Party's candidate for president, was shot at recently in a railway carriage. The supporters of the liquor traffic are feeling defeated and desperate, and some of the baser sort of them are evidently ready for any outrage or violence. It is true that there are in the liquor business men of intelligence and honor who are far above any such methods of warfare,—who are neither wicked enough nor foolish enough to countenance such suicidal villany, but we know that unfortunately the drink-business has a fearfully demoralizing tendency, and also that in support of it are arrayed all the lowest and worst elements of society. The whiskey business has cursed us with the demoralization and wretchedness of our lowest and vilest city slums, and now the wretchedness and dishonesty bred in these slums are enlisted for the support of the whiskey business. The liquor traffic must be held responsible for the crimes that these, its supporters, commit in its interest.

The duty of every order-loving and patriotic citizen is becoming more and more manifest as the fight goes on. The present struggle is a struggle between the deadliest foe to society and the state, and a movement in the interests of order and law. The depraved and degraded of the community are arrayed in defence of rum against the best men and women of the land, who are working in the interests of morality and progress. It does not alter this state of affairs to name some isolated good men who favor or engage in the drink-selling business, or some bad men who are in favor of prohibition. No one will dispute the proposition, that on the whole, the bad elements of society are supporting the liquor traffic, and a majority of the better class of the community supports the movement for prohibition. We cannot then wonder at these, the latest developments of the fight. We must simply recognize the seriousness of the situation and rise to the responsibility it places upon us. Even insult, theft and assassination will fail to stay the onward march of a free and progressive people in the path of duty and benevolent action, and the liquor traffic is only making more manifest the righteousness of our cause, and the necessity for its own extermination.

SOME OPINIONS ABOUT PROHIBITION.

The distinguished publicist, who writes over the pen-name "A Bystander," gives a good deal of prominence in his weekly papers to the question of prohibition. In the *Week* of October 9, he repudiates the insinuation of being "a whiskey organist," and then goes on to advocate "as the one honest and effectual measure the suppression of the manufacture with due compensation to those engaged in it." If we were disposed to be captious we might ask "A Bystander" why those who manufacture the whiskey should be compensated, while those who have built up a business by selling it should not; and if he says they are all alike entitled to consideration, we might further ask him to explain how he would adjust the compensation. Being in favor of prohibition with compensation he is bound to show that his scheme is feasible if it is to be listened to by the public.

It is easy to see, however, that he is not a sincere friend of prohibition at all. The whole tendency of his argument is in favor of dietetic freedom, with which he holds a prohibitory law to be incompatible. It would be interesting to know what he has to say for or against license laws, as, for instance, the Crooks' Act. Does it go too far in the way of "sumptuary reform?" If it does, where should the line be drawn between legitimate and illegitimate interference with the liquor trade.

For the purpose of showing "A Bystander" and others, how this question of the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic beverages has been viewed by eminent statesmen and publicists, we call a few opinions. Henry Fielding in 1751, wrote:—

"Nor will anything less than absolute deletion serve on the present occasion. It is not making men pay £50 to £100 for a license to poi-on; nor enlarging the quantity sold from two gallons to ten, which will extinguish so stubborn an evil."

Bishop Berkeley wanted to know why such a traffic "should be tolerated in the State under any pretence, or in any shape whatever." Oliver Goldsmith said:—

"In all the towns and counties I have seen, I never saw a city or village yet, whose miseries were not in proportion to its public houses. . . . Ale-houses are ever an occasion of debauchery and excess, and either in a political or religious light it would be our highest interest to have them suppressed."

We commend to "A Bystander," as an offset to his plea for beer the above remark by Goldsmith, and also the following by the late Charles Buxton, M.P., who was a brewer by occupation and was therefore well qualified to give an opinion:—

"It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can desire, when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will—soaking their brains with beer, or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the school, the library, and the church, all united, against the beer house and the gin palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell."

Speaking of the Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, Lord Brougham, as far back as 1860, in his address as President of the Social Science Association, said:—

"The proposal of the Alliance well deserves a careful consideration—the plan of enabling a certain proportion of the inhabitants in every district (a proportion considerably above the numerical majority) to give the magistrates authority for placing the district under a general repressive Act, passed with such modifications as, according to the Act's provisions, may be allowed in the peculiar local circumstances."

With the exception of the extent of the majority, the measure here described is very like the much-abused Scott Act, and in a county like Simcoe the majority is anything but a bare numerical one. Of a measure similar in principle to the Scott Act, Dr. Richardson says:—

"I have come round largely to the view, and it was greatly against my own political opinions, that your Permissive Bill is right; I have come to the conclusion that it is a good bill."

The Bishop of Exeter in 1870 declared that so far as the discussion had then gone "the advocates of the permissive bill had distinctly the best of the argument;" and Thomas Carlyle, speaking of the inaugural meeting of the Permissive Bill Association in his own borough of Chelsea, said in 1872:—

"I cannot attend your meeting, but my complete conviction goes, and for long years has gone, with yours in regard to that matter; and it is one of my most earnest and urgent public wishes that some such bill do become law. From the bottom of my heart I wish you success, complete and speedy."

Language quite as strong was used four years earlier by Prof. Goldwin Smith, whom we have special pleasure in introducing to "A Bystander." In a letter on the Alliance and the Licensed Victuallers to the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, he says:—

"If the community has no reason to be surprised at the combination of the Licensed Victuallers, they assuredly have no reason to be surprised at the rise of the Alliance. The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. If anyone doubts the preponderance of good over evil in human nature, he has only to study the history of moral crusades. The enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a moral cause inspires its soldiers always have prevailed, and always will prevail, over any amount of self-interest or material power arrayed on the other side. The Alliance is already powerful and growing in power. It will conquer."

Compare with this cordial endorsement the following depressing comments from the pen of "A Bystander," whose diction nevertheless closely resembles that of Mr. Goldwin Smith:—

"Nobody questions the goodness of the end which the friends of Temperance pursue. But they must allow us freely to discuss the

means which they propose, and to forecast more carefully than moral crusaders are apt to do, not only the immediate and direct, but the remote and indirect consequences of their measure. They must also permit us to say that justice is the soul of the Commonwealth, and that we cannot afford to have it summarily set aside in order to clear the way for a particular measure of sumptuary reform, however passionately desired."

Selected Articles

MARSHALLING FOR THE FINAL ONSET.

The Hope star is in the ascendant and shining brightly. The period of rally and muster and skirmish is well nigh passed. In a little while we shall mass our forces for the decisive battle.

You have looked and longed for that crowning battle. You have seen the beleaguered fortress of Society hard beset by the enemy. You have sometimes doubted if ever the siege would be raised and Society freed.

Doubt no longer. The rescue has sounded.

Listen! Place your ear close down to the solid earth. Hear ye not the sounding tramp of the million feet? Look! Away yonder rises the dust cloud on the distant horizon—wider and higher and nearer it rolls. See! as it breaks we catch here and there a glimpse of white flags, a gleam of sword and sabre, aye, they are coming, the grand army of relief, the serried ranks of the liberators.

And now they deploy into line and rank. Never yet has battle-field of earth beheld so grand a sight. See how their golden panoply gleams in the sunlight, and what a holy fire beams upon their countenances!

There to the right is the noble band of Christian ministers each bearing the red cross sign on his breast. No old Crusaders these, headed by a half-crazed Hermit and going forth to battle for the ruined sepulchre of a buried Christ; but, Manning, Farrar, Wilberforce and Cuyler, at their head, all fighting for the living temples of a risen Lord.

There next them the dense masses of rank and file, shoulder to shoulder moving onward in restless might, and passing from man to man the watchword of the contest, "For God and Human good."

There upon the left the splendid detachment of scientists and medical analysts, with brain as cool and sword as keen as ever Spanish Cid could boast, when rushing full upon his Paynim foe.

There 700,000 Templars from every clime, Sons, Friends, Rechabites, Ribbon-men, an innumerable host with flags white as driven snow, and chanting their hopeful battle songs; and lo! there in the very centre of the advancing host 300,000 childrens' voices ring out the happy song of deliverance, as the young crusade marches joyfully forward to swell the mighty ranks.

And here they come, God bless them! the gathering women of our land, fresh from looking at the rosy cheeks and into the bright eyes, and kissing the pure lips of their darlings; fresh from the sacred hearth of home, the cradle's lullaby, and the infant's prayer; fresh from the blessing of husband, brother, father's love; baptized with the loving spirit of Christ, and the sweet sympathy of a redeeming mission.

And now the Grand Army, filled with noble courage, and electric with hope, pauses for a single moment upon the crested hill-top, and gathers breath for the final onset.

Listen! and soon our ears shall catch the clear tones of the welcome marching order, "Forward, Christian Soldiers!" Watch with eager eyes and bated breath as they storm the outworks, scale the walls, spike the fatal guns, and are lost amid the smoke and din of conflict. They shout for very joy and make the wide welkin ring, as, out from the coming years, borne on the breath of all the angels, sounds the swelling pean of "Victory! Victory! Victory!" over the sorrow, and the woe, the ruin and the shame of man's Intemperance.—Prof. G. E. FOSTER, M.P.

A GRAND JURY THAT DEALS WITH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Grand Jury of the city of Philadelphia which was charged with the duty of investigating the condition of the almshouse and other charitable institutions, in their report say of the liquor traffic:

"In the performance of our duty we have been deeply impressed with the fact that four-fifths, if not nine-tenths, of the 6,000 paupers and criminals which fill our public institutions are in their sad and deplorable condition through the influence of intoxicating liquors. If we look beyond these institutions to determine the cost of the liquor traffic to this city: if we estimate the increase of the police force necessary to meet its requirements; the degradation emanating from the infamous pest-houses which it sustains; the idleness which it fosters; the wealth which it squanders and destroys; the poverty and disgrace which it entails; the burdens and expenses which it lays upon our courts of justice, and if we add to these the perpetual support of so large a number of paupers and criminals, the loss which we suffer is incalculable. If these fearful calamities cannot be prevented; if the right is given to men to scatter desolation and death all about them, to cover with rags and shame every family which they are able to reach; to convert happy homes into pest-houses, and kind parents into drivelling maniacs; if the legal right to commit these crimes be given for a paltry consideration, we beg, in the name of suffering humanity, that, if it be necessary, all the resources of the commonwealth shall be called into requisition to compel these men to confine their work of destruction to the six working days of the week.

"It was certainly never designed that the law should make a discrimination in their favor, and that the Sabbath should be obliterated to promote a calling that lives only to destroy.—*Lodge Visitor.*

DESPAIR.

How terrible the thought when it fully dawns upon the soul with all its black horrors, that becomes the strongest part of our very being, that controls and actuates every thought and every move, that sweeps everything else aside and asserts its claim upon us in the most sacred moments, goes with us night and day, in business or pleasure, in joy or pain; another self that defies our authority, tramples upon all our wishes, spurns every good desire.

Such was the condition of a young man who came to see us a few days since, when in a wild gush of anguish he exclaimed: "O, God, must I be a slave all my life? Must I spend my days here in prison and asylums, and my eternity in darkness and despair? Nothing but this, Mr. Wells, seems open for me. I would to God I could sweep all these hell holes from the earth and sink them in the depths of the bottomless pit."

It is this state of mind, sooner or later that suicides reach, and in their agony they hurl themselves into eternity.

Thousands of this class cry out to us from the vortex of despair and bid us save the rising generation; and yet political parties would bid us be silent. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand be paralyzed, before I cease my efforts to annihilate this curse of curses.—*Tidings.*



Just as we go to press we receive the tidings of another glorious victory. The united counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry have rolled up the largest Scott Act majority that has yet been recorded in Ontario.

THE SCOTT ACT A GRAND SUCCESS.

IT WORKS IN HALTON.

BARS ABOLISHED.

DRINKING LESSENER.

CRIME DIMINISHED.

BUSINESS IMPROVED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

Georgetown Doing Well!

About the middle of October, 1883, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Congregational Church, Georgetown, County Halton, called on fifteen of the business men, merchants, manufacturers, &c., and asked them among other questions the following:—"What effect has the Scott Act had on your business?" With but one exception they said that business was just as good as in licensed times. Georgetown is a place of more than 1,500 inhabitants, and is within a very short run, by G.T.R., of Brampton, the County Town of Peel. How easy it would be for the Georgetown people to go down to Brampton to do their trading, but very few if any go. The Brampton merchants are not aware of any difference in the amount of goods sold, because of the supposed 'exodus' from Halton. One of the manufacturers of Georgetown said, the idea of the Scott Act hurting business was thoroughly exploded. Besides, Georgetown has added to its wealth during the past year in new buildings and improvements over \$20,000.

Acton does not Suffer.

Seventeen of the business men of Acton, including merchants, manufacturers, etc., have recently declared, amongst other things, that the Scott Act "Has in no way injured business in our municipality." Acton is a village of over 1,000 people, and is very near the boundary line between Wellington County and Halton, and within a short run of the city of Guelph, by G.T.R., where plenty of "accommodation" (?) in licensed whiskey can be had, but the people of this thriving town are satisfied to trade with their own merchants. Within the last six months between thirty and forty families have moved into the village. This does not look like decaying prosperity. The only business which has been injured in Acton is the liquor business, and that has been quite ruined.

The Villages are better off.

Killbride and Cumminsville are two small villages adjoining each other in the south-eastern part of the county, about one mile and a quarter from the line dividing Wentworth county from Halton, and about two miles and a half from the village of Carlisle, in the former county. A few miles further on is the large village of Waterdown. In March of this year (1884), eleven out of thirteen of the business men, mechanics, etc., of Cumminsville declared that if business had been affected at all by the Scott Act it had been affected favorably.

Business Improving in Milton.

A number of merchants in Milton, the county town of Halton, have testified to a large increase in their business. They are doing more business than before and doing it on a better basis.

Testimony to the Success of the Act

has been given by the Warden of the County, the Sheriff, the Jailor, the Police Magistrate, Constables, Justices of the Peace, Reeves, Deputy-Reeves, and a host of other unimpeachable witnesses, among whom are nearly all the clergymen of the county, and—most convincing evidence of all—the people have just increased their majority in its favor by OVER 120 PER CENT.

Rev. D. L. Brethour says

"No law ever placed upon the Statute Books of this country has so powerfully arrested, controlled and demoralized the liquor business as this Scott law has. It has a grip in it which this trade feels to its very centre of power. The men who deal in "the bottled host of death," hate it, and have set all their machinery of power to defeat it, but the temperance people are yet more vigorously rallying to the enforcement of the law. There is now no poetry in violating the Act. It secures no applause, approval or sympathy from any man of decent reputation. Only the lowest and most

debauched of men think there is anything of which to boast in such transgressions. It is not considered even moderately clever to break the law and sell liquor contrary to its provisions. On the contrary, it is a very risky and serious matter. The shadows of the prison loom up before many of them and throw themselves threateningly across their path, and with silent gesture warn them of approaching danger. The respectability of liquor-selling in Halton is forever destroyed."

W. Kerns, Esq., M. P. P.,

a merchant of Burlington and Representative for Halton county in the Ontario Legislature, has given strong testimony in favor of the Act, and in the recent contest travelled over the county addressing meetings in its favor.

W. McCraney, Esq., M. P.,

Halton's Representative in the House of Commons, a well-known prosperous and popular business man of Oakville writes:—

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

Volumes could be filled with evidence similar to that given above. **VOTE FOR THE SCOTT ACT.**

Campaign News.

STANSTEAD.—The total majority for the Scott Act in the County of Stanstead is 247. The state of the polls is as follows:—

	Maj. For.	Maj. Agst.
Coaticooke	29	..
Divillo.....	69	..
Barnston.....	37	..
Fitch Bay	27	..
Magog	79	..
Hatley	88	..
Libby Mills.....	6	..
Manur School House.....	4	..
Bebe Plain.....	7	..
Barford	39
Georgeville	12
Stanstead Plains.....	..	35
Rock Island.....	..	4
Ayer's Flats.....	..	4
Griffin's Corner's.....	..	5
Total.....	346	99
	99	
Majority	247	

PEEL.—Before another number of THE CANADA CITIZEN is in the hands of our readers the question of the Scott Act will have been settled in this county. At present the prospects of our friends are very good. About ninety meetings are being held during the present week. No corner of the county is being neglected. A large quantity of campaign literature is being circulated, and a thorough organization of every polling sub-division is being rapidly pushed forward. Among the enthusiastic workers who are doing yeoman service in this county may be mentioned Revs. C. Cookman, W. J. Barkwell, S. C. Wright, J. M. Simpson, W. G. Wallace, G. M. Brown, John Neil, H. M. Manning, M. C. Cameron, D. L. Brethour, G. Wood, John Smith; Messrs. Robt. Smith, ex-M. P., John Miller, W. M. Shaw, Geo. Graham, Dr. Pattullo, F. S. Spence, Wm. Burgess, and Mrs. Youmans. The Antis are not holding meetings, and success for the Scott Act workers in Peel is a foregone conclusion.

HASTINGS.—At the conclusion of a lecture delivered by Mr. Thomas McMurray in Madoc recently, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Rev. F. B. Stratton, and seconded by Rev. W. C. Beer, "That in view of the great evils arising from the cause of intemperance, and of the efforts now being put forth for the suppression of the traffic in the Province of Ontario, by the passage of the Scott Act, it is hereby resolved that the time has come when the temperance people of the County of Hastings should take the necessary steps to secure the adoption of said Act in this county."

2. Resolved—That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution a committee be appointed to secure the co-operation of the temperance workers of other municipalities—consisting of A. F. Wood, M. P. P.; E. D. O'Flynn, Reeve; A. Dufoe, M. D.; H. Seymour, Esq.; Alex. Ross, John Robertson, John Ballard; Revs. F. B. Stratton, D. Wishart and W. C. Beer, with power to add to their numbers.

The committee met in the office of Mr. Wood on Monday night, and appointed A. F. Wood, M. P. P., chairman, and E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., secretary. It was agreed to write to several of the leading men at once to ascertain the feelings in other parts of the county regarding the submission of the Act. If submitted, is it desirable to rush it through in time to have it become law next May? In any case whether a representative convention should not be held soon at some central point, and the matter advanced with all due haste to final victory. The committee fondly hope that the City of Belleville will consent to act in unison with the county. The secretary was authorized to especially correspond with the secretary of the Dominion Alliance.—*Mail*.

SIMCOE.—The following is the substance of Dr. Powell's address at the great Thanksgiving meeting held at Barrie on the evening of October 10th:—

We meet to-night to sing a song of victory! We knew our cause would win, but we did not know that we should win for it this particular fight. We did not know but that to-night we should have to sing "others shall sing the song; others shall right the wrong; finish what we begin, and all we fail of—win." But we did not fail, and so we rejoice. As we do so we recognize that the triumph is not *ours* alone. In obtaining it we have been but instruments for good in the hands of *Him* who alone it is "that healeth our diseases, and redeemeth our life from destruction." To redeem our national life from the destruction of the liquor traffic seems to be *His* present purpose. And in furthering that purpose I have not a doubt but that the invisible hand of the Almighty strengthened and steadied and directed the trembling and irresolute hands that held the pencil in a hundred polling booths yesterday. As but yesterday our cause—the cause of *prohibition* was weak in Simcoe County, and if not despised was certainly not respected. To-day it is strong here! Very soon it will be strong in every other county, and will shape the councils of our nation. So has it always been in the struggle between right and giant evils.

"Right forever on the scaffold; wrong forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold sways the future and behind the dim unknown
Standeth *God* within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

If ever a cause was owned and blessed by God that cause which has for its object the suppression of intemperance is the one. I shall take your attention but for one word more and that is a deep and reverential "Thank God!"

Since it became evident that the Scott Act would become law in Simcoe the hotel-keepers met in council and framed a tariff of prices, or rather a bill of fare with prices annexed. In Orillia this system is carried out to a ridiculous extent. The most laughable instance of the workings of the arrangement was that of a hotel keeper charging a gentleman twenty-five cents for entering his shed to day. Other instances as droll are quoted as occurring in this locality. The Antis are bound to make the promoters of the Act in Simcoe pay their expenses in fighting it, and we are daily looking out for interesting results. The temperance people declare their willingness to patronize the hotels so long as they do not charge extortionate prices, but if they persist in their present tariff it is more than probable that a joint stock company of prominent temperance men will take the matter of shed and stable accommodation into their own hands and squash the combination. It is said that the hotel-keepers of Simcoe have given their bond to the extent of one hundred dollars that they will not depart from the terms of their contract in regard to the bill of fares, which is as follows. Board and lodging, two dollars a day; team over night in a stable, one dollar, single, fifty cents; hay for teams, forty cents; hay for horse, twenty-five cents; shed room for one team, twenty-five cents; shed room for one horse, fifteen cents.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—Mr. Wm. Smith, the County Secretary, writes to the *Globe* as follows:—I wish to make a few additions to your correspondent's report *in re* the theft of signatures from Scott Act petition in this place.

He infers that this nefarious act will render null and void the present petition, and will so delay the submission of the Scott Act in these counties that it cannot take effect, in case of adoption, till the end of the next license year.

Your correspondent is mistaken as to its rendering his petition null and void, as in any case it can only injure it to the extent of the number of the names purloined; and, again, at present we cannot say what effect it will have on even the immediate presentation of the petition. Again, he says that the petition will be withdrawn to-morrow. He has misunderstood my remarks on this point, as I have no intention of withdrawing the petition from the Sheriff's office, and the whole matter will be fully considered, under advice, by the Executive Committee, and probably by the Central Committee, in full session. I wish this distinctly stated, as no doubt from your article some of our friends in the various municipalities will conclude not to do anything further for the present. Even under this difficulty our work must go on as if nothing had taken place, each one to his post, organizing and canvassing, and preparing to fill up the gaps in the petition if necessary, and using every effort to roll up a majority as will throw dismay into the camp of our opponents. Even at the worst it will only be a delay of a few weeks in the election.

There is no doubt the whole thing has been well planned, and

neither done at any one time nor by any party for mischief, as suggested by some. As you will observe, the various municipalities were marked with letters of the alphabet, beginning with A—and the theft extends from the beginning to the end of the petition—and in most cases the whole of one canvasser's work taken out or more, but I think in no case has there been one sheet taken so as to leave part of one canvasser's work and part of another. In one instance especially the ingenuity is very palpable. No. 143 is at the bottom of the page, and the next sheet, of course, begins with 144. By a curious coincidence, No. 244 also commences a page of the same petition, and they have taken the various sheets covering the numbers between 143 and 244—one canvasser's work, thus making it appear to a casual observer, or one not having had to do with the petitions, as though clearly a clerical error had been made by jumping 100 in the numbering. In fact, Mr. Bain, of Port Hope, was satisfied this was so, and not being infallible I would not positively deny it, until I referred to the various affidavits in my possession from each canvasser—on doing which as I expected, having numbered this petition myself although, I found the numbers from 143 to 244 all enumerated on the said affidavit. Not wishing to occupy more of your time and space I will only say, that as far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, we have no idea of being beaten or discouraged by any such dastardly and mean pilfering.—*Globe*.

MIDDLESEX.—The London papers give lengthy reports of the proceedings of three conventions held in Middlesex representing the three ridings of the County respectively. The East Riding meeting was held in London East on the 5th inst. The attendance was large, and the proceedings throughout were earnest and practical. Mr. D. H. Williams, as secretary, reported that the petition contained over 700 more than the necessary compliment of names, and the prospects were good over all the county for carrying the Act. Mr. W. Burgess, a member of the Alliance Executive addressed the meeting on organization, giving some practical suggestions for carrying the work to a successful issue. On the evening of the same day the new Town Hall at London East was crowded to its utmost capacity, the speakers being the Bishop of Huron, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, and Mr. Burgess. The President of the County Scott Act Association, Rev. W. Johnson of Ailsa Craig, presided. Dr. Ryckman who was the first speaker, said he represented over 200 ministers of the Methodist Body who were every one heart and soul in this cause. In this county, he said, a great traffic was on its trial and the counts against it were clear and distinct. If it is a good business let us stand by it, pray for it, work for it and vote for it. If the traffic is shown to make kind husbands provident, moral, law abiding citizens, let it be supported. but if it spread immorality, vice and irreligion among the people, if it make bad citizens and induces crime, let it be put down. It could be shown that it was a promoter of crime, vice, and immorality of all kinds. Nowhere would be heard so much vulgar and coarse jests, so much blasphemy as around the drinking dens. Mr. Wm. Burgess delivered an address on the nature of the Scott Act and especially dealt with the questions of Revenue, Vested Rights and Compensation. Bishop Baldwin followed with an eloquent and characteristically earnest speech. He would not he said write bitter things against the liquor sellers. Their business existed only because the citizens had said to them "go on and prosper." If the people so will it, they can wipe out the business. The licensing system had been tried in every city, county and hamlet in the country, and had proved a disastrous failure. The liquor traffic is responsible for the crime, vice and pauperism with which the country is cursed, and is opposed to the happiness of the human race and to the spread of the Gospel of Christ. If there was a sacred place on earth it was the home. What could desolate a home so quickly as the accursed craving for drink. The temperance people wanted a law that would be respected and kept, and that would not foster drinking habits. The action of the churches in training up the young to lives of total abstinence was preparing an overwhelming public sentiment against the liquor traffic.

AT STRATHROY, on the following day, an all day convention was held and a rousing meeting in the Methodist church at night.

AT AILSA CRAIG, on the 10th inst., another all day convention was held in the Rev. Mr. Johnson's church. About 80 delegates from all parts of the Riding attended, and at night a crowded meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Burgess spoke at both meetings—at the latter he was the only speaker—and after

speaking for an hour and a half several questions on the Scott Act and its working were put to him for reply.

TORONTO.—A meeting of the Toronto Temperance Electoral Union was held in Room No. 6, Shaftesbury Hall, on Monday evening. There was a good attendance and an active interest was manifested in the work in which the Union is engaged. Mr. George Dobson occupied the chair, and Mr. James Thomson acted as secretary. The following committee was appointed to secure a place in which to hold the regular meetings:—Messrs Wardell, Park, Carlisle and Thomson. The report of the Committee on Ward organization showed the following ward associations to have been organized since the last meeting of the Union—St. James', St. Matthew's and St. Thomas'. A long and animated discussion took place as to the propriety of submitting the Scott Act to a vote in the city. There was some variety of opinion expressed as to the matters of detail, but the meeting was thoroughly united as to the advisability of submitting the Act. It was held that public opinion in reference to the question of prohibition had materially advanced since the campaign which resulted in the defeat of the Dunkin Act, that the Scott Act was a much better measure than that which it succeeded, and that so marked a public feeling favorable to the acceptance of prohibitory legislation, as now generally prevails, had never been experienced at any previous period in the history of the country. It was also felt that the rural constituencies were looking to Toronto, that the impulse of victory was with the friends of the Act, and that mutual good would result both to the promoters of the campaign in the city and their co-workers in the country by Toronto wheeling into line. The following resolution was, therefore, as the outcome of the discussion, unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Oliver, and seconded by G. M. Rose, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that steps should be taken to submit the Scott Act in Toronto, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to solicit subscriptions and make preparations for the carrying on of the campaign."

It is understood that the Executive will at once organize a series of ward meetings to discuss the question, and other active steps will be taken in the preliminary work of the contest.

A ballot was taken on Monday by the clerks in the Toronto Postoffice on the Scott Act, with the following result:—Number of votes polled, 62; for the Act, 33; against, 27; rejected, 2; majority, 6.—*Globe*.

The last five cent concert of the West End Christian Temperance Society was held on Saturday evening in Occident Hall. The spacious hall was well filled. A first-class programme was provided, which was carried out in a very successful manner, the talent being all that could be desired.

The experience meeting of the above society was held in Occident Hall on Sunday afternoon. The attendance was very large and the meeting a most enthusiastic one, the news of the recent glorious victories for the Scott Act no doubt attracting a great many. Eloquent and stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. Farley, Miller, Munns and others.

MISSOURI.—The Missouri State Prohibition Alliance, in a recent convention held at Sadalia, resolved to make nominations for governor and lieutenant-governor. Dr. John Brooks was nominated for governor, and Henry Eshbaugh for lieutenant-governor, both by acclamation. The following were among the resolutions adopted:—

"We favor the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution of the State providing for the prohibition and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

"Regardless of past political affiliations, as independent voters we pledge our vote and our influence for the adoption of the principles of this platform, and the election of the candidates nominated by this Alliance, and we solicit the co-operation of all voters who agree with us."

A minority, including Col. Switzler, opposed making nominations by the Alliance.

MAINE.—The following is the record of the total vote in Maine on the Prohibition Constitutional amendment:—

SUMMARY.

	YES.	NO.
Androscoggin	2,984	822
Aroostook	3,498	680
Cumberland	8,668	3,503
Franklin	2,471	623
Hancock	3,040	802
Kennebec	5,852	1,529
Knox	3,049	755
Lincoln	2,482	536
Oxford	3,767	1,469
Penobscot	7,218	3,020
Piscataquis	2,218	346
Sagadahoc	2,115	708
Somerset	3,680	1,093
Waldo	3,108	977
Washington	3,365	702
York	6,992	2,659
Totals	64,507	20,224
Majority for the Amendment		44,283

The largest majorities for the amendment were Auburn 961, Belfast 622, Cape Elizabeth 501, Rockland 584, Bangor 542, Bath 506.

To fully appreciate our victory we should understand that since our State organization there have been twenty-six amendments to our constitution, but no one of them was adopted by half the majority we have just given the prohibitory amendment. Prohibition has come to Maine to stay, and it is just as well for the saloonatics to remember it.—*Temp. Record.*

Contributed Articles.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN ONTARIO.

The present session of university education in Ontario must always remain a memorable one in the minds of the friends of co-education and the history of the higher education of women. Its opening has been marked by perhaps the greatest triumph co-education has yet achieved,—the admission of women to University College. This right was not obtained without a struggle, and was withheld until the very last moment, the very fee-money being returned to the young ladies who applied for admission, and this by order of the Principal, Dr. Wilson. On legal advice the young ladies persisted in their application, and were forced even so far as to signify their intention of attending the opening lectures, and be turned out, if such extreme measure should be resorted to by order of the Council. But it is well known that while the Principal and several members of the Council were not in favor of the admission of women to University College,—though they did not object to ladies receiving an equal education with the gentlemen, but desired a separate college erected and equipped for their convenience,—other members of the Council, and some of the professors, regarded the question in a more matter-of-fact light, and favored the admission of the young ladies.

To have kept these students, some of whom already hold university scholarships, and have taken the gold medal in more than one subject, waiting, while the Government could be moved to build and endow extra college buildings, would have been a manifest injustice, though it is one which several young women who successfully passed the university examinations for women, and took degrees, have already had to suffer; and to have expended the large amount of money necessary for such building and equipment, would have been unjustifiable also, seeing that the Provincial University has been crying out for several years for more "chairs" and a better endowment.

One of those ladies who were shut out of University College (though she had taken the degree of B.A.), by its refusal to receive women, has just made her mark at Queen's University, carrying off first-class honors in classics last spring when she graduated, and the gold medal in classics also. Several other ladies, refused at University College, went to Queen's and Victoria, and thus the Provincial University has been robbed of its honors by the narrow-mindedness of the College Council. Happily this injustice has ceased, and the ladies were not turned out, but are attending the various lectures of the course, where nobody doubts but their good conduct and that

of the gentlemen will be just as conspicuous as it has been at every other college where the University governing it has adopted the sensible and economical plan of co-education.

Following the admission of women to University College comes a new departure at Trinity College, where an examination for degrees in music has been established and thrown open to both sexes. At the supplemental examination for matriculation which has just been held, a number of ladies were among the candidates, and though the papers were not exactly such as the candidates were prepared to expect, the examiners found that they had reason to congratulate themselves on the knowledge of the subject shown by the students. Such an opportunity as this to make themselves acquainted not only with the great composers but with the whole theory of music without a knowledge of which all attempts at composition must be meretricious and faulty, should arouse ladies who have time to devote to it to take up the study of music as an art rather than as a mere recreation.

The Toronto Women's Medical School, which it will be remembered was only founded last year, is doing well under the wise presidency of Dr. Barrett. The opening lecture of the present session was delivered by Dr. Adam Wright, before a large audience in the theatre of the General Hospital. The modest buildings occupied by the school are situated immediately to the east of the General Hospital on Sumach street, and afford ready communication for the students with that institution; a matter of no little importance when it is remembered that bed-side study is of the greatest advantage to them. Dr. O'Reilly and the trustees of the hospital are quite in sympathy with the work of the Women's Medical School, and have placed at the service of the faculty every opportunity a large hospital can afford the student. The faculty are gentlemen of the city, of high standing in their profession, and it is both encouraging and honorable to lady students that the Professor of Anatomy in the school is a lady who took her medical course under those Professors with whom she is now associated, and who consequently are well able to judge of her fitness for the position.

Nor are the advantages now secured to ladies by the opening of University College, the Trinity examinations for musical degrees, and the foundation of a Women's Medical School confined to students for professions only: any lady may now take separate lectures on any subject, without being obliged to pass the matriculation examination. Thus a lady who desires to perfect herself in the modern languages may, for a very moderate fee, attend the lectures of that course, or, if she prefer natural science or mathematics, may listen to the professors of those subjects.

In like manner the course of physiology and a branch of surgery are open to any lady who desires to take them, at the Women's Medical College, and that for a very small fee. Ambulance classes for ladies have been conducted by medical men in several places in England for some years, and the records as given by the returns of the examinations that regularly take place in that connection show that women are excellent surgical students. It was hoped that the Toronto Woman's Medical School would have been able to add such classes to its course, but this was found impossible at such an early stage of its existence. The courses of physiology and surgery were, however, substituted, and already several ladies have availed themselves of these advantages. It is to be hoped that many more may see the use of thus qualifying themselves to meet scientifically those dangers and disasters that form part of the experience of every one of us, and thus add to the usefulness of the College, and their own value to the world.

In glancing beyond our immediate neighborhood over the wide extent of our beloved Dominion, the friend of women's higher education sees much to rejoice at. Victoria University at Cobourg, and Queen's University at Kingston have for several years admitted women on the co-education plan, and have fine records of the efficiency of their lady students to show; while everywhere our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are doing good work, nearly all of them—one notable exception being Toronto—on the co-education method, in preparing students for the Universities. In Montreal, the munificence of Hon. Donald Smith has enabled the authorities of McGill University to throw open their College to women. In speaking on the subject of higher education for women before the Ladies' Educational Association of Montreal, which will now be merged into McGill College, Sir William Dawson said: "To appreciate the importance of this work one had only to consider the condition of women who were destitute of any education. Consider the case of Moslem women, utterly uneducated, steeped in ignorance,

empty-headed, without a thought beyond the petty matters of domestic routine; shut out from all contact with the world, what miserable beings they were. Of the feelings of mother and wife they knew nothing. Their wretched state reacted upon the men who were sunk in an awful degradation."

Sir William Dawson also spoke warmly of the immense strides the higher education of women has made, and is still making, in England, when both co-education and separate colleges are in vogue, co-education, however, being on the increase.

From Cornell University comes the news that of eight scholarships open to both sexes, the ladies took four; and from the Royal University of Ireland we hear that fifteen ladies have just passed successfully in the First University Examination, (the one that comes between Matriculation and the B.A.)

With such examples before them it is impossible but that the ladies of Canada shall plunge into the sea of learning and come out fair and strong.

S. A. C.

N. B.—It is with the utmost pleasure we learn that the faculty of Kingston Women's Medical School have appointed their first graduate, Mrs. McGillivray, M. D., as Professor of Anatomy to the School. Dr. McGillivray is not, however, the first lady in Canada to receive that honor, since the faculty of Toronto Women's Medical School, an institution co-eval with that of Kingston, requested Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, then Miss Stowe, a graduate of Trinity Medical School, Toronto, to accept the Professorship of Anatomy in the new Women's College, which she at once complied with, entering upon her duties at the opening of the School. It will thus be seen, a so, that Trinity Medical School has the honor of being the first in Canada open to women.

COFFEE TAVERNS.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN,

SIR,—There seems to have been some little misapprehension as to what I said at the meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, on Tuesday evening last, with reference to the want of success of the C. E. T. S. coffee-houses established in London (England). Briefly let me refer to what I did say in relation to such enterprises.

That great good had been accomplished through the agency of these Coffee Taverns in England, I candidly admitted; but, while in Leeds and other places in the Provinces which I named, they paid from 15% to 20%. In London the results have been most unsatisfactory because of the poor furnishing and wretched management of these places, many of which I had personally inspected, and I described the wretched accommodation provided and the doubtful quality of the refreshment supplied at most of them.

I also stated that those in the Provinces appeared to be admirably conducted and well found in every respect, and hence success and good dividends.

I called attention to this matter and dwelt upon it at some length in the interests of temperance, not, of course, to say anything detrimental to the cause. I am anxious to see such establishments as Coffee Taverns in every town in Canada, and as many in Toronto as the wants of the community may justify.

But I am equally desirous that they should be a success. To be successful they must supply the best coffee, tea, etc., at the cheapest rates, and those who manage them should thoroughly understand how to prepare the drinks. The muddy-brown liquid sometimes sold for coffee at some places I visited in London, and even near my home in Toronto, is not calculated to impress people with the advantages of temperance dietary. It was not so much that the coffee was bad, but that it was not properly prepared. A book of complaint of management should be at hand at all Coffee Taverns, in which complaints could be entered and subscribed to by witnesses or parties in the grievance. The service, too, should be prompt. This is a grievance in our Toronto Coffee Houses. Men engaged in business cannot afford to wait fifteen or twenty minutes ere they get attended to. They have probably not more than thirty minutes within which to take their mid-day repast, and not a small portion of this time is occupied in going to and returning from the Coffee House.

Then the friends and supporters of the movement—the directors of the establishments—should take a personal interest in the attractiveness, propriety, excellence and cheapness of such Coffee Taverns

securing for them the best bread and butter, cold meats, cheese, coffee, tea, chocolate, milk, etc. A neat reading-room for those who frequent them in the morning and evening, with the principal daily papers and magazines, should be provided. Unless the Coffee Tavern outbid the conveniences of the liquor shop, it will be beaten in the race.

We have got to meet the great requirement of the time in this matter—a substitute for the liquor shop and liquor restaurant—a substitute not in the sense of an equivalent, but a substitute in the sense that it shall displace and victoriously supplant the liquor restaurant, and this coffee-house system has to do this work. The building employed must be cheerful, and comfortable, and clean.

I trust, therefore, we are on the eve of an agitation, of a very effective character, to establish Coffee Taverns generally in the chief towns of our Province, and I feel assured that properly organized, carefully managed, and fairly conducted, we have abundant promises of their ultimate triumphant success.

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD SNELLING.

Toronto, 10th Oct., 1884.

Independent Order of Good Templars.

A musical and literary entertainment was held under the auspices of Toronto Lodge, No. 827, in their lodge room, corner of Yonge and Albert sts., Toronto, on Monday evening last, this being the first of the season of a series of entertainments given in aid of the funds of the Lodge. It is with great pleasure that we notice the revival of these concerts, so long dormant, in Toronto Lodge, as they will, no doubt, be as successful as formerly in proving both a social and financial benefit to the Lodge. A large number of tickets were sold, and the spacious hall was filled to overflowing. Bro. W. C. Wilkinson presided, and opened the proceedings with a short address. A most elaborate programme was provided, which was carried out in a very satisfactory manner, the humorous song by Bro. J. Impey, and the songs "Non a Ver" and "Good Company" by Mr. B. Friend, being most heartily received. The duet, "In the Starlight," by the Misses Impey, and the song "Good Bye, Mavourneen," by Miss Morill were very effectively rendered. Miss Calvert filled the role of accompanist throughout the evening. On the whole, a most enjoyable evening was spent, and great praise is due to Bros. Stewart, Brown and Impey for their indefatigable exertions in making the entertainment a success, and for the creditable manner in which the programme was carried out.

HOW TO MAKE OUR LODGES GROW.

To make our Lodges increase in numbers we must make them increase in interest. We must make our meetings attractive and agreeable, as well as instructive. To do this, we should select some topic connected with temperance for discussion every night we meet, and this should be done when we call for the "Good of the Order."

Every member of the lodge should have some work to do during the week and every one can do something, and even though that something be little, in the aggregate it will prove most beneficial to the lodge. Let it be the duty of one to circulate temperance literature during the week and to prevail upon all who have any desire to join the Order to do so without delay. In addition there should be a public meeting once a month, at which there should be music, recitations, essays and short addresses; excellent temperance pieces, either selected or original, might be read, and the reasons which induced members to join might be given. The music, vocal and instrumental, would be peculiarly attractive and would draw large audiences. These meetings might be made of great interest and exceedingly profitable to the Order, if conducted in some such manner as indicated. If nothing more, a vast amount of temperance information can be imparted in a most attractive manner, which would find lodgment somewhere. We would also recommend that all lodges organize themselves into County Conventions and meet, say, quarterly, and that they meet at some designated place and hold lodge meetings in the day and public meetings at night, which can be made interesting and a source of much good. The chief feature of these public meetings should be good music and short addresses.—*Tenn. Good Templar.*

Facts and Opinions.

GOOD IN ITS PLACE.—Whiskey is good in its own place. There is nothing like whiskey in this world for preserving a man when he is dead. But it is one of the worst things in the world for preserving a man when he is living. If you want to keep a dead man, put him into whiskey; if you want to kill a living man, put whiskey into him. It was a capital thing for preserving the dead admiral, when they put him in a rum puncheon: but it was a bad thing for the sailors when they tapped the cask, and drank the liquor till they left the admiral as he never left the ship—high and dry.—*Rev. Dr. Guthrie.*

THE VOTE IN HALTON.—We take the vote in Halton to mean:—That the majority of the people in that county are in favor of the continuation of the Scott Act.

That adjoining and other counties, not only in Ontario but throughout the Dominion, will now adopt the Act and thereby increase the chances of proving the experiment a success.

That the liquor interest put their best and strongest forces forward in a compact territory and were defeated.

That the people are in favor of still further regulation of the liquor business—of regulating it out of existence wherever that is possible.—*Toronto World.*

LESS CRIME UNDER SCOTT ACT.—The last four months of Scott Act compared with the last four months of License.—From May 1st 1881, to August 30, 1881: last four months of License, there was a total of 15 committals to jail. Of these there were for vagrancy 2, insanity 2, leaving 11 for all other offences.

From May 1, 1884, to August 1, 1884, last four months of Scott Act, there was a total committals for all offences of 7. Of these there were for vagrancy 2, insanity 2, leaving 3 for all other offences. A difference between License and Scott Act of 8.

Who says the Scott Act does not lessen crime?—*Acton Free Press.*

ALL TOGETHER.—In the Scott Act agitation the nation knows no difference of creed or nationality. Alcohol is recognized as an enemy of morality, and therefore an enemy of every religion that teaches morality. Catholic and Protestant in this campaign are marching shoulder to shoulder, just as they would unite to repel an invading army or to crush out a pestilence. In England, Cardinal Manning appears on the same temperance platform with dignitaries of the English Church and pastors of all Protestant denominations. From Father Matthew in Ireland, to Bishop Lafleche and his devoted clergy in Arthabaska, the Catholic Church can boast of no small list of great workers in this good cause. The Scott Act itself was introduced by a Catholic, Senator Scott—*Orillia Packet.*

WHAT TEMPERANCE DOES.—The *Anti-Scott Act Advocate*, published in Seaforth, Ont., says that total abstinence makes men "lazy, vicious, sensual, and, as a consequence, fosters every species of secret immorality." It also "destroys the peace and quietness of neighbors." It promotes "forgeries, seductions, divorces, stealing, embezzlement, child-murder, extravagance, pride, lust, impiety, cant, and hypocrisy." As moreover it "is contrary to the teaching of the Bible, it will have a tendency to make young people infidels and unbelievers, and thereby injure their immortal souls." The *Anti-Scott Act Advocate* is not wanting in audacity.—*Charlottetown Examiner.*

SOME QUER NOTIONS.—"Temperance is a mere secular theme." Paul was very indiscreet when he mixed up this subject with righteousness and judgment to come."

"Woe unto him that giveth drink to his neighbor and maketh him drunken." In the next edition of the Bible there should be added to the above, in italics, *unless he has a license from human government.*

"Prohibition is a failure, because the law is violated." The Ten Commandments are violated daily, and are, therefore, a failure, and better never have been enacted.

A judicious license system, furnishing a revenue from iniquity, would have been better.

"Wine is a mocker." This declaration of Holy Writ is now ascertained to be a mistake. Its universal use will arrest drunkenness and introduce the millennium.

"When wine is in, wit is out." True, when there is not wit enough *in* to keep the wine out.—*Lever.*

DUPED.—There is probably no class of persons so thoroughly duped as the consumers of spirituous liquors. They will smack their lips over a glass of brandy, or a bottle of champagne, and talk of the charming qualities of these beverages, when in reality neither ever crossed the ocean. Chemical analyses prove that both are made of some compound deleterious to health, and a comparison of our imports with our internal revenue returns, show that there is not so much of either imported as is consumed. There is scarcely any liquor sold in a prime state at the present day. Nearly all is manufactured or greatly adulterated, or both, and when the consumer is indulging in what he supposes to be a prime article of liquor, he is in reality taking a vile compound, manufactured in accordance with certain recipes, which can be bought for a few dollars each.—*Exchange.*

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The man Shea, who was badly burned in his house on Metcalf street, while drunk, on Sunday night, the 6th inst. died in the St. Catharines hospital on Saturday last. Some of our town people have been heard to say that the "Trades Benevolent Association" should defray the expense of the funeral and also provide the helpless family with the means of support, as his death was caused by a too liberal patronage of their "trade." Will this association, which reports a benevolent fund of several thousand dollars, come forward and use some of their cash in this way? As it is, there is every probability that the public treasury, into which the liquor dealer paid his license fee, will be called upon to bring forth the amount necessary to defray these expenses. The helpless children are to be pitied, and are as deserving as they are needy of the public sympathy and help.—*Thorold Post.*

LOOK AT HALTON.—"Look at Halton," cried King Dodds; "Halton has tried the Scott Act, and Halton is going to announce on polling day the result of the trial. The Scott Act increases the consumption of my dear employers' liquor by ever-so-much. Don't you believe me? Then look at Halton, and see her voters drive out the pernicious stuff by voting licensed saloons in! The Scott Act increases drunkenness. Do you doubt my figures, my patent double-faced unfathomable figures? Then look at Halton, and behold her valiant sons give their decision on this point!" And Bell, and Lee, and McGannon, and all the other great orators employed by the "benevolent traders," echoed in enthusiastic chorus, "Look at Halton!" And all the very disinterested newspapers that are—from a pure spirit of public duty—filling column upon column with second-hand "facts" and figures from the repository of Mr. King Dodds, and painting temperance men as black as printers' ink can make them,—swelled with their husky voices and triumphant chant, "Look at Halton!"

And we, seeing that all these very able singers have unaccountably become silent and absent, venture to come forward and, delighted for once to agree with Messrs. King Dodds and Company, to repeat the refrain of their favorite song—"LOOK AT HALTON!"—*War Notes.*

PROHIBITION.—Prohibition is now becoming the watchword everywhere. The whole United States are ablaze with the fire of Prohibition, not only in every single State, but in the halls of our national Congress. There are thirty-two States and Territories thoroughly organized, and have dozens of able and influential speakers in the field who are going from state to state and from town to town advocating prohibition. Surely the liquor curse has roots and branches without number, and the drinking saloon is one of the chief Synagogues of Satan, not only that drunkenness is bred there, but it is also the beginning of the greatest evil wrought. It is there the young man first learns to use profanity, his vilest and basest passions are harbored there. It is there he first learns to break the Sabbath; crime in all its forms seek inspirations there, and oaths and curses are continually heard. Prohibition has taken such a hold upon the people of our community, that we are sure our voters will not fail us, and in the near future we will have prohibition in this little town of ours.

Our men will surely vote as they pray, and the prayers that have for years been going up for husbands and sons and brothers will surely not go unanswered.—*The Women's Temperance Advocate.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

-It was decided on Monday night to take steps to submit the Scott Act in Toronto.

The Church Congress opened on Monday in St. James' schoolhouse, Toronto, the Bishop of Toronto presiding.

The petition for the submission of the Scott Act in Winnipeg is being largely signed.

The seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union commenced at Shaftesbury Hall at two o'clock p.m., on Tuesday. Mrs. Chisholm, President of the Union, presiding.

Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, met with an enthusiastic reception at Barrie, in laying a memorial stone in the new Government buildings there.

The Hamilton Powder Mills were blown up on the 9th inst., namely, the crackers, glaze, and press. Four men were killed and two wounded.

A young child of Mr. Theotyme Letourneau, of Arlaka village, concession of Levis, Que., has died after enduring horrible suffering from swallowing a quantity of lye.

Mr. P. Jamieson was up before the Toronto Magistrates yesterday, charged with breach of the Lottery Act, by exhibiting in his window a vase filled with buttons, and offering a prize to the nearest guesser of the amount of buttons contained therein. The defendant was convicted, and a fine imposed of \$20 and costs.

While a Methodist excursion train from Halifax, N. S., on Tuesday last, with over 500 people on board was proceeding towards Hantsport on the Windsor and Annapolis line, it was suddenly stopped with a violent shock, a short distance beyond Ellershouse. An examination showed that rails had been broken and spiked with an evident malicious intent. Fortunately no injury or damage resulted. Efforts are being made to apprehend the perpetrators of the villany.

Alexander Findlater, an old and respected citizen of Lucknow, Ont., was once a hard drinker, but of late years was a total abstainer. About two weeks ago he was overtaken by his old failing. Tuesday night he closed his place of business at 6 o'clock, being then, apparently, perfectly sober. Before leaving he mixed up a dose of sulphuric acid, arsenic and whiskey. He gulped down the hideous compound, and was found shortly afterwards suffering intensely. He died at 6 a.m., Wednesday. Findlater held a high position among the Oddfellows, and was a prominent member of the craft. He left a wife and four children.

At Brussels, on Saturday night last at about 12 p. m. two men came to Mr. Hill's place, and asked for admission, which was refused by Mr. Hill. After a few minutes the door was broken in with a plank and the men came in and seized him, one presenting a revolver and demanded his money or his life. They searched the house and stole \$20 from a chest in an adjoining room. They then tore up a bag and tied Hill hand and foot to the bed post and left. Shortly after, they got to Mr. McArthur's, four lots further on, knocked at the door and asked for admission. He got up and let them in, when they seized him, one by each hand, at the same time presenting revolvers at him and asked for money. He told them where to find the keys and the money. From a drawer they took between \$70 and \$80. They also tore up a towel or towels and tie McArthur to the bed. The scoundrels, after eating a hearty meal, made off, and all traces of them have been completely lost.

FIRE. At 8:30 the evening of the 5th inst., the large planing mill belonging to and operated by Wm. Watt Brantford, was found to be in flames, and in a short time the whole concern was reduced to ashes. A number of men lost their tools, and a large quantity of sash, doors, blinds, &c., were consumed. The fire originated in the boiler-room. Loss, ten to twelve thousand dollars. Insured in the Gore Mutual for three thousand dollars.—The barn of David A. Spencer, Picton, was burned on the 5th inst., with its contents, consisting of the whole season's crop, and of farm and agricultural implements. Loss about \$4,000; insured in the London, Liverpool, and Globe for \$1,500 and Commercial Union for \$500. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a lamp while in the hands of Mr. Spencer.

UNITED STATES.

Jno. Dornier of Pittsburg, Pa., has a contract to send enough Hungarians and Italians into the Hocking Valley to break the strike. He is sending hundreds daily.

Samuel Keener was shot and killed at Uniontown, Pa., yesterday during a quarrel, by Silbrett Triplett, the detective. Triplett has been gaoled. Keener leaves a wife and family.

A freight train collided with a light engine on the Union Pacific at Elk-horn cut, Neb., on the 5th inst. The engineer and fireman of the freight were killed, and the fireman of the light engine had both legs cut off.

At Milwaukee, on the 8th inst., the ten year old daughter of farmer Kopleman threw a pumpkin at her little brother. The missile struck the child on the stomach and killed him.

At Waterbury, Conn., Richard Clark, an employee of Forepaugh's circus, while opening a ventilator in a cage had his hand seized by a tiger, and while trying to release himself was seized by two tigers and dragged inside the cage. The animals were beaten off with iron bars after Clark's arms and legs had been horribly crushed and mutilated.

At Chicago, on Tuesday night, the storm blew away into the lake a shanty in which sixteen labourers employed in the Hyde Park tunnel were lodged. The men were left clinging to the stringers or beams in a perilous position. One man came ashore on a plank this morning. It is feared that the others were drowned. The life-saving crew rescued four persons from a pier in the lake, but ten were drowned. The storm was one of great fury. It blew up suddenly, and its work of destroying the pier, which was a temporary structure, was quick and complete. The men had no means of escape beyond one small boat, which probably went adrift.

Labourers at Huntington, Oregon, held a meeting yesterday and passed resolutions declaring that no Chinamen should be employed in the town. At night the lawless crowd visited the Chinese quarter, gutted the houses, destroyed personal effects, stole money, and drove the Celestials away. The rioters burned the school house occupied as headquarters by the Oregon navigation corps of engineers, destroying instruments and personal effects. After committing other acts of violence the mob dispersed. There were no arrests.

FIRE.—At Richmond, Ky., a fire broke out on the 8th inst. in the planing mill of C. Scafford, which, aided by a heavy wind, proved very destructive. The engines were sent for from Lexington, and the fire was got under control after burning two hours. The loss will aggregate \$150,000. At Cincinnati, O., a game and toy book manufactory of Peter G. Thomson was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Adjoining houses damaged; loss, \$100,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

At Birmingham the Conservative demonstration announced for the 13th was prevented by their opponents. The Liberals in great numbers forced an entrance to the Town Hall by battering in the doors with heavy planks. A free fight ensued, in the course of which furniture was used as weapons. The mobs swept from the platform the officers of the meeting and the speakers. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill were unable to speak, and retired to a side room where they addressed a small crowd.

After the celebration of the mass yesterday in St. Peter's Church, London, the Bishop, clergy and congregation proceeded to the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, where they prayed for the conversion of England to the ancient faith. Visitors to the Abbey were much astonished.

Four thousand unemployed workmen in Glasgow have passed a resolution asking the magistrates to assist them.

Orange disturbances are again developing at Harbour Grace, St. John, N.F. The gates of the convent were torn down and flung into the sea on the 5th. One Riverhead man was beaten almost to death by Orangemen.

The University at Kieff, in Russia, has been closed, and 168 students have been arrested for alleged connection with the Nihilists. Three Socialist journals suspended some time ago are about to reappear.

A violent gale has prevailed in the Gulf of Trieste, Austria, for the past few days. A large number of fishing boats have been wrecked, and the bodies of the crew washed ashore.

A cyclone at Catania, Sicily, uprooted trees and destroyed houses. Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured. Owing to the severity of the cyclone it was impossible to render assistance to sufferers during its prevalence.

The Porte has become alarmed at the increased agitation in Albania, and has ordered the garrisons to be largely reinforced.

Gen. Wolseley has ordered a concentration of the Camel Corps of 1,200 strong at Dongola. It is supposed that he intends to march over the Desert *via* Merawe or Berber.

There were 121 fresh cases of cholera, and seventy deaths in Italy during the 24 hours of Oct. 9th. It is officially announced that the cholera epidemic in Spain is over. The Queen of Portugal has sent 10,000 lire for the relief of the cholera sufferers in Naples. King Humbert has given 20,000 lire for the sufferers in Geneva.

It appears that the United States refused to act as mediator unless it was shown that China had not violated the Tien Tsin treaty.

On the 16th of September, Yokohama and Fokio, Japan, were visited by a terrible typhoon. In the latter city 3,000 houses were destroyed and twenty people killed. The loss of life at sea was appalling, and no estimate could be made of the number. The typhoon was followed by another of greater force on the 17th.

Tales and Sketches.

HARVEST-HOME.

BY ERNEST GILMORE.

It was nearing the time of the Harvest-Home.

"We're going to have things up to the last notch," said Farmer Greene's wife to her nearest neighbor, Farmer Doane's wife, who walked over a distance of half a mile for a friendly chat. "We will begin to-morrow making preparations. Such a pile o' work to be done! Bakin' and brewin', an' boilin' and stewin', for so many men and boys, not to speak of the women and children—the women to help wait on the men, and the children to follow their mothers. If I do say it, it's as true as law and gospel that Nathan does like to make a splurge at Harvest-Home, never thinking what drudges it makes of the women folks. But if there's one thing more than another that Nathan prides himself on, it's *my currant wine*." And a glow of pride overspread Mrs. Nathan Greene's comely face. "And 'tis good, if I do say it. Henrietta, run and bring Mrs. Doane a glass of that wine we opened for dinner. Bring two glasses—one—oh here, Henrietta, supposing you just bring the bottle and three glasses; of course you'll want one yourself."

As Henrietta, a bright-faced, healthy young girl, went to do her mother's bidding, the latter said, "These children *do* love mother's wine so."

"I don't wonder they love it," said Mrs. Doane (who seemed willing to be thrown entirely in the shade by her prosperous neighbor), as she sipped the delicious wine given to her by her hostess. "I've tried my best, and I think *my* wine is good, but it can't compare with yours."

"Come, mother, give a tired fellow a glass of wine," said little Ben Greene, rushing up the steps of the broad veranda where the ladies were sitting. Ben was as fine a specimen of robust boyhood as one ever sees—handsome, too, and very winsome. He had a smiling face and honest blue eyes, and his heavy hair was wet with perspiration just now. When his mother poured out the glass of wine he took it quickly and drank every drop, saying laughingly, as he returned the empty glass to her, "There's no wine like mother's wine; it has such a delightful *twang*, and touches the right spot every time."

Strange how blind some mothers are. Strange that, instead of Ben's suggestive remark arousing fear in those two mother's hearts, it only pleased them, and they both laughed, Ben's mother saying, as he turned away, "Such a boy!" And then, after he was out of hearing, adding, "I don't believe I have a favorite among my four children, but if I have, it is Ben."

Dear, precious Ben! he seemed to be everybody's favorite. His sunny face was welcomed everywhere. He was the small boys' champion, although only twelve years old himself. He was the big boys' admiration, the daring, venturesome, ever-ready-for-a-good-time Ben Greene. He was envied by more than one mother, and Mrs. Doane was one of the envious number.

"He is a boy to be proud of; so bright, so full of life and health," she said with a sigh; "if only my little Charlie was like him."

"How is Charlie?" asked Mrs. Greene kindly.

"He is getting as thin as a rail, and I feel if he keeps on this way for a few weeks longer he will vanish entirely."

"I am very sorry. He must be sure to come over to Harvest-Home; he needn't work any, but he will have a good time only looking on."

It was the day preceding Farmer Greene's Harvest-Home that a gentleman arrived at Farmer Doane's; it was Mrs. Doane's uncle. Not having seen his niece since her marriage, he was warmly welcomed by her. He was a sunny-hearted, sunny-faced man, but a cloud overspread his face as he noticed the run-down condition of the farm, the crops being poor, and all things bore the impress of neglect.

"You see, 't would be different if Daniel was well, apologized Mrs. Doane; "but he isn't able to see to things generally, and so we kind of drift along."

"All wrong, all wrong," said Uncle Richard decidedly; "one can't fight the battle of life drifting; one must steer. If your husband isn't able to see to his farm he ought either to sell it or get a head to run it."

"You ought to see Farmer Greene's farm, and you can, if you choose," said Charlie Doane; "we're all going over there to-morrow to Harvest-Home, and won't it be jolly? Such a lunch as they have! Sandwiches, and biscuits, and cold chicken, and corned beef, and pickles, and cheese, and pies, and cakes, and the best *wine*, and—"

"*Wine!*" exclaimed Uncle Richard. "Surely you children don't touch wine."

"Why not?" asked Charlie, surprised; "it's good wine, and mother loves it."

Uncle Richard looked at his niece soberly, who asked: "Why, where's the harm in drinking home-made wine at Harvest-Home?"

Uncle Richard explained in a long, serious talk wherein the harm consisted; it stood out very distinctly before his niece and her two boys, Charlie, aged twelve, and Ray, aged eight.

"Promise me, boys, that you will never drink wine again; you will not be sorry."

They promised, and so did their mother; and the next day when they saw Ben Greene lifted from the grass where he had fallen heavily, and carried into the house, they were not sorry that they had refused the sparkling wine.

Years rolled on—twenty of them—again Uncle Richard comes to visit Farmer Doane's. This time broad, rich fields greet him—there is a rich harvest to be gathered.

"They've been sowing good seed and laboring untiringly, and they now have their reward," he said in great delight.

Ray is still unmarried, and at home, the head of the farm, but Uncle Richard misses Charlie's face, and inquires for him.

"You will have to be introduced to him; you will never recognize him; he is so changed. After dinner we will drive over and see Charlie."

"Going to call at Farmer Greene's? I thought you were after Charlie; I am anxious to see him," said Uncle Richard a little later, as they drove into the spacious, beautiful grounds that had once belonged to Farmer Greene, but were now owned by Charlie Doane.

A healthy, happy young man came out quickly to greet the party, *it was Charlie*, and clinging to his hands were two wholesome, laughing children—*they were Charlie's*, and in the doorway stood a sweet faced, smiling lady; *it was Charlie's wife*.

"I can hardly believe what I see," said Uncle Richard, as Charlie grasped his hand and led him into a delightful, roomy house; "what a change! what a change!"

"Under God, it is all owing to you, Uncle Richard. I was a little fellow when I saw you before, but what you said that night before the Harvest Home stirred me strangely; it stirred us all, somehow, for things picked up after that, and when father stopped drinking wine his head grew clear, and things did not drift any more; it seemed so good to see him able to run the farm again. I resolved then to sow some seed that would bring us joy, not sorrow."

"A wise resolve, but where are the Greens?" asked Uncle Richard, in a voice husky with deep emotion.

"If you are not too tired we will take a short walk, and I will tell you where they are."

They walked down the back yard path, heavy on either side with luscious fruitage, crossed the meadow, and reached a little country burial-place.

"Mr. Greene and his two daughters have moved away to some distant place. *There sleep the mother and her two sons*," Charlie pointed to three grass-grown graves, upon whose slabs Uncle Richard read with moist eyes, "Mother Greene, aged 50," "Benson Greene, aged 20," "Harold Greene, aged 18."

"She sowed the seed of a maddened brain when she gave her bright, beautiful boys the wine that proved to be their ruin; she was insane for two years before her death."

For Girls and Boys.

WHAT SAVED HIM.

"It's only to add another 0—Don't you see? It would never be noticed, and would make the \$1,000 \$10,000. Now don't be squeamish about it, we might as well look out for ourselves. There's no chance for promotion here. We might go on for years earning a pitiful ten dollars a week, when this sum would give us a chance to strike out, for we could soon make tracks."

"What do you mean?" asked Robert Langley, placing the cheque on the table.

"Why, cutting,—going of to England,—disguising ourselves, and all that. Don't you see, there's romance about it too, that would just suit you? Wouldn't we have jolly times, though? Ten thousand! Whew! Why, it's almost worth getting hung for, provided one has a jolly good blow beforehand."

For two years Robert Langley had been under the influence of this reckless, unprincipled boy of eighteen. Little by little the foundations of his morality had been sapped. He was not, therefore, prepared to resist the temptation, as he might have been if he had not yielded time and again to this bad adviser.

Besides, old Wilson, the cashier, under whose immediate supervision he was, was not a kind employer. Stern and cold himself, he frowned down anything like an approach to merriment, as if it had been a breach of discipline, and was never known to smile upon any one in his office.

This was the great temptation of Robert Langley's life. The cheque had been given him by a friend who had left the city, with the request that Robert would take the money to his widowed mother. So here was additional security to the chances of escape. The gentleman trusted entirely to his honor. His name was good for any amount. That Robert knew; and it was the easiest thing in the world to add merely a zero, and place the point back another zero, and change the little word one to ten.

For a long time after his companion had gone, Langley sat irresolute. He was alone in the world. The world's pleasures looked very alluring to him. He had contracted a few debts. To pay them he had decided to wear his old suit another three months. Here was the opportunity of settling everything, and being far away from danger of arrest long before there would be a chance of discovery.

The gentleman had casually mentioned to him that his mother did not expect the money, or that he had not spoken to her about it.

Look at it in what light he would all the circumstances seemed favorable to the commission of the crime.

Ah, Robert Langley, what angel of darkness had possession of your soul in that dark hour! Did you not feel his baleful breath? Did you not see his fiendish eyes, as he thus stood, eager for your soul, fearful of every thought, as it leaned now to the side of virtue, now of vice?

Poor tempted boy! tempted of Satan and your own heart! Was there to be no help? No blessed influence from those angels who are sent to minister to the souls in danger?

At last he concluded that he would try. If he did not succeed he could plead that the cheque was mislaid, or lost; if he did succeed, then to-morrow would see him richer by ten thousand dollars, and he could go where he would.

And so he deliberately chose to commit the sin, and bid good-bye forever to virtue. It might have been his agitation that caused it, but suddenly, though he had not touched it, to his knowledge, a book fell to the floor.

Mechanically he stooped to lift it. It was his mother's Bible. He threw it back with an impatient gesture. But something else lay whitely on the carpet where the book had been. He picked it up. It was only a photograph of his little sister Mary, who had died two years before.

He look at it. What would she say if she could see from heaven his terrible resolve on that fateful night? Even now it seemed to him that her soft eyes grew sorrowful as he gazed. He remembered her pure, winning little ways, her sweet, childish talk about heaven. The tears started to his eyes. Ah! God had sent an angel at last. He turned the card over. On it was written in her own childish hand:—

"To my dear, good brother Robert, from his little Molly."

He drew his breath harder, and the tears came pouring down his cheeks, penitent tears, burning hot from his heart.

"Little Molly! little Molly!" he said over and over again, caressingly, "for your sake I'll be honest."

A great burden seemed to be lifted from his shoulders. The deed he had purposed to do had assumed its real colors, and he fairly gasped as the revulsion of feeling came.

The next day came the tempter again.

"Well, what did you do about it?" he asked.

"I let it alone," answered Robert with a peculiar look; and the other drew back as if stung.

"Then you've missed the greatest chance of your life," was his muttered reply.

"I've missed making a great scoundrel," said Robert angrily. And from that day they were no more friends.—*The Youth's Companion*.

Our Casket.

JEWELS.

THE V-A-S-E.

Far from the madding crowd they stand apart,
The maidens four and the work of art;
And none might tell from sight alone
In which had Culture ripest grown—
The Gotham Million fair to see,
The Philadelphia Pedigree.

The Boston Mind of azure blue,
The soulful soul from Kalamazoo—
For all loved Art in a seemly way,
With an earnest soul and a capital A.

* * * * *

Long they worshipped; but no one broke
The sacred stillness until up spoke
The Western one from the nameless place
Who, blushing, said, "What a lovely vase!"
Over their faces a sad smile flew,
And they edged away from Kalamazoo.
But Gotham's naughty soul was stirred
To crush the stranger with one small word.
Deftly hiding reproof in praise,
She cries, 'tis indeed a lovely vase!"
But brief her unworthy triumph, when
The lofty one from the house of Penn,
With the consciousness of two grandpapas,
Exclaims, "It is quite a lovely vase!"
And glances round with an anxious thrill,
Awaiting the work of Beacon Hill.
But the Boston maid smiles courteouslee
And gently murmurs, "Oh, pardon me!
"I did not catch your remark, because
I was so entranced with that charming vaws!"
Dies erit pragelida
Sinistra quum Bostonia.

—Life

BITS OF TINSEL.

"You are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had just wedded together. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to settle that for yourselves," said the clergyman.

Young Lady (to fellow-passenger)—"Can you tell me what station this is, please?" Foreigner (looking out of the window at the advertisement)—"I think it is de Colman's mustard."

Willie had been forbidden to ask for desert. The other day they forgot to serve him, and, as Willie is very obedient, he remained silent, although much affected. "Josephine," said the father, "pass me a plate." "Won't you have mine, papa?" said Willie; "it is very clean."

When he returned to his seat in the theatre and said he had just stepped out to see some one, she gravely responded: "It must have been the Evil One;" and when the young man asked if she saw the cloven foot, she turned up her pretty nose and said: "No, but I smell the cloven breath."

A little girl who ran home from school, all out of breath said: "Oh, please, ma, may I get married and have a husband?" "My child!" exclaimed the astonished mother, "don't let me hear such words from you again!" Well, then, may I have a piece of bread and butter and go out to play in the back yard?"

"Larry, my wife and I have both noticed that the townspeople stare at us very hard. I hope you haven't been telling anybody that we are newly married." "Me tell 'em, sor? Is it likely I'd go agin my express order? Why, whenever anybody thryed to pump me, sor, I tould 'em you wasn't married at all."

"So you are the new girl," said the boarders to the pretty waiter lass; and what name are we to call you?" "Pearl," said the maid, with a saucy toss of her head. "Oh?" asked the smart boarder, "are you the pearl of great price?" "No; I am the pearl that was cast before swine," retorted the pretty waiter. There was a long silence, broken only by the buzz of the flies in the milk pitcher.

"Do you like the squash pie, Alfred?" asked a young wife of her husband a few days after marriage. "Well, it is pretty good, but—" "But what? I suppose you started to say that it isn't as good as that which your mother makes." "Well, yes, I intended to say that, but—" "Well, Alfred, your mother made that pie and sent it to me."

"For ten years past," said the new boarder, "my habits have been regular as clock-work. I rose on the stroke of six; half an hour later I sat down to breakfast; at seven I was at work; dined at twelve, ate supper at six, and was in bed at 9.30; ate only hard food, and hadn't a sick day in all that time." "Dear me," said the Deacon, in sympathetic tones, "and what were you in for?" And an awful silence followed.