

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, 1884.

NO. 43

### The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, 1884.

#### W. C. T. U. WORK IN CANADA.

MRS. ADDIE CHISHOLM.

Many years ago a woman in Israel, a judge and prophetess having heard the voice of the Lord in relation to a great work to be done in that land, gave the divine command to Barak, who then went forth to battle in behalf of an oppressed people. The most noted leaders were in that company, ten thousand men were under arms and victory was promised, for had not the Lord said, "I will deliver the enemy into thine hand?" Still the army hesitated. Why did they not move?

Barak said to Deborah, "If though wilt go with me, I will go." So Deborah arose and went with Barak to Kedesh, where the battle was fought, the victory won and the land had rest.

From that time till the present many battles have been fought between truth and error, freedom and oppression, where the the leaders have recognized and invited the presence of women.

The Deborah of the anti-slavery army, Mrs. Stowe, uttered this same prophecy as she, with those grand leaders went forth to the aid of a down-trodden race. "The Lord will deliver the oppressed people." That, like the sound of Prohibition at the present day was not a popular cry, neither was the work praised of men, but a work which was done largely in secret by many, because of the varied interests involved. Ridicule, denial and abuse were used against the truth, but in vain. The work went steadily on, until a few years later, the tide of right feeling rose, came nearer and nearer, and finally it swept over the whole country, washing away the whole stains of slavery, that curse of a nation which delights to call itself free.

The women of Canada having heard the voice of the Lord in secret, are hearing the Barak-call from the leaders in this great army of temperance workers. Not only that, but they hear more loudly and frequently the cry of the enslaved people, the wail of little ones who suffer and die under the reign of the tyrant, and the bitter moaning of those who wish for death, but no death comes. They have gone in and out of homes saddened by a great sorrow and have sat silent before the hopelessness of broken-hearted wives and mothers whose very effort to conceal the cause of their grief only made it more apparent.

Our women see too that their homes are in danger. While some happy homes have been entered and their peace destroyed, what guarantee is there that other happy homes may not be touched with the same blight? So, in self-protection and in the interests of humanity, they have united to help in freeing this people from a tyranny greater than that exercised over the people of Israel, and from a slavery of both soul and body into which so many thousands of our people have sold themselves. While they work they continue to look forward with the sure gaze of prophecy to the time when this land—now grown to be a country among the countries of the world, and this people a nation—shall have rest.

The W. C. T. Unions of Canada, are classed as follows:—

Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Ontario Provincial " " "

Quebec Provincial " " "

Maritime Provincial " " "

British Columbia Province Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The Dominion Union was organized in Montreal in Oct. 1883, and will hold its first meeting— which meetings are to be held once in two years—in the early part of 1885. Its aim will be to unite more closely in their work the Christian temperance women of the different provinces, and to devise plans for the general good; these to be largely carried out in detail throughout the Provincial Unions.

The officers are:

Mrs. L. Youmans, President.

" Addie Chisholm, Ontario,

" Middleton, Quebec,

" Todd, New Brunswick,

" Pollard, British Columbia.

" Tilton, Corresponding Secretary.

Miss Renard, Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Steadman, Treasurer.

The Ontario Provincial Union, organized in 1877, now comprises 49 local Unions, with a membership, according to latest quarterly report, of 1100. The attention of this Union has been largely directed to the great importance of introducing scientific instruction in temperance into our public schools. Dr. Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book, and other books, have been widely circulated in teachers' conventions and elsewhere. Petitions have been presented to School Boards, etc., and recently a députation of ladies from this Union waited upon the Minister of Education, asking that temperance text books be introduced into our public schools, to which request a very favorable reply was received. Medical Conventions and Associations have been approached, and correspondence had with Synods, Conferences and Assemblies, on the medical use of alcohol and the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's Table. 20,000 tracts have been sent out during the year from the Literary Department of the Union, and more than fifty newspapers supplied regularly with temperance items. 2,174 meetings have been held by local Unions, and 1,864 signatures to the pledge have been obtained by individual effort, exclusive of signatures given at public meetings. Three Y. W. C. T. Unions are in connection with this Union, under whose control and supervision Boys' Schools, Girls' Sewing Schools and Bands of Hope are successfully carried on. There are eleven different departments of work in connection with this Provincial Union, each Committee being actively at work.

#### LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

1. Plan of Work.
2. Literature.
3. Prison and Jail Work.
4. Legislative.

5. Press.
6. Unfermented Wine.
7. County Fairs.
8. S. S. Temperance Work and Juvenile Unions.
9. Presenting the Claims of Temperance to Religious and other Bodies.
10. Scientific Instruction in Temperance.
11. Y. W. C. T. Unions.

President, MRS. ADDIE CHISHOLM, Ottawa.  
Cor.-Secretary, MRS. M. FAWCETT, Scarborough.

The Quebec Provincial Union was organized in Montreal, October 17th, 1883. Starting with 18 auxiliary local Unions and a membership of over 900, this Association bids fair to become a power for good in the land. Although the Provincial Society has been so recently formed, effective work has been done for some time by local Unions, the first W. C. T. U. in this Province having been organized at Stanstead by Mrs. Pierce, of Boston, Mass., in 1877. The education of the children in temperance principles has received the special attention of very many Unions throughout this Province, and, according to the last report, nearly 1,000 children are members of the Bands of Hope. Public meetings have been promoted, literature distributed, free reading rooms and coffee rooms established, petitions circulated against licenses, temperance picnics held, introduction of temperance text books into public schools attempted, cottage and mothers' meetings held, and a great amount of individual work done that has greatly aided and strengthened the cause of temperance in this Province. There is one Y. W. C. T. Union at Point St. Charles, recently formed, which is already doing active work, and will be found to be a social power, whose weight and influence for good cannot be estimated.

#### LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

1. Heredity and Hygiene.
  2. Scientific Instruction.
  3. Sunday School and Juvenile Work.
  4. Temperance Literature and Influencing the Press.
  5. Evangelistic Work among Railroad Employees, Soldiers and Sailors, and to secure the use of the unfermented juice of the grape at the Lord's Table.
  6. Prisons and Police Stations, and Work among Intemperate Women.
  7. Social—including
    1. Y. W. C. T. Unions.
    2. Kitchen Garden.
    3. Flower Mission.
    4. Parlor Meetings.
  8. Legislation and Petitions.
- President, MRS. MIDDLETON, Quebec.  
Cor. Sec'y, MISS LAMB, "

Four years ago a Provincial Union for New Brunswick was organized at Fredericton, in that Province, the first local union having been formed at Moncton in 1875. In 1883 this Provincial Union was merged into a Maritime Union formed at Fredericton, which includes Auxiliary Unions from the three Provinces, N. B., N. S., and P. E. I. The exact number of members is not furnished, but, if we judge by the work accomplished, there must be very many willing workers in behalf of this cause in these eastern provinces. The work done has been:

1. Establishment of coffee and reading rooms, soup kitchens and sewing schools.
2. Formation of Bands of Hope.
3. Holding Temperance news meetings and providing popular lectures and distributing temperance literature.
4. Promoting scientific instruction on temperance.
5. Urging the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's table.
6. House to house visitation.

President, MRS. (Dr.) TODD, St. Stephen.  
Secretary, MISS ELLA THORNE, Fiton.

The Provincial Union of British Columbia was organized in 1883, and comprises two local Unions, one in Victoria and one in New Westminster, with a membership of 140. In addition to the branches of work undertaken by the other Provincial Unions, this society has declared in favor of the ballot for women.

President, MRS. POLLARD, Victoria.  
Cor. Sec'y, MRS. D. A. JENKINS, "

In Manitoba two local Unions have been organized during the last year. One in Winnipeg, of which Mrs. Monk is President, Mrs. Somerset, Cor. Sec'y, and one in Brandon in the same Province. These are just beginning the good work, and at the close of another year will have doubtless a record to give of many useful measures planned and executed, by means of which reformatory, educational, preventative and legislative work will have been effectively accomplished.

#### Selected Articles.

#### A SPECIAL WORD TO IRISHMEN.

I wish to address those of my hearers for whose ears, as for my own, the name of the Isle of Saints is music most sweet. All that I have said on the evils of intemperance assumes in my mind a peculiar depth of meaning, when I view intemperance as among the Irish people. Their more than ever do I feel my heart swelling under the feelings of intense hatred, and my whole soul bending all its energies in war against alcohol. The true Irish patriot must ever signalize alcohol as the chief enemy of the race; when he is alcohol's subject, whether by yielding to it his own appetite, or by obeying in ought its influence, he is a traitor to his country's best interests.

Our misfortune in this country—to speak now but of Irishmen in America—is that so often over the doorways of saloons Irish names are inscribed, and too often do Irishmen visit saloons. Thence derive all the ills which we suffer, and which at times cause us to lower our heads in shame. If there are Irish inmates in jails and alms houses, if Irishmen throng the tenement house and the cellar in the impoverished districts of our cities, if more Irishmen do not attain, in America, the high places in commerce, in statesmanship, in wealth and in fame, to which their strong arm and brilliant mind entitle them—the cause is that they drink. If among other races three-fourths of the crime and pauperism with which they are debited result from the use of alcohol, I do not fear to say that among Irishmen ninety-five per cent. or more would be the correct figure. So good are the Irish people without liquor; so bad are they with it. Their warm blood cannot endure the stimulant, and with but limited draughts they are more subdued by the demon of intemperance than others who would imbibe larger quantities.

No people bury beneath the wreck which alcohol produces, brighter and more valued virtues. Were we all sober we would challenge, for our noble gifts of mind and heart, the admiration of the world; our temporal and social prosperity would be at once assured. The pity! O, the pity! that the great Irish race, amid the wondrous opportunities which America unfolds, should not rise to its full stature in the glory of earth and heaven! What are its hopes? The best—if we number the lessons of Ireland's great benefactor, Rev. Theobald Mathew. What are its hopes? I have none—if we continue to pay tribute to alcohol. Did I not read aright the signs of the times, when I believe that the Irish people are determined to give battle to this inveterate foe, and to honor themselves by their strict adherence to temperance, I would, for my own part, abandon all efforts to raise them upwards, and fold my hands in despair.

As we love our race, as we would gain for Irishmen honor from our fellow-citizens of other nationalities, as we would brighten the sky over the old island home itself, I beg of my Irish hearers to labor with me to hasten the day when no Irishman will keep, and no Irishman will patronize, a saloon.—*Bishop Ireland.*

#### PROHIBITION.

No intelligent man can deny the startling fact that the rum power is more potent in politics than all other powers combined. Politicians are in constant dread of the rum power. No nominations are made and no planks are placed in the party platform until the liquor men have been consulted, for the reason that the liquor men have only one principle in their political creed, and that is the right to live by manu-

facturing drunkards. \* \* \* Every citizen who casts a ballot for candidates supported by rum men contributes to the support of the liquor traffic and drives a nail into the coffin of national virtue and prosperity. The honest voter will be told, "Of two evils choose the less;" we say, of two evils choose neither. It will be said, "if you do not vote for our man you will elect the man on the other ticket, who is much worse." Just here good men are deceived. The rum people are in both parties, and if they vote the party ticket it is safe to say that the party ticket is satisfactory. If a respectable citizen, or even a church member, will vote for license, such a man is more objectionable than a saloon loafer, for the reason that his respectability is an endorsement of crime. \* \* \* You cannot write "Holiness to the Lord" on a rum barrel, neither can you cast a Christian vote for men who will vote for license.

Two masters and two services confront us. The Lord is on one side, and that means that he is against the other side. No man is so foolish as to believe that the Lord is on the side of rum, of drunkenness and crime. How then can a man be on the Lord's side and yet cast his vote for licensing the devil's cause?

Every vote given for a candidate who will vote for license is a vote to endorse the rum-seller's work, and every such vote has a part in the legalized crime of drunkard-making. It will be said, "If you vote for the temperance candidate you will throw your vote away." Votes cast for good men and good principles are never thrown away or lost. They are like seed sown in good ground, they will bring forth an abundant harvest. When politicians find that temperance men will never accept candidates who vote for license, they will respect us just as much as they now fear rum men, who will never vote for men who will vote the liquor traffic a crime. In this war there can only be two sides—the side of the Lord and the side of the devil. On which side will you cast your vote?—*Temperance Gazette.*

#### A SERMON FOR ELECTION DAY.

"Choose you this day whom ye will serve." JOSHUA 24: 15.

There are two fields of moral activity in this world, one belongs to God, and the other to the devil. No man can serve two masters. God calls for volunteers; no conscripts have ever been marshaled under his banner. The voice of God comes to every man in the language of my text: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." The work you do indicates the choice you have made. The angel of prohibition and the rum devil are the candidates for your ballot. You cannot compromise, for God never compromises. The ticket you vote, indicates your choice of masters. Will you vote men the privilege to make drunkards? If you do, then the rumseller's sign should read, John Blank & Co., dealers in wines and liquors. The company stands for you. You are a silent partner in the business. If your son is made a drunkard, you have a share in that work, as you are a partner in the business that ruined him. If you have no son, you vote to open a trap that will ensnare and destroy the son of your neighbor. Your ballot is for license or prohibition. If for license, you elect the rum devil as your master, and authorize saloons, which are his schools and churches. As you pass saloons you will have the satisfaction of seeing the kind of work your partners and masters are doing. If you vote for prohibition, you will vote for sobriety, religion, good men, and good government. You cannot be a neutral; you are either on God's side, or you are on the devil's side. "Choose you this day whom ye will serve."—*Temperance Gazette.*

#### CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

Rev. Joseph Cook, as a "prelude" to his "Monday Lecture" on the 3d ult., in the presence of a great audience in Tremont Temple, Boston, discussed the subject of "constitutional prohibition." From his able and powerful presentation, contrasting constitutional prohibition and high license, we quote as follows:

"And now, to come at once to the heart of my topic, let me raise the central question, Why is constitutional prohibition better than any other form of temperance legislation?"

"1. Constitutional prohibition takes the question of temperance legislation out of merely partisan politics and puts it into the hands of the people at large.

"2. Experience has shown that, under party government, by universal suffrage, the Legislature is not the proper place in which to deposit discretionary power in dealing with the liquor-traffic.

"The Hon. Mr. Finch, of Nebraska, has emphasized this point with such vigor of thought and weight of moral earnestness that I pause only to point out the fact, which all history shows, that, under the action of our party government thus far, whiskey-rings have often and easily bought their way to power in important contests. We have had for a wonder, prohibition passed under party government several times. In some States that have no very great cities it has been kept on the statute-book, but it has been erased in most States where great cities exist. The whiskey-rings wished to have it erased, and were able to buy their way to victory. Many a State politician, many a city government, is a mere tool of the whiskey rings. That is a commonplace fact of politics in our yet young municipalities. Do you believe that, as the cities increase in size and party government has in it more and more of greed and trickery, it will be safe to leave to the Legislatures the control of the liquor-traffic? Are we to give discretionary power to Legislatures in States whose laws are notoriously evaded or defied by the whiskey-rings in their great cities, and whose Legislatures those cities largely control?"

"3. Constitutional prohibition presents the question of temperance legislation untrammelled by any other issue.

"4. It makes repeal as difficult as adoption, and so protects the expressed will of the people. As it can be passed only by the people it can be repealed only by the people at large. Both adoption and repeal are necessarily under forms that prevent hasty action.

"5. It necessitates legislation and secures a fair trial of the law before it is repealed, and gives agitation the fruits of its victory.

"6. It closes one of the worst avenues of political corruption, for a legislature under constitutional prohibition can vote only one way.

"7. It undermines the distillery interests, as a steady execution of statutory prohibition has done in Maine, and so vastly weakens the financial power of the whiskey-rings.

"8. The power of the whiskey-rings must be overthrown, or republican government will be a farce in great cities.

"9. We have had centuries of license, and under it the drunkenness of the land has grown up. High license will not make the rich dealer keep the unlicensed poor ones in order; for the rich will sell to the drunkard and the minor, and so be open to retaliation if they prosecute the poor dealers for violating the law.

"Do you seriously believe that lifting the tax for a license from \$300 to \$500 is likely to overthrow the mischiefs of the liquor-traffic? Have we not had very high license already, and have we not seen those who have taken out license at a considerable cost violating the law? Most of the men who have licenses, under a high license system, sell to drunkards and minors. Their hands are not clear. How can they use their soiled palms in smiting their poorer neighbors who do not observe the law? You affirm that high license will make the few rich dealers keep the poor dealers, who have no licenses in order? I have two reasons for not accepting your opinion on that point: First, history; second, human nature. [Applause.] History is that men who have high licenses sell to drunkards and minors, violate the law in various ways—not all of them, but most of them—and they cannot with any moral dignity, attack their neighbors who have no license and who violate the law by selling liquor. If suits were brought by the rich men against the poor men retaliatory suits would be brought, and the whole trade would be in hot water. Do you believe the house of the liquor-dealers will thus divide itself against itself? Are you such careless readers of history as to believe anything of the kind? We are told by certain men, whose opinions in general I respect, that high license is to cure the evils of the liquor-traffic. When has license elevated to \$300 approached doing that thing? If you can show me any such approach by the lifting of license I shall begin to believe that \$300 or \$1,000 will do something for it. We have had high license in various cities, East and West; we have it now in Chicago; but it is notorious that it is an inefficient measure. I am opposed to every license law on principle [applause] but I am also opposed on the ground of expediency. [Applause.] You ask me if I am a rebel against the laws of the commonwealth in which I happen to be a citizen. By no means. If you have a license law on the statute book I will help to execute it. God bless the citizens' law and order leagues! But, although I will assist you in executing a license law, so help me Heaven, I will never vote to license any dram-shop [applause], large or small, at a high price or at a low! [Applause.] Nay, I say with John Gough that I had rather be the most corrupt liquor-seller that ever stood on the pavement than the man to grant him a license! [Applause.] At this point, however, I am emphasizing history and the argument of expediency in the case. And yet I would not have you forget that the friends of constitutional prohibition, although they have not taken ground on other issues, are most of them opposed to license in any form. Most of them would help execute license laws, but you will find very few of them voting for such enactments."

At the close of Mr. Cook's "prelude" he introduced Mrs. J. Ellen

Foster, of Iowa, who was most cordially received, and who spoke about ten minutes, giving facts from her personal observation in proof of the failure of high license in Nebraska, and referring to the success of constitutional prohibition in Iowa:

The *New York Independent's* report says:

"At the close of Mrs. Foster's remarks the following resolution was offered by Mr. Cook and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Gordon:

"Resolved, That it is advisable to take the topic of temperance legislation out of merely partisan politics and submit the question of constitutional prohibition, unencumbered with any other issue, to the whole body of voters in this commonwealth."

"A rising vote was called for, but as the twelve doors to the first balcony were crowded with people already standing it was requested that those groups of auditors would express their dissent by holding up their hands when the negative vote was called. The affirmative being asked for, the whole audience, to all appearance, came to its feet, from the floor to the top of the second balcony. When the negative was called no hand was seen or voice heard, and the result was declared unanimous. The Rev. A. B. Earle, the evangelist, offered prayer. There were from 2,000 to 3,000 people in Tremont Temple at the time of the vote, and great numbers of them were preachers, teachers, students, and other educated men.—*N. S. Advocate.*

### Temperance News.

#### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

##### CANADIAN.

BRONTE.—A new division of the Order was recently organized in Bronte, County of Halton, to be called "Scott Act Division No. 130," Bro. W. Ingledoe D.G.W.P.

BURFORD.—Royal Division No. 186 at Burford, County of Brant, has been organized with a membership of twenty-seven at first meeting, by Bro. A. D. Perley, D.G.W.P.

WILLOWDALE.—On Thursday, G. W. P., Bro. John McMillan, assisted by Bro. H. Green, of Ontario Division, instituted a new division of the Sons of Temperance at Willowdale, with 28 charter members. This division has been started under very favorable auspices, and includes the most active temperance workers in the neighborhood of Lansing, Willowdale and Newtonbrook.

OTTAWA.—Bro. Colin Campbell, D.G.W.P., of Ottawa, has made arrangements for the organization of two new divisions in the county of Glengarry. The worthy brother is on a tour for the benefit of his health, and is filling in the time by doing some good work for the cause of temperance. During the last four weeks some eight new divisions have been organized in various parts of the Province, and the prospects are very bright for the future.

To all interested:

"The Executive officers of the National Division," in accordance with action taken at Ocean Grove, have fixed upon Wednesday, July 9th, as the day, and 11 o'clock a.m. as the hour for commencing the Fortieth Annual Session of that body at Halifax.

Thursday evening, July 10th; has been selected by the committee of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, for the Fortieth Anniversary exercises, with the address by Past Most Worthy Patriarch, Sir Leonard Tilley.

Further arrangements will be announced by the local committee, or from this office, when perfected.

Negotiations with steamboat and railroad companies for excursion rates will be commenced as soon as practicable.

H. S. M. Collum, M. W. S.

##### FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.—An agitation has commenced in Great Britain in favor of a change in the plan of representation in Grand and National Divisions, the present plan being unsatisfactory to many members, especially in Scotland.

COLUMBIA.—There are now nine divisions in the District of Columbia, four of which have been organized since January 1. This is a good showing for so small a jurisdiction, and yet they expect to add more soon.

THE MOST WORTHY PATRIARCH.—Most Worthy Patriarch, Benjamin R. Jewell, on his recent trip, spoke in Brooklyn, February 18; was royally welcomed at Newark, N. J., February 19; Ditto, in Philadelphia, February 20; spoke at Wilmington, Delaware, Febru-

ary 21; spent the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th in Maryland, speaking each evening and Sunday afternoon; spoke in Richmond, Va., February 26th; twice February 27; once February 28; once February 29. He gave three addresses Sunday, March 2nd, in Washington, D. C.; Monday evening, March 3rd, had a grand reception by the Grand Division of the District; Tuesday evening, March 4th, addressed three subordinate divisions; skipped Wednesday; addressed a large meeting of "The Sons" at New Haven, Conn., Thursday evening, March 6th, and was "home again in Boston, Friday morning, March 7th, after an absence of eighteen days. His was, indeed, a "busy tour," from which large benefits to the Order are expected.—*American Reformer.*

#### GOOD TEMPLARS.

##### CANADIAN.

BROCKVILLE.—A new lodge was instituted in Brockville, on the 7th inst. by Bro. W. H. Rodden. It will be known as the St. Lawrence Lodge. The charter membership gives promise of a highly successful lodge. The following are the principal officers: C. B. Taggart, W.C.T.; C. E. Simpson, W.S.; W. Winter, W.F.S.; H. W. Hutton, W.M.; E. McVagh, P.W.C.T.; C. H. French, L.D.

MALLORY TOWN.—A new lodge was instituted in Mallory town, on the 8th inst. by Bro. Rodden, with a staff of members and officers indicating earnest and progressive work in the cause. The lodge takes the name of the village. The principal officers are: Rev. G. A. Gifford, W.C.T. and L.D.; Mrs. Ira Mallory, W.V.T.; Rev. C. E. Bland, W.S.; Miss Dema Mills, W.I.G.; Amasa Mallory, P.W.C.T.

SOUTH CAYUGA.—South Cayuga Lodge was for years the best and most reliable county lodge in the Province. It was resuscitated a few weeks ago. Bro. Samuel Fry, an old worker, writes: "The lodge is again alive and stirring. Many young people have joined us, and still more are coming. The meetings have so far been highly interesting through a prepared programme of entertainment for each meeting. God bless the temperance cause everywhere, and hasten the day when prohibition shall take the place of license on our statute books."—*Truth.*

LEEDS COUNTY.—Bro. Thomas Flynn, for many years one of the efficient Grand Lodge Lecturers, though now far advanced in years, has evidently not lost his zeal for the temperance work. He has been addressing some meetings in Leeds County, under the auspices of the County Lodge, and he reports progress as follows: "Flowing Tide" Lodge, No. 385, Lombardy, P. O., reorganized with 25 members. This is one of the old working lodges, but it has been dormant for a time. Bro. Geo. Nichols, L. D. Night of meeting, Saturday. "Princess of Wales," Lodge, No. 33, New Bliss, P. O., reorganized with 22 members, Eliza Lockwood, L. D. Night of meeting, Saturday.—*Truth.*

##### FOREIGN.

LONDON, ENG.—The Independent Order of Good Templars have undertaken to carry out the Crystal Palace Temperance Fete for the present year, and Tuesday, July 8th, has been fixed as the date of this great national temperance festival. Mr. F. G. Edwards has again been appointed organist for both concerts.

NEW YORK.—The Grand Lodge of New York has to-day on its rolls 610 lodges, with a membership of over 29,000, taken from January returns, making a clean net gain of over 2,000 members since the report for April 30th, 1883. And better than all it is stronger and more solid than ever before. More thoroughly organized, with a splendid executive, a higher grade of membership. More money to work with. Rooted and grounded in Constitutional Prohibition it is making itself felt throughout the state, and by results is challenging the admiration and respect of every lover of the cause of temperance.—*D. W. Hooker, G. W. S.*

SOUTH AFRICA.—The sixth annual session of the Central Grand Lodge of South Africa was held at Winburg, Orange Free State, Nov. 21, 1883, and continued in session five days. The proceedings of this Grand Lodge, as reported in its official organ, the *Templar Advocate*, exhibit so much earnestness, zeal and self-sacrifice upon the part of each and every member present, that had we space we would gladly reprint nearly the entire proceedings. No Grand Lodge proceedings that come to this office are read with closer attention and interest than are the proceedings of this Grand Lodge. With a jurisdiction embracing an immense and sparsely

settled territory, covering the Transvaal, Griqualand and the Orange Free State, and with no rail communication whatever, the good work there is carried on in the face of obstacles that would be well nigh insurmountable with a less determined executive. Among the proceedings we note: members were allowed to debate in either the English or Dutch languages. Special prayers for rain, then so much needed in South Africa, were offered up. Providing means for thorough aggressive work in the Transvaal. Aiding certain Lodges that were building their own halls. Giving sympathy and aid to Dr. Lees in his efforts to secure to the Order its legal rights in England. Voting £150 to G. W. C. T. Schreiner in recognition of his services, and to aid him in defraying the expenses of his candidature for a seat in the Cape Parliament. Providing for the publication of the *Templar Advocate* for the present year, and for the thorough circulation of temperance literature in the Dutch and English languages. And re-electing Bro. Theo. Schreiner, G. W. C. T., and Sister H. R. Schreiner G. W. S.

SWEDEN.—Carl Hurtig, G. W. C. T. of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, writing under date of February 11th, says: The Order is growing very fast in Sweden. Nearly 700 Lodges are now unitedly working against King Alcohol in this country. But we have had last year a great controversy and have been fighting most seriously against the 'Workers' Ring,' (Arbetarnes Ring), organized by Mr. L. O. Smith, a powerful and extremely rich whisky seller, certainly the mightiest liquor seller in this country. The 'Workers' Ring' simulated temperance, attacked and assulted the companies of retail liquor sellers. These companies are organized at the towns throughout the entire country according to the Gothenburg Liquor Companies Line (Goteburgs Utskanknings Aklie Bolag). But the 'Workers' Ring' did not advocate prohibition, but proclaimed a new system of license with *low prices*. The liquor companies in Sweden are composed of—strange to say—temperance men who by legislative steps and measures, and by *high prices*, endeavor to raise difficulties and obstacles for the industrious classes to reach the destroying drink. They are kind to Good Templars and have, especially at Gothenburg, established several temperance and reading rooms for Good Templars. About 20,000 kronor (a kronor is about 27 cents, therefore about \$5,400) are bestowed upon these saloons. Besides at several places these Companies have given money to the Good Templars, amounting to several thousand dollars. The liquor traffic is thus bound and confined within—as I may say—certain hedges, the consumption having sunk (1880-1883) from 40,000,000 to 30,000,000 litres on year, or about 25 per cent. This is in no respect agreeable to the great whisky King, L. O. Smith. He therefore made the Workers' Ring—I hope you will understand why!"

The last three items are taken from the official circular of the R. W. G. T. which has just been received, and is full of interest and information.

## GENERAL.

### CANADIAN.

Cheering news continues to come in from all directions. "The heather is fairly on fire," and we may expect a grand summer's work on the Scott Act line.

ARTHABASKA, QUE.—Official notice is given to the people of the county of Arthabaska, Quebec, by advertisement in the *Arthabaskaville Alpha*, that the Scott Act petition, duly signed, would be deposited in the Registrar's office on the tenth of April. The promptness and quickness with which the workers in Arthabaska have advanced the campaign to this satisfactory stage is in the highest degree commendable and exemplary. Such beaver-like industry and unassuming devotion must result in triumph at the polls. Arthabaska is making herself a noble example to other constituencies.—*War Notes*.

DUNDAS, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY.—The Cornwall *Freeholder* reports "a large and enthusiastic meeting of the hotel-keepers and licensed grocers of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry," held recently in that town. Mr. A. G. Hodge, the Secretary of that highly philanthropic organization, the Ontario Trades Benevolent Association, addressed the assembly at some length, urging the necessity of thorough organization. He referred to the recent Scott Act campaigns in Oxford and Halton, and "warned the licensed dealers not to be over-confident." To advise them not to give way to utter despair in view of the Oxford defeat would probably have been a more precise way of expressing the

view of the situation held by the managers of the Trades Benevolent Association, but to put it that way would have caused what it was meant to cure. Mr. Hodge also reported interviews he had with the Dominion and the Ontario Premiers, and closed by urging his beloved brethren to appoint local men everywhere to hold up the standard of the traffic, and when the proper time came the Association would supply foreign talent to aid in defeating the passage of the Act. When the proper time comes the Association will require a very large supply of "foreign talent" to meet the demand. Mr. McGannon advocated the publishing of two columns of anti-Scott Act articles in the newspapers of the counties. Mr. Geo. McDonell favored the procuring of speakers to "stump" the counties in behalf of the liquor dealers and the raising of a fund among the dealers to carry on the campaign. After organizing an Anti-Scott Act Association, it was decided that each hotel-keeper and licensed grocer be assessed \$25 to be paid to the treasurer in five equal instalments. "Put a little more water in the keg, Joe; we cannot carry on this war without funds."

SIMCOE.—The April meeting of the C. E. T. S., at Orillia, on Tuesday evening, was the best held for some time. The Rev. Rural-Dean Stewart, President, occupied the chair. Miss Stewart presided at the organ, and the choir, under the leadership of Mr. N. Baker, led the singing of suitable hymns, at intervals. The Rev. J. O. Crisp stated that science had shown that alcohol was not food, and afforded no strength. He advocated total abstinence as beneficial to the abstainer, a benefit to the community, and a Christian duty. As probably that was the last address on temperance he should deliver in Orillia, he ventured to say that, though their efforts had been feeble and the fruits not very manifest, there had been good work accomplished, and the Orillia C. E. T. S., had much reason to thank God for the past, and take courage for the future. They had only entered upon the work, but it was one for the Master, and success sooner or later was certain. Mr. N. W. Hoyles, of Toronto, gave Orillia the credit of being the banner town in the temperance movement, and said he had felt it useless to visit the town for the purpose of talking temperance, until he read in the *PACKET* that there were still two or three Councillors who believed in the long exploded fallacy that the number of places where liquor was sold did not affect the consumption. He showed what progress temperance sentiment had made during the past twenty years, in the Motherland and in Canada. Scientific investigation had demonstrated that alcohol was not only unnecessary but positively injurious, in any quantity. He pointed out the usefulness of the dual basis, but urged the Christian privilege and duty of total abstinence. He expressed the hope that as Orillia was the banner town in the temperance movement, so would she be in that of Prohibition, by taking hold heartily of the Scott Act campaign. Eloquently he warned against indifference in that work. When the men of Israel went forth to battle, the people of the little hamlet of Meroz seemed to have said, if they are to have a victory, our few men will not be needed; if they should be defeated it will be just as well we should be out of it. But when the victory had been won without them, the Angel of the Covenant, the Saviour himself, pronounced those terrible words: "Curse ye Meroz; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." The Lord did not need any man's help; He would gain the victory whether men came to his help or not; but let men beware how they form indolence or worldly prudence, which incurred the terrible curse of Meroz. The opportunity of coming to the help of the Lord against the mighty evil of Drink was offered to the people of Orillia; would they take it?—The ladies served light refreshments. Mr. C. J. Miller, as a member of the Society, to which he considered it an honor to belong, moved a vote of thanks to the speakers. In doing so, he gave a short report of the convention held that day in Barric. Two thousand dollars had been guaranteed for necessary expenses, and it was resolved that glorious Old Simcoe should be one of the twenty-eight counties in which the Scott Act would be submitted during the summer. That decision meant that hard work must be done, for the law would be adopted. Both the Judges of the County Court the Rev. Canon Morgan, the Rev. J. H. Harris, of North Orillia and Medonte, and other prominent members of the C. E. T. S., were at the convention, and heartily approved of the determination that Simcoe should be one of the Prohibition counties of Ontario. Mr. J. P. Henderson seconded the motion. He spoke approvingly of the work of the C. E. T. S., especially among the young. He said he had enjoyed the meeting very much, and particularly congratulated Mr. Hoyles upon his moderate yet forcible address. But as in

all pleasure there was some sorrow, so in the present instance they had to regret the approaching departure of the Rev. J. O. Crisp, one who during his stay in Orillia had labored assiduously for the spiritual and material well being of the people. Though connected with another denomination, and enjoying only a slight personal acquaintance with the reverend gentleman, he had observed the course of the curate of St. James's, and expressed the opinion of the people of all denominations when he said that the removal of Mr. Crisp was a public loss, and that all esteemed him very highly for his works' sake. All the speakers elicited frequent applause, and it was evident they possessed the entire sympathy of the audience. Nine pledges were taken. The collection amounted to upwards of \$7; and as Mr. Hoyles declined to take his expenses, this will rather more than cover the outlay. But the Society has not funds for the free distribution of literature as liberally this year as last, when some debt was incurred in that way and the purchase of books for their circulating library. The Society is maintained wholly by voluntary contributions.—*Orillia Packet*.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, had a letter read in his church on Sunday last, in which "he altogether disapproves of, nay, most earnestly deprecates the granting of licenses to hotels, saloons or shops to sell intoxicating liquors in Antigonish.—*Presbyterian Witness*.

The *Carrollton Enterprise*, referring to the benefits of prohibition, says: "Since the sale of liquor was prohibited in this town five years ago, trade has increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and there is not one merchant in thirty who would not vote (on purely business principles) against the reinstatement of the liquor traffic."—*Temperance Journal*.

Proclamations have been published in *The Official Gazette*, (1), Prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within certain parts of the Districts of Trinity Bay and Bonavista Bay, and (2), continuing the operation of previous prohibition Proclamation in the District of Bay-de-Verd.

PROHIBITION.—It is only a little more than two years since what is commonly known as Local Option became the law of the land, and that the power was given to the inhabitants of settlements in most of the districts in the Island to proscribe the selling of intoxicating liquors in their midst. The alacrity with which many of the settlements have hastened to take advantage of the provisions of this Law is the only proof necessary to convince any doubting person of its popularity and importance. Already a very large number of places throughout the country have adopted Local Option, and two out of the few districts excluded have taken advantage of the Permissive Act, which has been in operation some years, and which is the same in substance as Local Option, differing only in degree—the one being applicable to towns and settlements, the other only to districts. And if we might be permitted to predict, we would say that we would have only to wait for a little while and we will have prohibition to all intents and purposes, far more effectually than if enforced by a direct parliamentary law. The recent triumphs at Harbor Grace, Trinity and the Fogo Islands, are proofs positive of the desire of our people to free themselves and to save their children from the baneful effects of the liquor traffic. The appended list will give our readers some idea of what has already been done in this direction. Electoral Districts of the Island now under the provisions of the Permissive Act:—Bay-de-Verdes, Carbonar, and Harbor Grace. Settlements that are now under the provisions of the Local Option Law:—Burin, Grand Bank, Lamaline and Fortune, in the district of Burin; Trinity, Catalina, Random, and Bird Island Cove, in the district of Trinity Bay; Greenspond, and that part of the district of Bonavista lying between Greenspond and Cape Freels, in the district of Bonavista; Twillingate and Fogo; and Placentia, in the district of Placentia and St. Mary's.—*The Temperance Journal*.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held on Tuesday evening, May 13, 1884, commencing at half-past seven o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle, Wm. M. Taylor, D.D., pastor, corner of Thirty-

fourth Street and Broadway, New York City. Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of the Society, is expected to preside. Other addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, and Rev. J. C. Price, president of Zion Wesley Institute of North Carolina, and others. An abstract of the annual report will be presented by the Corresponding Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at its rooms, 58 Reade Street, Tuesday afternoon, the 13th of May, at two o'clock. The annual report will be presented and officers elected.

COLORADO.—In a note received from C. H. St. John, Esq., of Denver, Colorado, President of the State Temperance Union, he reviews the recent local elections throughout the State, and says the "Prohibition" vote has increased beyond all calculation. In Denver the saloon men endorsed the Republican ticket for Aldermen, and the unexpected result was the election of four Prohibitionists to three Republicans. The State Alliance is to meet April 29-30, "and will put a complete Prohibition State ticket in nomination," having "nothing to expect from either of the old parties."—*Am. Reformer*.

CINCINNATI.—The W. C. T. U. No. 1, of Lytle Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio, is carrying on most successful gospel temperance meetings, making its foremost effort the conversion of souls. At 2.30 each Sabbath afternoon, Mr. Abner L. Fraser, one of Cincinnati's most noble Christian citizens, leads a Bible class of persons from 20 to 70 years of age. So nobly has the union pursued its work of charity, breaking bread for the physical as well as spiritual needs of the people, that contributions reach them even from those who are not fully in sympathy with their temperance work. At its meetings there have been, during the past month, some very interesting addresses, notably those by Mr. Curns, the evangelist, Dr. W. K. Brown, of the Wesleyan University, and the Rev. S. K. Leavitt, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. Everything indicates that the union is pushing on to a larger field and grander achievements.—*Lever*.

A FAMOUS PEN.—The *Chicago Daily Herald* says of the signing of the prohibitory law recently passed by the Legislature of Iowa:

"There was quite a jubilant time in the executive chamber of Iowa's capital when Governor Sherman was formally approving the prohibition bill recently passed by the Legislature. On one side of the room were ranged the members of both houses who supported the bill, while on the other were a number of ladies who had worked zealously in its behalf. After carefully reading the bill, Governor Sherman picked up a quill pen and wrote under the Legislative signatures: "Approved March 4, 1884. Buren R. Sherman," then, turning to Mrs. Florence Miller, he presented the pen just used to her, saying: "Among all Iowa's noble women who have neither fainted nor faltered through all this great and protracted contest, none have been more faithful and helpful than yourself."

Those familiar with the struggle for Prohibition in Iowa will heartily endorse Governor Sherman's words. Mrs. Miller has been tested in the fierce struggle for outlawry of the liquor traffic and found to be a leader of calm, deliberate judgment and unflinching courage. To her ready brain and pen the liquor interests may attribute many of its defeats.

Among the many grand women brought to the front, by the struggle of home and liberty, against the drunkard-makers, Mrs. Florence Miller, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. Carhart, of Iowa stand in the front rank. Governor Sherman's act was a just recognition of the assistance rendered by the women of Iowa in the battle for freedom, home and civilization.—*Lever*.

WELCOME MEETING.—At New York, on the evening of Thursday April 3rd, the managers of the Natural Temperance Society held in the parlor of the Broadway Tabernacle a social meeting to welcome Messrs. L. H. Barker and Wm. Hoyle who had recently arrived from Manchester, England. The first named gentleman is Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance and, the latter is a member of the Executive Council of the same body. From the *American Reformer* we learn that the meeting was one of unusual interest. L. A. Bromwer, Esq., chairman of the Board of Managers of the N. T. S. presided, and addresses of warm welcome were delivered by Mr. John N. Stearns, Secretary of the N. T. S.; Hon. Noah Davis, Chief Justice of the Superior Court; Geo. A. W. Riley, of Rochester; Rev. D. Stuart Hodge, and A. M. Powell. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is with great pleasure that we hereby extend a most hearty greeting to Thomas H. Barker, Esq., the devoted and able

Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, and to Mr. Wm. Hoyle, of the Alliance Executive, on the occasion of this their first visit to America; and through our welcome guests we also tender to the honored President of the Alliance, Sir Wilfred Lawson, and to its executive and members, our warmest congratulations upon the gratifying progress of their important work for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and of the cause of Temperance generally, throughout Great Britain.

Messrs. Barker and Hoyle replied in fitting and interesting addresses, after which refreshments were served and an interesting evening was spent.

Among those present, besides the speakers, were Rev. Dr. Fulton, Rev. A. G. Lawson, Rev. D. C. Babcock, of Philadelphia; Rev. S. A. Tyler, Rev. G. W. Samson, Rev. Jas. M. Dickson, Rev. Geo. P. Mingers, Rev. Mr. Barnier, of Sydney, Australia; Rev. G. A. Hicks, Hon. Chauncey Shaeffer, Wm. Hargreaves, M. D., of Philadelphia; Mr. Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society; Mr. J. A. Bogardus, President of the American Temperance Union; Mr. Geo. Shepard Paige, Mr. James Talcott, Wm. McK. Gatchell, of *The Reformer*; Mrs. C. C. Alford, of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Mrs. J. Hatfield Scarles, Mrs. Shipman, President of the Harlem W. C. T. U., and many others.

Letters of regret at being unable to attend were read from Rev. Dr. Wm. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Theo. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. B. F. DeCosta, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine, Rabbi Gottheil, Hon. Neal Dow, and ex-Gov. Dingley, of Maine; Stewart L. Woodford, Esq.; Clinton B. Fisk, Esq.; James Black, Esq., and Joshua L. Bailey, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Morris K. Jessup, Esq., and others.

Messrs. Barker and Hoyle, who are accompanied by Messrs. W. P. Hartley and Benjamin Walker, manufacturers of Birmingham, left this city for Philadelphia and Washington, Friday, April 4th. They will go as far west as Denver, and expect to return home about the first of June.

#### BRITISH.

CONFERENCE.—There is to be a Temperance Conference held in Liverpool, England, about the first of July, to last five days, in which the relation of the liquor traffic to Legislation, Education, Crime, Pauperism and Health will be debated by the best minds of the Kingdom. We have not as yet received a complete programme, but it is said Cardinal Manning will preside over the debate on Legislation, and Dr. W. B. Richardson over that on Health. Invitations are to be extended to eminent Reformers of the entire world to attend and participate.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the Imperial House of Commons Mr. Smith, one of the members for Liverpool who seconded the reply to the speech from the Throne, said: "I rejoice that the great cause of temperance has received the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that they intend to deal with it on the principle of giving control over the liquor traffic to the rate-payers. I trust that the provisions of the various bills relating to Local Government will contain such powers as will satisfy the great army of temperance workers. They know only too well that our squalid poverty is mainly the result of this national vice. I venture to go a step further, and say that nothing will satisfy the deep feeling of the nation except such measures as will largely diminish the temptations to drunkenness, and such as will in some measure protect those poor besotted victims who cannot protect themselves. We have given far too great facilities to this dangerous trade in the past. We are reaping the harvest in an hereditary pauper class which poisons our national life and remains untouched by all amenities of civilization. The time has come to grapple with this plague. The conscience of the nation is alive to the sin and danger of spending nearly £130,000,000 annually upon strong drinks, and the Government will receive the support of all right-thinking men in devising a measure that will cope in some adequate degree with this terrible evil.—*E. Churchman.*"

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND CURE OF INEBRIETY.—At a meeting of medical practitioners, held in London on the 25th ult., a new society was constituted "to investigate the various causes of inebriety and to educate the professional and public mind to a knowledge of these causes, and to a recognition of the physical aspect of habitual intemperance." The names of the gentlemen who have consented to act as officers for the first year are as follows: President, Dr. Norman Kerr; Vice-Presidents, Sir Geo. Burrows, Bart., M. D., F.R.S.; Sir Spencer Wells, Bart., F.R.C.S.; Sir Geo. H. Porter, M. D.; F.R.C.S.I., Dublin; Alderman Sir Wm. Miller,

M. D., J. P., Londonderry; Sir Edwin Saunders, F.R.S., Cambridge; Professor Douglas Maclagan, M. D., F.R.S.G., F.G.S., Edinburgh; Professor M'Kendrick, M. D., LL.D., F.R.S.G., Glasgow; Dr. Cameron, M. P.; Dr. Farquharson, M. P.; Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S.; Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S.; J. S. Bristowe, M. D., F.R.S., and C. J. Hare, M. D. F.R.C.P.; Treasurer, Dr. Drysdale; Secretary Dr. McCaw; Council: Dr. Alfred Carpenter, J. P.; Surgeon-General C. R. Francis, Surgeon-General Evatt; Surgeon-Major G. K. Poole, M. D.; Dr. Hart Vinen, F.L.S.; Dr. Danford Thomas; Dr. Wickham Barnes; Dr. Geo. Robertson; Dr. Eastwood, J. P., Darlington; Dr. Balding, Royston; Dr. Alex. Peddie, Edinburgh; Dr. Murray Lindsay, Derby; Dr. Libley Hicks, F.L.S., Liverpool; Dr. Joseph Smith, Rickmansworth; Dr. Bridgewater, Harrow, and Dr. Hurry. An inaugural address will shortly be given.—*Temperance Record.*

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL BOWLY, OF GLOUCESTER.—This universally esteemed and truly Christian man died (after the short illness of 12 hours) on his 82nd birthday (Monday last), at his residence at Gloucester. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a minister of that body, but his broad Christian views induced all denominations to seek his aid, which he ever freely gave, and no one ever entertained a higher respect for him than the Bishop of Gloucester. He was a most energetic advocate of the abolition of slavery, and his time and talents have now for 40 years been nearly wholly devoted to the advocacy of teetotalism. If we might select two men in Great Britain who have done more to promote the principles of total abstinence they would be Samuel Bowly and Joseph Livesey. The two worked in widely different spheres, Mr. Bowly amongst the highest classes of society, for which he was most eminently fitted, while Mr. Livesey's efforts have been largely devoted to the reclamation of the masses, especially the lowest orders of the people. Both these gentlemen, have been eminently successful in their efforts in their respective spheres of labor, and both have largely helped the cause, both on the platform and by their writings. A special feature of Mr. Bowly's labors, and one he first set on foot, was the holding of drawing-room meetings amongst the highest circles of society, and from his efforts in this line of labor an immense amount of good has been done. We need hardly state, for it is so extensively known, that Mr. Bowly was President of the National Temperance League, his usefulness in that capacity could not be estimated too highly; and that association would lose by his death one of its ablest, most devoted, and self-sacrificing of its directors and advocates. That his death will be deeply lamented by every member of that League is a poor statement of the sorrow it will cause, and this will not be confined to that temperance organization, but will extend to every other association, nay, to every teetotaler in the kingdom who has had the privilege of knowing him. The death of no man in the city of Gloucester, where of course he is most intimately known, will evoke such universal sorrow; none will be more lamented by every class of the community; rich and poor alike will sincerely lament his death, and every section of the Christian Church in that city, and wherever he is known, will deeply mourn his removal from amongst us.—*Bolton Evening Guardian.*

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THE CHURCHES.—The "National Temperance League's Annual" for the new year gives the following account of the progress of the temperance movement:—"The Church of England Temperance Society and the numerous diocesan branches affiliated with it continue their operations with undiminished zeal. Its membership included all the bishops, several thousands of the clergy, and 432,672 personal members. Among Nonconformist churches the cause is making clear headway, especially in the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The Connexional Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference reports an unprecedented growth. In thirty-five districts of Great Britain, 2,644 Bands of Hope, with 271,700 enrolled members are reported; being an increase during the year of 299 Bands of Hope and 47,550 members. The temperance societies number 321, with 28,414 enrolled members, or an increase of 144 societies, and 17,502 members, over the previous year. The Baptist Total Abstinence Association has now two travelling secretaries engaged in promoting the movement. There are at the present time 1,045 abstaining members, against 714 last reported; and the membership also includes 1,914 church officers, &c. A majority of fifty pastors of churches are now avowed adherents to our principles; and out of 235 students in Baptist colleges, 223 are total abstainers. The Congregational Total Abstainers Association, although not worked so vigorously as it might be, owing to the lack of funds, has yet

made considerable advance. For the first time the Council reported a majority of abstaining ministers—namely, 1,317 out of a total of 2,605. The majority is believed to be still larger, but positive evidence of the fact is wanting. In the twelve colleges, out of 363 students, 306 are teetotalers, so that the influence of future ministers who favor abstinence will largely predominate. Other denominations show a proportionate advance. The Free Methodist Temperance League was formed in 1880, but the past year was the first year of systematic work; and the Committee report that out of 340 ministers on the home circuits, about 300 are abstainers, and 250 are members of the League. Temperance activity is also well maintained in the Methodist New Connexion, 73 per cent of the ministers being total abstainers. The societies existing in connection with the Bible Christians and the Society of Friends have maintained satisfactory progress, and so also has the Catholic League of the Cross, whose branches have been largely multiplied."—*Alliance News*.

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### General News.

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#### CANADIAN.

The Nor'wester, a new Conservative paper, will be issued at Calgary next week.

Farmers in the vicinity of Fort McLeod, N. W. T., finished sowing wheat about April 6, nearly a month earlier than last year.

Advices from Battleford show that the reported Indian uprising is a canard. The Indians are gathering there and are discussing their usual grievances. The telegraph wire inopportunely grounded immediately after receiving the report, which led to the belief that trouble had occurred.

In the *Canada Gazette* the Dominion Government gives notice of the incorporation, under an Act of the British Columbia Legislature, of R. Dunsmuir, J. Bryden, J. Dunsmuir, C. Cracker, C. F. Crocker, L. Stanford and C. P. Huntington, as the Esquimault & Nanaimo Railway Company.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against the men who caused the death of the Italian laborer at St. Thomas on Good Friday.

Philip Ryan, of St. Thomas, a C. S. R. brakeman, was horribly mangled to death at Windsor last Friday. The switch-shifter knocked him off the caboose ladder and he was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed.

Wm. Ridsdale, sen., of Luther attempted suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat with a knife, but failed. His son, Wm. Ridsdale, jun., hanged himself in Peel on the 2nd inst.

At Harriston, on the 17th, the body of an unknown old man, who had by some previous accident lost both his legs below the knees, was found in the river at the Grand Trunk bridge. It is supposed that the unfortunate man had fallen into the river during the winter.

Last week some persons unknown entered the *Times* printing office at Stratford and pried all the type in the place, including every case and all the forms in advertisements and jobs. Mr. H. T. Butler, who is the editor and publisher, attributes the outrage to personal spite, and not as the result of party or sectional feeling.

A man named James McGuire fell into the hold of one of the Canada Pacific railway steamers at Port Colborne to-day and was killed. He was not missed until about 2 p.m., when he was found in the hold dead, his neck broken and skull crushed in.

Saturday morning about 7 o'clock Simon Zavitzs, well-to-do and highly respected farmer of the township of Bertie, committed suicide by hanging in his horses' stable.

It is said that about \$90,000 will be paid by the G. T. R. Company to the relatives of the Humber disaster victims.

Chief Justice Spragge died about 10 o'clock Sunday morning from congestion of the lungs and bronchitis. He was a most able, painstaking and experienced judge, and highly respected in his capacities of judge and citizen. He was in the 78th year of his age. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1850; Chancellor in 1869, and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal and of Ontario in April, 1882.

Davis Clements, of Napanee, employed on the N., T. & O. Railway was run over by the construction train Saturday at Newbury. One leg was taken off and his side badly injured. He died about 10 o'clock, and leaves a wife and family.

The body of Flora Tripp, 22 years old and unmarried, was found in a millpond at Eddystone on Thursday of last week.

The new Congregational College building on McTavish street, Montreal, will be opened in June.

Michael Kilary, assistant lighthouse-keeper at Flint Island, N.S., went gunning on the drift ice last Saturday. A breeze sprang up, the ice parted, and he soon disappeared.

Mr. Barrett, an old citizen, formerly in business, but latterly employed as a bookkeeper for Mr. Mann, a civic contractor, committed suicide last Saturday by taking a dose of "Rough on Rats." Barrett is believed to have been mentally deranged for some time past.

In Quebec a public meeting of the leading citizens, at which the Bishop of Quebec and most of the Protestant clergy of the city assisted, was held to protest against the Provincial Lottery Bill which has already passed the Assembly.

**FIRES.**—The steam saw and shingle mills at Foxmead, belonging to Mr. J. Madden, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, \$5,000; insured for \$2,000.—At Parry Sound, on April 21, a fire started in a dwelling on Seguin street. The dwellings occupied by Robert Belcher, butcher, E. Rollo, F. Lafex, butcher, Robt. Adam, cabinetmaker, W. Whalen, and Wm. Howard, barber's shop, were entirely consumed. Most of the contents were saved. The loss will be between \$2,000 and \$3,000.—In Woodstock, April 17, a fire broke out on the roof of the kiln of the large flour mills owned by McDonald & Thompson, but by the prompt attendance of the employees and the Water Works Company a serious conflagration was avoided. Loss between \$500 and \$1,000.—At St. Catharines, the steamer *Europe* at Lock 2, was burned to the waters edge. She was recently purchased by the Graham Bros., for \$15,000, and they have since expended about \$1,000 in repairs. She was insured for \$10,000.—At Fenelon Falls, on Monday, the 21st inst., a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Canada House, a high north wind blowing at the time. The whole block between Bond and Frances streets, some seventeen buildings, was destroyed. The loss was about \$25,000.

#### UNITED STATES.

Three hundred Mormon converts and seventeen missionaries arrived in New York from Europe on Sunday.

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation restoring in the border counties the law against carrying concealed weapons.

A portion of Salineville, Ohio, is sinking into a coal mine. It is feared the new brick school house will be destroyed.

At Canisteo, Minn., Wm. Laftemaker shot his wife and then himself during temporary insanity.

There is a great feud between the followers and opponents of the negro incendiary Clark, in Middle Georgia. Two churches have been burned by the Clark men.

At New Haven, Conn., Chas. Spaulding, a jewelry thief, shot himself five times while the detective who had him in charge was dining. Spaulding will die.

At Odelika, Ala., John Dickerson shot and killed Jno. Peasley, who married a woman for whose hand both had been suitors. Dickerson was usher at the wedding, and it was not supposed he harbored resentment.

Frank Shenton killed his father at Golden Hill, Md., while the latter was brutally assaulting Mrs. Shenton. The elder Shenton had shot at his son, and was standing over his wife with a knife in his hand when the son struck him with a club, killing him instantly.

Heavy rains last week caused immense floods in different parts of the country, and much property was destroyed.

At Newcastle, O., Mrs. Solomon Horn attempted to kill her husband yesterday with a revolver, firing three shots at him without effect. She then shot herself in the head and cut her throat. Both parties were over 60 years of age.

On Saturday night, at Ogden, Utah, a discharged Japanese waiter entered Mrs. Gridgell's restaurant, and after assaulting her shot her a number of times. Twenty-five citizens took the murderer out of gaol and hanged him.

A freight train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway ran into a washout west of Springfield, demolishing the locomotive and nine cars, killing one and mortally wounding another tramp stealing a ride in a box-car.



At Williamsburg, N. Y., the Long Island City train struck a buggy in which were two men, at the street-crossing. Both men were thrown some distance. Their bodies were terribly mangled, their heads being smashed to a pulp.

At Louisville, Ky., the members of six different families have been poisoned by cake bought from a confectioner. One child, Geo. Gross, has died, and ten others suffered terribly, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The poison was arsenic, but how it got in the cake is not known.

Snowslides have been frequent at Denver, Col., since the snow began to melt. There were several in the Blask Canon near Currant. The regular west-bound passenger train went as far as the first of these and was waiting for workmen to clear the track, when another slide came down, striking the engine, turning it over and instantly killing Engineer Arthur Bratt and injuring the fireman, Frank Martinez.

At Schenectady, N. Y., five cars and a locomotive of the Central Hudson freight train were thrown into the Erie Canal by a misplaced switch, one brakeman being injured. The cars were piled upon the locomotive, forming a shapeless mass, to which the coal from the engine furnace set fire. The loss exceeds \$40,000. A gang of boys feasted on the dried apples, and several are critically ill.

Yesterday Philip Ryan, a brakeman on the Canada Southern Railway, was crushed and instantly killed by a train starting from the station in Windsor. Ryan was swinging from a ladder at the rear end of the car when he was struck by a switch shifter and knocked off the ladder.

The boiler in the drill-house of Dobson, Chapin & Co., Bay City, Mich., exploded with frightful effect last week. The building was demolished and scattered over the neighborhood. Pieces of iron were thrown into and fell upon the roofs of houses smashing through. A woman had just taken a baby from a cradle when two bricks were thrown into it. Two persons were killed outright and seven injured, three fatally.

**FIRES.**—At Utica two fires started almost simultaneously in different parts of the city. Lowery Bros. cotton warehouse, with 1,500 bales of cotton destroyed. Loss, \$90,000. Watson block damaged \$2,000.—The town hall at Milton, Ga., was burned; a negro prisoner was roasted to death.—The Methodist Church at Saginaw City, Mich., has been burned.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria is at Darmstadt, and suffering from lumbago. Much anxiety prevails in London regarding her condition.

A fire in Page bank colliery, near Durham, caused damage of £30,000, throwing 700 hands out of employment.

The convention of the National League was held at Kilkenny. Resolutions were adopted re-affirming allegiance to Parnell, and a promise was made to subscribe to the fund for the payment of members of Parliament.

Belmont Castle, Perthshire, the seat of Earl Wharnclyffe, was burned to the ground on Monday. A number of valuable paintings and other works of art, many of which can never be replaced, were also destroyed.

At a meeting of the Howard Society the announcement was made that the society was co-operating with American prison societies to promote a central bureau for criminal statistics at Washington. A letter on the subject from President Arthur was read.

The Grand Trunk Railway half-yearly meeting has been held. The report of the Directors was unanimously adopted. The agreement with the Welland Railway Company for consolidation of that undertaking with the Grand Trunk was ratified by resolution. Some little criticism of the terms of the agreement was indulged in, but the resolution was practically unanimous.

In view of the prevalence of cholera in India, the French Ministry of Commerce is preparing a system of quarantine and inspection to be observed on vessels arriving from infected ports.

A sad tragedy was enacted at Monaco by a lady of great beauty who had been living at the Villa Clementina. She indulged heavily in gambling, and recently, after suffering heavy losses, she murdered her infant girl and afterwards cut her own throat.

There have been fresh massacres of Christians in Laos.

A revolt broke out in the prison at Garslen, Hungary, in which are confined a number of educated persons convicted of minor offences. The outbreak was suppressed by a military detachment

after much bloodshed. Thirty convicts were wounded, seven of them seriously.

A serious fire at Rangoon raged two days, and destroyed forty-one houses. Loss, £1,200,000.

The military attache to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg has been ordered to the Caucasian and Caspian provinces to learn the strength of the Russian forces and ascertain whether Turcomans are being enrolled for the Russian service.

The steamer *Inchgarvie* has arrived at Suez from Bassein. There were two deaths from cholera on board. Cholera at Calcutta is increasing. There were 257 deaths there from it last week.

A tunnel in the Quebradilla mine at Zacateas, Mex., has caved in, killing forty miners.

A despatch from the city of Mexico says the reports of disturbances in Northern Mexico are false. The entire country is tranquil.

The city of Jurin has been attacked by 1,000 of Caceres Monteneros. The Prefect of the city, with 200 men, opposed them and they retired. After their departure the Prefect seized two citizens, Vera and Jurado, whom he accused of intrigues with the rebels. Both were shot—Jurado he killed with his own hand. This action of the Prefect has caused great excitement in the interior, as both victims are well known, and believed to have been innocent of political designs.

An earthquake shock was felt in the eastern counties of England, on Wednesday. At Ipswich the walls of the houses were shaken, plates were rattled, and bells rung. People were thrown into such a state of consternation that business was suspended. The shock was still more severe at Colchester. The concussion lasted half a minute. The first symptom was a deep rumbling sound. This was speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of all the buildings. The tall chimney stacks of factories fell, and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city, 150 feet in height, fell with an awful crash. In one part of the city fire was caused by the shock. The damage is great. In private houses tables and chairs were overturned, glassware was shattered, pictures and other ornaments fell to the floor. Men, women, and children rushed shrieking into the streets. At Chelmsford the shock was so severe that people were filled with terror. At South End the earth trembled for miles around. The windows of many dwellings were broken, and chimneys were demolished. The duration of the shock at Ipswich was estimated at three seconds. The earthquake has caused a general feeling of alarm. The damage at Colchester is estimated at £10,000. A child was killed and a woman's skull was fractured; the woman is in a precarious condition. There were many narrow escapes. The old parish church at Langenhoe was demolished. The place looks as if it had been bombarded. An invalid at Wivandve died from terror. The damage there is £4,000. At Coggerhil a number of school girls rushed panic-stricken into the streets and many of them were crushed.

### Tales and Sketches.

#### THE DRUNKARD'S GOOD ANGELS.

"Come, Ady and Jane, it is time you were in bed," said Mrs. Freeman to her two little girls, about nine o'clock one evening. Ady was nine years old, and Jane was a year and a half younger. The two children had been sitting at the work table with their mother, one of them studying her lesson, and the other engaged on a piece of fancy needlework.

"Papa has not come yet," said Ady.

"No, dear; but it's getting late, and it's time you were in bed. He may not be home for an hour."

Ady laid aside her work and left the table, and Jane closed her books and put them away in her school satchel.

"You can light the little lamp on the mantel-piece," said Mrs. Freeman after a few minutes, looking around as she spoke, when she saw that the children had both put on their bonnets, and were tying their warm capes close about their necks. She understood very well the meaning of this, and therefore did not ask a question, although the tears came to her eyes, and her voice trembled as she said "It's very cold out to-night, children."

"But we shall not feel it, mother," replied Ady. "We'll run along very quickly."

And the two little ones went out before the mother (whose feelings were choking her) could say a word more. As they closed the

door after them and left her alone, she raised her eyes upward, and murmured, "God bless and reward the dear children!"

It was a bleak, Winter night; and as the little adventurers stepped into the street, the wind swept fiercely along, and almost drove them back against the doors. But they caught each other tightly by the hands, and bending their little forms to meet the pressure of the cold, rushing air, hurried on the way they were going as fast as their feet could move. The streets were dark and deserted, but the children were not afraid; love filled their hearts, and left no room for fear.

They did not speak a word to each other as they hastened along. After going for a distance of several streets, they stopped before a house, over the door of which was a handsome, ornamental gas-lamp bearing the words, "Oysters and Refreshments." It was a strange place for two little girls like them to enter, and at such an hour; but after standing for a moment, they pushed against the green door, which turned lightly on its hinges, and stepped into a large and brilliantly lighted bar room.

"Bless us!" exclaimed a man who sat reading at a table; "here are those babies again!"

Ady and Jane stood still near the door, and looked all around the room; but not seeing the object of their search, they went up to the bar, and said timidly to a man who stood behind it pouring liquor into glasses—

"Has Papa been here to-night?"

The man leaned over the bar until his face was close to the children, when he said in an angry way—

"I don't know anything about your father. And see here! don't you come here any more; if you do, I'll call my big dog out of the yard and make him bite you."

Ady and Jane felt frightened as well by the harsh manner as by the angry words of the man; and they started back from him, and were turning toward the door with sad faces, when the person who had first remarked their entrance called out loud enough for them to hear him—

"Come here my little girls."

The children stopped and looked at him, when he beckoned for them to approach, and they did so.

"Are you looking for your father?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied Ady.

"What did that man at the bar say to you?"

"He said Papa was not here; and that if we came any more he would set his dog on us."

"He did?"

"Yes, sir."

The man knit his brow for an instant. Then he said—

"Who sent you here?"

"Nobody," answered Ady.

"Don't your mother know you have come?"

"Yes, sir; she told us to go to bed, but we couldn't go until Papa was home; so we came for him first."

"He is here."

"Is he?" and the children's faces brightened.

"Yes he's at the other side of the room asleep. I'll wake him for you."

Half intoxicated, and sound asleep, it was with great difficulty that Mr. Freeman could be aroused.

As soon, however, as his eyes were fairly opened, and he found that Ady and Jane had each grasped tightly one of his hands, he rose up and yielding passively to their direction suffered them to lead him away.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed a man who had looked on in wonder and deep interest; "that's a temperance lecture that I can't stand. God bless the little ones!" he added with emotion, "and give them a sober father."

"I guess you never saw them before," said one of the bar-keepers lightly.

"No, and I never wish to again, at least in this place. Who is their father?"

"Freeman, the lawyer."

"Not the one who, a few years ago, conducted with so much ability, the case against the Marine Insurance Company?"

"The same."

"Is it possible?"

A little group had now formed around the man, and a good deal was said about Freeman and his fall from sobriety. One who had several times seen Ady and Jane come in and lead him home

as they had just done, spoke of them with much feeling, and all agreed that it was a most touching case.

"To see," said one, "how passively he yields himself to the little things when they come after him. I feel sometimes, when I see them, almost weak enough to shed tears."

"They are his good angels," replied another. "But I am afraid they are not strong enough to lead him back to the paths he has forsaken."

"You can think what you please about it gentlemen," spoke up the landlord, "but I can tell you my opinion on the subject: I wouldn't give much for the mother who would let two little things like them go wandering about the streets alone at this time of night."

One of those who had expressed interest in the children felt angry at this remark, and he retorted with some bitterness—

"And I would give less for the man who would make their father drunk!"

"Ditto to that," responded one of the company.

"And here's my hand to that," said another.

The landlord finding that the majority of his company were likely to be against him, smothered his angry feelings and kept silence. A few minutes afterward, two or three of the inmates of the bar-room went away.

About ten o'clock the next morning, while Mr. Freeman, who was generally sober in the fore part of the day, was in his office, a stranger entered, and after sitting down, said—

"I must crave your pardon beforehand for what I am going to say. Will you promise not to be offended?"

"If you offer an insult I will resent it," said the lawyer.

"So far from that, I come with the desire to do you a great service."

"Very well; say on."

"I was at Lawson's refectory last night."

"Well?"

"And I saw something there that touched my heart. If I slept at all last night, it was only a dream of it. I am a father, sir, the thought of their coming out in the cold winter night, in search of me in such a polluted place, makes the blood feel cold in my veins."

Words so unexpected coming upon Mr. Freeman when he was comparatively sober, disturbed him greatly. In spite of all his endeavors to remain calm, he trembled all over. He made an effort to say something in reply. But could not utter a word.

"My dear sir," pursued the stranger, "you have fallen at the monster intemperance, and I feel that I am in great peril. You have not, however, fallen hopelessly; you may yet rise if you will. Let me then, in the name of the sweet babes who have shown, in so wonderful a manner, their love for you, conjure you to rise superior to this deadly foe. Reward those dear children with the highest blessing their hearts can desire. Come with me and sign the pledge of freedom. Let us, though strangers to each other, unite in this one good act. Come!"

Half bewildered, yet with a new hope in his heart, Freeman arose, and suffered the man, who drew his arm within his, to lead him away. Before they separated both had signed the pledge.

That evening, unexpectedly, and to the joy of his family, Mr. Freeman was perfectly sober when he came home. After tea, while Ady and Jane were standing on either side of him, as he sat by their mother, an arm around each of them, he said in a low whisper, as he bent his head down and drew them closer—

"You will never have to come for me again."

The children lifted their eyes quickly to his face, but half understanding what he meant.

"I will never go there again," he added: "I will stay at home with you."

Ady and Jane now comprehended what their father meant, overcome with joy, hid their faces in his lap and wept for very gladness.

Low as this had been said, every word had reached the mother's ear; and while her heart yet stood trembling between hope and fear. Mr. Freeman drew a paper from his pocket and threw it on the table by which she was sitting. She opened it hastily. It was a pledge with his well-known signature subscribed at the bottom.

With a cry of joy she sprang to his side, and his arms encircled his wife as well as his little ones in a fonder embrace than they had known for years.

The children's love had saved their father. They were indeed his "good angels."—*Sc.*

**For Girls and Boys.****THE WAY TO SUCCEED.**

Drive the nail aright, boys,  
Hit it on the head;  
Strike with all your might, boys,  
While the iron's red.

When you've work to do, boys,  
Do it with a will;  
They who reach the top, boys,  
First must climb the hill.

Standing at the foot, boys,  
Gazing at the sky,  
How can you get up, boys,  
If you never try?

Though you stumble oft, boys,  
Never be downcast;  
Try, and try again, boys,—  
You'll succeed at last.

—*School Supplement.*

**A TALK TO BUSINESS BOYS.**

A boy's first position in a commercial house is usually at the foot of the ladder; his duties are plain; his place is insignificant, and his salary is small. He is expected to familiarize himself with the business, and as he becomes more intelligent in regard to it he is advanced to a more responsible place. His first duty, then is to work. He must cultivate day by day habits of fidelity, accuracy, neatness, and dispatch; and these qualities will tell in his favor as surely as the world revolves. Though he may work unnoticed and uncommended for months, such conduct always meets its reward.

I once knew a boy who was a clerk in a large mercantile house which employed as entry clerks, shipping clerks, buyers, book-keepers and salesmen, eighty young men, besides a small army of porters, packers and truckmen; and this boy of seventeen felt that amid such a crowd he was lost to notice, and that any effort he might make would be quite unregarded. Nevertheless he did his duty; every morning at 8 o'clock he was promptly in his place, and every power that he possessed was brought to bear upon his work. After he had been there a year he had occasion to ask for a week's leave of absence during the busy season. "That," was the reply, "is an unusual request, and one which it is somewhat inconvenient for us to grant; but for the purpose of showing you that we appreciate the efforts you have made since you have been with us, we take pleasure in giving you the leave of absence for which you ask." "I didn't think," said the boy when he came home that night and related his success, "that they knew a thing about me, but it seems they have watched me ever since I have been with them." They had, indeed, watched him, and had selected him for advancement, for shortly afterwards he was promoted to a position of trust with appropriate increase of salary. It must be so, sooner or later, for there is always a demand for excellent work. A boy who intends to build up for himself a successful business will find it a long and difficult task, even if he brings to bear efforts both of body and mind; but he who thinks to win without doing his very best will find himself a loser in the race.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

**Our Casket.**

Shun delays, they breed remorse,  
Take thy time while time is lent thee  
Creeping snails have weakest force;  
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee.  
Good is best when earnest wrought,  
Lingering labors come to naught.

Walk on thy way; bring forth thine own true thought;  
Love thy high calling for itself,  
And find in working recompense for work;  
Then Envy's shaft shall whiz at thee in vain.

The difference between a cat and a comma is that one has claws at the end of the paws, while the other has the pause at the end of the clause.

"Why do you always come after tea?" said a young lady. "I come after T," was the response, "in order to be near U."

Thos. Hood, driving in the country one day, observed a notice beside a fence, "Beware the dog." There not being any signs of a dog, "Hood wrote on the board, "Ware be the dog?"

*Impecunious debtor*—I've been haunted by ghosts all day [as Robinson enters with his little bill]; and here comes another spectre. *Robinson*—There's where you're mistaken, my boy, I'm an expecter.

The negro's definition of bigotry is as good as that of Webster's Dictionary. "A bigot," says he, "why, he is a man that knows too much for one man and not enough for two."

An old minister in Ohio seemed rather opposed to an educated ministry. Said he, "Why, my brethering, every young man who is going to preach thinks he must be off to some college to study a lot of Greek and Latin. All nonsense! All wrong! What did Peter and Paul know about Greek? Why, not a word, my brethering. No! Peter and Paul preached in the plain old English, and so'll I.

"Did you hear of that man down town who married two women in one day?" asked Fogg at the tea table the other evening. "Isn't it awful?" exclaimed the landlady. "Do tell us about it, Mr. Fogg!" "Oh, there isn't much to tell, replied Fogg; "you know him well." "I know him! the villian!" shrieked the landlady. "Don't say that ma'am," said Fogg, soothingly; "don't say that. It was the Rev. Mr. Textual, your pastor, and he wouldn't like to hear you talk so about him. And, by-the-by, he married the women to as two likely young fellows as there are in town." The landlady says she never could bear that Fogg.

If two negatives makes an affirmative, there are some two and a half very emphatic affirmations in the following indignant inquiry of an illiterate English huntsman when the hounds had lost the trail of the fox. "What, hasn't nobody got never a terrier as can't show us nothing where the old fox has gone?"

**Literary Record.**

THE SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT, published by Eaton, Gibson & Co., at 9 Toronto street, in Toronto, is in its initial number one of the best edited and most beautifully gotten-up educational journal that we have seen. If it maintains the practical, useful and artistic character that this first issue presents, it will soon have a reputation that cannot fail to make it a great success.

PROHIBITION: CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY.—The National Temperance Society of New York has just published a very able address, with the above title, by John B. Finch, Esq., of Nebraska. The consideration in favor of the method of constitutional prohibition, and of thus referring the question to the people for their action preliminary to legislative prohibitory enactment, are presented with great clearness and force.

It is one of the most powerful arguments yet published against the liquor traffic, and will be of great value for general circulation in any state or locality wherein efforts for prohibition by constitutional amendment have been, or may be, inaugurated. Price, five cents, single; \$4 per hundred.

Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

"HYGIENIC PHYSIOLOGY" is the title of a lately published American school book that is likely to do much good in disseminating sorely needed truth in regard to the physiological effects of the use of alcoholic liquors. The W. C. T. U., of the United States, has a scientific department that is doing much for public enlightenment and education in this matter. Through its efforts instruction, in the subject above mentioned, has been made compulsory in the public schools of many of the states, and the same society is now superintending the editing of text books on physiological temperance. The work named is the first of these. It is an adaption of *Dr. Steele's Physiology*, prepared by Mrs. Mary Hunt, and is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. We cordially recommend it to our readers. The style as well as the matter of the book are unusually good, the plan of the work being well stated in the following extract from the *Letter*: "The subject is examined from a purely scientific stand-point, and represents the latest teachings at home and abroad. While there is no attempt to incorporate a temperance lecture in a school book, yet the terrible effects of these "Stimulants and Narcotics," especially upon the young, are set forth all the more impressively, since the lesson is taught merely by the presentation of facts that lean toward no one's prejudices, and admit of no answer or escape. Unusual space is given to the subject of *ventilation*, which is now attracting so much attention throughout the country.

# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT!

**VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!**

**22,159 MAJORITY.**

**"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."**

**KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.**

**PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.**

**CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.**

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton.
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	King's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		

<i>P.E. Island.</i>		<i>Ontario.</i>	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Charlottetown, (city),	Kings,	Halton,	Lisgar,
Prince,	Queen's.	Oxford.	Marquette.

**CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.**

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Ontario,</i>	<i>Lambton.</i>
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	—	Simcoe,	
Russel and Prescott,		Grey,	
Carleton,		Brant,	
Lennox and Addington,		Norfolk,	<i>Quebec.</i>
Prince Edward,		Elgin,	<i>Alberaska.</i>
Northumberland and Durham,			

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

**SUMMARY.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**List of Alliance Secretaries:**

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

**RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.**

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

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands:

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

**Majority for the Act.....22,159**