

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Vol. III.

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No. 12.

The Weekly Messenger.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Papers connected with the refusal of Prince Bismarck to transmit the resolutions of the House of Representatives regarding the late Dr. Lasker, to the German Parliament have been laid before the House. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, in his last letter to Mr. Sargent, the American Minister in Berlin, gives strong assurances that the resolutions were nothing beyond what they purported to be—an expression of sympathy with the corresponding branch of the Government of a friendly nation. Attention is called to the history of the United States, to show that it is a nation that has never obtruded upon other nations the sound political principles upon which it is founded. He says the convictions of Prince Bismarck and his embarrassment over the resolutions are matters affecting His Excellency alone, and the only remark he (Mr. Frelinghuysen) would make was that it did not occur to him how the transmission of the resolutions would have involved the endorsement of the political views of Herr Lasker. The Secretary's letter concludes: "The non-transmission of the resolution officially, as it was intended and claimed on its face to be of friendly intent, while a matter of regret is not one of concern to either branch of the Government of the United States." In this connection we notice that Prince Bismarck, upon taking his place in the Reichstag the other day for the first time this session, made a speech justifying his refusal to receive the Lasker resolution. He said that while he recognized the excellent intentions of the United States Congress he could not harness himself to the triumphal car of the opposition party of Germany by giving national sanction to the eulogium contained in the American resolution. The Berlin newspapers continue to make coarse attacks upon Mr. Sargent, the American Minister, some accusing him of intimacy with Herr Bunsen, an enemy of Prince Bismarck, and the diplomatists of other countries are indignant at their American friend's disgraceful treatment.

In spite of the opposition of certain "interests" it is gratifying to report that the Senate has come one large vote nearer free trade in ratifying the treaty with Mexico by 41 to 20.

Mr. Edmunds has introduced a bill in the Senate to reserve and withdraw from settlement, occupancy or sale of a tract of about 6,900 square miles in the territory of Montana, and set it apart forever as a national forest reservation for the preservation of natural forest and the protection of the head waters and tributaries of the Columbia and Missouri Rivers. It is to be hoped if this measure passes that it will not be allowed to be made an excuse for clearing off every clump of trees in sight of those rivers outside of the reservation at their heads.

Reports from both the majority and minority of the ways and means committee on the Morrison tariff bill were submitted to

the House, the former being favorable and the other contrary. A reduction of \$31,000,000 would be made in the revenue by the bill upon the basis of last year's imports. By way of giving a reason for rejecting the bill the minority report adduces as a noteworthy fact that not a single interest in the United States has requested or demanded the reduction. This is charmingly childlike and bland, and truly delightful in its estimate of corresponding innocence in the public, not to mention the balance of Congress, by implying that few if any know that in the question at issue it is the so-called "interests" of the nation which the tariff reformers desire specially to shear of advantages that high customs taxation gives them at the expense of the whole people.

The House committee on railways and canals reported favorably on a bill to grant a million dollars annually for keeping in repair and gradually enlarging the Erie Canal. Its value as a protection to the people against railway combination and its powerful rival in the Canadian canal system are the grounds of the committee's favor to the Erie Canal.

Before the House committee on territories Delegate Cain of Utah, submitted statistics showing the material progress of Utah territory. He complained of the conduct of the Governor of Utah and those under him, who did not desire to stop polygamy but to bring about conflicts with the people in order to plunder them. He said the majority of the people of the territory were not Mormons and had no ill-feeling against those who were.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A sharp and rather interesting discussion took place on the 11th, upon a motion made by Mr. Mulock for copies of letters of complaint against Major General Luard, late commander of the Canadian militia. Colonel Luard, although always ready to praise the militia where they showed excellence, was very severe in condemning slovenliness and looseness in discipline. At different times an outcry was raised against him by a portion of the press for having exasperated prominent Canadian citizens who held commands under him in the force. These outbursts at length culminated in a demand for the General's removal which was made by Colonel Williams, a member of Parliament supporting the Government. The reason given was insulting remarks made to Colonel Williams in particular and Canadian parliamentarians in general during and after a regimental review at Cobourg, Ontario. Some of the members, in the debate in question, argued that, with all his severity, General Luard was the kind of man at present needed at the head of the citizen soldiers of this young nation. Others, including the Premier, justified Colonel Williams in his course of standing up for the dignity of Canadian statesmen when it was aspersed by the commander and one of his staff, a gentleman of foreign extraction, who said at the Cobourg banquet that the opinion of members of the House of Commons on military matters was not worth ten cents. After ample discussion the motion for papers was

carried, and another debate is expected when they are brought down.

Very many petitions, including one from Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and some of his clergy, were presented in favor of making the Sunday laws stricter.

An interesting debate took place on the changes proposed in the tariff. Sir Richard Cartwright, who led an attack upon protective duties, gave a calculation to show that the new proposals were designed to afford employment at home to about six hundred additional men at a cost to the country of three hundred thousand dollars a year. Sir Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister, in reply, endeavored to show that goods made in the country by virtue of protection were no dearer now than they would be if the lower tariff of former years had continued. Mr. McMullin argued that grain for feeding stock should be admitted free. He thought the farmers had as much right to this concession as the manufacturers of spirituous liquors had to a rebate of duty upon corn made into liquor for export.

An objection was raised by Mr. Cameron to Mr. Abbott moving the House of Commons into Committee on a bill to confirm the lease of the Ontario & Quebec Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on the ground that the mover was the paid solicitor of the latter corporation and therefore had no right to promote its bill in Parliament. The Speaker ruled that although the member could not vote on the bill he could move it in the House. This decision, however, he reversed the next day, saying that upon reading up authorities he had found Mr. Cameron was right.

Forestry came before the House upon a motion for correspondence relating to the Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh in August next, and several members urged the importance of Canada being represented on that occasion by a creditable exhibit of the products of her forests.

A committee of the House was granted to examine the model of an improved ballot box invented by Mr. J. D. E. Myraud, of Quebec.

In answer to a question, Sir Alexander Campbell, in the Senate, said that the Government would not make any further investigation as to the feasibility of the Hudson Bay commercial route, but would subsidize any enterprise in that connection.

It is said the Government has given encouragement to the project of the most direct line of railway that can be opened up between Quebec and Maritime Provinces ports.

Upon a point of order as to the right of Dr. Fortin to have his vote counted when he was in the gallery when the question was put, the Speaker decided that as he had heard the question put his vote could be counted. It was then pointed out that the member had left his seat after the question was put, and the Speaker ruled that by so doing he had spoiled his vote. Mr. Blake pointed out that, according to the Speaker's decision, a member could speak and vote from the galleries. The Premier, whose contention that the galleries were part of the House seems to have induced this ex-

traordinary ruling, did not care to have the matter left in such an inconvenient position, and the Speaker therefore amended his decision so that in future the galleries would be held as part of the House with the exception of for speaking or voting.

A GREAT BATTLE.

As anticipated in our latest accounts last week a great battle took place near Suakim in the Soudan on Thursday. It was between the British forces under General Graham and hordes of Arabs under Osman Digna. All through the previous night the British camp was disturbed with almost harmless firing by the enemy upon their outposts. About daybreak some field pieces of artillery were turned upon the skirmishing rebels, silencing their firing. Then the order was given to advance, and in a massive square, with the commander and staff and supplies in the centre, the British troops moved on to battle. They marched on in silence for nearly half a mile, when suddenly fierce firing began from covered positions in front. Although the men began to fall the General urged on the force without giving orders to return the fire, and forward they went as coolly as if upon holiday parade. Under a hotter and increasing fire, with the enemy becoming more numerous on all sides every moment, the order to begin firing was given the British. Then a fearful slaughter began, the rebels being swept away as by a whirlwind. But never was greater bravery shown than by these fierce sons of the desert. When repulsed they did not run, but walked backward slowly, fighting every inch of the way. Once a dense mass of them, with shields and spears, hurled themselves madly upon the bayonets of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, breaking the line and surrounding with a rapid sweep that division of the second brigade. They captured all the machine guns belonging to the brigade, and it cost the latter two hours of desperate fighting to recover the guns and beat its way back to make connection with the first brigade. After three hours of fighting the rebels were driven beyond their camp, and General Graham ordered a halt. About four thousand British troops were engaged, and nearly ten thousand Arabs. The British loss was about a hundred killed and a hundred and fifty wounded, and that of the enemy from two to three thousand killed. Somewhat diverging reports have come regarding the results and the value of the British victory. Balancing these it does not seem as if the victory was sufficiently complete to destroy the faith of the tribes in the ultimate success of the rebel cause. Osman Digna is reported as striving to rally the Arabs under the religious standard, telling them that Mahomet was often beaten but came out victorious in the end. He has intimated his intention of renewing the fight in a few days. A reconnoitring force of the British is entrenched at Handoub. Osman Digna has returned to the neighborhood of his former encampment with two thousand followers, and his scouts are near Handoub with orders to shoot all stragglers.

The Temperance Worker

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

"WAR NOTES!"

To provide workers in the Scott Act campaign with literary weapons in the neatest and cheapest form possible, the *Witness* Publishing House has, besides the series of tracts advertised, begun the publication of a weekly campaigner called "War Notes," of four pages, at the remarkably low price of ONE DOLLAR FOR TWENTY COPIES WEEKLY for six months and parcels of a hundred will be given for twenty-five cents each. It is the very cheapest campaign literature out, and will be found intensely interesting to temperance workers independently of the campaign. If you do not receive a sample in a day or two send us your address on a card, or, better still, send the price of twenty copies for six months. *War Notes* contains all the campaign news collected by the *Witness* and *Messenger*, and is confined exclusively to temperance and prohibition matters.

DANGER! TO ARMS!

The startling news comes on the eve of going to press that the Brewers are urging Sir John Macdonald to amend the Scott Act so as to EXEMPT BEER from its prohibition, and Sir John has promised to consider the proposal. Temperance people, and all people who have the good of their country at heart and all people who do not like to see legislation made a farce, should not lose a moment in bringing counter pressure to bear upon their representatives in Parliament. Deluge them with letters, petitions and telegrams, informing them in unmistakable sounds that their political doom is sealed if they countenance, much more support the proposed restriction of the Scott law. It will have a lasting effect for good if the temperance people now show that they are not going to be caught napping.

TRY LAW AS AN EDUCATOR.

Nothing less than the hard logic of a prohibitory law itself would, we believe, be sufficient to educate the people in some sections up to rational ideas upon the great evils of intemperance. As an illustration of the dense moral darkness covering the hearts of some people, the case of a farmer in Huntingdon county, Quebec, is in point. He is reported as justifying his countenance of the liquor traffic in signing a saloon-keeper's petition with the remark, "Give them all the licenses they want and we will get higher prices for our barley." Yes, and with license you will need the higher prices for your barley to enable you to pay your poor rates, your share of the administration of the criminal law, your share of the expenses of keeping the insane people of your district—in short, you will bleed at a hundred financial pores on the special account of the licenses you want given so liberally. This is not idle rant for the Scott Act campaign, but cold fact that can be proved by official statistics and the very highest judicial testimony. Much evidence of what license costs and what prohibition saves may be found in this paper, and we could fill every page with it if necessary. Then, what will the moral side of the question? What will the most lucrative gains from barley sales amount to, with the farmer's sons among the licensed liquor-seller's regular customers

—his daughters linked for life with the victims of the licensed traffic? What shall it profit the community if its barley fields are the most productive and profitable in a whole province, and its moral standing being steadily undermined by licensed dram-selling, its peace and good fellowship vanishing in the breath of the tipplers, its people led captive at the tail of the brewer's cart?

"SET THE HEATHER ON FIRE!"

Such was the magnetic word passed by the present Premier of Canada when in the cold shades of opposition, to rally his supporters from Cape Breton to British Columbia. And they did rally and carried the polls by storm, rightly or wrongly turning out Mr. Mackenzie's Government. To-day the temperance people of Canada are called upon to SET THE HEATHER ON FIRE, not to rally strength to place any set of statesmen in high office, but to Jethrone the most grinding Despot that this generation knows. Going forth are the recruiting officers, summoning every man who desires to see the drink curse crushed to sign petitions asking for a popular vote upon the question of adopting the prohibitory provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. Reports from these workers in many counties indicate that at an early day the noiseless fall of ballots will decide whether or not the people want any more licensed murder, brawling, disorder, debauchery, pauperism, poverty, disease, insanity and every other woe that follows in the wake of the liquor business. Then, men of Canada, let your beacons gleam on every hill. Set the heather on fire. Gather with the clans that wear the temperance tartan! Sign for your homes and you may never have to sigh over their desolation by the destroyer. This is your war, and it is cowardly to stand by and see others wage it. If, when the time comes, you go and lead others to the polls to vote for kindred and country, future generations will call you blessed.

THE TEMPERANCE SITUATION.

We have little or no fresh news from the field to give respecting the Scott Act campaign in this number, but have more interesting information regarding the temperance situation than we have space to fitly discuss. An extract from a paper published in Halton county will be found both interesting and encouraging to campaigners everywhere. It confirms and emphasizes previous assurances of the value of the measure in that constituency. The occasion for our call to prompt action in view of the bold attempt made by the brewers, and not discouraged, as should have been expected, by the Premier, to have the Scott Act destroyed, is still a fresh subject of concern when another thunder clap in the faces of the temperance public reverberates from the capital. Mr. Honde, pursuant to notice, moved for the repeal of the Dominion License Act of 1883, and an amendment by Sir Hector Langevin passed the House by a large majority providing that the validity of the Act be submitted without delay to the Supreme Court, or the Privy Council, or both, and that while the question is pending no penalties will be enforced under the Act. This action simply destroys the Act for all present purposes, but perhaps those worst sold are applicants for license under it, who have deposited the required fee without getting anything in return. The prohibition resolutions have been put off three times since Mr. Foster moved them, and it looks as if for this slight alone the temperance people will have to

hold the Government responsible for very rude treatment. Amidst all the muddling and shirking, however, two facts remain clear. 1st, The Scott Act is good, constitutional and practicable law for any constituency that chooses to adopt it. 2ndly, The restrictions of the several Provincial license laws are in full force and effect, according to the decision of the Privy Council in the Ontario case of the Queen against Hodge. These facts, taken in conjunction with the further one that in spite of themselves the "powers that be" are revealing their true position upon the question, do not seem to show a very unfavorable state of affairs for the temperance people after all. In saying this we, of course, except the threatened destruction of the Scott law at the instance of the brewers, but that is an outrage that we feel safe in saying no party or combination of parties will venture to commit.

FACTS FOR THE DRINKER.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF ALCOHOLISM
—A CASE ENTIRELY FOR THE UNDER-TAKER.

In the last number of the *British Medical Journal* for 1883, there is given a summary of the principal events of interest to the medical profession. Under Medicine, the habitual use of an excessive quantity of alcohol and its results was the subject of investigation or enquiry conducted by a committee, members of the Harveian Society (named after the immortal Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood), whose report was presented in the first month of this year. The committee obtained 10,000 records of death from all causes from the profession in London, England. Of this number, alcohol accelerated death in 1,005 and caused it in 397 cases. From the study of the statistics thus furnished, and a comparison with the Registrar-General's returns, the committee came to the conclusion that the mortality among intemperate persons showed a fourfold increase in deaths from disease of the chylipoietic viscera (spleen and pancreas, including the liver), a twofold increase in deaths from renal (kidney) disease, an increase under pneumonia and pleurisy, under disease of the central nervous system and under disease attributed to atrophy and debility. On the other hand, intemperate people did not seem to die of phthisis (consumption) in the same large proportion, or at the same early age as the temperate. Neither did they die so soon of heart disease, of bronchitis, or emphysema. Further, the percentage shown by diseases of old age is very low, since they do not often attain to old age. This, the committee say, appears to be a truism.

Stroudsburg, Penn.

NOT A CASE FOR THE DOCTOR.

Dr. L. H. Washington says that when pneumonia attacks the steady square drinker, one who carries regularly his pint to a quart of whiskey daily, the treatment comes exclusively under the domain of the undertaker, as the first case of recovery has yet to be reported.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A convention of temperance workers held in Boston last month passed resolutions to open a campaign for the submission to popular vote of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drink in Massachusetts.

IOWA.—A few days ago the Governor signed the prohibition bill, making prohibition law throughout that State.

PROHIBITION NEWS.

PROHIBITION IN "MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME"
—IOWA SLAMS THE DOOR AGAINST THE MONSTER—OHIO APPLIES THE SCREWS
—THE STRONG MAN BOUND IN KANSAS
—EPITAPH OF A SALOON—MASSACHUSETTS TO SEND WHISKEY AFTER THE HISTORICAL TEA BY-AND-BY—"YE ANCIENT COLONY" GETTING OUT OF THE FOG—CONTRAST BETWEEN PROHIBITION AND LICENSE.

KENTUCKY.—A few days ago the Legislature of Kentucky passed a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in five counties which had petitioned for such action, and a bill is pending which proposes to introduce the tax system of the Ohio Scott law.

THE OHIO ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—A journalist in Toledo addressed a letter to each of the county attorneys of the State of Ohio for information as to the enforcement of the liquor laws. He received replies from sixty-six counties, by which he was informed that there had been 460 cases tried, resulting in 351 convictions, 47 acquittals and 162 hung juries, or seven convictions out of every nine cases tried. These figures show a larger proportion of convictions in this than any other class of criminal cases. An Ohio paper says the saloon-keepers' policy is to defy the law, relying for impunity upon getting a jury to try their cases, upon which one or more members will not decide against them no matter what the evidence may be. It is, however, set to the credit of the American people that the vast majority, even of men who drink, are above forfeiting their sacred honor to clear law-defying rascals.

KANSAS.—A number of liquor-sellers were convicted before the District Court of Pottawattamie at its late session. The defendants were sent to the county goal until the fine and costs are paid. It was understood, however, that if they paid \$100 and costs, the balance of the penalty—\$400—would not be immediately exacted but be held over them as security for their future good behaviour. Judge Martin, who presided, a year ago refused the Republican nomination for Governor of the State because the platform was too radically prohibition, but when elected to the bench he declared he would do his duty, and he is doing it. Reports from all the towns, of which there are ten incorporated in the county, for a week were that not a saloon was open. This county gave a thousand majority against prohibition in a vote of three thousand, and yet the measure seems to be what its name implies even there. That is a fact for the consideration of those who excuse themselves from joining in the agitation for prohibition because they believe the people are not educated up to it. In Kansas it seems the article itself is proving the best educator in the matter, for, according to a paper published in the State—the *Lawrence Dispatch*—"a great reaction has taken place in the minds of the masses over the State in the last six months against the wanton violation of the law. It is said that one of the extinguished saloons in Topeka has this epitaph tacked on the door, "Prohibition does prohibit—closed." It is reported that a movement is on foot, originating in Topeka, for united prosecution of offenders all over the State the ensuing year.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—This "ancient colony" has an excellent local option prohibitory law, which bids fair soon to be universally adopted. The law is said to be working well in districts that have been under it for some time. On February 23rd a vote was taken in Harbor Grace district, which resulted in the measure being adopted by the

requisite two-thirds of about 2,400 people. The Harbor Grace is difficult to con place more free ment. The voters polls quietly as they pleased, nei being molested, we did not hear use of, nor obse influence of into tion took place i toral district situ bor and Spaniar bor Grace Distri when the measure the almost una and two against

A CONTRAST.—rounds, entitled we call the f New Jersey, 1 Yonkers, New and has in addi is sold in viola has about 12,000 less than 15,000 police \$37,000 Vineland are p at the annual has a police ju a clerk who is police court ar of Yonkers co land only has keep. Altho cost Yonkers Making prop difference in. of Yonkers c much as that commended t hold that pro from any loc

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requisite two-thirds majority with several hundreds thrown in. Out of an electorate of about 2,400 persons, 1,663 voted for prohibition and 292 against it. Of the election the *Harbor Grace Standard* says: "It would be difficult to conceive of an election taking place more free from objectionable excitement. The voters went forward to the polls quietly and voted for or against, as they pleased, neither molesting anyone nor being molested. All throughout the day we did not hear an angry expression made use of, nor observe one person under the influence of intoxicating drink." An election took place in that part of Trinity electoral district situated between English Harbor and Spaniard's Bay, adjoining the Harbor Grace District, on the 21st of February, when the measure was quietly adopted by the almost unanimous verdict of 263 for and two against it.

A CONTRAST.—From an article going the rounds, entitled, "Temperance Statistics," we call the following:—"In Vineland, New Jersey, there is total prohibition. Yonkers, New York, licenses 145 saloons, and has in addition 75 places where liquor is sold in violation of the law. Vineland has about 12,000 inhabitants, and Yonkers less than 15,000. Yonkers spends on its police \$37,000, and the police duties of Vineland are performed by one constable at the annual expense of \$75. Yonkers has a police judge at a salary of \$4,000 and a clerk who is paid \$800. Vineland has no police court and needs none. The paupers of Yonkers cost the town \$12,000; Vineland only has six and pays \$400 for their keep. Altogether these articles of expense cost Yonkers \$43,800; Vineland, \$475. Making proportionate allowance for the difference in population, the government of Yonkers costs more than ninety times as much as that of Vineland." This fact is commended to people in this country who hold that prohibition will drive trade away from any locality where it is enforced.

"AN ACKNOWLEDGED SUCCESS!"

Read the article in another column under this head, showing what the Scott Act is doing in Halton. Hotels that exist throughout Canada merely for the sake of the profits they yield upon their liquor business are among the greatest nuisances of the country. We only want enough hotels to furnish the comforts of home to the transient and travelling public, and temperance houses can do that duty better than liquor ones when the unfair competition of the latter is removed by the Scott Act. Send for parcels of the Rev. Mr. Brethour's address on the success of the liquor law in Halton, 25 cents a hundred.

AN ATTEMPT IS TO BE MADE in Massachusetts to procure a law prohibiting the employment of children under 14, except during vacations in the public schools, and all minors over 14 resident one year where there are evening schools, unless able to read and write the English language correctly. It appears that Massachusetts has ninety-three thousand persons who cannot read and write, and it is hoped that the bill will reduce illiteracy in the State by one-half. If passed, the bill will be the first compulsory statute of the kind in the United States.

PHOTIADES PASHA, the Governor of Crete, is a plucky and apparently an enlightened ruler. He resigned that office and was appointed over again by Turkey, but he refuses to accept unless granted authority to introduce needed reforms in administration.

GENERAL NOTES.

A JUDGE TAUGHT TO HATE THE TRAFFIC—CYCLOPS PREFERABLE TO SALOONS—TEMPERANCE LEGISLATORS IN THE MAYFLOWER PROVINCE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND JUVENILE DRUNKARDS IN SAN FRANCISCO—HYPOCRISY OF LICENSING LIQUOR—THE GREAT STUMBLING BLOCK TO CHRISTIANITY.

MR. JUSTICE ROSE, in an address to the Renfrew, Ontario, Grand Jury a few days ago, strongly denounced saloons and approved of the separation of the liquor and grocery trades. He said that his brief judicial experience had made him a much stronger temperance man than he formerly was.

WORTHY RULERS.—Members of the Nova Scotia Legislature and Government form the major part of the speaking talent at a Sunday temperance meeting in Halifax during the present legislative session. Mr. McNeill, member for Digby, is thus reported:—"He compared the liquor traffic to a monster tree. The roots were the manufacture of alcohol. The trunk was the exportation and transportation of intoxicants. The branches were the bar-rooms and drinking-places that exist in all parts of the world. The fruit was idleness, poverty, disgrace, crime. The root should be exterminated, and this could only be done through Prohibition." At the same meeting Mr. Whidden, member for Antigonish, and Mr. Cook, for Queen's, came out squarely for prohibition.

A SOLDIER'S VIEW OF LICENSE.—In a lecture for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Sacramento, California, Colonel Balcock is reported as expressing himself as follows on licensing liquor-selling:—"The good have suffered much and sinned much for the sake of peace. He who retires into a corner and prays for the Almighty to deal the blows he ought to deliver is a coward. Evangelists will never be without work so long as saloons exist. By whose permission do the schools and saloons exist? Both are created by the voters. There are 15,000 boys and girls drunkards in San Francisco. The saloon keepers know that we are hypocrites when we license their business and denounce them for selling liquor. It is cruel to license a man and then attack him. If the sale of liquor is wrong on Sunday, or at any time, it is always and entirely wrong. What the traffic adds to our revenue is taken from the brains and muscle of coming generations. The traffic really adds nothing to our revenue; it is paid by honest labor. The churches beckon to sinners to approach, and set a grog shop in their way to prevent them from coming. Remove the dram shop, and they will meet you half way. Moderate drinking is the curse of the church as well as society, and is condoned by those cowards who truckle to the money power of the liquor traffic. Temperance men lack cohesive as well as adhesive power. The liquor dealers make hay while the sun shines—that is, during the cowardice of the people."

CAN STAND A CYCLONE BUT NOT WHISKEY.—The Hon J. B. Grinnell, for whom the town of Grinnell, Iowa, was named, recently said: "In Grinnell, Iowa, there are no saloons, and no one has been sent to gaol, to the poorhouse, or to the penitentiary for twenty-five years. We can stand a cyclone occasionally if you will keep whiskey from us."

OVER A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS has been spent by the United States Government in the researches for the Arctic steamer "Jeannotte" and in bringing home the bodies of the explorers.

LOMINION ALLIANCE.

CALL FOR ONTARIO CONVENTION.

The following is the text of the call issued by the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, for this year's Convention:—

8 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO,
March 7th, 1884.

To all who favor our cause:

The Annual Convention for 1884 of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic will be held in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, Toronto, commencing on Tuesday, March 25th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

In view of the facts that the license law is in a very uncertain condition, that public sentiment against the liquor traffic is steady and growing, and that the Scott Act, where enacted, has proved a great success, the Dominion Council has recommended immediate effort all along the lines for the adoption of the said Act. How best to carry out this recommendation will be a prominent question for discussion at the forthcoming Convention, and various other matters in connection with the legal phase of the temperance reform will come up for consideration.

The Executive Committee is preparing a programme of work that will be of the greatest interest. Arrangements are being made to secure the presence of some of the best and most widely known temperance workers of the day, and altogether the meeting promises to be one of unusual interest and importance.

All Temperance workers are earnestly urged to attend. We want representatives from every Church and every Temperance Society in the Province. Let there be a grand and enthusiastic rally of all our forces to take counsel together and prepare for the coming conflict.

REDUCED FARES.—All the principal railways have kindly arranged to give return tickets to this Convention for a fare and a third. Those who desire to avail themselves of this privilege will require to send their names to the Secretary, F. S. Spence, 8 King Street East, Toronto, who will supply certificates that must be presented at the commencement of the journey to secure the reduction. These reduced fare tickets will be issued on any day from the 22nd to the 25th inst., inclusive, and will be good to return upon up to the 29th.

Friends are earnestly urged to give this announcement as wide a circulation as possible. Ministers will oblige by calling the attention of their congregations to it, and Officers of Temperance Societies by laying it before their respective organizations. All editors are respectfully requested to notice it in their journals.

To this grand, free Prohibition Parliament, we cordially invite every well-wisher of the great temperance Reform.

S. H. BLAKE, President.
F. S. SPENCE, Secretary.

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER has passed away at an extraordinary age in the death of Pierre Cotte, the oldest man in Indiana, at the age of 115 years. Among many eccentricities it is mentioned that he used cayenne pepper for snuff, and swallowed large quantities of it to quench his thirst.

ROLLIE COLEMAN, a ten-year old son of Professor Coleman, of Newark, New Jersey, died the other day after undergoing an operation to extract a lead pencil, which had been held perpendicularly under him, as he was sitting down, by a schoolmate in one of the public schools.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED SUCCESS.

OPPOSERS OF THE SCOTS ACT CONTRADICTING THEMSELVES—RUM-SELLING HOTELS DOOMED IN HALTON—GENERAL BUSINESS NEVER BETTER.

The following paragraph, with the comments thereon, appeared in the *Hamilton Spectator* a few days ago:—

It is understood that Mr. Robert Agnew, of Acton, has concluded to give up his hotel business there and lease a hotel in this city, as he has lost some \$500 in Acton since the Scott Act came in operation. It is said Mr. H. H. Spiers has given up hotel-keeping in Georgetown, and is now engaged in the marble business. We also understand that Mr. Robert Bennett, of that village, is desirous of selling his hotel property.—*Guelph Mercury*.

Georgetown and Acton, as a portion of the world knows, are in the county of Halton, in which the Scott prohibitory act is in operation. The circumstances narrated in the *Mercury* seem to indicate that a hotel cannot, in some instances at least, be successfully run without the revenue accruing from the sale of liquor. Perhaps, however, travel and business are so light in a Scott Act county that fewer hotels are required.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

In the above paragraph the *Spectator* virtually acknowledges that there is now very little revenue derived from the sale of liquor in Halton, notwithstanding the repeated statements that just as much liquor was being sold as before the Scott Act came into force. Thus one by one even the enemies of the Act are—some reluctantly, some unintentionally—acknowledging that the Scott Act is really diminishing the sale of intoxicating beverages, and is consequently a success.

The *Spectator* presumes that fewer hotels are now necessary than formerly. It is one of the most solid facts that fewer hotels are necessary. But why? Not because business has in any way been injured, for the majority of the merchants of our county are willing to testify that business has never been better than during the past two years. But the *Spectator* is well aware of the fact—as is also the general public—that not more than fifty percent of the hotels and saloons of the Dominion are necessary for the accommodation of the travelling public. The keepers of these places consequently look to the sale of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors for their profits, and when a prohibitory law is enacted the great bulk of their business is naturally gone and they are obliged to remove elsewhere to continue their business, or engage in some legitimate trade. The fact that Halton hotel-keepers are going out of the business and removing from the county is evidence of a very clear and satisfactory nature that the Scott Act is rapidly accomplishing the end desired by its promoters, i. e., of killing the whiskey business, and making those hotels which are necessary for the accommodation of the public comfortable homes for travellers without the damning influence of the whiskey traffic, so long connected with them.—*Acton, Halton Co., Ont., Free Press*.

IT IS SAID that Samuel W. Jacobs, of New York, has been driven insane by the return of the Lasker resolutions; but it would probably be more correct to say that that international incident was the last exciting cause that was needed to develop unmistakable madness in an already diseased mind.

BARON TENNYSON, the poet laureate, took his seat in the House of Lords on Tuesday last week. He had to appear in robes borrowed from Lord Coleridge, his own robes having been stolen some weeks ago.

SADIE'S WINTER.

BY MRS. LUCY RANDOLPH FLEMING.

Sadie Crawford stood before the window in her pretty little room, looking out on the gray, wintry afternoon. The withered vines over the arbor swung back and forth in the wind, and the branches of the leafless shrubs creaked dismally against the house. But the chill winter picture outside did not sadden the young girl musing within.

"There is so much I want to do this winter," she said half aloud. "It is so nice to be home again in my own sweet room. Last winter, it was just up and down to some tiresome bell—from one recitation room to another. Now I have graduated, that is all over. And this winter I want to try work outside the school-room. Tom wants me to read German with him; and mother needs rest and help, so I mean to keep house every other week. Father likes me to help him with his accounts, and I'm glad I can. I am going to have a class in Sunday-school—such darling little girls; and I shall take such pains with my lesson through the week. And there's some fancy-work I would like to do. Father needs a new head-rest for his chair, and the table-cover is rather shabby in the sitting room; and there are several poor families at the end of the village I ought to visit. I'll make a list of all the things, then I can do them in order better."

And Sadie opened her neat writing-desk, and after making out her memorandum, which grew under her hand, remembered she must write to her dearest friend, Annie Read; and as her ready pen ran over the paper Sadie forgot that the room was chilly, and her feet growing numb, until her mother called:

"Sadie, dear, you are staying up-stairs without a fire too long."

And Sadie, shivering, ran down to the sitting room.

"I have so many nice plans, mother," she said gleefully, while warming her tingling feet and fingers. "I am only afraid the winter will not be long enough for all I want to do."

Mother smiled, and said gently, "You must not forget, daughter, 'Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow,' and 'If the Lord will.'"

"Oh yes! mother; but I think—I hope I am trying to work for Him this winter!" Sadie hovered over the fire all the evening, but her chilliness would not pass away. She tried to talk with Tom of the proposed German studies; but queer little shiverings ran up and down her back, her head throbbled and felt heavy, she could not count the stitches in her fancy knitting.

"I am afraid you have taken a very heavy cold, Sadie," said her mother, anxiously.

"Oh, I'll sleep it off, I hope," Sadie tried to respond cheerfully. But she did not sleep it off; and after a restless, painful night, the doctor was summoned to pronounce Sadie in the first stages of rheumatic fever.

Then how long the days were, despite the winter time, and longer the wakeful nights. But how kind every one was! Mother and father, whom she had hoped to help so much, were untiring in their watch beside her. Tom softened his steps and voice, and was full of all manner of gentle attentions. And when, one weary day, Sadie begged him to read to her from her Bible, he hesitated but a moment, and then cheerfully began. And so it came to pass that in a short while Tom would take up the Bible as a matter of course, and ask:

"Where shall we read, Sadie?"

The March winds were blowing, and although no leaves were yet to be seen, Tom had found some delicate spring flowers in the hollows, when Sadie, wrapped in shawls, and propped with pillows, was just able to sit up for a few hours. She was in her own pretty room, in which we first saw her, but a very different looking Sadie from the bright, energetic one of three months before.

"Let me have my portfolio, mother," she said one day.

Sadie turned over the papers, with her thin, white fingers. There, on top, lay her list.

Some moments later Mrs. Crawford entered, and found Sadie crying over the slip of paper.

"What is it, daughter?" she asked tenderly.

"O mother," sobbed Sadie, "here is my

list I made of all the things I expected to do. I had planned such a busy, useful winter—to be so much help to you, and every one—and I just had to lie here, and—"

"Suffer all His righteous will," said her mother, softly stroking the bowed head.

"Don't think you have had a wasted winter, dear child. You have learned a great many things in these four walls, and taught more than, perhaps, you could have done in health."

"Taught, mother?" asked Sadie, looking up wonderingly; "how could I teach, and whom?"

"Have you not seen how ready, and even eager, for your Bible-reading, Tom has become? I think he has been learning some lessons he might not have found out side of your sick-room."

"Tom, dear Tom?" murmured Sadie. "I had not thought I could be of any use to him, while tied here."

"You had planned your German lessons together, but God planned these higher, heavenly lessons; were they not better?"

"Oh yes!" said Sadie.

"God often puts aside some of the things we expect to do, even in his service," said Mrs. Crawford, "so we may better perform some greater work he has for us. Although your illness was brought on by your own imprudence, he has made it work out good for us all."

"I will keep that list," said Sadie. "It may prevent me from boasting of to-morrow, or over-planning. I did not spend the winter as I had expected, but I dare not call it wasted."

"Neither dare I," said Tom, who had entered softly.—S. S. Times.

What proportion of all idiots were born thus, because their parents used excessively alcoholic drinks?

The best medical testimony in this country and in Europe, places the proportion at one-third.

What is the estimated cost of the care of all idiotic persons in the United States? Between thirty-five and forty-five millions of dollars.

What part of this sum is directly chargeable to the excessive use of alcoholic drinks? At the least one-third.

How is this sum paid? By a tax on the property of the people, or by the contributions of friends.

Are there other costs and losses resulting directly or indirectly from the use of alcoholic drinks, besides those which come of crime, pauperism, insanity, and idiocy? There are; these are but the few out of the many.

One by one thy duties wait thee; Let thy whole strength go to each; Let no future dreams elate thee; Learn thou first what these can teach."

BOYS' AND GIRLS' TEMPERANCE TEXT-BOOK.

BY H. L. READE. (National Temperance Society, New York.)

LESSON V.—ALCOHOL AND IDIOCY.

What is idiocy?

The state of being an idiot.

What is an idiot?

A human being destitute of reason and judgment.

HAVE COURAGE, MY BOY.

Music by H. R. PALMER.

1. You're start-ing, my boy, on life's jour-ney, A-long the grand high-way of life. You'll

meet with a thou-sand temp-ta-tions, Each ci-tiy with e-vil is rife. This

world is a stage of ex-cite-ment, There's dan-ger wher-ty-er you go. But

if you are temp-ted in weak-ness, Have cour-age, my boy, to say No!

CHORUS. Have cour-age, my boy, to say No. Have cour-age, my boy, to say

No. Have cour-age, my boy, to say No. Have cour-age, my boy, to say No.

No. Have cour-age, my boy, Have courage, my boy, Have courage, my boy, to say No.

1. Let me have my portfolio, mother," she said one day.
2. The bright ruby wine may be offered; No matter how tempting it be, From poison that stings like an adder, My boy, have the courage to flee. The billiard saloons are inviting, Deeked out in their tinsel and show; If you should be tempted to enter, Think twice—then stoutly say No! Chorus—Have courage, my boy.
3. In courage alone lies your safety. When you the long journey begin; Your trust in a Heavenly Father Will keep you unspotted from sin. Temptations will go on increasing, As streams from a rivulet flow; But if you'd be true to your manhood, Have courage, my boy, to say no. Chorus—Have courage, my boy.

From the "Canadian Musical Fountain," by permission of Mr. C. H. Coates, Montreal.

TEA S

BY THE REV

In England v as a great tea- but the China cers, but gra China, at lea does in the m does at night time of the day pot. Make a c Go into a shop offered tea. After meals, in and always—a las it within r The tea whi same as we are use is a gree drink it very the decoction than water l colored by th leaves.

Tea grows south of Chin tion and reta tant branch e northern proo great chests, household use pounds, qua &c., but done parcel contain pot of tea. T carry and har who like to d can suit their parcels into t very cheap, cording to twelfth of a

In addition tea of ordina are high-pri very expen very rich varieties ha their way in ents, but ha satisfactory, when brews to resemble tion as mig chopped fat for these fat quired one.

A pronin is the "te drunk. Th filled with men resort while they hear the ne away an id Tables, too, of-doors, w to in summ even in w porters, w burdens a while refre potful of about with boiling point of k full to the tea-drinke food, for t restaurant drink tea their own supplied boiling wa ing men a expected t sixth of a are richer more. point of and a C keeping l comer, ut sometime he is pres but soon l does not l left full, cup filled vite a ma getting i friendly i form art chapés, Christian the missi heathen t

TEA SHOPS IN CHINA.

BY THE REV. JAMES GILMOOR, M. A.

In England we naturally think of China as a great tea-producing country. So it is; but the Chinese are not only great producers, but great consumers of tea. In North China, at least, the first thing a Chinaman does in the morning and the last thing he does at night is to drink tea, and at any time of the day he is never far from a teapot. Make a call, tea is produced at once. Go into a shop to make purchases, you are offered tea. When thirsty—before meals, after meals, in short, almost everywhere and always—a Chinaman is drinking tea or has it within reach.

The tea which Chinamen drink is not the same as we are accustomed to. What they use is a green tea, and, as a rule, natives drink it very weak, in many cases the decoction being little more than water boiled and slightly colored by the addition of a few leaves.

Tea grows in the centre and south of China, and the importation and retailing it is an important branch of the trade of the northern provinces. It comes in great chests, and is sold out for household use not in pounds, half pounds, quarter pounds, ounces, &c., but done up in parcels, each parcel containing sufficient for one pot of tea. This makes it easy to carry and handy to use; and those who like to drink extra strong tea can suit their taste by putting two parcels into the pot at once. It is very cheap, ranging in price according to quality from one-twelfth of a penny to a halfpenny.

In addition to this, the common tea of ordinary consumption, there are high-priced varieties which are very expensive, and are used only by the rich. Specimens of these varieties have sometimes found their way into my hands as presents, but have never proved very satisfactory, being pronounced, when brewed and tasted by ladies, to resemble in flavor such a decoction as might be produced from chopped hay. Probably the taste for these fancy varieties is an acquired one.

A prominent feature of Peking is the "tea-shop" where tea is drunk. The tea-shop is a hall filled with tables, whither Chinamen resort to quench their thirst while they bargain about business, hear the news, retail gossip, or pass away an idle hour of recreation. Tables, too, are usually placed out-of-doors, which are much resorted to in summer, and are convenient even in winter for carters and porters, who can lay down their burdens and watch their mules while refreshing themselves with a potful of tea. The waiters run about with great metal kettles filled with boiling water, and make a point of keeping every guest's pot full to the top. If he wishes it, the tea-drinker can be supplied with food, for the tea-shop is usually a restaurant too; but many people drink tea only, and, as they have their own "leaves" with them, are supplied with a pot, a cup, and boiling water only, for which laboring men and the poorer classes are expected to pay one-twelfth or one-sixth of a penny, while those who are richer usually give a little more.

A Chinese waiter makes it a point of keeping the drinker's pot full, and a Chinese host makes a point of keeping his guest's cup full. A new comer, unused to the ways of China, is sometimes distressed at the amount of tea he is pressed to drink while paying a call, but soon learns simply to sip at any tea he does not want to drink, and, the cup being left full, he is not troubled by seeing his cup filled up over and over again. To invite a man to drink tea is an easy way of getting into conversation with him on friendly terms, and the teapot and cups form part of the equipments of our street chapés, and many a conversation about Christianity and Christ takes place between the missionary or native preacher and a heathen Chinaman as they sit on the op-

posite sides of a table, each cup of tea in hand. There are not wanting missionaries who think that in China tea and not wine is the proper element with which to celebrate the Lord's Supper. If it be true that our Lord drank at the tables of the Jews, these missionaries have great reason on their side when they say that tea should be used at the Lord's Supper in China, for this is the common and universal drink at the tables of the Chinese. And if wine was used, so that its constant presence might bring Christ to their continual remembrance, nothing could, in China, carry out the spirit of this intention better than tea, which, continually coming before the Chinese, would be a constant reminder of what Christ has done for them.

Most western families have a tea-caddy.

out to gather stones, throw them on to the heap, and, as they throw them, repeat prayers over every stone.

For the conversion of China we want not money alone, but prayers also, and as every copper is added to the missionary box and every gift is offered at the treasury of the Lord, let there be breathed a fervent prayer to God for the conversion of the heathen.

China is a long way off, but tea from China is upon our tables daily. Is it too much to ask that, when thus reminded, we once a-day lift our hearts to God in prayer for that great country?—*Chronicle of the London Missionary Society.*

WHO WROTE IT!

A beautiful woman lay on a bed of sickness in an elegant residence in one of the

disciples came unto Him, and He opened His mouth and taught them, saying,

The sick woman listened attentively, until the nurse paused with the words, "And the people were astonished at His doctrine, for He taught as one having authority, and not as the scribes."

"That is beautiful!" she said, "that will create a sensation! Who wrote it? Where did you get it?"

"Why," said the nurse, in astonishment, looking with surprise at her patient, and thinking at first she was wandering in her mind, "it is the Bible; Christ's sermon on the mount, you know."

"That in the Bible! Anything so beautiful and so good as that in the Bible?"

"What did you suppose was in the Bible if not something good?" asked the nurse, seriously, yet smiling in spite of herself at her patient's tone of surprise and incredulity.

"Oh, I don't know. I never thought much about it. I never opened a Bible in my life. It was a matter of pride with my father to never have a Bible in the house. How did this one come here? Oh, it is yours—your pocket Bible. It is strange you should have surprised me into listening to a chapter, and that I should have been so charmed and not know to what I was listening."

"You have certainly heard the Bible read in church?" asked the nurse in surprise.

"Not I; I never have been to church. We have always made Sunday a holiday. Papa got into that way in Paris. We have been to all popular places of amusement, of course, but never to church. I have never thought about the Bible. I did not suppose it had literary merit. I had no idea it was written in the simple, beautiful style of the portion you have just read. I wish I had known it before."

A few hours later her disease took a fatal turn. The physician came and told her that her time on earth was very short. She would never see another sun rise.

"It cannot be possible," she said; "I never supposed it possible for death to come to me. What was the prayer you read, nurse? 'Our Father which art in heaven.' Say it with me, husband, and he did so."

"I wish I had known it before," he said, over and over, until she fell into a sleep from which she never awoke and that wail of dying was the last upon her dying lips.

The nurse said it was the saddest experience of her career to see the beautiful, gifted young woman, with kind friends, a loving husband and a beautiful home, who had all her life taken pride in ignoring the Bible and the Christian Sabbath, turn, when death came, from everything she had prized to the little despised book, and die with the cry upon her lips, "I wish I had known it before."—*Home and Fireside.*

THE SALOON-KEEPER'S GAINS.

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

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

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

A WELL BEATEN egg is a great addition to a dried-apple pie, giving lightness and a good flavor also.



PUTS." (After a Painting by J. G. Brown)

It is ornamental as well as useful. There is another ornamental and useful article which I would like to see beside every tea-caddy, and that is a missionary box.

China gives us tea; let us give China the Gospel, and all the more so as, in return for the tea, England has given opium, which is a terrible curse to the nation. The fact that China has suffered so much through the opium sent by England is an additional reason why we should make a greater effort to send her the Gospel, which is the one thing needful for China. Put, then, a missionary box beside your tea-caddy and, as you can, drop little contributions into it. If we cannot go ourselves and preach the gospel we must help to send others.

The Mongols raise cairns on the tops of the hills. Men, women, and children turn

finest and most fashionable of Boston's broad avenues. She was surrounded with every luxury and attended by kind friends, anxious to anticipate every wish and to relieve the monotony of her weary, painful days in every possible manner. One afternoon she opened her eyes and said, in a low, weak voice, "Read to me, please. Oh, dear, how I wish there was something new in matter and manner in the literary world! I am so tired of everything."

Her sister went into the next room for a book of poems, and while she was gone the professional nurse, who sat beside her bed, took from the pocket of her plain drab wrapper a small Bible, opened it and began reading in a subdued voice;

"And seeing the multitude He went up into a mountain, and when He was set, His

