

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, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1883.

GROCERS' LICENSES.

The sale of liquor in retail groceries is a branch of the liquor traffic for which no word of apology is offered. It has been vehemently denounced from pulpit, platform and press, and there seems to be a general consensus of public opinion in favor of utterly abolishing it. The Dominion Parliament has practically stamped it as a bad and dangerous thing, and has therefore passed an act providing that our country shall be entirely free from this particular phase of the drink-traffic curse, *after the first day of May, 1890*; that is, of course, if this curious piece of legislation be not amended before that time.

This put-off action of our Parliament is really also the action of those temperance men who will not endeavor to rid us of this grocery license system at once, by means of the power that is now vested in municipal councils in regard to the same. We have before urged upon electors the importance of returning councils that will pass the necessary by-laws. Let prospective candidates for municipal honors be sound in regard to this matter, and let temperance men rally to the support only of those who are distinctly pledged to do right in reference to it. This would be a progressive step that could not be opposed with any show of plausibility, and that would be an immense gain to our cause.

THE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

6—ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

Upon several occasions THE CANADA CITIZEN has drawn attention to the remarkable advantage that total abstainers have over moderate drinkers in the matter of life-expectancy, and we are happy to be able to give to our readers a brief account of an organization that utilizes this advantage, 1st, for the benefit of its members personally in the matter of co-operative life insurance, and 2nd, as a means of holding many persons in a useful union, in total abstinence practice, and in active temperance work. A prominent member of the Order furnishes us the following particulars:

"Royal Templars are not anxious to obtain popular favor for their organization on any other ground than that of its intrinsic merit. It is essentially a benefit Order, based upon strict total abstinence principles, and having for its avowed object 'the promotion of temperance morality and industry, the prevention by all

just means of the growth of intemperance, and the suppression of the manufacture, sale and use of all intoxicating liquors.' The Order claims therefore to be in harmony with all other total abstinence and prohibitory organizations, and to provide a suitable agency for the co-operation of total abstainers for their mutual benefit and assistance."

In *Modus Operandi* this society resembles the "Ancient Order of United Workmen," but its supporters justly claim that it can and does furnish to its members all the benefits of such an organization at a much less outlay than what must be required by an organization, some of whose members indulge in the use of intoxicants.

Royal Templary has thus far proved a great success. It was founded in February, 1877, and in February of the present year its members numbered nearly 20,000. An important feature of its success is evidenced in the fact, that during its history less than 200 persons have been expelled from its ranks for taking drink, although strict maintenance to its total abstinence pledge is an essential condition of continued membership. From the constitution of the Society, of course its members have a strong financial interest in adhering unwaveringly to their temperance obligation.

The Order is specially strong in New York, where it had its origin; but it has extended its branches and benefits over the whole of the United States and our own Dominion.

In Ontario a Grand Council has been formed, and on February last its first annual meeting was held in Toronto, which city has the honor to claim the Pioneer Council of the Order in this country. The total membership of Ontario reported at that meeting was 1,212 in 60 Councils or Lodges, and since that date it has been rapidly growing until there are at this date 102 Councils in operation.

There is a strong feeling in this Province in favor of a beneficency jurisdiction for Canada apart from and independent of the Supreme Council, which has its seat in Buffalo. It is believed that this measure is essential to the general acceptance of the Order in Canada, and there is every prospect that it will be carried into effect at the next meeting of the Grand Council of Ontario, which is to take place in Hamilton, in February, 1884.

The Grand Councillor reports that a Union has been formed with the "United Temperance Association" by adopting the constitution of that body for a "Primary Lodge Degree," and it is expected that the united organizations thus formed will do good work on behalf of temperance, especially in places where no other temperance societies in operation exists.

Since the introduction of the Order into Ontario benefits to the amount of \$25,000 have been paid to friends of deceased members. Upon another page we publish details of the Society's working, and a complete directory of the Order in this Province.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND INSURANCE.

"At the sitting of the Economic Science and Statistics Section, of the British Science Association, on Saturday, the 22nd ult., in St. Andrews Hall, Mr. J. B. Martin presiding, a Paper was read by Mr. H. B. Robinson (Chief Constructor of the Navy), on 'The Effect of Alcoholic Drinks on the Length of Human Life.' Mr. Robinson said that since the Roman Prætorian præfect Ulpianus wrote on the value of life, facts have been accumulating which admit of the expectation of human life being more correctly estimated than in his day, though much has yet to be learned. Before the art of printing was discovered it was of importance, with the view of discoveries in art and science being followed up, that men should live long; and now the true value of long and healthy lives cannot be overrated, even from an economist's point of view. In this day some insurance societies show that longevity can be increased by simply not drinking, as beverages, intoxicating drinks. There are several mutual life

assurance societies which keep the statistics of the lives of the general section and of those persons who abstain from strong drinks quite separate, and some of the facts kindly furnished to me by these institutions I propose to quote, bearing in mind that many difficulties at present present themselves in this enquiry, which no doubt will be eliminated in future years, such as the time the several abstainers insured may have ceased to drink alcoholic liquors, and the quantity and kind they took during the period or periods they were not abstainers. The most valuable facts are furnished by the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, established in 1840, which institution, on the 31st December, 1874, had 9,539 whole life policies in the temperance section, and 15,838 in the general section. In seventeen years the following were the results, viz.:-

	Temperance Section.		General Section.	
	Expected claims.	Actual.	Expected claims.	Actual.
1866-70 (five years)	549	411	1,008	944
1871-75 (five years)	723	511	1,268	1,330
1876-80 (five years)	933	651	1,485	1,480
1881-82 (two years)	439	288	647	585
17 years.	2,644	1,860	4,408	4,339

It will be seen from this that the claims in the temperance section are only a little over 70 per cent. of the expectancy, while in the general section they are but slightly below the expectancy. The Whittington Life Assurance Company keep the statistics of abstainers apart from those who are not abstainers, but their experience is not yet enough to form any exact opinion upon, but they say that "teetotalism seems to be favorable to longevity." The Sceptre Life Association states that "during the eighteen years of our history ending 21st December last (1882) we had 116 deaths in our temperance section against 270 expected deaths," and in this year (1883) "the same disproportion prevails, as we have had 57 deaths, and only seven of them are the lives of abstainers, whereas to be equal with non-abstainers there should have been nineteen." In the Emperor Life Assurance Office they have a temperance branch, and they assure lives at a "less rate than moderate drinkers, thus giving them an immediate advantage of from £3 to £7, according to age, on each £100 assurance." In some accidental offices the assumed superior lives of abstainers is recognized by a charge of 20 per cent. less to teetotalers than to moderate drinkers."—*The (London, Eng) Commercial World.*

We commend the above extract to the consideration of temperance men. In the discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Robinson's paper it was stated that his figures were compiled by actuaries who were not themselves teetotalers, and that the persons insured in the temperance section had at stated times to sign a declaration of their abstinence. We would also refer our friends to other articles that have appeared in THE CANADA CITIZEN on this subject. Especially would we again call attention to the average age attained by members of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance for the last three years, as taken from the Journals of the order. The male members who died during the period named were thirty in number, and their average age was sixty-nine years and a half. That organization requires no physical qualifications for membership, and is not made up of picked lives. All this confirms the often-expressed opinion that total abstainers are paying too much for their life assurance, except in companies that have two divisions, one for total abstainers and one for the general class, as has that referred to in the paper quoted, and which is one of the most successful of English Life Companies. There is evidently a growing feeling that there is need for more institutions of a similar sort, for we find that two new companies have been organized on a like basis this year in Great Britain, and have made the required deposit of £29,900 sterling. Their names are "The Scottish Life Assurance Company" and "The Blue Ribbon Life Assurance Company." In Australia a Temperance and General Life Assurance Company has been recently organized. The question is asked "Why don't the leading temperance men of

Canada form a similar company, and add to it an accident branch, as most accidents occur directly or indirectly on account of the use of intoxicating liquors?" There is certainly room for such a Company, it would prove profitable to stockholders or guarantors, as well as economical for the assured; and would give to temperance advocates the strongest testimony in favor of total abstinence.

Let our leading temperance men set to work at once and do something in regard to this matter.

Since the above article was written a notice has appeared in the *Canada Gazette* stating that application will be made at the next session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate the "Canada Temperance and General Life Assurance Company." We do not know the plans or intentions of the promoters of the said Company, but if it is to be managed by reliable men upon the general principles that we have indicated, we shall wish it all success in a work that cannot fail to be both useful and profitable.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR TEMPERANCE.

Last week we gave our readers a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U., recently held at Detroit. We have much pleasure in now placing before them a report from the *Post and Tribune* of the President's address. It is not only eloquent and beautiful, but full of fact and suggestions that ought to have the most careful perusal and study.

MISS WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

In less than two months we shall celebrate the 10th anniversary of the crusade. In less than three weeks (November 18) we shall have completed nine years since our national union was organized at Cleveland. Then the light of the gospel temperance movement was nebulous; now it shines with the steady blaze of stars and constellations. Then thousands of our noble sisters stood upon the pedestal of "woman's sphere," cold as Pygmalion's statue toward the world's awful heartache; but now, smitten into newness of life by the divine spark of Christ's love, they have struck out into the common world about them, to act a mother's part toward thousands worse than motherless. Then the sky of hope lay low above us; now its arch is boundless. Then we were raw recruits, now we are soldiers drilled and disciplined; then we crusaded in saloons, but now in the halls of legislation. Then we thought only of cure, now we are occupied with prevention; then we wept, now we rejoice. Then we said "God be pitiful," now we say "God be praised!" Then we called ourselves a national Union, now we are national in very deed.

PROHIBITION THE WATCHWORD.

"Prohibition, immediate and unconditional," is our watchword all along the lines. We have seen that the principle of Prohibition must be grounded in organic law beyond the reach of demagogues and that this must be done through non-partisan methods by means of a constitutional amendment. We have seen, however, that enforcement can only be secured by the election of officers who will enforce, hence this involves a party committed by its hopes and ambitions hardly less than by its principles to the successful working of the law. We have seen that such a party must be recruited from the moral elements of society and that these cannot include the majority save as the women of the land become its devoted and practical adherents. Hence, we have perceived ourselves to be the natural allies of those courageous men who, in states where Prohibition is repudiated from the platforms of both Republican and Democrat, with the balance of opinion turned against them, and the partisan press vituperous in its contempt, still plant their votes for Prohibition, looking to a harvest in the "sweet bye and bye." We have beheld the germination of this harvest in half a score of states, where the "divine right of bolting" has been thus exercised, finding by curious coincidence, that recognition of the Prohibition principle in caucus and legislature has followed, not preceded said bolt.

HIGH LICENSE A FALLACY.

The past year has witnessed no disaster to our cause like the blight and mildew of the "high license" fallacy. Our temperance army was advancing in solid phalanx with fixed bayonets. It demanded of the saloon interest absolute, unconditional and immediate surrender. But a halt was called; a parley followed. "Of two evils choose the least," became the compromising motto of well-meaning but unwary leaders, and down the winding by-path of high license many detachments of our army went their way. Not so the Woman's Christian Temperance Union! "Of two evils choose neither," was our watchword, and with us stood the Good Templars, firm and unswerving in their loyalty; with us stood every temperance expert and specialist in the land—men who have studied the reform in all its aspects and invested their lives on its behalf. We knew that what is false

in principle is always unwise in policy, and we saw that under high license laws we should find ourselves confronted by two redoubtable enemies instead of one, the business instincts of the better class, anxious to decrease their tax rates, being thereby added to the avarice of the dealer—our ancient and most relentless foe. While we would not assail the motives of good men bewildered and deluded by the prefix "high," we could not, after years spent in proving to the people the iniquity of the license principle, turn about and defend on a large scale what upon a small scale we had anathematized.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

The problem of national organization being so well on its way toward solution, and the official organ of the National having become a field-piece that is fired 52 times per year instead of 12, my strongest interest centers in the building up of national headquarters for our white ribbon army that shall be to us what headquarters were to Illinois in the days of our great petition, what those of Des Moines were to Iowa in the struggle of 1882. To achieve this will take measureless toil, much money and many years, but this we have to do and by God's grace we are capable of great tasks. Our national headquarters must be, first of all, a faith-center, a prayer-center, a heart-center. It must be made of parlors as well as offices, and prayer-rooms most of all. Every temperance paper in Christendom must be on file there, and every speech of value, from pulpits, platforms or halls of legislation. The freshest statistics must be on view there, not in dry tabulated statements, but speaking to the eye in form and color, by chart, map and diagram. Telegraph and telephone must connect us with our most distant auxiliary; type-writers must keep up their music, and stenographers ply their swift art. Every week our news bulletin must go out to all the leading papers, religious and secular, while pointed paragraphs, brief articles, replies to current press mis-statements and mistakes, must keep our best pens busy, and temperance literature of the most practical sort be furnished through the columns of America's ten thousand magazines and newspapers. There must not be a local Union so small, so distant or obscure, but that our alphabetical directory of towns will reveal at a glance the names of its standard bearers, nor a worker whose residence we cannot locate by our directory of persons.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The National W. C. T. U. is like a pauperized relative dwelling in the home of fortunate but apathetic kinsfolk. The total amount paid in salaries to its officers for the first five years was just nothing at all, while for the last four it has been less than \$1,000 per annum. This comes so slowly and often in such dilatory fashion that in so far as any one has the National W. C. T. U. for a creditor, life is rendered a burden and a snare. Repeatedly have I urged the appointment of a financial agent according to the plan successfully pursued in several of the states; but this has been an unpopular suggestion, lest, forsooth, the mother society be found poaching on the preserves of her daughter! In the far West the women have, in some parts of California, made the annual fee \$2, and in every Western state where I met them in convention they willingly raised the requirement to \$1, of which they voted to give the National an amount varying from 10 to 25 cents. This seems to me a step in the right direction, but one to be taken voluntarily by the states, hence I am glad the amendment of our national constitution requiring 10 cents as our proportion of annual dues, was not pressed to a vote at the Louisville convention. Perhaps the best method is that suggested by one of our leaders, that each local Union hold one public meeting or give an entertainment in the interest of the National, and forward the proceeds to our treasurer, or else that a moderate amount, according to its membership, be assessed upon each local Union by this convention; in either case these sums to be in addition to the regular annual dues. A dime collection on Thanksgiving day, if it could be generally introduced, would greatly relieve the cramped condition of our exchequer.

TEMPERANCE HOMES.

This year has witnessed the establishment of a Woman's Christian Temperance Home at 440 East 57th street, New York, the last sacred enterprise of our noble and now promoted friend, Wm. E. Dodge, so that we have now in the eastern metropolis a place where wealthy women who are victims of strong drink can have the chemical cures applied to their diseased bodies and the Gospel cure to their diseased souls. The Martha Washington Home in Chicago supplies this need for the West, while our "Rehoboth" in the same city is doing a magic work for friendless women. Similar institutions should be multiplied under the care of our societies in all the leading cities.

THE CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN,

established by leading workers and friends of the W. C. T. U., has been an education in methods to all who were cognizant of its marvelous effects. Seventeen hundred little children from beclouded homes have here had nurture to conform the good and fight the evil of nature at its earliest moment practicable. The result in the little ones and its blessed reflex in their homes has been wonderful to see. Forty teachers have also been under training. In San Francisco, I had the great good fortune to meet Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, not only in her famous Bible class, but also to talk of her best beloved work—the kindergarten. So profoundly do I believe this system as being—next to heredity and hygiene—the base of our temperance pyramid, that I urged our W. C. T. U. in San Francisco to estab-

lish a kindergarten, which, under the management of Miss Annie Cray, is rapidly justifying its *raison d'être* as the best exponent of ethical culture in the training of the schools. Let us take up the little child, too young for the temperance school, but not too young to learn bad habits, and as we lead him on we shall perceive, as shepherds always do, that "where the lambs go the flocks will follow."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Miss Willard closed her address with the following recommendations:

1. A memorial to the national political conventions of 1884, asking a plank in their platforms which shall declare in favor of an amendment to the national constitution, by which the Prohibition of the liquor traffic shall become an integral part of national organic law.
 2. A duplicate of this memorial to be presented to Congress in 1885.
 3. A petition to Congress for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools of the District of Columbia and the territories.
 4. A special series of meetings in Washington, and hearings before Congress on behalf of our petitions and against the bonded whisky bill.
 5. Co-operation with the national temperance society, in efforts to secure a commission of inquiry into costs and results of the liquor traffic.
 6. Committee to preserve the fruits of victory, by preparing the best form of constitutional amendment and prohibitory law, with improved machinery for its enforcement; printing these in the *Union Signal*; also circulars telling how we may most efficiently reinforce the average legislative clerk in his endeavors properly to engross prohibitory measures.
 7. Special committee on celebration of the tenth anniversary of the crusade, to prepare a programme and advise methods of raising money on that day. Thank offerings, with tests, to be sent to national headquarters as Christmas gifts. Notes sent out to Christian people all over the land soliciting these.
 8. A financial plan for the relief of our national society, the *Union Signal*, *Der Bahnbrecher* and the Hayes commission.
 9. A committee to confer with the international lesson committee at its next meeting and urge the introduction of a quarterly temperance lesson into the series.
 10. Co-operation with societies engaged in suppressing the *Police Gazette* and other corrupting literature.
 11. A definite plan of study laid down for our juvenile societies, and the military drill introduced to attract the older boys, three grades established—kindergarten, temperance school and cadets of temperance.
 12. A by-law authorizing national superintendents to sit with the executive committee.
 13. Special arrangements of leading speakers to visit college towns and speak to young men and young women.
 14. Commission to arrange for a W. C. T. U. summer meeting in Yellowstone park.
 15. The appointment of fraternal delegates to the Dominion W. C. T. U. (Canada, 1884), also to the R. W. Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and a resolution of hearty thanks to the Order in California for their generous help to your representatives on our recent trip to the Pacific coast.
 16. Fraternal delegates to be sent from this society to other national philanthropic associations or social science associations, commission on charities and corrections that the temperance feature of these gatherings may be more thoroughly emphasized.
 17. A wider range to be given to our line of leaflets; legal aspects of the reform to be treated of; also practical subjects as How to Organize, How to Raise Money, How to Make Local Meetings Interesting. We need sharp and varied tools to work with, and the leaflets are our gimlets, chisels and files.
 18. National superintendents of organization chosen and the territory assigned them in the South and West. These superintendents to rank with those at the heads of departments.
 19. One national superintendent of the foreign work, with associates in each state; these to be designed as "Superintendents of German, Scandinavian," etc., according to ruling nationality of foreign element in that state. National superintendent of training school for temperance workers. National superintendent of work for our national organs. National superintendent free kindergarten work. National superintendent of efforts to induce physicians not to prescribe alcoholic stimulants.
 20. Superintendent of efforts to banish intoxicants from railroad dining cars. Superintendent of efforts to overthrow the tobacco habit. Superintendent department of summer meetings, with special reference to offsetting demoralization introduced by tourists.
 21. A blank to be provided for letters of dismissal to members changing their residence.
 22. The establishment of western headquarters.
[At national headquarters classify the work into four departments:
 1. Bureau of organizations, with secretary.
 2. Lecture bureau, with secretary.
 3. Bureau of the press, with secretary.
 4. Bureau of correspondence, with secretary.
- All of these to be under the special control of national president and national corresponding secretary.]
23. A commission to report one year from now plans for the organization of a World's W. C. T. U.

Selected Articles.

IS NOT A GLASS OF BEER GOOD FOR A WORKING-MAN?

In answer to this question, I say, NO! *A working Man is much better without Beer altogether.*

I ask, what good does the Working Man receive from his glass of ale? Does it quench his thirst? Water, or milk-and-water, will do so much better. Does it increase his strength? It does not possess the properties for this. Barley is the only thing used in making Beer which can give strength; and after the malting, brewing, and fermentation is completed, *a gallon of Beer does not contain more than one pennyworth of barley.* The hops tend to make you *stupid and dull*, as Beer-drinkers generally are. Your glass does not contain a farthing's worth of barley, and a mouthful of bread contains as much nutritious food. Let half the same sum you give for the beer, be laid out in milk, bread, or beef, and you will see at the week's end what a difference it will make in your strength. In fact, it is *solids*, and not *liquids*, upon which a Working Man is to labor. Does it appear to invigorate? It has this effect upon some for a short time; but this is *stimulation*, not *strength*. It is like applying the bellows to the fire instead of supplying it with proper fuel. The vigour thus gained will soon subside, and will be followed by a corresponding depression. Working Men know well what is meant by the "liquor dying in them." Who would not prefer a regular supply of strength to a push of it twice a day, for an hour or so, and to feeling languid all the rest? The human system being thus driven on by *pushes*, rapidly wears out, while the deluded victim imagines he is gaining strength every day.

But, further, if we judge of the "glass of beer" by its *tendency*, we shall see that *it does a great deal of harm*. It creates an unnatural thirst, induces an excessive perspiration, and thus exhausts strength. It is also very often taken as a substitute for food, and thus, like tobacco, it cheats the system of its regular supply of nutritious meat. Upon young drinkers the glass produces *intoxication*, and others are often in such a state of body, that a pint makes them unwell. But the great objection to this "glass of beer" is, that in thousands of instances it leads to a *second* glass, and a *third* glass and to downright drunkenness. The real value of any practice is to be decided by its *general tendency*. It can be shown that, owing to the nature of the liquor, the *use* involves the *abuse*, it is clear, that the first pint, though apparently harmless in itself, is the first step to drunkenness. The evil is in the *intoxicating nature* of the liquor: adopt any kind of liquid which is *not intoxicating*, and there is no danger. Excellent as milk is in itself, if the *general tendency* of its use was to produce a tenth part of the poverty, disease and immorality, that beer does, I would abandon it, whether in gallons, quarts, or pints. The fault, it is said, is not in the liquor, but in those who abuse it. Here is the great mistake. If this were the case, why do not they *abuse milk* as well as *beer*? The fact is, the *fault is in the liquor* being charged with *spirit*, and until that be *changed*, we shall continue to be a drunken country.

But admitting that some take their "glass," and never become drunkards, *how does this practice operate upon others?* By your example you encourage the apprentices and your shopmates to drink, and while, by *great caution*, you may remain generally sober, you are *assisting* to make *others* into drunkards. These sober glass-drinkers, especially those who take it at home, are often the means of leading their children and friends to *like the liquor*, and thus to become drunkards. The glass at work leads to the liking of a glass at dinner, and a glass in the evening, and the domestic glass is the first book from which the children learn to love "good ale," and at length to become drunkards.

Working men! I would entreat you to examine this matter for yourselves. We have been accustomed to praise this malt liquor so long, that we are apt to take it for granted that it is really a nutritious liquor, and that it will help the laborer to perform his work. And yet this opinion, I am prepared to show, is one of the greatest delusions that was ever propagated. Just think, there is no article used in making beer but barley, that *can* give strength, and when we come to examine the liquor, we find that there is only ten ounces of this grain in a whole gallon of the best beer, and which is not worth quite a penny. If you understood the operations of brewing, you would easily perceive how this is brought about. In brewing very

strong beer, six pounds of barley is used in its rough state, worth nearly a penny per pound—say fivepence for this quantity. This barley goes through *four processes*, namely, *malting, mashing, fermenting and fining*, and all for the purpose of producing as much *spirit* as possible, which is exactly the same as whisky; and when a man drinks this he gets momentary stimulation, which he is apt to mistake for strength. But in making the beer thus spirituous, *more than four parts of the five of the six pounds of barley are lost as food*: and it is found that instead of six pounds, there is but ten ounces of barley in a gallon of the strongest beer. Malt liquor is simply hop water, coloured, flavoured, and whiskyed. A quart for instance, weighing forty ounces, contains thirty-four ounces of water, three and a half of whisky, and two and a half ounces of barley! It is quite time you opened your eyes to this national delusion, and banished the beer jug from the table, never to taste it on an account.—*J. Livesey.*

Temperance News.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE WORK.

A temperance society has been started by Canon Moran in connection with Trinity Church, Barrie.

The Rev. O. G. Dobbs has started a branch of the Church of England Temperance Society at Wyebridge with thirty members.

A temperance society in connection with the Church of England at Belleville was formed a short time ago and now has about 300 members.

A special Blue Ribbon meeting was held in the church at the corner of York and Richmond streets, Toronto, on last Friday night. An excellent choir, led by Mr. Carswell, was present. After singing and prayer an earnest address was delivered by Mr. F. S. Spence, after which an unusually large number of signatures to the pledge were taken.

A branch of the C. E. T. S. was recently organized in St. Paul's Church, Lindsay. Mr. N. W. Hoyles, of Toronto, kindly explained the basis of the Society, and earnestly and eloquently called upon all members of the Church to give their cordial support to the glorious work in which so many of the noblest members of the Church of England throughout the Empire have joined. At the close of his address, which was listened to with marked attention and interest, seventy-three members enrolled themselves, forty-nine by signing the "total abstinence" declaration and twenty-four by signing the general one. Before adjourning the following officers were elected:

The Rev. S. Weston Jones, President; Adam Hudspeth, Q. C., Vice-President; Walter Darling, Secretary; Miss Lottie Browne, Treasurer.

Committee—J. H. Knight, P. S. Martin, W. J. Hallett, J. Gladman, H. J. Keighley, Mrs. de Grassi, Mrs. Hudspeth, Mrs. C. R. Dunsford.

As soon as arrangements can be made for a room to meet in, fortnightly meetings will be held. It is generally thought that this branch will be a strong advocate of Temperance, for a large number of those who joined evidently mean business, and by no means intend that the Society shall end with being an ornamental one.—*Evangelical Churchman.*

A very enthusiastic meeting was held in All Saints' School-house, Whitby, on Friday evening, the 9th of November under the presidency of the Rev. A. J. Fidler, the Incumbent, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the C. E. T. S. in that parish. The School-house was well filled and a great amount of interest was manifested in the work for which the congregation had assembled. The Rev. Mr. Burt, of Brooklin, made a short but very effective speech on the subject of the work to be done and its great need, after which Dr. Snelling addressed the meeting in a speech which lasted over an hour. His remarks were essentially practical, dealing with the subject of organization, explaining the objects of the movement, the features of the association, the work to be done, and, in conclusion, he said, "I leave this great subject for your earnest and prayerful consideration. There is a great evil to be overcome, and our Church, through these associations, points to the means of overcoming it. I speak to each man and woman's conscience, and I am sure that you will not be long engaged in the work, before good will overtake some man—some life, aye, and many lives—some soul that you may save. If you do not join the Association as a moral duty I commend you to do so as a Christian *privilege*, as a part of

the work your Church calls on you to perform. The experience of those who are now working in the Association, and of those who have given it a trial, goes to prove what I now seek to leave as the last—and I hope lasting—impression on your minds. Join, and at once, this night, the branch of the Church of England Temperance Society now being organized in your parish, you will do good to yourselves, and to others thereby,

Nor let the meanest think his light too dim
In this dark world the Lord has need of him."

The pledge book was then signed by about forty-seven members, and with the exception of about six the total abstinence pledge was signed for. A Band of Hope was then formed, and about twenty young people enrolled. The officers of the Association were then elected as follows: Vice-President, Charles Nourse; Secretary, Miss Fraser; Treasurer, Miss Nourse; Committee—Frank Smith, Miss Howell, Herbert Reynolds and Richard Dee. Delegates to the Diocesan Convention, James Rutledge and John Hopper. The meeting then adjourned for a week, it being nearly 11 o'clock, to complete the enlistment of members and make arrangements for future work. It is confidently expected that the membership in this parish will reach at least one hundred and fifty.—*E. Churchman.*

A correspondent writes from London: "A Band of Hope has been successfully organized in connection with St. Andrew's Church Sunday School. A new departure has been made which pleases the young people and secures their co-operation, it has assumed a military order, and is officered from captains upwards; to attain this honorable distinction one must enlist twenty recruits, which is the limit of a company, the brigade commences with ten companies, and recruiting is still active. The Captain of the Brigade is the Rev. J. A. Murray, the pastor of the congregation, who addressed the troops on their first field day, and predicted that prohibition would be the law of the land in a few years. Every member of this corps will be presented with interesting temperance literature. The chief commission is held by the editor of *The Canadian Band of Hope*. We are glad to say that a juvenile temperance society exists in connection with nearly every Sunday School here. It is by "building up" the rising generation that our cause will become successful."

A temperance prayer-meeting, in connection with the Berkeley Street Methodist Church, was held in the lecture-room of the church on Wednesday evening of last week. There was a large attendance. Rev. I. Tovell, pastor of the church, presided, and interesting addresses were delivered by Mrs. McEwan, the Chairman, Messrs. Tait, Jacob Spence, Coatsworth, and Bengough. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. "That this meeting strongly condemns the pernicious system of granting liquor licenses to take effect in places where groceries are sold, and earnestly urges electors to support for the City Council only candidates who will pledge themselves to vote for a by-law, abolishing the said licenses."
2. "That in the opinion of this meeting, temperance teaching should be, to a far greater extent, introduced into our Sunday Schools, as part of the religious training of children."
3. "That as the circulation of Temperance Literature is one of the most powerful means of arousing public sentiment on this important question, that THE CANADA CITIZEN and the publications of THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY are thoroughly adapted to meet this want, this meeting does highly commend the said publications to a wide circulation and hearty support."

Bishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Minnesota, says:—"The need of the hour is a grand tidal wave of total abstinence sweeping over the land. The strongest protest possible must be made against intemperance. Total abstinence is the protest. Will it be made with sufficient force to save the people? This is the vital question for the future of American, and I might add, for the future of religion."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

We hope to publish, next week, a full report of the proceedings of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, at its recent annual session.

Rev. James Scott organized ten divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the Province of Ontario in September, and two or three divisions have recently been organized in the neighborhood of Ottawa, by members of the divisions in that city.

At the last meeting of the Niagara District Division, arrangements were made for the engagement of Mr. E. Carswell, the celebrated agent of the Order, to speak and work for one week in the District. Mr. Carswell came, and the following results have

flowed from his visit.—On the 5th inst., Rescue Division was organized at Port Dalhousie, with 18 charter members. A deputation from Grantham Division was present, and assisted at the organization. The following is the list of officers: E. R. Hutt, W. P.; Mrs. S. Wilkinson, W. A.; Robert Soper, R. S.; Edith Denton, A. R. S.; John Howse, F. S.; Geo. Dalgety, Treas.; Jno. Denton, Chap.; Agnes Denton, Con.; Mrs. E. R. Hutt, A. Con.; Mrs. J. Pirrite, I. S.; L. G. Tench, O. S. On the evening of the 6th inst., Hope Division was organized at Beamsville, with 28 charter members. About twenty members of Grimsby Division assisted at the good work. We have not the full list of officers, but we are glad to learn that Mr. Abernathy was elected W. P., and Mr. A. W. Beverly, formerly of Port Robinson, was elected Treasurer. On the evening of the 9th inst., Merriton Division was organized at Merriton, with 20 charter members. There were large delegations from both St. Catharines and Thorold Divisions. The following were the officers elected for the quarter: James Blakely, W. P.; Mrs. D. M. Walker, W. A.; Jesse Albright, R. S.; Mrs. Dr. Vanderburg, A. R. S.; Wm. Warren, F. S.; Emma Bradley, Treas.; Ellen Albright, Chap.; David L. Scott, Con.; Jennie Metler, A. Con.; Anna Dawdy, I. S.; Marius Phelps, O. S.; Carrie Phelps, P. W. P.; Ellen Albright, Organist. There is every prospect of a strong Division being started at the old town of Niagara, for we understand that the application for a charter has been signed by about fifty names. So well pleased is the Executive Committee at the result of Mr. Carswell's labors, that they are endeavoring to secure him for another six nights' work in the District, in which we hope they will be successful.—*Thorold Post.*

GENERAL.

Three Lodges of Good Templars have recently been organized in Cumberland, N. S., with a membership of ninety. There have been twelve Lodges added to the Order since July.

At the first meeting of the Blue Ribbon Club of Victoria, B.C. held in the new hall of the club, the collection which was taken up amounted to \$1,600.

The membership of the Blue Ribbon society recently organized at Portage La Prairie, N. W. T., numbered over 200 at its second meeting.

The temperance men at a recent Convention at Yarmouth town, N. S., decided to take the necessary steps to adopt the C. T. Act in that County. Prof. Foster, M. P., of Kings County, N. B., was present. He delivered a very able address at a very large public meeting in the evening. A license has not been granted in Yarmouth for very many years, and we believe the C. T. Act will be carried by a sweeping majority.—*Watchman.*

A temperance league has been organized at University College. A committee appointed for the purpose has drawn up a form for a pledge and framed a constitution. The league promises to be a success. A public meeting will be held shortly.—*Casket.*

The Appleby people, on the Middle Road, Halton, held a very successful tea party on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, in the Methodist Church, in behalf of their Sunday School. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity. Addresses were made by Revs. Ferguson, of Palermo, on "Memory", Brethour, of Milton, and Mr. McMillan, G. W. P., of the Sons of Temperance, of Toronto. The two latter gentlemen spoke on temperance and the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. At the close of the meeting it was proposed that a vote be taken on the Scott Act. The people rose to their feet *en masse* to show their approval of it, and their determination to sustain it in the future, fully 95 per cent. of the people declaring for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. With an almost unanimous voice the orderly, intelligent people of the Middle Road declare "the liquor traffic must go." Count on a solid vote in that part of Halton for the Scott Act.—*Tribune.*

The Plymouth, England, fishermen and watermen have formed themselves into the Bethel Blue Ribbon Army.

W. H. Barnes, a P. G. M., of the A. O. U. W., in a recent lecture, made the assertion that seven-tenths of the deaths in benedictary societies, and in public hospitals, are traceable directly to the drinking of beer, causing Bright's disease of the kidneys, and other diseases of that organ and the liver.

An exchange says: One of the members of the Boston school committee, himself a distiller, has ordered vacated a school house in the heart of the city, that certain saloons in the vicinity might not be closed under the operation of the new law forbidding the sale of liquor within four hundred feet of a school house.

"My Little Cottage Home;"

-OR-

"HAPPY DAYS WHICH MEMORY BRINGS TO ME."

Words by DANIEL HIGGINS.

Music by CHARLIE BAKER.

Moderato.

Introduction.

The musical score is written in G major and 3/4 time. It begins with an introduction in the piano part, marked *Moderato*. The vocal line starts with the lyrics: "1. There's an humble little cottage in the woodland by the sea, Where my youthful days were pass'd in joy and glee, And I'm Of the 2. Oh, how oft-en mem'ries rise of that peaceful lit-tle cot, And the hap-py days I nev-er have for-got, Of the 3. I am growing sad and weary and my heart is filled with pain, And I long to see my cot-tage home a-gain, And waiting for the hour that will free my heart from care, When my footsteps to that cottage will re-pair. There youthful friends whose footsteps cross'd sweet Canaan's radiant tide, Where be-yond for-ev-er hap-py they a-bide. How I when my spir-it passes to my home beyond the tide, I want to sleep with mother by my side, Oh! sweet oft I lisp'd a prayer at my kind old mother's knee, When the sun had ceas'd to shine on land and sea, And long once more to linger round that pleasant spot so dear, And wander to the church-yard standing near, And be- men'ries of my childhood how they free my heart from pain, When they take me back to earlier scenes again, Oh! they". The piano accompaniment consists of a simple harmonic accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

since my mother died thro' this world I sad - ly roam, Far a-way with strangers from my cottage home.
 side my mother's grave breathe at eve a si-lent prayer, While her an - gel spir - it lingers near me there.
 make me feel so happy, and though far a - way I roam, In my mem'ry green I'll keep my cottage home.

CHORUS.

Sopr
 'Neath a tree be - side the cottage, with youthful friends in play, There many happy hours were passed a -
 Alto
 Tenor.
 'Neath a tree be - side the cottage, with youthful friends in play, There many happy hours were passed a -
 Bass
 Piano.

way ; While from the lea-fy branches warblers sang so gay and free, Those were happy days which mem'ry brings to me.
 way ; While from the lea-fy branches warblers sang so gay and free, Those were happy days which mem'ry brings to me.
 RIT.
 RIT.
 RIT.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Standard time has been adopted in all the principal Canadian cities and towns.

It has been estimated that 55 lives and 60 vessels were lost by the series of gales on the lakes from November 11 to November 17, the vessels lost aggregating in value \$400,000.

The Trades and Labor Council of Toronto recently adopted a resolution asking the Government to discontinue assisted immigration.

The strike of the plasterers in Toronto still continues and causes much inconvenience and trouble.

John Marshall, a respectable farmer living near Vittoria, was starting for a load of wood, when his team of spirited horses ran away, dragging him a few yards, the wagon running over him, killing him almost instantly.

Last week James Moore, aged 14, living near Madoc was accidentally shot and instantly killed while playing with a loaded shot-gun.

The Welland cut-off of the Michigan Central or Canada Southern, which shortens the line between Niagara Falls and Chicago eleven miles, is now completed. The cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls will be ready on Dec. 1st for the passage of trains. The work is now substantially finished, excepting the touching-up of unimportant works, and the placing of some fixtures.

Mr. J. Gordon had his skull fractured and his head fearfully cut near Rodney on Saturday. It appears Gordon was adjusting the main belt of a steam thresher while in motion, which slipped, throwing him against the machine, receiving the above serious injuries before it could be stopped.

The past week has been a disastrous one in the matter of fires; not many have been of a very serious character. The worst was that in Messrs. Brandon & Co.'s woodenware workshop in connection with the Central Prison at Toronto. The loss in this case was about \$40,000. Others were James Robertson's saw-mill near Cornwall, E. Brown's piano factory at Brantford, Craig's saw-mill at Woodstock, N. B., and McIntosh's at Springfield.

A nugget of gold weighing twenty ounces, and valued at \$350, has been taken out of the River Gilbert at Beauce, Que.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has presented Michael Troy, of Wolfe Island, with a silver watch in recognition of his services in saving life on Lake Ontario.

The Finance Department, Ottawa, has forwarded to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a receipt for \$8,000,000. The amount is deposited with the Bank of Montreal to the credit of the Receiver-General on account of stock guarantee.

Mrs. Carson, formerly of St. Thomas, who resides at Petrolia, missed her little Lizzie, between three and four years of age. A search was made, and the child was found, cold in death, lying behind the door. A doctor was summoned, who proclaimed the cause of death to be sewer-gas.

The Provincial election for Levis county, Que., was held last week. Mr. Lemieux, the Liberal candidate, was elected, his majority being variously estimated at from 40 to 80 votes.

At Montague, P. E. I., a few days ago, a 12 year old boy went to water two horses. While the animals were drinking a quarrel arose between them, and one attempted to kick the other, but unfortunately kicked the boy instead in the forehead. He only lived two hours.

The Department of Marine has received notification that the Colchester reef lightship foundered on the 12th inst. at her anchor. The men on board, three in number, are lost. The department has decided that no light will be maintained there during the rest of the season.

The engineers at the end of the Canada Pacific report the discovery of a large cave half a mile west of the thirtieth siding, high up on a lofty mountain side. It is three acres in extent, and wonderful in the abundance of fossil marine specimens to be seen in the interior.

The Methodists of Cobden, a rising village on the C. P. R., near Pembroke, have recently built a very substantial church, at a cost of \$1,000, which was dedicated on Sabbath, Oct. 28, by the Rev. James Elliott, D. D.

UNITED STATES.

Despatches from many points east, west, and south indicate the general adoption of the new standard by the larger cities and most important railroads.

The American Secretary of State has ordered that the State Department be furnished with the naturalization papers of O'Donnell.

The bill striking out the word "male" from all election laws has passed the Council of the Washington Territory Legislature. It passed the Lower House several weeks ago. The Governor has expressed his intention of signing the bill. An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held by the woman suffragists.

Reports from Northern Maine show the most disastrous results of the gale. Many buildings have been destroyed and several persons seriously injured. Millions of dollars' worth of valuable timber in Maine forests is destroyed. The extent of the damage in Oxford County is \$75,000, and in Bethel upwards of \$20,000. Many hundred head of live stock were buried in the ruins of barns. Franklin County reports \$50,000 damage.

Thirty cases of diphtheria are reported at Waterbury, Va. The schools are closed. Much excitement prevails.

At Trenton, N. J., the State Normal and Model Schools are both closed. Four scholars sick with scarlet fever remain. The prompt closing of the schools will probably confine the cases to the few who were stricken last week. There are only a few cases in the city outside the school.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad collided with a freight train last Friday, near Streator. The killed are:—Louis Greener, Streator, farmer; Rev. Samuel Dickover; L. G. Pease, attorney, of Dwight; Mrs. Alex. Henderson and daughter, of Wedren; and Man. Hubberton, of Streator. The following were injured:—Dr. J. H. Finley, Streator, who will probably die; J. F. Murdock, lawyer, Streator, scalded; Levy Young, engineer; Fireman Smith, Aurora; W. H. Doyle, conductor; Jas. Sullivan, of Garfield.

The steamer S. H. Parisot was burned this morning at Bullet's Bayou, above Natchez. No lives lost. The Parisot left Vicksburg yesterday for New Orleans with 3,100 bales of cotton, 1,300 sacks of oil cake, and 500 barrels of oil. The loss is over \$200,000. The steamer was built two years ago, and cost \$60,000.

Seven houses have been burned at Rahway, N. J., thirty seven families are homeless.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The election for the Rectorship of Glasgow University resulted as follows:—Postmaster General Fawcett, 797; Marquis of Bute, 679; John Ruskin, 391.

Advices from the British fleet on the West Coast of Africa state that recently 150 English sailors were sent up the Niger to punish the natives at different points on that river for outrages upon explorers and traders. After shelling the town of Aboh at the head of the Delta they ascended to Egga, a large town 300 miles from the mouth of the Niger. Here they landed and were at once attacked by the natives. A fierce fight ensued, in which three seamen were killed and several wounded. The attacking party of natives were driven to the bush, and the sailors returned to the fleet.

The British steamer Candor, from Liverpool, sank off Minden, Holland, on Sunday, during a violent storm. Eighteen of the persons on board were lost, including the engineers, who were killed by the bursting of a boiler. Eight persons were saved.

The same day the British steamer Hymethus was wrecked in a storm on the Dutch coast. But few of the crew escaped.

The *Times* says that the expected agreement between M. DeLesseps and the English shipowners includes a guarantee that each owner of stock in the proposed second Suez Canal shall have a voice in the administration of its affairs proportionate to the amount of his holdings. The plan also includes a loan by the English capitalists of £8,000,000 sterling at three per cent., to aid in the construction of the canal.

A. M. Sullivan, M. P., was taken suddenly ill last week. Recovery said to be doubtful. Overwork in the case of O'Donnell the supposed cause.

The Canadian case of Hodge v. the Queen involving the constitutionality of temperance legislation has been argued before the Privy Council. Judgment was reserved.

The North Wales colliers have demanded an advance in wages of 15 per cent. and Staffordshire colliers 10 per cent.

The election for a successor to O'Shaughnessy (Liberal), who resigned his seat in the Commons, resulted in the following vote:—Edward MacMahon (Parnellite and National), 922; James Spaight (Conservative), 473.

On Thursday, of last week, at Paris, while Prime Minister Ferry was in the Senate chambers, a man of 18 went to the Ministry of Public Instruction and asked to see M. Ferry. The latter's secretary informed the youth that M. Ferry was absent. The stranger left, but returned ten minutes later and forced his way into the reception-room,

holding in his hand a revolver, which he kept pointed as if ready to fire. An official seized him, and after a struggle overpowered him. While being held he shouted, "Vive La Republique sociale!" "Vive La Commune!"

During a street row in Paris four Englishmen, mistaken for Germans, were dangerously stabbed. Assaultants escaped.

It is reported a meeting has been arranged between the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King Humbert of Italy, King Alfonso of Spain, and King Milan of Servia, to take place probably at Naples.

Some of the French press commenting upon the projected visit of the Crown Prince to King Alfonso, made a very bad impression at Berlin.

A monster trial will begin in Hungary shortly, the prisoners being 111 persons accused of participating in the recent anti-Jewish riots. Fourteen hundred witnesses will be called by the prosecution alone.

The projected journey of the Crown Prince of Germany causes uneasiness at Vienna. It is not forgotten that a Spanish quarrel led to the war of 1870. It is feared King Alfonso has not enough hold upon his people to secure the German Crown Prince against insult, which may upset the work of years and terminate all assurances of peace.

The French squadron in Chinese waters will be reinforced, as the Viceroy of Canton is assisting the Black Flags.

A St. Petersburg Nihilist paper states that agrarian troubles in South Russia are increasing, owing to the deplorable state of the rural populace. Conflicts between peasants and landlords calling for military intervention are frequent.

An agreement regulating the position of Russian officers in Bulgaria has been signed by Prince Alexander. The Prince is to appoint a Minister of War with the consent of the Czar. All Russian officers in the Bulgarian army will owe obedience to the Prince.

There were eighteen deaths from yellow fever at Havana during the past week.

The Mexican Congress has found a true bill against Governor Castillo, of Vera Cruz, for abuse of power while prefect of Cordoba four years ago.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has caused the execution of a number of persons suspected of favouring the projects of Avoob Khan, and has expelled a number of others.

The American ship *Thos. Dana* has landed at Fayal 21 men, being part of the crew and passengers of the French brig *Vocaberg*, from St. Pierre Miquelon for St. Malo, which was sunk by collision on October 30. The remainder of the crew and passengers, numbering 88, perished.

De Brazza, the French explorer, has arrived at Stanley pool, after encountering many difficulties which it is said were placed in his way by Stanley. At last accounts a conflict is expected between De Brazza and Makohe's successor, who is devoted to Stanley.

It is reported that China has made fresh proposals to France, which are not at all acceptable.

Admirals Courbet and Mayor have *carte blanche* orders to make a demonstration on the Chinese coast during the attack upon Bacninh.

Intemperance News.

On Sunday an aged Mohawk Indian, named Wm. Johnson, was found frozen to death in a field near Onondaga, on the Six Nation reserve. He is supposed to have been drunk, as a jug of whisky was found lying beside him.

At Tweed, Ont., an inquest was held last week on the body of Thomas Hall, a railway laborer, who died in that village from drink and exposure. In his pocket was found a vial of strychnine, but it did not appear that the deceased had used any of it. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

George Lloyd, gunsmith, Shuter street, Toronto, while suffering from delirium tremens, cut his throat with a razor. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Peter Burk, from Algoma Mills, while intoxicated, fell into the bay. He was rescued by Messrs. Robertson and Head, two young men, who, while trying to resuscitate him on the railway track, narrowly escaped being run over by a freight train. Robertson, in getting out of the way, fell into the water, and was hauled out in an exhausted condition.

It will be recollected that a man named Greenlee left his boarding-house, on George street, on October 23rd with a friend, with whom he went out and indulged too freely. Some hours after, he

was brought to his boarding house with his head cut and bleeding, and under the influence of liquor. He was removed to the hospital the same night and had his wounds attended to. He soon recovered from the effects of the spree and showed signs of soon being able to leave. About ten days ago, however, symptoms of brain trouble began to be noticed. These continued to increase, and caused death on Sunday evening at the hospital. Careful enquiry proved that the deceased had got on a spree and had fallen on the floor in a bar-room, striking his head against a heavy spittoon.—*Toronto Globe*.

In Cleveland recently a laborer named John Waffin, aged 44, made a wager in a Canal street saloon, in that city, to swallow fifteen drinks of whisky in fifteen minutes. He did so, and went home. Soon after, he was seized with a violent fit of sneezing, his chest swelled, his lips became set and paralyzed, his abdomen sank in, and he died in terrible agony. He leaves a wife and five little children.

The suicide of A. B. Johnson, of Utica, in this State; of young Charles Matthews, of this city, in Philadelphia; the brutal murder of Keenan, by policeman Conroy, under a spasm of drunken frenzy in a low dive of this city, are a few of the more striking cases of individual ruin and crime directly chargeable to rum within a week of this writing.—*American Reformer*.

It is estimated that there are ten thousand liquor-shops in Philadelphia, one-third of them not licensed. Counting the cost of the public maintenance of these establishments at an average of \$1,000 each, it taxes the people of that city \$10,000,000 to keep them fired up and in running operation—a sum equal to the aggregate of all other taxes.

Statistics show that 447 of the inquests held in England and Wales, in 1880, resulted in a verdict of "died from excessive drinking." This was 29 more than in the previous year; but on the other hand, was below the average of the five years, which was 460.

Tales and Sketches.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

MR. THOMPSON'S CHARITY BROADENED.

BY EMMA R. NORTON.

Mr. Thompson became greatly interested in the Fresh Air Fund, and he decided to provide places for a large delegation of the little ones in the vicinity where he resided. He laid out his plans thus:

First, ask for sermons in regard to it in the neighboring churches, also for contributions.

Second, write an article for the local papers on the subject of charity, asking parents to place their own little ones, in imagination, in miserable tenement houses, shut out all the beautiful summer from fresh air and green fields.

Third, enlist the co-operation of influential ladies.

It was a lovely Sabbath day that the Fresh Air Sermon was to be preached. Mr. Thompson walked to his accustomed place of worship with a heart open to the full influence of sun and air, his conscience, as the natural reward of well-doing, being unusually tender. He also felt the importance that he considered his due on the occasion. Never did he enter more heartily into the preliminaries of the service, or pay more strict attention to every word of the sermon. The text, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto these least, ye did it unto me. And these shall go away into everlasting punishment," pleased him. He felt that his pastor had entered into the subject with the utmost zeal. He remembered, as he listened to the earnest words in behalf of the children whose lives are passed in poverty and gloom, that the pastor's own childhood had been one of poverty, with its attendant deprivations and struggles.

The first part of the discourse made Mr. Thompson feel that he was then fit (on account of works) to enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but as it progressed he was in no hurry for his final award. These were the words he felt, expressed by the speaker as one who has gone to the abyss of bitter experience, and come out from thence with an anguished heart to shout a cry of warning:

"But there is, throughout the length and breadth of our land, another charity calling for help that affects the little ones more closely, and extensively, and permanently than all other charities combined. The Fresh Air charity is as unimportant compared to it as is a day's excursion compared to a happy home for a lifetime. Thousands of our countrymen and countrywomen are, to-day, toiling with bleeding hearts to remove the curse of the liquor traffic from children's lives.

They are pleading with us to come to the rescue. They are pleading with God to send some influence upon us that will arouse us to action for these little ones. Will we continue to sit here contentedly in our pews, and then go to the judgment and receive our banishment in these words: 'Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it not unto these least, ye did it not unto me?' Sophistry cannot avail then. Trembling before the righteous Judge who has given the fatherless to our keeping, we shall look back to this time of our opportunities and recall, by gleams more vivid than lightning, the influence of every word and deed in this great struggle with the powers of darkness. Remembering the words of the Law-giver that 'wine is a mocker,' we will not plead that, because Christ made wine, our consciences compelled us to discriminate in its favor, and advise the use of what the Word of God condemns. Beholding the countless hosts of children who have suffered needlessly, we will find no voice to condemn the 'unreasonable shibboleth' of fanatics who advocated total abstinence. Oh! then it will be glorious to have been a fanatic! In the company of Jesus of Nazareth, and the apostles, and prophets, and martyrs, and the reformers of the centuries, and the Abolitionists, and the Prohibitionists! Even educated men will be glad to be identified with all these extremists who have labored with zeal to fulfil the Law and the Gospel.

"I thank God this morning for every charity. I thank him that He has put it into your hearts to open your doors to these children. May he deepen the sense of their needy condition and your own ability to help them until all realize that the charity of prohibiting the liquor traffic is the roof from which will grow happiness and plenty for tens of thousands of these little ones.

"May we no longer look to the secular press as better authority for the times than the Bible, but come to this blessed Book and learn with humility what are the commands given to us. The Christian way of working is to prevent hunger, and cold, and sickness, and crime. We are to drive out the evil that tempts us; we are to make no covenant with it lest it prove a snare. Prohibition at this hour is the broadest charity; it is the fullest opportunity this age will present to us to express our public obedience to the commands of God."

Walking homeward, Mr. Thompson overtook Mrs. Moore, one of the temperance fanatics. Mr. Thompson did not believe in prohibiting the liquor traffic; he had some vague theories floating in his mind as to the proper way to treat the temperance question, and he expressed himself as an egotistical theorist would.

"I've found places for six more children, Mr. Thompson," said Mrs. Moore, with enthusiasm. "So remember that I take charge of twelve. Oh, if we could only make their whole lives happy! What an earnest sermon! If prohibition cannot save the present generation of children from poverty may it the next. We must all work for it. We are all ready to do anything for the children."

When the children came Mr. Thompson took four of them.

Little Addie Lee appealed directly to his heart, but she was very shy, particularly toward him. She watched him closely whenever he came into the house. She seemed to have something on her mind in regard to him. One day he bought her a doll. In her delight she forgot to thank him. The next day she approached him timidly, with her doll in her arms, and said, sweetly:

"I thank you very much, sir, for this beautiful dolly."

"Come and sit on my lap and tell me what you will name it." Mr. Thompson held out his arms to her.

Addie hesitated, but finally approached. Mr. Thompson talked to her about the doll, and chickens, and pussy until the restraint wore away. She laughed and seemed to like her position.

"Don't you never get drunk?" she asked, looking up into his face in a wonderful way.

"No, never," he said.

"Oh! how nice!" The little girl gave a sigh of relief and nestled closely to him.

Mr. Thompson passed one hand over his eyes. Addie's voice and manner more than her words touched him deeply. One day she told him as a great secret that "she loved mamma best, but she wished he was her papa."

Thinking of the matter later he found his heart burning with indignation that this lovely, innocent little creature should be compelled to pass her childhood in poverty, sorrow and shame, and from that hour he began to understand the fanaticism of Prohibition.

And now the minister himself is not a more earnest advocate of this radical adjunct of the "Fresh Air Fund."—Selected.

Ladies' Department.

FEMALE CLERKSHIPS IN THE POST OFFICE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The recently expressed intention of the Postmaster-General to extend the employment of female clerks in the Savings Bank Department of the General Post Office has evoked some criticism as to the wisdom of the policy which was initiated by Lord John

Manners. The feeling displayed by some of the critics can only be compared to that which was shown by some members of the medical profession when it was first proposed to allow ladies to qualify as medical practitioners. To judge by the opinions expressed and the fears which are entertained in some quarters, one might suppose that to be of the gentler sex was a disqualification for all employment requiring an ordinary amount of common sense. One journal devoted to the interests of the Civil Service states that when Female Clerks were first appointed to the Savings Bank Department, "The susceptibilities of the male clerks were soothed by official assurances that it was only intended to employ them on mechanical work," and complains that this understanding was not adhered to, and that important work in this department has since been entrusted to females. We are unable to see on what ground females should only be entrusted with mechanical duties, unless it be the exploded idea that they are incapable of performing higher work. We believe that the steps taken by the Postmaster-General will meet with general approval, and that the verdict of the public would be in favor of throwing open some of the posts in other offices also to the competition of ladies, where a similar experience might be tried with an equal prospect of success.

A short account of the progress of the movement since its introduction, and the existing regulations as to appointments, will be of interest to many of our readers. In the early part of 1881, the Postmaster-General determined, with the assent of the Lords of the Treasury, to throw open these appointments in the Savings Bank Department to public competition. Previously to this date, for all female appointments in the Post Office, only candidates were admitted to compete, who had been "nominated" by the Postmaster-General, and such nomination could only be obtained by those candidates who possessed influence, direct or indirect, in the right quarter. Under this system of limited competition, only a few candidates were allowed to compete for each post, and the ordeal was thus less difficult, and reserved only for favored competitors. For clerkships in the Savings Bank Department, however, the competition is open to all subjects of Her Majesty who comply with the following conditions:—(a) that their age on the first day of their competitive examination is not less than 18 nor more than 20 years; (b) that they are unmarried or widows; (c) that they are duly qualified in respect of health and character; and (d) that they have passed a preliminary test examination.

The preliminary examination is intended to ascertain that the candidate possesses a fair knowledge of Handwriting, Spelling, and Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). For the convenience of candidates, it is usually held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Swansea, Belfast and Aberdeen. Before candidates can be admitted to this examination, applications must be made to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Cannon-row, Westminster, S. W.; by whom an order for admission is forwarded. In due course, the candidate is informed whether she has successfully passed the first examination; and full instructions are then given to those who are admitted to the severer contest. That the preliminary examination is not child's play at all, it may be mentioned that at the first open competition held in Sept 1881, out of 747 candidates, 525, or 70 per cent., failed to pass this test, the remaining 222 competing for the 76 appointments which were to be made.

The competitive examinations are held only at London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

The salary of a female clerk on appointment to the Savings Bank Department is £65 per annum, rising by £3 per annum to £80. Promotion to vacancies of a higher class depends on merit. The following statement (which is taken from the Parliamentary Estimates for the current year) shows the proportion of higher appointments:—

1 Superintendent. Salary £180, rising to £300.

48 Principal Clerks. Salary £120, rising to \$170.

17 First Class Clerks. Salary £85, rising to £110.

138 Second Class Clerks. Salary £65, rising to £80.

Every effort appears to be made by the Post Office authorities to provide proper accommodation for the ladies in their employment, and the fact that it is intended shortly to increase their number, shows that the Government are satisfied with the success of the experiment, and that the ladies employed have made good their claim to the possession of the requisite ability.—*The Girls' Own Paper.*

Campaign Songs.

"TIS TIME TO SWING OUR AXES."

The following song, written by Rev. G. A. Reader, of Ohio, was used in the campaign for a constitutional amendment in that State.

"We've had enough of license laws,
Enough of liquor's taxes;
We've turned the grindstone long enough—
'Tis time to swing our axes.
This deadly upas tree must fall—
Let strokes be strong and steady,
Pull up the stumps! grub out the roots!
O brothers! are you ready?"

"No longer will we shield this foe
To manhood, love and beauty;
We've had enough of compromise—
The right alone is duty.
Enough of weak men and distrust:
The burden grows by shifting;
Let's put our shoulder to the wheel
And do our share of lifting."

"We've had enough of forging chains
This demon drink to fetter:
Good bullets from the ballot-box,
Well sped, will fix him better!
Will ye not hunt him to the death?
Speak out! speak out, O brothers!
Will ye not sound the bugle-call,
O sisters, wives, and mothers?"

"We've had enough of shame and woe;
Of cruel spoliation.
Who fears to say it loud enough
To thrill our land and nation?
God help us all to work like men.
In earnest agitation,
Till we have crushed the power of rum
By righteous legislation."

CHORUS.

For regulative laws—"No, No!"
For Prohibition—"Yes!"

A BAND OF HOPE PLEDGE SONG.

BY A. C. BOWLES.

Air: "Red, White and Blue."

Away with your beer and your whisky
Away with your cider and ale;
God gives us a drink that is better,
Than any you offer for sale.
It strengthens the ox in his labor,
The horse as he speeds in the race;
The bird, as he heavenward flieth,
Remembers the bright water's place.

CHORUS:— Three cheers for the water so pure,
Three cheers for the water so pure,
No drink is so good as cold water,
Three cheers for the water so pure.

Then give me the clear flowing water
That bursts from our own rocky hills,
That sweeps to the sea in the river,
And laughs in the bright little rills.
'Tis the drink that never makes drunkards;
'Tis the cup that never makes sad;
The friend and the help of the toiler—
It makes ev'ry humble home glad.—CHO.

—Union Signal.

At the Free Will Baptist General Conference, held recently at Minneapolis, the report of the committee on Temperance was presented, declaring that as the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is increasing, it is the duty of the Conference to further the interests of prohibition; that they heartily indorse the action taken by President Hayes, and see with growing alarm the use of intoxicants by President Arthur; that the use of tobacco and opium be prohibited, and recommending that any minister who indulges in it be refused ordination.

Our Casket.

JEWELS.

Take life just as God gives it to you, and make it as beautiful as you can.

Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong.

—Daniel O'Connell.

The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth and have it found out by accident.—Lamb.

Nothing can atone for the want of modesty, without which beauty is ungraceful and wit detestable.—Steele.

More hearts pine away in secret anguish, for the want of kindness from those you should be their comforters, than to any calamity in life.—Young.

Pride, ill-nature and want of sense are the three great sources of ill-manners; without some one of these defects, no man will behave himself ill for want of experience, or what, in the language of fools, is called knowing the world.—Swift.

One watch set right will do to try many by; but on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading the whole neighborhood; and the same may be said of the example we individuals set to those around us.—Thomas a-Kempis.

A faithful and true friend is a living treasure, inestimable in possession and deeply to be lamented when gone. Nothing is more common than to talk of a friend; nothing more difficult than to find one; nothing more rare than to improve by one as we ought.

—Addison.

BITS OF TINSEL.

It is easy to be philanthropic over other people's misfortunes. Any one can stand the toothache in another fellow's jaw.

An exchange has an elaborate article for amateur vocalists, "How to begin to sing." How to get them to quit is still an unsolved problem.

When a pedestrian finishes his walk he is a good deal like the rim of a cart-wheel, because he is a tired fellow.

"I shall teach you to speak properly, and also to write as you speak," said a teacher in the public school. "Poor Billy Wilcox," said a little voice, apparently involuntarily. "What about Billy?" "Please, ma'am, he speaks through his nose—will he have to write through his nose?"

"Why," said a defeated candidate, "am I like the earth?" "Because," said a listener, "you are covered with dirt." "Wrong; guess again." "Because you are always 'round.'" "Wrong; try another." "Because you are wicked." "Try again." "Give it up. Why are you?" "Well, it's because I'm flattened at the polls."

A young lady reading in a newspaper the other day of a girl having gone crazy by a sudden kiss, called the attention of her uncle, who was in the room to that singular circumstance, whereupon the old man gruffly demanded what the fool had gone crazy for. "What did she go crazy for?" archly returned the ingenuous maiden; "Why, for more, I suppose."

A verdant couple, dining at an Austin hotel, observed that some persons at a table close by did not eat their food with their knives.

The hoosier called his wife's attention to it, and she, with the quick intuition of a woman, explained the neglect of the knife at once. "I reckon they have to wash the dinner-things and the knives what aint used won't need cleaning."

A man went into a drug store and asked for something to cure a headache. The druggist held a bottle of hartshorn to his nose, and he was nearly overpowered by its pungency. As soon as he recovered he began to rail at the druggist and threatened to knock him down. "But didn't it help your headache?" "I havn't any headache," gasped the man, "It's my wife has the headache."

2 lovers sat beneath the shade,

And 1 un2 the other said:

"How 14-8 hat you beg

Have smiled upon this suit of mine!

If 5 a heart it throbs 4 U—

And 4 2 be thy loved 1, 2—

Say oy nymph, wilt marry me!"

Then lisped she soft, "Why, 13ly."

For Girls and Boys.

WHO STOLE THE THIMBLE!

BY ROSE HARTWICK THORPE

"Pet Hopkins, I'll thank you for my thimble." The little girl spoke in an angry, commanding voice, and a dark scowl marred her usually bright face.

Pet Hopkins looked up quickly from her sewing, with a surprised wonder deepening in her blue eyes. She was plainly dressed, so plainly, in fact, that she reminded one of a little woodland violet in a garden of brilliant flowers, for the dainty misses about her were all dressed handsomely, and chattered merrily with each other, while Pet sat by herself at one side of the room, and scarcely lifted her earnest eyes from the seam she was sewing. She usually came early and took her seat before the rest arrived, remaining in her quiet little corner until her companions had all departed. Once, when Miss Alice asked her why she always remained sitting while the other children were present, she answered, while a flush crept over her sensitive face, and a mist of tears filled her eyes.

"My old dress don't look so shabby when I'm sitting down, and they can't see where my stockings are darned.

Miss Alice respected the child's desire to attract as little attention as possible after that, for her own experience had taught her the pains of poverty.

This was how the little class came to be formed: The benevolent mammas of the village discovered in Alice Hartman a worthy young lady struggling with poverty, utterly alone in the world, and without health or strength to endure hard labor. They wisely concluded that it would be kinder to provide her with easy employment than to present her with money. Upon holding a consultation they decided that she must have a sewing class of little girls, to meet for an hour every afternoon in her own tidy, little parlor. Each of the mammas present was able to contribute to the class one little pupil, and some two. When they came to discuss the matter more fully, they were amazed at the general ignorance of their children in this particular branch. The little ones could read and write quite nicely. The most of them could dance very gracefully; some of them could sing and play easy accompaniments on the piano, but not one of them could use a thimble.

And so the class began with a dozen little girls, each carrying a tiny work-basket containing wee scissors, needle-pad, patch-work, and dainty silver thimble. Pet's mother was very poor, but was quite desirous that her little girl should learn to sew, and as she had no time to teach her, she made arrangements to do Miss Alice's washing if she would allow Pet to join the class.

When Miss Alice asked the class which finger should wear the thimble, there was an omnious silence, broken at last by a little girl timidly suggesting her thumb.

"You all have thimbles, have you not?" asked Miss Alice, and instantly half a dozen bright, new thimbles, were triumphantly disclosed to view.

"Now," said Miss Alice, smiling, "you may each place your thimble on the finger where you think it will do the most service."

Then, as she glanced down the class, she asked May Anson why she placed her thimble on her little finger.

"Cause it's most out of the way there," answered the child.

"And you, Pet, where is your thimble?"

"I haven't got any thimble to put at all," answered Pet, shrinking farther back into the corner.

It was at the beginning of the third lesson, and Miss Alice was in the next room when Delia Eller spoke up sharply:

"Pet Hopkins, I'll thank you for my thimble."

Pet looked up in surprise, but as she had no idea where the young lady's thimble was, she did not hand it to her. All the girls in the room looked at Pet expectantly, some of them quite severely.

"Don't you intend to hand me my thimble, Pet Hopkins?" exclaimed Delia in a louder key, her face flushing up with anger.

"I don't know where it is," said Pet, meekly.

"She don't know where it is! Just hear the bold, little thief, girls. There she sits with my pretty silver thimble on her finger, and says she don't know where it is! You all heard her say that she hadn't a thimble, didn't you?"

"Yes, we did," answered the children, clustering about poor, bewildered Pet.

"Well," continued Delia, "if her mother had bought her one

since, do you think she would have bought a silver one? Washer-women don't have more money then they know how to spend. If you didn't steal my thimble, Pet Hopkins," she continued, "you'd just as soon I'd look at it close and see if it is like mine."

"It was mamma's when she was a little girl," faltered Pet.

"A likely story," sneered Delia. "Why didn't you bring it before? Let me see it."

"It was mislaid, and mamma just found it this morning," answered Pet, as she slipped the thimble from her finger and handed it to Delia.

"Oh, what awful stories you do tell, Pet Hopkins," said Delia, as she examined the thimble. "This is my very thimble; I know it by the little vine about it."

She calmly placed it on her finger as she spoke, and walked to her seat with a very injured air, while the other little girls clustered about her, and talked very excitedly about the forlorn child in the corner.

"I think we ought to tell Miss Alice," said one, decidedly. "She ought to know what kind of girls she has in her class."

"No," said Delia, reflectively. "I'm willing to forgive her as long as I've got my thimble back."

"But she may take other thimbles."

"I guess that this lesson will be sufficient," said Delia, loud enough for Pet to hear.

When Miss Alice entered the rooms she discovered that something had occurred to disturb the children, but as none of them brought complaints to her she forebore questioning them.

Poor little Pet was obliged to sew her seam over twice that afternoon, because the tears blinded her so she could scarcely see where to put her needle.

"I wouldn't care so much, mamma," she said, as she laid her head on her mother's loving breast, and sobbed out her grief, "only it was your thimble, when you was a little girl, and I meant to be so careful of it. I wonder if it was a punishment 'cause I was so proud of having a real silver thimble, like the rest!"

When Delia reached home that night she, too, told her mother all about the lost thimble.

"It is very strange," said Mrs. Eller, when Delia had finished. "I always supposed that Pet was one of the most honest little girls in town. Let me see your thimble, Delia."

Delia opened the work-basket, and handed the thimble to her mother.

"Why, Delia," exclaimed Mrs. Eller, the moment she had taken the thimble, "this is not your thimble. Oh, my child, what have you done? You have been the thief, after all."

"I surely thought it was mine," sobbed Delia, 'cause mine wasn't in my work-basket, and, anyhow, Pet must must have stolen it, for her mother couldn't afford to get a silver thimble for her."

"My child," said Mrs. Eller, solemnly, "you have made yourself and poor little Pet a great deal of trouble by your hasty conclusion. It is just possible that you may have slipped your thimble in your pocket."

"Oh, no, I didn't," said Delia, decidedly. "I always put it in my basket."

She slipped her hand into her pocket as she spoke, and an exceedingly foolish look spread over her face as she drew forth and displayed the missing thimble.

"Oh, mamma!" she sobbed, "what shall I do?"

"There is only one thing for you to do, my dear. You must take Pet's thimble to her to-morrow, and ask her forgiveness before the whole class."

"I will, mamma," answered the little girl, humbly. "Do you know, mamma, she never told Miss Alice a word about it. She just let me keep the thimble when I said it was mine, and sat there, looking so sorry all the afternoon."

The next afternoon Delia told the whole story about the thimble before the class, and Miss Alice listened in great surprise.

"I stole your thimble, Pet," said Delia, standing humbly before Pet. "I am so sorry. I wish you could forgive me but I don't see how you can."

And Pet without a thought of the eyes that were on her, or her shabby clothes, just put her arms around Delia's neck and the two little girls sobbed together, and though the other little girls could not have told what they were crying for, they all joined in the chorus, while Miss Alice slyly wiped her own eyes.—*The Interior.*

What is it to be wise?

'Tis but to know how little can be known,
To see all others' faults, and feel our own.—*Pope.*