

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 2nd, 1884.

NO. 44

### The Canada Citizen

#### AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 2nd, 1884.

#### THE RED LIGHT.

##### I.

Have you seen the red light,  
So glaringly bright,  
That is hung every night  
At the door of the rum-seller's den?  
There's a leer in its glow  
Like the smile of the foe  
From the regions below,  
As he gloats o'er the ruin of men.

##### II.

On the darkness it streams  
With its death luring beams,  
And its evil eyed gleams,  
Tempting, betraying the wills  
Of your brother and mine,  
With an evil design,  
To drink of the wine  
That curses, and ruins, and kills.

##### III.

We've always heard said,  
The light that is red  
Means there's danger ahead—  
So this beacon they properly place  
At the entrance to sin,  
Where they gather their in,  
Their money to win—  
In this low haunt of crime and disgrace.

##### IV.

Still the drink victims weep,  
And our citizens sleep,  
While rum-sellers sweep  
In their gold and their ill-gotten gains;  
And the red light still glares  
At the doors of their lairs,  
Till our work and our prayers,  
Shall-crush out its soul-killing flames.

—Belfast Record, March, 1884.

#### WHY I WANT PROHIBITION.

BY GEORGE R. SCOTT.

A few weeks ago I visited the Brooklyn Hospital for the purpose of seeing a man whose father was a great friend of mine about the time of the breaking out of the civil war. On arriving there I found the young man sitting on a cot, surrounded by his wife, child, and some friends. He was just recovering from the effects of a terrible wound in the head, received from a fall while intoxicated. Naturally smart, for the past few years he had been able to make an unusual amount of money per week considering his early opportunities. His sufferings had been fearful, and, with tears in his eyes, he said: "This has been a lesson." Hereafter, for the sake of his family, his friends and himself, he said he would never touch another drop of liquor. Just prior to going to Connecticut he called to see me and reiterated his pledge. Arriving home, the first news I heard was that the young man alluded to was on a terrible drunken spree. *He must be protected by Prohibition.* What do you think?

It is Tuesday night, and seated in a city car, a newsboy opens the door, shouting "Union, two cents!" I buy a copy; and the following is a part of a display-head that attracts my attention. "A Heart-broken Mother's Denunciation of Drink." The story in brief is that the body of a respectably-dressed young man was found at the foot of the cellar-steps of 298 South-fourth street, Brooklyn. In his pocket was a card with his written address, "28 Spencer Place." Word was sent, and in reply an elderly lady appeared an hour after. Pale and trembling, she was led to the spot where the body had been laid, and viewing it, immediately exclaimed; "Oh, it is as I feared! It is my poor son! It is cursed, cursed drink that has done this!" *He should have been protected by Prohibition.* What do you think?

This morning I bought a New York Times (anti-Prohibition) and the first article that attracted my attention was headed "Dancing on her Mother's Grave." If you want to read it, here it is:

When an undertaker was putting the body of Catherine Malone, who died during a spree yesterday, into a coffin, he asked the daughter of the dead woman, Mrs Grey, if she desired to have the corpse re-dressed. Mrs Grey said: "No; chuck her in the way she is." When the lid was screwed on she leaped upon the coffin and danced like a maniac and only ceased her antics when compelled to by the constable. The whole family were intoxicated.

*That whole family need Prohibition.* What do you think?

*The people of America need Prohibition.* And now, reader, I ask you, WHAT DO YOU PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT IT?—N Y. Witness.

#### SELF-MADE POVERTY.

I would not say hard words against poverty; wherever it comes it is bitter to all; but you will mark, as you notice carefully, that while a few are poor because of unavoidable circumstances, a very large mass of the poverty of London is the sheer and clear result of profuseness, want of forethought, idleness, and worst of all, drunkenness. Ah, that drunkenness! that is the master evil. If drink could be got rid of we

might be sure of conquering the devil himself. The drunkenness created by the infernal liquor dens which plague-spot the whole of this huge city is appalling. No, I did not speak in haste or let slip a hasty word; many of the drink-houses are nothing less than infernal; in some respects they are worse, for hell has its uses as a divine protest against sin, but, as for the gin palace, there is nothing to be said in its favor. The vices of the age cause three-fourths of the poverty. If you could look at the homes to-night, the wretched homes where women will tremble at the sound of their husband's foot as he comes home, where little children will crouch down with fear, upon their little heap of straw, because the human brute who calls himself "a man" will come reeling home from the place where he has been indulging his appetites—it you could look at such a sight and remember it will be seen ten thousand times over to-night, I think you would say, "God help us by all means to save some." Since the great axe to lay at the root of this deadly upas tree is the Gospel of Christ, may God help us to hold that axe there, and to work constantly with it till the huge trunk of the poison tree begins to rock to and fro, and we get it down, and London is saved from the wretchedness and misery which now drips from every bough.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

### TO THE RULERS OF OUR LAND.

We come to you with a direct appeal, ye men that control our country, ye men to whom the law has confided the power of giving licenses for the selling of the soul and body destroyer—alcoholic spirits, ye men of our fair city, to you we must look for help from this self-destroying curse. You are aware that at this very hour more prayers are ascending to our common Father and our God that this tide of evil, which bids fair to engulf us, be stayed.

The nation to-day is moved with fear. Never was the question of intemperance and prohibition so upon the heart of our great country. The nation demands of you, O ye rulers of our land, that you put forth your helping hand to strengthen the people in this their hour of dire distress. Strengthen us, we beg of you, by doing your duty fearlessly and firmly. You are now sustained by public sentiment. Your official authority may be felt and now made irresistible. Remember then, ye men in authority, that High Heaven demands of you this aid which it sought to hedge in, and forever frustrate this hellish power that would consign its millions to eternal death. And as you would maintain a conscience void of offence, and give to our God a joyful account of your stewardship, be faithful to the trust committed to you.

Through you, ye men of the law, and our common destiny, through you let the violated law speak forth; let righteousness and peace become the fixedness of our purpose. And now let me appeal to you once more, ye venerable and honorable men of our nation, occupying seats in our halls of legislation, will you not put forth your strong arm against the onward march of the nation's curse? Will you sit still longer? Will you behold, unmoved, the march of this mighty evil, and not let your voice be heard in the Senate and representative halls? You have the aid of an enlightened public; and now by your united effort you possess a power never before known. You can aid, by your example, in giving health and strength to public sentiment, and to you we do look for aid on the side of this great and good cause; and will you not, by wise legislation, put the everlasting seal of doom upon the curse of intemperance? You can save us by your wisdom and firm determination. Save us our country, ye men of standing that now fill our halls of legislature, as, in duty bound, we will ever pray. *Christian Home*

### Temperance Boiled Down.

*From the Morning and Day of Reform.*

The city of Albany, the capital of the Empire State, boasts of a saloon for every 25 voters.

The *North-western Christian Advocate* says "nobody but the devil has more friends than has whisky."

Newbern, Tenn., has a law that imposes a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$50 on any person who goes into a saloon on Sunday.

The *Philadelphia News* says: "An \$8,000 saloon is being fitted up at San Antonio, Texas, and the \$300 church is being enlarged and whitewashed."

Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, says that some men pray in this sense: "Oh Lord, help the temperance cause if it will not hurt our party."

Olympia, W. T., has a temperance mayor and a no-license city council. This is said to be the first fruit of woman's ballot in that territory.

Iowa will have a "glorious Fourth" next Independence Day, as at that date the prohibitory law enacted March 4th will take effect.

All license miseducates the people and makes the State a partner in rum's nefarious gains. High license gildes the rum-shop with legal sanction, and converts the gin-hole into a gin-palace.

Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert is the author of the statement that the drunken superintendent of a blast furnace in the vicinity of Rochester, allowed the fires to go out while on a spree, costing the owners \$40,000.

Bishop Curham, in a recent address before the Church of England Temperance Society, is reported as saying. "Of 40,000 habitual drunkards they were told that at least 11,000 were women."

Katie McDonnell, a trim young Irish nurse-maid in New York, was shot and killed recently by Dennis Hennelly, a drunken sweet-heart, whom she refused to marry on account of his intemperance.

A gentleman in conversation the other day said that temperance men were poor and rather stingy withal. "They don't put out their money as the rumseller does his." "No," replied another, "they don't get it as he does, either."

A policeman recently arrested a man in Guadalajara, Mexico, for murder. The prisoner offered no resistance, but politely invited the officer to drink. He did so and immediately fell over dead. The wine had been poisoned.

The *San Francisco Journal of Freedom*, liquor organ, discerns the sign of the times and says: "It is evident that we are entering upon a period of agitation and controversy on this subject more exciting than has ever yet been seen."

Dr. Dorchester says that 1885 will witness the completion of a hundred years of temperance work. A correspondent suggests that it ought to have its centennial celebration in every pulpit and from every platform in the land. Why not?

Dr. B. W. Richardson, the eminent scientist, in addressing a recent meeting in London, said that "the temperance cause will never win its way until all the women in the kingdom, and throughout the civilized world, are embarked in the enterprise of temperance."

An old negro at Weldon, North Carolina, at a recent lecture said: "When I sees a man going home with a gallon of whisky and half a pound of meat, dat's temperance lecture enuff for me, and I sees it every day! I knows that ebry ting in his home is on the same scale—gallon of misery to ebry half-pound of comfort."

The health-giving Rochester lager beer factories pump their delicious narcotics, with the exception of the other poisons, from the classical Genessee. The sewers of this city of 100,000 souls empty themselves into this stream above. Thus does the thirst of its inhabitants tend to disinfect what otherwise might be fatal to the inhabitants of Charlotte.

At Columbus, Ind., it was discovered that a Mrs. Jordan had been confined for a week, and that she and her babe were almost dead of starvation. Her drunken brute of a husband had provided nothing but parched corn, and her bed clothing had not been changed since her confinement. Yet we are told that whisky only hurts those who drink it.—*Monitor Journal.*

Who shall criticise the lawless classes of New York City when two hundred and fifty police authorities and policemen sit down at

a banquet board and use "six hundred bottles of wine in one evening?" The rough and drunkard will naturally plead that they have a right to whisky and beer if the guardians of the law are allowed more costly drinks.—*Amendment Herald*.

In Stamford, Connecticut, a thousand women were asked how many wanted grog-shops, and there was just one wanted them. In Des Moines, Iowa, just twelve women voted for saloons, and 2,246 against. Three years ago 95,000 women asked the Legislature to allow them to protect their homes against grog-shops.

There is less sickness in the Ohio penitentiary than among any other average one thousand three hundred men in the State. They have to get up early, retire early, and keep away from the rum shops, and do not have to read our ponderous dailies or go to political meetings, so they are healthy.—*Home Gazette*.

It has come to light that the *City of Columbus* was wrecked by a drunken officer. This man, the second mate, had been to a champagne party the night before and had not recovered from the effects of this fluid when placed in charge of the deck of this steamer on that fatal night. The wreck of many a steamer, and many a railroad accident, can be traced to the same source.

The Republican editors in Indiana have resolved that Prohibition is not an issue in the coming campaign, and should not be considered in the canvas. Just let them stick to that resolution, and the Republican party act upon it, and after election an empty cart will halt at the nearest landing on Salt river, and what is left of the party in Indiana will get out of it.—*Lever*.

Girls, no court will sustain your plea for divorce on the ground of drunkenness if you marry a drinking man. The Iowa Supreme Court, speaking of a woman who acted thus foolishly, says: "*This woman married a drunkard, and she must discharge the duties of a drunkard's wife.*" Think of it. What are the duties of a drunkard's wife? Can you fulfil them?—*West Va. Freeman*.

The following lines from the *Biglow Papers*, written forty years ago by James Russell Lowell, on the slavery question, apply equally well to the temperance issue to-day:

"I'm willin' a man should go toll'able strong  
Agin wrong in the abstract, for that kind o' wrong  
Is allers unpop'lar and never gets pitied,  
Because its a crime no one never committed;  
But he mustn't be hard on particular sins,  
Coz then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins."

Last summer Thos. Salmon, a liquor dealer of Woburn, Mass., was arrested for violation of the law. The case was prosecuted by the Law and Order League as a test issue, and the defendant was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. He appealed. Pending the appeal, Salmon was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat. The Supreme Court decided against the appeal, and the Legislature will, therefore, be deprived of one of its member's services.

In the fifth Judicial District of Tennessee there are eight counties and eighty thousand people without a single dramshop or place where you can buy a drink of any liquor. There is not an habitual drunkard among the eighty-thousand people. Crime has been reduced sixty per cent. Grand juries which had sixty indictments formerly, now have but two. The entire face of the community is changed.

Speaking of the drink traffic, the *Licensed Victualler's Gazette* says: "It may be compared to a ship in distress, with no sign of help from any quarter. That it has already lost much of its rigging and several of its spars is proved by a recent return, which informs us that there are fewer public houses in the United Kingdom at the present day than there were in 1860 by 1,210, although the population during that period has increased some 7,000,000."

There are some hard things to find. The hardest thing to find is a Christian man in a bar-room, and the next hardest thing is to find a rumseller in a prayer-meeting. There will be a big prayer-meeting after a while, in which there will be multitudes of rumsellers who will pray earnestly, and their prayer will be: "Rocks, mountains, fall on us, and hide us from the wrath of the Lamb and from Him that sitteth on the throne."

Governor Foster, in his closing message, commended the Scott Law, and said it only needs slight amendment and should then be given a long test. The Liquor Dealers' Convention did not agree with the Governor, but demanded a repeal of the Scott Law. The temperance voters to a man denounce it, and about the only inhabitants out of the 800,000 voters in the State who approve of that portion of the Governor's message are Dr. Scott, the author of the bill, and Rev. Washington Gladden.

The *Retailer* says to the liquor dealers, "Men and money must be organized and used," and adds:—

"With the press, the pulpit, the courts and woman arrayed against you, the contest becomes one of no small dimensions, and you must be well equipped for the fight if you expect to win."

Well, we should think so! all the equipment you can muster won't save you, with such a combination against you. You are doomed, don't you see it? The press, the pulpit, the courts and woman are pretty good agencies; can you mention a single good agency that is propping you up?

The Washingtonian Home, Chicago, is supported by a percentage paid on all sums received by the city for selling intoxicating drinks. The city licenses certain men to make drunkards, and uses all they pay and about ten times as much to counteract the damage done by drinking. A good mill always requires some expenditure to keep in order the head-race and the reservoir, but the license system is a mill whose tail-race costs a great deal more than the head-race.—*Golden Censer*.

Temperance people are often taken to task by using the word "crime" when speaking of the liquor traffic. How far out of the way they are may be learned by what our courts hold in relation to it. "The vital and preserving principle has been adopted that all immoral acts which tend to the prejudice of the community are punishable criminally by courts of justice." Acts, "prejudicial to the community," of which rum is chief, are not to be denominated as libelous in their nature, under the above rendering, when calling them by their right names as "crimes."

Governor St. John delivered a very able speech on prohibition, at Atchison, Kansas, recently, in the new opera house, which was densely crowded. It is remarkable how a corpse can rally live people to listen to it speak. Guess the fellows will begin to think that St. John isn't the corpse they thought he was. No man ever wore as a public speaker like this man, and he is stronger with the people to-day than ever before. Through a perfect sea of filth he has waded and comes out without a stain, the brightest star in the constellation.—*Beloit Courier*.

On May 1, 1881, when the prohibitory law took effect in Kansas, there were 708 saloons in the state. There are now 313. Of these 160 are in Leavenworth, leaving only 153 saloons in the entire State of Kansas outside of Leavenworth. There are sixty-six counties in the State, and before prohibition there were saloons in every one of them. Now there is not a saloon in forty-one of these counties. There have been fines imposed upon saloon keepers amounting to \$95,200, and eighty-one of them have been sent to gaol. Prohibition does prohibit.

In a tenement house on North High Street, a man by the name of H. Dalton was recently arrested and taken to the station house for cruelly beating his wife. The poor woman has for some time been dangerously ill with consumption. Her father had given her \$12 with which to pay the rent, but the husband took the money from her and spent it for liquor. Such things are of frequent occurrence all around us. What a brutalizing influence the saloons have! Can any man with a man's heart within him, vote for them?

The Toledo *Blade* says that the whisky power is as active as the allurements of the dollar can make it, and that its infernal work is successful the criminal reports in any paper abundantly show. It is for the people to say whether this flood of criminality and pauperism shall flow on forever, or whether it shall be checked. It is the question of the hour; it is a question which, in importance to the country, is above tariff, above any question that can possibly come before the people. It is home against the rum mills. It is purity against corruption. The very perpetuity of republican institutions is involved in it. The question in America, as in England, is how best to pulverize the rum power.

YORK.—A representative and enthusiastic convention of the prominent temperance workers of York county was held under the auspices of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance in the Temperance Hall here to-day, to consider the propriety of submitting the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of the county. Among the delegates present were the following: Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of Dominion Alliance, Toronto; David Stouffer, Stouffville; Rev. J. C. Wilmott, Stouffville; Rev. P. G. Robertson, Aurora; D. P. Rupert, Maple; Rev. R. P. McKay, Agincourt; John Milne, Agincourt; Wm. Harrison, Richmond Hill; J. S. Stewart, Parkdale; C. McGinn, Wexford; R. E. Law, Richmond Hill; Rev. R. Stilwell, Wexford; and J. H. Sanderson, Richmond Hill. The convention was organized by the election of Mr. David Stouffer, of Stouffville, as chairman, and Mr. Sanderson, of Richmond Hill, as secretary. The Rev. Mr. McKay opened the meeting. The Secretary gave a short account of the circumstances under which the convention was called. The following delegates then gave short reports of the state of temperance work and sentiment in their localities, viz.: Messrs. Wilmott, Robertson, Rupert, McKay, Milne, Stewart, and McGinn. The reports were of the most encouraging character, nearly all expressing the opinion that the Scott Act could be carried in the county by a good majority. The following committees were then appointed: Organization—Rev. R. P. McKay, D. P. Rupert and John Milne. Resolutions—Rev. J. C. Wilmott, Stouffville; J. S. Stewart, Parkdale; and Rev. P. G. Robertson, Aurora.

The convention then adjourned till the afternoon.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 2 p.m.

J. H. Stewart, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:

1. Whereas the legalized liquor traffic is a standing menace to the moral and material welfare of the country. Resolved, that we form ourselves into a Scott Act Association for the County of York.

2. In view of the terrible evils resulting from the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors, and believing the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 to be the best legislative measure within our reach to stem this tide of evil; be it therefore resolved that this Association take immediate steps for the submission of the Act to the electors of this county.

3. Recognizing with pleasure the great influence of women in the mighty battle with alcoholic liquors, and the good work accomplished by the temperance associations throughout the county, Therefore, be it resolved that this Alliance earnestly asks the hearty co-operation of W. C. T. U. as well as the various temperance organizations located in this county.

After some discussion the above resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of Dominion Alliance, addressed the Convention. In a short but eloquent address he briefly sketched the history of the Canada Temperance Act, giving its leading provisions and its way to submit it. At this stage the following telegram was sent to the Ontario Scott Act Association in session at Whitby:

The York Prohibitory Alliance sends greetings to the Ontario Alliance. See Jeremiah L. 20; I. Corinthians xvi. 13.

Rev. Mr. McKay, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the following report:

Your Committee beg to present the following recommendations:

1. That this organization be known as the York County Prohibitory Alliance, and it shall be an auxiliary of the Dominion Alliance.

2. That the officers of this Alliance be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who, with three other persons elected for the purpose, shall constitute the executive of this Alliance.

3. That this Central Committee have a general supervision of the campaign throughout the whole county.

4. That this Convention appoint a Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer *pro tem* for each municipality, whose duties shall be to convene a convention for the election of permanent officers, and who with the executive shall constitute the Central Committee of the Alliance.

5. That the municipal officers have the supervision of the canvass in each municipality, and that they shall act in concert with the Executive Committee.

6. That this Convention recommend the appointment of a paid agent of the Alliance to work under the direction of the Executive Committee.

7. That the Convention recommend the collection of not less than \$2,000 to defray the expenses of the contest.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected:

President, J. Milne, Agincourt; Secretary, J. H. Sanderson, Richmond Hill; Treasurer, C. Doan, Aurora; Executive Committee—J. A. E. Wetzer, Wm. Harrison, and J. P. Rupert.

Vice-Presidents were then appointed in all the municipalities in the county.

After the transaction of some preliminary business the Convention adjourned at the call of the Executive at Aurora.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—A mass meeting was held at Bowmanville on Wednesday evening. The Scott Act campaign in West Durham may fairly be said to be under way. The Town Hall was well filled, and on the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Young, Little, Sheppard, Dyke, Warriner, Dr. McLaughlin, M.P., and Mr. A. Barber, the latter gentleman occupying the chair. Addresses were given by the Rev. Messrs. Young, Little and Sheppard. The first speaker explained the Scott Act in its various provisions, showing the number of counties which had adopted it and its success wherever fairly tried, closing with a strong appeal on behalf of the Act. The Rev. Mr. Sheppard addressed the meeting on the social advantages of the Act, enunciating among other things, that our homes may be made happy, presenting some forcible and sad illustrations of ruined homes by the use of intoxicating liquors. He also uttered a note of warning regarding the dangers of the traffic to the young. The Rev. Mr. Little addressed the audience on the advantage of the Scott Act, presenting the question in three aspects—the industrious, the moral, and the religious. The rev. gentleman in eloquent words discussed the three points, showing the waste of time caused by drink, the ill-effect it had upon the morals of the people, quoting several telling points in this connection from Archdeacon Farrar's famous sermon, and closing by urging all lovers of the Saviour to support an Act which would, to a large extent, do away with the misery flowing from the traffic in intoxicating liquors. At the close of the meeting the Rev. Mr. Young moved, and Dr. McLaughlin, in a few words, seconded the following resolution, which was declared carried by a standing vote: "That as our Dominion Government has placed upon its statute book a temperance enactment, popularly known as the Scott Act, which, when passed, virtually amounts to prohibition; and as during the last five years, since this Act has been in force, it has been carried in thirty-four counties or cities of our Dominion, and has been found to be a decided success; and as its validity has been affirmed by the highest Court in the Empire, namely, the Privy Council of England, we are of the opinion that the time has come when, for the increased security and happiness of our country, this Act should be passed in these counties." The campaign thus having fairly opened, a committee consisting of Messrs. A. Barber, Bowmanville; James Rundle, Darlington; A. J. Reynolds, Hampton; Mr. Eddy, Newcastle; J. L. Powers, Cartwright, and G. Long, Orono, were appointed as a Central Committee, who will control the work. Evidences of earnest effort being put forth are already apparent, and there is but little doubt West Durham will carry their banner to victory.—*Globe*.

BRUCE.—A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Scott Act agitation in the county of Bruce was held in the Methodist church at Walkerton on Tuesday. Delegates attended from all parts of the county. Rev. Mr. Smyth occupied the chair.

Addresses were delivered by the chairman, Rev. Messrs. Coutts, Andrews, Green, Shortt, Dack, and Wardrope, Mr. Harris, of Teeswater, and several others. Resolutions were passed in favor of submitting the Act to a popular vote, and arrangements were made for meetings to be held throughout the county to ascertain the state of public feeling on the question. The convention adjourned to meet at Paisley on the 15th of July.

The officers appointed are Rev. Mr. Smyth, of Walkerton, president; Rev. Mr. Shortt, first vice-president; Mr. B. Mills, second vice-president; Rev. Mr. Coutts, secretary; Mr. Henry Bacon, treasurer, and a strong executive committee, representing all parts of the county.—*Mail*

ELGIN AND ST. THOMAS.—A convention of delegates called together by the Elgin branch of the Dominion Alliance for the purpose of discussing the advisability of submitting the Scott Act in the city of St. Thomas and the county of Elgin in the Royal Templars, of Temperance Hall, St. Thomas, on Friday last.

Delegates were present from nearly every municipality in the county, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. The large hall was



well filled. The President, Rev. A. M. Phillips, occupied the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. After devotional exercises the Rev. Mr. Brethour gave a short address. He said the meeting was being held in pursuance of a call issued by the Elgin branch of the Dominion Alliance to consider the advisability of submitting the Scott Act.

Rev. Mr. Clementi moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Fallis, "That in the judgment of this convention the time has come for the submission of the Scott Act in the county of Elgin and city of St. Thomas."

The opinion of the delegates having been asked by Rev. Mr. Brethour as to whether they would be willing to have the Act submitted in the county, leaving the city in abeyance in the meantime, the delegates expressed themselves almost unanimously opposed to submitting the Act in Elgin county unless it was put to the vote in St. Thomas, and said the temperance movement had never so many friends in the city as at the present time. He thought if both the city and county were voted upon in a single day victory was assured in both municipalities if the people took hold of the work enthusiastically and with the aid of God. Rev. J. Smith, of Toronto, said that it was not advisable to submit the Act unless there was a fair chance of carrying it. By all means he would advise submitting both the city and county on the same day, as one would react upon the other. The chairman said the temperance people of the city were not so sanguine of success as were those of the county. A delegate expressed regret that more representatives were not present from St. Thomas. On request those from the city stood up and somewhat astonished the complaining delegate by their numbers. A delegate from Tyrconnell said the feeling in the county was such that there would be little hope of carrying the Act unless the hearty co-operation of the city was had. Rev. Mr. Hutchinson was of opinion that there was a strong feeling in favor of the Scott Act in the city. Rev. Messrs. Caldwell and Stephenson coincided with this view. Mr. Leonard Ferguson thought that any contest which might take place should be extended over the adjoining counties as well as Elgin. After a long discussion the resolution of the Rev. Mr. Clement was put and carried unanimously. It was decided to appoint an organizer for the county. The Rev. W. N. Sheppard suggested that collective action be taken, if possible, by the counties of Elgin, Lambton, and Middlesex. Rev. Mr. Morrow gave valuable information regarding the submission of the Scott Act, and said its submission in Oxford had cost \$2,500. A nominating committee was appointed, composed of Revs. Phillips, Hutchinson, Brown, and Tapscott and Messrs. Munger, Youmans, and Ferguson.

A mass meeting in the First Methodist church at night was largely attended and very enthusiastic. The chair was occupied by Rev. D. G. Sutherland. Stirring speeches were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Morrow, John Smith, of Toronto, and Brethour, of Milton.

The chairman put the following resolution: Moved by W. E. Youmans, seconded by G. P. King, "That the time has come when the Scott-Act should be submitted to the electors of St. Thomas and the County of Elgin," which was carried unanimously by the large audience rising to their feet.

The convention met at nine o'clock next morning and made all the necessary arrangements for commencing the fight at once.

WELLINGTON.—Judging from the great crowd that gathered at the Sunday evening meeting in the Town Hall the Temperance wave must have struck Berlin. Not only were hall and gallery filled to their utmost capacity, but many were obliged to return home unable to get in. The platform was occupied by the members of the committee. The choirs of the several churches occupied the front seat, and led the singing which was most heartily entered into by the immense assemblage. The Rev. Mr. Tait opened with an appropriate and earnest prayer. Mr. Jacob Y. Shantz acted as chairman and delivered a very earnest and appropriate address, most faithfully advising both young and old to abstain from the great evil which afflicts our land. The other speakers were I. L. Bowman, E. P. Clement and the Rev. Mr. Nugent, each of whom delivered an address abounding in earnest appeals and arguments in favor of Temperance. A vote of the audience was taken whether any more such meetings should be held and every hand went up in its favor. No one was asked to sign the pledge and nothing said about submitting the Scott Act here. These matters will no doubt be treated at subsequent meetings.—*Berlin News*.

PRINCE EDWARD.—Mr. G. D. Platt, Secretary of the county Scott Act Association, writes as follows:

Our county (Prince Edward) is now pretty thoroughly organized.

We have one central organization, the County Temperance Alliance, and branches of the same in each municipality. These branches have officers distributed in every school section, and thus the whole county is reached. In addition to these associations for the electors, a branch of the W. C. T. Union has been organized by members of the Picton Union in every municipality except one. The ladies who have joined these Unions seem to be very earnest and willing to do any work in their power. Bands of Hope have been organized among the children in some villages, and there is a prospect that the movement will become pretty general. Picton has a flourishing band of about 250 boys and girls pledged to abstinence from intoxicating liquor and tobacco. We are all ready to begin the circulation of the petition for the submission of the Scott Act. We begin immediately in Picton, but the county workers will hardly get started under a week or two when the hurry of the sewing is over. We are morally certain of success in this county as we carried the Dunkin Act three or four times, and prevented its repeal once by a majority of 248 in a full vote. In fact the temperance people have got to meet their first defeat at the poles in old Prince Edward. Our petition is to be finished about the first of June.

SIMCOE.—An immense and enthusiastic meeting convened at the Barric Town Hall on Friday evening to hear a lecture on the Scott Act, by F. S. Spence, the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. All the aisles of the large hall were crowded with those who could not find sitting room. The chair was occupied by Judge Ardagh, and on the platform were Rev. Canon Morgan, Rev. Dr. Harper, Judge Boys, J. G. Story, Esq., President of the County Association, and a large number of other prominent ministers and laymen. Mr. Spence's logical and practical address was closely followed and warmly applauded to the very close, at almost eleven o'clock. Barrie promises well for the contest. Mr. Spence addressed a meeting at Stroud last week. He reports the canvass as going on well and its results as very encouraging.

LANARK.—A mammoth temperance demonstration is to be held at Carleton Place on Dominion Day, very much after the style of a regatta. It has not yet been decided which of the many attractive spots on the lake will be selected, but up there some place the speeches and sports will be given, and already the steamers have been chartered for the day. It is likely that among those to be present will be Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. G. W. Ross, Dr. Oronhyatekha, P.R.W.G.C., of the Good Templars, T. W. Casey, G.W. S., Prof. Foster, M.P., Rev. Mr. Lucas, and other great celebrities in the Temperance firmament, including those near home who shine so conspicuously for us every day—Messrs. Jamieson, M.P., and Manning. The Lodges, and Divisions and Societies in Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Brockville, Almonte, Clayton, Lanark village, Ashton, and all along the line of Railway will be invited to be present in their official capacities. The day, as suggested, will be one not solely of speechifying. In all probability there will be prizes for races on land and water, and novelties in other respects, the whole to conclude with a monster musical march and concert in the Drill Shed in the evening. It is expected there will be special trains and rates, and that thousands of people will be present, seeing this is the year when the agitators of years intend striking out for liberty with the battle-cry, "The Scott Act."—*C. P. Central Canadian*.

At a meeting of the Licensed Victuallers yesterday the double license was discussed. A great majority of hotel-keepers had decided to take out only the provincial license, not being willing to throw away any more money than the \$10 they paid on application. At the same time it was felt that but for the efforts of two or three members of the Association, very few applications would have been made for Dominion licenses. These members, in their desire to make political capital for themselves, had induced others to apply to the Dominion Board. The meeting was addressed by Mr. E. King Dodds, on behalf of the movement in opposition to the Scott Act. A Dominion executive has been formed, composed chiefly of representatives of the Licensed Victuallers of Ontario and the wholesale dealers of Montreal, two-thirds of whose trade is with Ontario. This executive has charge of the opposition to the Scott Act, and a general fund is now being raised to fight the Act wherever it is submitted. The meeting yesterday pledged itself not to deal with or support any wholesale wine or spirit merchant, brewer or distiller who does not contribute his share to the general fund now being raised.—*Globe*, 26th ult.

# THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT!

**VICTROY! VICTORY! VICTORY!**

**22,159 MAJORITY.**

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

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

**PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.**

**CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.**

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

**CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.**

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Norfolk,</i>	
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Ontario,	Perth,	
Russel and Prescott,	York.	Lambton,	
Carleton,	Peel,	Huron,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Simcoe,	Bruce,	
Lennox and Addington,	Grey,	Kent,	
Prince Edward,	Brant,		
Northumberland and Durham,	Elgin,		
	<i>Quebec.—Arthabaska.</i>		

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

**SUMMARY.**

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act.  
 New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.  
 Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.  
 Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.  
 Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties, and ten cities, of which two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty agitation has been started in its favor.  
 Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none of which have adopted the Act.  
 British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.  
 Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. All information can be had from the Provincial Alliance Secretary.

**List of Alliance Secretaries :**

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

## Tales and Sketches.

## SONG OF THE DRINK.

(AFTER HOOD.)

BY MRS. F. M. TERWILLIGER.

With garments faded and worn,  
 With eyes that with weeping were read,  
 A woman sat till the hours of morn,  
 Waiting his coming with dread.  
 Wait! wait! wait!  
 Till the heart is ready to sink,  
 And still in a sad, despairing tone,  
 She sang the song of the Drink.

"Drink! drink! drink!  
 While the sun is rising high,  
 And drink! drink! drink!  
 Till the stars are in the sky.  
 It is oh! to be carried in strife  
 Away by some barbarous band,  
 Rather than live, a drunkard's wife,  
 In the midst of this Christian land.

"Drink! drink! drink!  
 Till the brain is all on fire,  
 Drink! drink! drink!  
 Till he wallows in the mire.  
 Rum, and brandy, and gin,  
 Gin, and brandy, and rum,  
 Till down the gutter he falls asleep;  
 And I wait,—but he does not come.

"O men, enriched by the drink,  
 Men whose coffers are filling up,  
 Not drink alone are you dealing out,  
 But a *skeleton* in the cup.  
 You sell! sell! sell!  
 Though its victims downward sink,  
 Swallowing at once, with a double gulp,  
 GRIM DEATH, as well as a drink.

"But what is there fearful in death?  
 To me it would be a relief,  
 And better far for my little ones  
 Were their time on earth but brief.  
 They suffer with pinching cold,  
 They supperless go to bed.  
 Ah me! so much for the father's drink,  
 And so little for children's bread.

"Drink! drink! drink!  
 The thirst is still the same.  
 And what does it cost? An aching head,  
 A weakened trembling frame;  
 A comfortless home, where covering-forms  
 Shrink from his presence with fear;  
 A body debased, a polluted soul,  
 And *no hope* the dark future to cheer.

"Drink! drink! drink!  
 Each day, and all day long.  
 To drink! drink! drink!  
 A captive fast and strong.  
 Gin, and brandy, and rum,  
 Rum, and brandy, and gin,  
 Till the heart is hardened, the reason bedimmed,  
 And the conscience seared to sin.

"Down! down! down!  
 With none to pity or save,  
 Down! down! down!  
 Into a drunkard's grave,  
 While the busy, thoughtless world  
 Goes whirling, flaunting by,  
 With never a thought of the soul that's lost,  
 Or the widow's and orphan's cry.

"O but to grasp once more  
 The hand of friendship sweet,  
 To feel again that human hearts

With sympathy can beat.  
 O but once more to know  
 The happiness I knew  
 When the light of love was in his eyes,  
 And his heart was brave and true.

"O but for once again,  
 That welcome voice to hear,  
 That used with kindly words to greet  
 His wife and children dear.  
 Smiles and caresses then were ours,  
 But curses, now, and blows.  
 O the bitter life of a drunkard's wife,  
 No one but a drunkard's wife knows."

With garments faded and worn,  
 And eyes that with weeping were red  
 A woman sat the hours of morn,  
 Waiting his coming with dread,  
 Wait! wait! wait!  
 While the heart is ready to sink,  
 And still, with a sad, despairing moan,  
 (O that its desolate, heart-rending tone  
 Could reach and soften each heart of stone!)  
 She sang this Song of the Drink.

—The Morning and Day of Reform.

## HOW THEY WERE RESCUED.

It was strange that three men like Captain Hall, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Hooper, should have Christian wives and lovely children. But it was true as strange. Although the three gentlemen were very fond of their cups and very proud of their "club," their wives were wise and lovable women, devoted to their respective homes and bringing up their little ones in the way they should go. The evening before New Year's Mr. Hughes left his house quite early for the club room. He soon returned, however, on account of a severe headache, which unfitted him even for the so-called joys of the club. His wife was out and no one at home knew that he had returned. Entering the front door by the aid of a night key, he threw aside his coat and hat, went into the unlighted library and lay down upon the soft couch.

"Oh! what a wretched headache!" he muttered.

After a few moments he became very drowsy, and in spite of his aching head he soon slept a fitful sleep. Presently the sound of sweet young voices reached his ears, and opening his eyes he saw, through the door ajar into the adjoining room, three young girls, his own sweet daughter Maud being one of them.

"Mamma is out, doing some errands for the New Year, and papa has gone to the 'club,' so we have the house all to ourselves," Maud said, bustling about to make things cosy for her guests.

"Do you like the house all to yourself?" asked Dora Hooper, a grieved look spreading over her face as she glanced up.

"I very seldom have it to myself. Mamma is almost always at home. I wish I could say the same of papa. Poor, dear papa? he never spends an evening at home. I suppose he can't or he would. I wish he didn't have to work so hard." Maud spoke pitiingly.

"Why, does your papa work evenings?" asked Emma Hall in surprise. "I thought he always attended the 'club' with Mr. Hooper and papa."

"Of course there's where he goes; but he wouldn't go if he didn't have to work there," Maud asserted.

"Oh! I think you're mistaken," Emma Hall said; "papa says they go there to talk and have a good time."

"Perhaps your papa does, but I don't believe mine does. I asked him once to stay at home with mamma and me, and he answered, 'It isn't possible.' I'm sure papa wouldn't stay away from home just to have a good time. Why, he could have a great deal better time at home. It's so pleasant here evenings, but we do long for papa to be with us. Mamma always looks the prettiest when evening comes. She sits by the table and sews, sometimes reads, but in spite of her smile, mamma often feels sad, and I can see tears in her eyes. I think I know the reason, too. Mamma pulls out a big chair every evening and throws a dressing gown over it, and puts papa's slippers beside it, and I think she hopes he will come home some night and use his things; *but he never does.*"

"Oh, how nice it would be if all our papas should come home evenings. This is the last day of the old year; perhaps they will

do differently this new year that is just coming. Why can't we all pray together that our papa's will spend their evenings at home?" Emma said.

"We can, of course," answered Dora Hooper, earnestly. "Can't we kneel right down together by the sofa and each pray silently?"

"Yes, we can, surely; there's no one around to laugh at us, and if there were, there's nothing to laugh at, because three little girls kneel down together to pray for their fathers," Maud said tremulously.

Mr. Hughes, still looking at the group (now with kneeling forms and bowed heads, golden, brown and black, close together), had no inclination to laugh, indeed tears, long unknown to his eyes, were trickling, in quick, hot drops down his cheeks.

"Ah! the darlings, bless them!" his heart said. It was the first prayer he had said in long, wandering years, but it was heard and answered.

New Year's came. I could not, if I would, tell you of the smiles and the prayers, and the great rejoicings in three homes that day. And there was cause for rejoicing, for right on the threshold of the glad new year, "*The Lord brought back His Own.*"

"I'll never forget that tableau, Lizzie," Mr. Hughes said privately to his wife, "Those three little girls, only twelve years old, kneeling together, begging the Lord for their fathers' company. I've signed the pledge, Lizzie, and, God helping me, I'll be a husband and father worth having after this.

Lizzie Hughes' arms were about her husband's neck.

"Oh! what a glad new year! what a glad new year! And we can thank the children, for it was their prayer which brought us this great joy."

"Yes, their earnest prayers brought three wanderers home. Capt. Hall was completely broken down when I related the scene to him. 'What! my little Emma down on her knees praying for her sinful father's company? God bless her! she shall have it.' And he signed the pledge, and so did Hooper, tears in their eyes and prayers upon their lips as they wrote their names."

"Bless the children!" Mrs. Hughes said fervently.—*Ernest Gilmore.*

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### General News.

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#### CANADIAN.

There is much excitement in Toronto over the discovery of some dynamite cartridges under the Ontario Parliament Buildings.

The parties accused in the famous conspiracy case were arraigned in the Assize Court. The counsel for the defendants objected to the indictment, and it was decided, with the consent of the crown counsel, that upon a writ of *certiorari* the demurrer should be argued before the full Court of Queen's Bench.

The Local Legislature adjourned to-day till the 26th of May. The delegates, Norquay, Miller and Speaker Murray leave for Ottawa in a few days to present the Manitoba Bill of Rights. Mr. Miller has business with Hon. Oliver Mowat in the matter of the boundary question.

Advices from British Columbia state that a number of Chinamen, discharged from work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, made an attempt to wreck a train near Nicomen, on the main line. Thousands of Chinese are now in that province. They are out of work and are constantly committing outrages against life and property. Many of them are smuggling themselves across the line into the United States.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has purchased the screw steamer *Edsall* for the work of surveying the Georgian Bay. Tenders were invited, and her's was the most advantageous offer. A new sounding steam engine, made by Brush & Co., of Montreal, will be placed on her deck and other repairs made. She will be ready to leave St. Catharines in about ten days, whence she will proceed to Georgian Bay for the work of the season.

Gold in large quantities is said to have been discovered upon Mr. McLaughlin's farm, in the township of Kaladar, forty miles from Kingston. Considerable of the precious dust has been brought here.

At Port Colborne, on Tuesday, the Grand Trunk freight train going west struck a woman named Mrs. Cook, wife of a farmer living near this place. Her leg and arm were cut off and other injuries sustained, and she died in a few minutes. She leaves three children.

At Midland, last week, several yachts, with pleasure parties left for various points. The boat which went to Victor Harbor contained ten persons. On returning they were upset about half a mile from Victoria Harbor, but they were all rescued. Another party of twelve, which left for Present Island, when returning were upset about midway between Flat Point and "Wait a Bit" Point. They were in the water about an hour and a half before assistance reached. W. H. Davis and Jos. Stewart were returning from Mushkosh and heard cries for assistance, and immediately put to the rescue. Before this, however, Richard Smith went out with a skiff and rescued G. A. Griffith and Wm. Hastings. About fifteen minutes before Davis and Stewart reached them Charlie Hastings had died and was lying on the boat about four feet under water. Smith returned with his skiff and with Davis conveyed the remainder of the party to Davis' yacht, where Wm. Cann, agent for the Great North-Western Telegraph Company here, and a commercial traveller named Frank Pease, of E. Pease & Son, Toronto, died. The remainder of the party are doing well. The weather was squally.

Reports from Cote St. Paul say that the men employed repairing the tail race at the mills along the Lachine Canal had for a few days previously been strenuously urged by one or two discontented hands to go out on strike. Twenty of a gang which numbered thirty demanded an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day. Instead of listening to these demands the contractors discharged them. In about an hour the strikers, finding the remainder of the gang at work, attacked them, and the result was that the hands who persisted in working defeated their opponents. Many of the combatants were injured. It is feared that one of the non-strikers will die. Another lost an eye. No arrests made.

Telegrams from Newfoundland report that the Greenland seal fisheries are a failure. The losses to fishermen are heavy.

**FIRES.**—The number of disasters by fire that occurred last week is quite unusual in our Canadian record. We note those of the most extensive or serious character: The Loretto Convent at Lindsay, with the exception of the south wing, was completely destroyed by fire on the 24th. The water supply was very poor. The building was insured for \$25,000, \$14,000 in the Phoenix, \$8,000 in the Royal and \$3,000 in the Western. The young lady boarders were well-provided for by the neighbors. The convent was a large brick building, erected only a few years ago, the late Father Stafford having been its founder.—On the same day at Chippewa the Church of England parsonage was burned. Loss, \$2,500. Insured in the *Aetna* for \$1,600. Rev. Mr. Fessenden's furniture was partly saved in a damaged condition.—A fire broke out in a large pile of the G. T. R. Company's cordwood about two miles west of Bothwell, containing between 2,000 and 3,000 cords. The citizens of Bothwell, with the fire brigade, turned out and succeeded in saving over one-half of a pile, about 1,000 being burned.—About 11.30 a.m. on Sunday fire was discovered in the extensive tannery owned by A. Davis & Son King, Ont. When discovered the fire had made such headway that nothing could be saved but the books and a small quantity of finished leather in the office. The loss will be very heavy.—About nine o'clock Monday a fire broke out in a building on the campus at Victoria College, Cobourg. The fire had gained considerable headway before the alarm was sounded, and the building was totally consumed. A densely crowded meeting was in progress at the Town hall under the auspices of the "Saved Army." The cries of fire created a panic. In the rush for the exit people were bruised and several faints occurred. The building destroyed was devoted by the college authorities for half a century to the use of the science departments prior to the erection of Faraday hall.—A fire broke out the same day at Thedford in the Western hotel. The wind being very high and the buildings all frame, the whole block was destroyed in less than two hours.—At Melbourne O., April 24, the store and dwelling belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hethrington were destroyed by fire. Total loss about \$5,000.

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#### UNITED STATES.

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A United States steamer has arrived at Portsmouth, Va., with several cases of yellow fever on board. All the patients are convalescing.

Forest fires are raging on the Blue Mountains and in the woods at the Leigh Gap, Pa., Rockport, and back of South Bethlehem.



Sheriff Atkins, of Boone County, Na., has been shot and killed by a band of outlaws and robbers.

One of the heaviest rain storms ever known in Texas visited Dallas on Sunday night, submerging the country for miles.

A waterspout burst over Hutchin's Station, Central Railway. Farm Implements, fences and crops were destroyed. Not a building remains.

At Nashville, during a fight over a game of marbles, Jack Shelby fatally shot Jack Sheegog. Both are 13 years of age.

At Danielsville, Conn., in a row in a bar room, Thos. Wood, colored, cut Morris Oliver with a razor. Wood took refuge in a cellar, and when found an hour later was dead.

At Ellettsville, Ill., one man was killed and three wounded by an explosion of dynamite at the stone works.

George Fuller and Henry Roberts, at Eastman, Ga., have confessed that while playing cards in February last they killed Edward Curry, put the body into a hollow stump and burned it. The crime was committed because they failed to win Curry's money.

A terrible cyclone struck Jamestown, O., on Sunday. Two-thirds of the town is completely ruined. Seven persons were killed. Several persons were badly wounded. Hundreds of people are turned out of their homes. The cyclone destroyed or damaged thirty houses at Alexanderville and Carrollton. Half a mile of the track of the Toledo and Cincinnati Railroad was torn up and blown away. The forests were levelled.

**FIRES.**—At Fall River, Mass., Sagamore Mills No. 1 caught fire just after the help had left. Supposed incendiary origin. The mill was entirely destroyed. Loss \$600,000.—At New York, a six-storey building, occupied by J. P. Thomas, cabinet maker, and the Scoville Manufacturing Company, here, was burned. Loss \$30,000.—The American Oak Leather Tannery, at Cincinnati, was burned on the 24th with 45,000 hides. Loss \$400,000. Four hundred people are thrown out of employment.—On the same day John Gheghaa's bindery and Deifenbar's moulding factory at New York were injured by fire to the extent of \$30,000.—At West Salem, O., twelve business places and two dwellings were burned.—Baker, Sloo & Co.'s wholesale saddlery was burned at New Orleans. Loss \$50,000.—At Portland, Me., the steamer Falmouth was burned. Loss \$100,000. Some men who slept aboard were burned to death.—At Glen's Falls, N.Y., the Union Hall, Little Opera House, Glen's Falls Opera House and block and the Presbyterian Church were all destroyed by fire. Loss \$200,000. Twelve business places were burned, thirty sufferers.—The Poor House in Van Buren County, Mich., has been burned. Fifteen or sixteen of the inmates lost their lives. Loss \$100,000.—At a fire in Filmore, Allegan County, Mich., six buildings, including a flouring mill, were burned. A woman was burned to death in trying to rescue her children from the flames.—Arbuckle Bros.' coffee mills in Brooklyn, N. Y., were gutted by fire. Loss between \$100,000 and \$150,000.—Terrible forest fires are still raging in Northern Michigan. Much property is being destroyed.—The forest along the line of the Leigh Valley Railroad from Newport to White Haven, a distance of fifteen miles, has been on fire for a few days past, destroying a vast amount of yellow pine, chestnut, and oak timber.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

In the shipyards of the Tyne the depression in shipbuilding has thrown close upon 10,000 out of employment at Tyneside alone. At Sunderland, too, it is estimated the depression has laid 10,000 men idle.

The budget was introduced in the Imperial House of Commons on the 24th. The national debt is said to be lower now than since 1811 and the interest lower than since 1805. The debt was reduced in 1883 by eight and a half millions.

A Madrid despatch says the Government claims to have further information of a revolutionary movement in the provinces. Several officers and civilians at Barcelona have been arrested.

By the breaking of a bridge near Duidadreal, in Spain, a train of passenger cars was precipitated into the river.

Thirty-eight corpses have been recovered from the wreck at Cinadid. The railway track lies in the river; 50 soldiers are missing.

A construction train on the Mexican Central Railroad was

wrecked Tuesday morning at Ottera. Two American employees were killed and ten wounded.

A terrible fire raged at Panama from 11 o'clock Sunday night to 4 o'clock Monday morning. No water was available. The market and two blocks of houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

**EGYPT.**—The English Government has sent invitations for a conference regarding Egyptian affairs to all the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin. France accepts the proposed conference in principle, but stipulates that it shall not be confined to the discussion of the financial situation. Public opinion is still running in the direction of a Gordon relief expedition. It is believed, however, that direct Government intervention will render subscriptions unnecessary. The Khedive has notified the British Government that because of the indecisive nature of the English policy in Egypt, which has long been one of intolerable annoyance, and has now become absolutely dangerous, the Egyptians have made up their minds that England really means to remain in Egypt permanently and thoroughly Anglicize the country. A telegram from Berber says it is impossible to communicate with General Gordon. The whole country is in rebellion.

### Campaign Songs.

#### GOD BLESS OUR CAUSE.

REV. JOHN A. MCMILLAN.

God bless our sacred cause !  
We plead for righteous laws,  
Our homes to shield.  
Our land has suffered long,  
From an accursed wrong,  
Whose roots are deep and strong ;  
Nor do they yield.

We plead ! but all in vain ;  
The people's deep-felt pain,  
Finds no redress.  
This deadly Upas tree  
Spreads out, despite our plea,  
And plants its rootlets free ;  
To our distress.

Ten thousand woman groan ;  
A million children moan,  
In woeful want !  
The curse that blights their years,  
Is watered by their tears,  
And gives them naught but jeers,  
And hellish taunt.

The men we've placed in trust—  
Who should be true and just—  
Our laws to make,  
Do, at their party's word,  
Deny our plea, unheard ;  
Nor by our prayers are stirred,  
Its power to break.

Now let the people come,  
And vote for God and home,  
And temperance laws !  
We'll be no more deceived,  
Our land *must* be retrieved,  
And from this curse relieved !  
God bless our cause !

—Patriot.

## For Girls and Boys.

## NUMBER TEN.

It was a rainy, dull day, and there were but few customers at Hunter & Hall's dry good establishment.

"The cash-boy's holiday," said one of the boys; "nothing selling to-day but gossamers and umbrellas. If it wasn't for a rainy day coming and making a break once in a while, we'd be laid up."

"A good time to read that paper you bought, Oscar Holmes," said another boy. "It's full of adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and shootings."

"Take it out of your pocket and let's hear them," said a chorus of voices.

"Come on, Ten," said one of the boys. "Move along here and make a place for Ten," he continued, pushing against the crowd which had gathered in a corner by the bundle counter.

"I don't care for such papers," said the newly arrived cash boy. "There's nothing true in 'em—nothing improving or instructing. It was reading those kind of papers that made Johnnie McPherson run away from home. He never would have turned out so bad if it hadn't been for that sort of reading."

"Ten's a preaching" said the owner of the paper. "Let's pass around the hat."

But Gilbert Shaw, "Cash Boy Number Ten," paid no attention to the taunts of his companions, and, sitting down by the counter, quietly took a paper out of his pocket, and, after looking over the contents, read slowly and aloud: "A gentleman interested in art offers a prize of \$5 for the best specimen of drawing made by a boy who has never had any instruction in the art, and who is not over fifteen years of age. Competitors for the prize must have the drawings in by the 1st of April."

"You're the boy, Ten, to try for that; you'll get it sure!" exclaimed one of the boys, whose attention had been drawn away from the alluring pictures of the first paper.

"He made a good job of the doll dressmaker's sign," said one of the crowd, sneeringly.

"Did Ten paint that?" asked another boy. "That's a piece of artistic genius, I must confess."

"Ten's solid with all the ladies," said Oscar Holmes. "Miss McCleary, up in the suit department, dotes on him, and always asks: 'Where's Ten?' and the lady at the lace counter, she always gives him her sweetest smiles; and Amy Brown, dolls' dressmaker, after the painting of that wonderful sign, of course she adores him."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves," said the bundle boy, as Gilbert Shaw went off just to answer a call for "Cash." "Amy Brown is a poor little lame girl, and Ten has been the means of setting her up in business. She was very poor, and didn't have enough to eat before that. Now she dresses the dolls for the rich folks all about, and they pay her well for it."

"Didn't know all that," said the largest boy.

"Three cheers for Cash," said another, and the repeated calls for "Cash" just then made the boys scatter in different directions.

When Gilbert Shaw went home that night he resolved to try for the prize. "I don't expect to get it, mother," he said, "but I shan't lose anything by trying; and I can spend my evenings practicing."

After he had confided his plan to his mother, he went over to tell Amy Brown. She was very happy that evening, for she had just received an order for ten dresses for a dolls' reception.

"O I do hope you'll get the prize, Gilbert," she said. "I do believe you will. How I wish I could do something to help you," and the little girl read the announcement in the paper over and over. "Gilbert, Mr. Graham would give you some help, I know. He is a very kind man, and I'll tell him I'll make all his little girl's dolls' dresses for nothing if he will show you how to make a good drawing."

"But the paper says it must be without any instruction, you know, Amy, and it wouldn't be honest or honorable to get any one to help me," said Gilbert.

"How would the gentleman who offers the prize know whether the boys got help or not?" the little girl asked.

"If cheated, I'd know it myself wouldn't I, Amy? and God would know it; and if I got the prize, I should always think that I got it by false pretences. No, I'll do the square thing, Amy."

"You are right, Gilbert, and I am wrong; but you have been so kind to me that I want so much to have you get it."

A few days before the first of April, Gilbert Shaw sent his drawing and his name as a competitor for the offered prize. No one saw the drawing but his mother and Amy Brown, and they thought it an excellent piece of artistic work; but they were partial judges, and the boy did not count much on their opinions.

Nothing was heard from the drawing for two weeks, and Gilbert Shaw had given up hearing from it. It had probably been lost through the mail, his mother said, or there had been some mistake about the address. But one morning in June the cashier at the desk sent for Gilbert Shaw to come to headquarters. It wasn't pay-day, and one of the boys who heard what the message said, exclaimed: "What's up? Ten's been called to the the cashier's office."

"Nothing wrong with Ten," said the bundle boy. "He don't lie or steal. Promotion probably."

"This gentleman wants to speak to you," said the cashier, as "Number Ten" came into the gate of the railing around the cashier's desk.

"Did you do that, my boy?" asked the gentleman, as he held Gilbert's drawing up to his view.

"Yes, sir, replied Gilbert.

"All alone, without any assistance?"

"Yes, sir," said Gilbert.

"You tell me this in good faith?" said the gentleman, earnestly.

"Yes, sir, I do," replied Gilbert.

"That boy's word can be relied upon," said the cashier. "I wish I could say the same for all the rest of our boys."

"Why didn't you send your address with the specimen?" asked the gentleman.

"I thought I did," replied the boy.

"No, you only gave 'Gilbert Shaw, New York City.'" How did you expect I was going to find you? Didn't you know hunting up a boy of your size in this great city is like hunting for a needle in a hay stack? It was only by the merest accident I found you. If it had not been for that little dolls' dressmaker I'd never found you. My little nieces wanted me to go with them yesterday to their dolls' dressmaker to have some work done, and I saw the sign on the house, and being especially interested in all such kinds of work, I asked who did it, and that little "Jenny Wren" told me Gilbert Shaw did it, and that he was a cash boy in Hunter & Hall's establishment. So I have found you at last. Your drawing was the best one I received. Here is the five dollars. And now, my boy, come to my house one evening each week and I will give you lessons in drawing free. You have genius, and it wants cultivating."

Gilbert Shaw was so overcome with this unexpected good news that he could not speak for some minutes. The big tears rolled down his cheeks as he looked up into the gentleman's face and said: "I cannot tell you how very thankful I am to you, sir."

"Ten's got the prize!" exclaimed a cash boy who had been at the desk waiting for change; "he's got it, sure enough. It was the gentleman gave it to him."

This news ran all around the store as quick as a telegraph despatch. Up into the suit department it went with the elevator boy, and Miss McCleary said: "I never heard anything that made me rejoice as much as this good fortune for Ten."

"After all, Amy, I shouldn't have got the prize if it hadn't been for you," said Gilbert Shaw that evening when he went in to tell her the good news.

"I thought you'd get it, Gilbert," she said; "you know the Bible says, 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor.' You considered me, you know, and the Lord blessed you."—*Susan S. Perry, in N. Y. Evangelist.*

## HOW A SALOON WAS CLOSED.

BY LYDIA A. HERKETT.

"My son a saloon-keeper! dealing out draughts of poison, death and destruction to his fellow-men. O, that I have lived to see this day!"

The speaker was an old gray-haired man of eighty years, who had tried to bring up his children to be respectable men and women; and to a certain extent he had succeeded. But now when he was so near life's setting sun, this bitter knowledge must be thrust upon him, to rob him of that calm content which the aged Christian alone can feel when all is well. The love of God was strong within him, and he felt that there was still a work for him to do, so he hastened up to Salem, where his son lived, and tried by

prayer and entreaty to turn him from his shameful work. Although the son seemed touched by his aged father's appeal, yet he went on with his vile traffic as before. The old gentleman now tried to buy his saloon, offering him the sum of two thousand dollars, which was all the money he had in the world.

"You don't want to run the thing yourself, do you, father?" said the son, in a mirthful tone.

"Yes, if you'll let me have it, I'll run it off the face of the earth," was the old gentleman's ready reply. But the son would not sell, and the old gentleman's next move was to follow his son up town the next morning, and when the saloon door was unlocked, he stationed himself, with cane in hand, in the doorway. The saloon was on the corner, and men began to flock around it as bees do around the hive; but the old man who stood there, leaning heavily on his cane, with sadness depicted on every lineament of his kind old face, his hair white as the snow, presented such a sad picture of age and helplessness, that the would-be tipplers turned away in shame.

But there was another class of debauchees who were not able to be out so early in the morning as the former. They came at last, with unsteady step and blood-shot eyes. What did they care for this little old man, who stood as a barrier between them and the subtle poison that robbed them of strength and will?

"Don't come here!" said the old man, as they attempted to pass him. "It's the gate-way to death and destruction; think of—"

"I'm thinking of a drink just now!" yelled any old toper in an angry tone, and as he said this he caught the old man by the arm and threw him on the pavement with great force.

Before the bar-tender could realize what was being done, he saw his father lying bleeding and senseless on the sidewalk. He was over the counter and out of the saloon in a moment, and picking his father up, he carried him tenderly across the street to a doctor's office. Seeing that he would receive proper attention, he rushed out of the office, like a lion let loose in its rage, hurrying hither and thither in search of the villain who had committed the outrage; but this monster in human form was not to be found, and it was well for him that he could not. The old gentleman was soon restored to consciousness. There was a slight cut on his temple. This and the shock that he sustained to his nervous system, rendered him incapable for a time. But when he was again able to be out, he took his stand in the saloon door again, saying to his son:

"I shall stand here until I am again thrust out, or if need be, until I drop dead in my tracks, if God so wills it."

It is needless to say the saloon was closed.—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

#### WHY A LITTLE BOY SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

I'm a little temperance boy  
I signed the pledge to-day,  
My Uncle John, he says to me,  
"Why did you do it, pray?  
I'm sure a little chap like you  
Is quite too young to drink or chew."  
'Tis true that I am rather small,  
And scarcely eight years old;  
But then Tom Toper o'er the way  
This story to me told,  
With trembling hand upon my head,  
And almost crying too, he said:  
"Once I was just a child like you—  
A happy, bright-eyed boy,  
My mother often said that I  
Was all her pride and joy;  
My father loved me none the less,  
But loved his liquor more, I guess.  
"He often gave me sweetened sips,  
And sometimes lager-beer;  
He'd laugh to see me drink it up,  
It looked so very queer.  
I learned to like the stuff too well,  
Years passed; it held me like a spell.  
"My father didn't laugh when first  
I staggered past his door.  
Oh! no; he frightened looked, and grave,  
And bade me drink no more.

'Twas easy said, but harder done;

His work had been too well begun.

"I'm what you see me here to-day—

A drunken, gray-haired sot,

My years upon the book of life

Have been a wretched blot.

My dear old mother weeping died;

Alas! for me, her joy and pride."

That's why I have signed the pledge to-day,

Dear friends, now wouldn't you?

For temperance boys make temperance men,

A rule both good and true.

I mean to make my life all bright

With virtue, temperance, and right.

—Official Organ.

Signor Brignoli was telling the other day that once while he was singing in concert for a charitable object, the prima donna was suddenly attacked with singer's sore throat, and it became necessary that some one should apologize to the audience. The manager declared he was suffering from nervousness and could not do it, and he begged Brignoli to make the explanation. The tenor, going forward, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to say zat Madame N— eez a leetle horse dis evening."

Peels of laughter greeted this announcement, and the tenor looked puzzled, thinking the audience misunderstood him. He advanced once more, and with thundering emphasis roared out:

"I zay zat Madame N— eez a little horse dis evening."

Another roar of laughter, amid which a voice in the gallery cried out: "Then if she is a horse why not trot her out?"

Then the mistake was plain to him, and Brignoli laughed as heartily as any one.

#### Literary Record.

HIGH LICENSE, THE MONOPOLY OF ABOMINATION.—The National Temperance Society has just published this thrilling and eloquent sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Tammage, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle to over five thousand people from the text, "It is not lawful to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood." It gives fact, argument, statistics, and appeal, showing the folly and un-Wisdom of the so-called high-license law. With this is published "The delusion of High License," by Herrick Johnson, D.D., an able and convincing argument showing that high license neither diminishes intemperance, lessens the number of dram-shops, nor benefits the cause of temperance. No more important addresses were ever delivered on this question, and they should have wide circulation. They are both issued in one pamphlet. Twenty-four pages. Price 10 cents; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per hundred. A special campaign edition has been issued on thin paper, with cover, at \$4 per hundred, \$30 per thousand. Let the friends of temperance everywhere organize to circulate this in every community. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

STRONG DRINK, WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT DOES.—A little pamphlet with the above title has been recently published by T. S. Brown, Esq., of Montreal. It treats in clear and very concise forms the physical, moral and social aspects of the temperance reform. Mr. Brown is one of the best known and most liberal supporters of our cause, and his object in issuing this valuable little book will be best shown by the following extract from the preface:

Though past eighty years of age, and with excuse for indolence in complete loss of sight, I belong to the active class, mercantile and mechanic, whose united energies move the product of the world's industries and make the interchanges; and I think I cannot render a better service to the successors of those with whom I commenced active life two-thirds of a century ago, than by preparing this little book for publication.

The appalling magnitude of evil consequent upon the common use of a known poison in daily drink, and the earnestness of temperance reformers have during the past twenty years forced observation, investigation, analysis and discoveries upon chemistry and science now spread through a multitude of speeches, reports, essays and volumes, exhibiting as in a mirror the laws of life, and I have endeavored to compress what Joseph Hume would have called the "tottle (total) of the whole" to dimensions that a business-man may read with understanding of all he cares to know, without encroaching too much on time and thought required for his own affairs which are always pressing.—T. S. Brown.

The work is published by W. Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street, Montreal.

Temperance Directory.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

GRAND DIVISION OF ONTARIO.

OFFICERS FOR 1882-3.

G. W. P. John McMillan...397 Yonge Street, Toronto.  
 G.W.A. Rev. E. R. Young. Bowmanville.  
 G. S. Thos. Webster.....Paris.  
 G. T. David Millar.....466 Queen St. W., Toronto.  
 G. Ch. Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A., St. Catharines.  
 G. C. W. P. Smith.....17 St. Patrick St., Toronto.  
 G. Sent. Edward Phoenix.....Greenbank.  
 P.G.W.P. Henry O'Hara...30 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

List of subordinate Divisions arranged according to counties, with nights of meeting, and names and addresses of Deputies:

DIVISION.	DEPUTY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NIGHT OF MEETING.
<b>ALGOMA.</b>			
Good Will	W. H. Carney	Sault Ste. Marie.	F
<b>BRANT.</b>			
Rising Sun	Henry Foulger	Cainsville	M
Rechab	Jas. Brown	Brantford	W
Alberta	Alfred Perley	Mt. Vernon	Th
Grand River	Lewis Maus	Paris	Th
<b>BRUCE.</b>			
Arran	J. N. Gardiner	Invermay	Tu
Allenford	A. C. Broadfoot	Allenford	F
Tara Star	John Lohead	Tara	W
<b>CARLETON.</b>			
Bytown	Alfred Ardley	Ottawa	M
Quarry	Robt. Hopkins	Ottawa	Th
Rideau Union	J. J. Smythe	Billing's Bridge	Tu
Chaudiere	J. K. Stewart	Ottawa	M
Ottawa	P. D. McIntyre	Ottawa	Tu
<b>DURHAM.</b>			
Orono	G. M. Long	Orono	W
Bowmanville	W. R. Climie	Bowmanville	Tu
Haydon	Wm. Haycraft	Haydon	Tu
Tyrone	Wm. E. Pollard	Bowmanville	Th
Newton	Thos. Hancock	Clarke	F
Maple Grove	Jacob Stevens	Bowmanville	M
Enniskillen	Jas. T. Pollock	Enniskillen	M
Lotus	S. L. McCabe	Lotus	W
Solina	Thos. Baker	Solina	F
Mount Carswell	Wm. Courtice	Bowmanville	W
Union Star	C. J. Thornton	Kirby	Th
Rising Star	Jas. McLean	Hampton	M
Crystal Spring	John L. Power	Cadmus	Tu
Leskard	G. M. Long	Orono	F
<b>DUFFERIN.</b>			
Shelburne	Rev. S. A. Dean	Shelburne	W
<b>ELGIN.</b>			
Phoenix	F. A. Henderson	Sparta	
Iona	Daniel Pinneo	Iona	S
Henderson	Byron Wade	Talbotville	T
<b>FRONTENAC.</b>			
St. Lawrence	G. W. Andrews	Kingston	Tu
<b>GLENGARRY.</b>			
Martintown	Geo. Kinlock	Martintown	Th
<b>GRET.</b>			
Dundalk	Thos. Hanby	Dundalk	F
Owen Sound	Wm. Telfer	Owen Sound	M
Flesherton	Armstrong	Flesherton	W
Nottawa	A. Furlong	Nottawa	F
Kirkville	Chas. Batten	Collingwood	Tu
Meadford	M. Laughlin	Meadford	
Woodford	R. P. Williams	Woodford	
Creigleith	John Penhall	Creigleith	Th
Skeppel	R. Herviston	Jackson	W
Town Line	Rev. JS Corcoran	Markdale	W
Maple Leaf	John Galloway	Banks	F
McIntyre	Rev. J. Chisholm	McIntyre	
Maxwell	Rev. C. Shaw	Maxwell	
Faversham	D. C. Curtis	Faversham	
Buckingham	J. Buckingham		
Markdale	A. McDougall	Markdale	
Presqu' Isle	W. Sutton	Presqu' Isle	Tu
Brook	W. Squires	Brookholm	F
<b>GRENVILLE.</b>			
Grenville	Wm. Handlon	Oxford Mills	F
Kemptville	Robt. Leslie	Kemptville	Th
South Augusta	Alex. Robertson	Maitland	Th

DIVISION.	DEPUTY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NIGHT OF MEETING.
<b>HALTON.</b>			
Prospect	W. Player	Nassagaweya	F
Palermo	A. Buck, M. D.	Palermo	W
Lakeview	W. Austin	Bronte	F
<b>HURON.</b>			
Huron	Jas. Gordon	Goderich	Th
Exeter	Charles Snell	Exeter	M
Pure Retreat	John Stewart	Ben Millar	Tu
Ethel	Wm. Hicks	Ethel	F
Wild Rose	J. Whitfield	Cranbrook	W
Defiance	John Stewart	Ben Millar	S
<b>HASTINGS.</b>			
Stirling	J H Thompson	Stirling	T
<b>LANARK.</b>			
Almonte	J. Jamieson	Almonte	F
Middleville	Arch'd Rankin	Middleville	F
Ramsay	H. Bowland	Clayton	T
Carleton Place	D. G. Hamilton	Carleton Place	M
Smith's Falls	H. D. Chalmers	Smith's Falls	
Clyde	Jacob Gadinger	Lanark	F
<b>LINCOLN.</b>			
Ravine	Chas. Lourey	St. David's	T
Grantham	Dr M Youmans	St. Catharines	T
Lincoln	Wm. Canute	St. Catharines	
Mutual Aid	Rev. G. Burson	St. Catharines	M
Grimsby	J. F. Calder	Grimsby	W
<b>LEEDS.</b>			
Brockville	Geo. Barr	Brockville	Th
<b>LAMETON.</b>			
Wd Rose Blsm.	W. T. Henry	Sombra	Tu
Star of Hope	Chas. J. Pilkey	Dresden	F
Defence	W. T. Henry	Sombra	S
Path of Life	T. Green		S
Wilkesport	W. T. Henry		M
Pearl	"	"	W
Rose of Forest	T. Green	"	S
Riverside	W. T. Henry	"	Tu
Wanbuno	"	"	F
<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>			
Lobo	Wm. Tuckey	Ferguson	M
Crown	Jas. Grant	Granton	F
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>			
Haldmd Central	D S. Sargeant	Centreton	F
Vernonville	J. Blacklock	Vernonville	Tu
Haldimand	Michael Taylor	Wicklow	W
Unity	Alex. McIntosh	Castleton	M
Grafton	Jeremiah Clarke	Grafton	M
Harwood	Rowld Walton	Harwood	W
Plainville	John Jewill	Plainville	Th
Cobourg	O. W. Powell	Cobourg	W
Baltimore	Wm. Peters	Baltimore	W
Golden Wreath	Chas? Talling	Fenella	
<b>OXFORD.</b>			
Tilsonburg	N. F. Bjorek	Tilsonburg	F
Otterville	Alex. McFarland	Otterville	Tu
<b>ONTARIO.</b>			
Oshawa	Andrew Hall	Oshawa	M
Brougham	C. J. Wilson	Brougham	S
Greenbank	Joseph Watson	Greenbank	S
Zephyr	Thos. Pickering	Zephyr	Tu
Franklin	M. McTaggart	Myrtle	W
Cannington	W. Donald	Cannington	M
Utica	John Stovin	Utica	Tu
Green River	J. Wilson	Green River	S
Ashworth	Henry C. Brent	Uxbridge	Th
Cedardale	F. Cleverdon	Cedardale	Th
Taunton	William Willard	Taunton	F
Uxbridge	A. D. Weeks	Uxbridge	M
Raglan	L. Foster	Raglan	
Altona	Edwin Cliffe sr.	Altona	Tu
Sunderland	E. Phoenix	Greenbank	M
<b>FERTIL.</b>			
Avonbank	James Parker	Avonbank	F
Woodham	Robt. Edwards	Woodham	M
<b>PRINCE EDWARD.</b>			
Wellington	S. B. Netherby	Wellington	Tu
Pictou	Robt. Boyle	Pictou	F
Consecon	John Helsey	Consecon	W
<b>FREL.</b>			
Malton	G. Bailey	Malton	W
Cardwell S.G.	R. McBride	Caledon East	S
Palgrave	H. Zimmerman	Palgrave	Th
Philanthropic	James Curran	Burnhamthorpe	Th
Elmbank	E. Garbutt	Elmbank	Th
Caledon E.	Rev. C. J. Dabson	Caledon E.	F

DIVISION	DEPUTY.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NIGHT OF MEETING.
<b>RENFREW.</b>			
Horton	Robt. Leitch	Renfrew	S
Renfrew	James Ward	Renfrew	Th
<b>SIMCOE.</b>			
Unionist	R. Anderson	Rugby	F
Orillia	Angus McKay	Orillia	Tu
Thornton	Thos. Scott	Thornton	S
Allenwood	John Anderson	Allenwood	F
Wyebridge	W C Cronkhite	Wyebridge	F
Good Hope	J. McFarland	Price's Corners	S
Lone Star	M. Lawson	Crossland	S
Eugenie	Wm. Maneer	Stroud	S
Midland, G L	Chas. Batt	Midland.W.	M
Forest Home	Jas. Johnson	Orillia	
Bond Head	Thos. A. Nelson	Bond Head	F
Victoriz	S. Stouffer	Victoria Harbor	M
Penetanguishene	A. C. Osborne	Penetanguishene	M
Fairvalley	R. C. Hipwell	Fairvalley	S
Good Hope	Thos. Hipwell	Price's Corners	S
Stayner	Peter Milne	Stayner	M
Clarksville	W N Whiteside	Beeton	W
Churchill	J. S. Lucas	Churchill	W
Bradford	Samuel Holland	Bradford	M
Lefroy	Jos. Edgar	Lefroy	M
Jarratts	M. McCollnm	Jarratts	S
Woods	Chas. Anderson	Midland	W
Singhampton	J. R. Sing	Singhampton	
Eugenie	R. M. Purdy	Craigvale	
<b>VICTORIA.</b>			
Manilla	Geo. Douglas	Manilla	M
<b>WELLINGTON.</b>			
Glen Allen	M. Henderson	Glen Allen	S
Palmerston	Geo. Hartly	Palmerston	M
Maitland	Thos. Irwin	Harriston	Tu
Mt. Forest	Rev. D. Frazer	Mt Forest	
<b>WELLAND.</b>			
Stamford	George Hyatt	Stamford	S
Thorold	Andrew Hardie	Thorold	W
Port Robinson	Robert Coulter	Port Robinson	Th
Table Rock	B. Whistler	Drummondville	M
Welland	J. Gilchriese	Welland	M
<b>WENTWORTH.</b>			
Bethesda	Wm. Degrow	Binbrook	S
Sunbeam	L. Vansickle	Jerseyville	Th
Dundas	W. R. Gray	Dundas	Tu
Freedom	J. Woodward	Sinclairville	F
Grove	Chas. Foster	Millgrove	
<b>WATERLOO.</b>			
Galt	Robt. Hamilton	Galt	Tu
<b>YORK.</b>			
Box Grove	Wm. Jones	Box Grove	S
Bwk&PineGrove	G. F. Wallace	Woodbridge	S
Harvest Home	Jas. McGinn	Wexford	Tu
Kettleby	Joseph Stokes	Kettleby	S
Sharon	A. J. Hughes	Sharon	S
Laskay	Daniel O'Brien	Laskay	F
Pine Orchard	J. W. Stephens	Newmarket	S
No Surrender	H. G. Cousins	Eversley	S
True Love	Roger Harvey	Purpleville	F
Highland Creek	Adam Russell	Malvern	F
Mnt Meldrum	George Elliott	Agincourt	M
Eversley	H. G. Cousins	Eversly	F
Sutton	Henry Treloar	Georgina	Tu
Mt. Albert	H. O. Wells	Mt Albert	M
Steufville	George Flint	Stouffville	Th
Brownsville	Frank Brown	Schomberg	
<b>TORONTO CITY.</b>			
Crytl Fountain	Daniel Rose	25 Wellington w.	F
Coldstream	W. Carlyle	179 Queen w.	W
Ontario	Wm. Green	223 Ontario	M
New Dominion	David Carlyle	157 Seaton	Th
<b>HAMILTON CITY.</b>			
Hamilton	Wm. Murray	Hamilton	W
Advance	T S. Chessum	Cor. King & Bay	Th
<b>PROVINCE OF MANITORA.</b>			
Winnipeg	Thos. Nixon	Winnipeg	
Lifeboat	Thos. Franklin	Stonewall	F
Gladstone	W A Sebastian	Gladstone	W
Royal	G. R. Bliss	Brandon	

DEPUTIES are requested to kindly notify THE CANADA CITIZEN of any changes in their Divisions, and also of any thing of interest that may occur in relation to the Temperance Reform in their respective localities.