

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 11th, 1884.

NO. 2.

## The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 11TH, 1884.

This number is sent to many friends whose names are not yet on our subscription list. Will they kindly aid our enterprise by forwarding their dollars and addresses? It is desirable to subscribe early, as we propose making every number well worth preserving for future reference and use.

### ROLL UP THE MAJORITIES.

We expect to see every county in the Province of Ontario polled on the Scott Act. Our Parliament is pledged to give us total prohibition as soon as we can show that public sentiment would favor such action. We have undertaken to show this by means of the Scott Act. We have no doubt as to what the verdict of the people will be, but we want to have the practical demand for prohibition, which that verdict will make, as overwhelming as possible. The Scott Act will be carried, but it will not be enough to simply carry it. We want to record for it such majorities as will fairly represent the real sentiment of the community. Already the vote stands:—

For the Scott Act.....	49,103
Against the Scott Act.....	26,944
Majority in favor of prohibition .....	22,159

We want this majority vastly augmented both absolutely and proportionately to the whole vote. Victory is ours as far as the Scott Act is concerned, but we are fighting for a higher prize. We are looking toward a day when the liquor traffic shall be utterly abolished and destroyed. We cannot afford to lose a single pollable vote. Let all our workers rally for humanity and right, and strain every nerve to roll up the majorities.

### THE CHURCH AND THE CAUSE.

One of the most hopeful features of the earnest activity in the temperance ranks at the present time is the enthusiastic and solid support that the cause is receiving from nearly every branch of the Christian Church. To make this more clearly manifest, we annex a few extracts from some of the many official utterances that have recently been made on this question.

#### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

No longer must the men chosen to enact or administer our laws cringe through fear of the saloon keepers, receive their inspiration from whiskey and beer elements in the population, and speak and act at the bidding of King Alcohol. No longer should the reins of authority and of government be intrusted to men who hold their caucuses around a saloon counter, and make their appointments to public offices at the bidding of saloon-keepers.—*Rev. Father Hagun, of Chicago.*

Yet all the time drunkenness is the most hateful and loathsome vice. No heart so hard as the man's who rolls his child to enrich his enemy. No man so frightfully cruel as the one who turns himself from a loving husband into a wolfish brute. No murders so cruel as those done upon friends, and sometimes upon kindred by half-drunken men. No music so sad as the heart-rending merriment of the saloon. No irony so devilish as that which calls joy the death-dance of immortal souls about the liquor-dealer's counter.—*Rev. Father Elliot.*

The Toledo Blade says of Father McMullen, that when he went to Richmond, Va., it contained thirty Irish saloon-keepers but now not one.

#### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

We need a ministry that believes in Jesus Christ: a ministry baptized with the Holy Ghost and with fire: a ministry courageous and outspoken for the truth: a ministry understanding the relative position of the church to the world: a ministry thoroughly alive to the great work of temperance reform. One of the great questions of the day, now thundering at our doors, which no sophistry can answer, and no indifference overlook, is that of the great subject of temperance in relation to the churches. In the face of the awful and acknowledged evils of the liquor traffic, the untold misery and horrible crimes everywhere resulting from it, it seems to me it is not merely wrong, but culpable in the extreme, for the church to stand apart in cold and haughty indifference. The liquor traffic, in the eloquent language of Mr. Gladstone, combines within itself the combined evils of war, pestilence and famine. The bitter cry of London, which has aroused the sympathy of England and quickened its pity into mighty activity, is only the same sad, bewailing cry that is rising up from every land, wherever this devastating traffic rolls onward on its course. Every day we ministers of religion meet it as the hindrance, not as the help, to the Redeemer's cause. We find it emptying our churches while it fills our jails: devastating our homes while it crowds our cemeteries: making the rich poor, the strong weak, the free slaves: demonstrating in every possible way that it is the most unbridled and ferocious ally that Satan ever employs to tempt the heart of man, or drag him downwards to his certain doom. In the face of these awful and admitted facts, who are the people to throw themselves athwart the path and stop, if possible, its way? Surely the members of that church which professes to be imbued with His spirit who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame.—*Address of the Bishop of Huron to his Synod.*

There are now in operation 52 branches in 48 parishes or missions. You will not grudge the few moments it will occupy to read the list of these parishes. In Toronto, 17, viz., St. James', St.

George's, St. John's, St. Stephen's, St. Ann's, St. Peter's, St. Luke's, the Redeemer, All Saints', St. Matthias', Grace church, St. Bartholomew's, (Band of Hope only), St. Matthew's, St. Philip's, Ascension, Christ church, Deer Park, and St. Mark's, Parkdale. In Peel, 1, Brampton. In West York, 1, Carlton. In East York, 5, Atherley, Brooklin, Cannington, Uxbridge, Whitby. In West Simcoe 3, Mulmur West, Stayner and Creemore, Rosemont. In East Simcoe, 4 Barrie, Orillia, Waubushene, Wyebridge and Waverly. In Durham, 9, Bobcaygeon, Bowmanville, Millbrook, Lindsay, Manvers, Omamee, Perrytown (I am not sure if there is a distinct branch here; the report simply says "five temperate members"). Port Hope, St. John's; Port Hope, St. Mark's. In Northumberland, 6, Ashburnham, Otombee, Brighton, Cobourg, Lakefield, Peterborough. In Haliburton, 2, Haliburton and Minden.

The total membership of these branches is returned as 5,615, of whom no less than 4,445 are abstaining, and 1,170 temperate members.

There are also reported 24 Bands of Hope, with an aggregate membership of 2,629.

The reports from 52 remaining parishes may be classed thus: Branches in contemplation, 8; not yet formed, 2; tried, but failed, 2; Sons of Temperance in village, 4; no place to hold meeting, 1; no branch, 12; no answer returned, 21; and two highly favored parishes are distinguished with the blameless record, "all temperate."

The effect of the Church of England temperance movement in the city of Toronto has been such as to more than justify the most sanguine expectation formed of it. It has been welcomed eagerly, enthusiastically, by the members of the Church: it has drawn towards her the grateful attachment of the people: it has won the admiration of the other Christian bodies, who readily acknowledge the wisdom and beauty of the constitution she has adopted, enlightened and liberal, based on religious principles and following the lines of church order. Experience, so far, goes to show what may be hoped from the extensive diffusion of C. E. T. S. principles amongst us—not only the reclamation of the intemperate, but the formation of correcter views on the subject of drinking and a reform in the habits of drinking amongst that large class who form our respectable society, and while not being subjects for a temperance crusade themselves, have yet been accustomed to treat lightly, both in their estimation and in their practice, this tremendously grave question.—*Address of the Bishop of Toronto to his Synod.*

There is a subject which lies at the root of all lay work, and of all clerical work, and of all Episcopal work, and all the conventions and all the various philanthropic and literary institutions which you have in this country—that is, the battle with intemperance. You may build as many churches as you like. You may open as many free libraries as you please. You may preach as many sermons as you please; you may enlist new armies of lay soldiers of Christ; but so long as you let the demon of intemperance haunt the homes and corrupt the people of this country, so long as you let the bane of liquor continue its ravages among the people without a supreme effort to struggle on your part, the Church will be useless, and your sermons will be useless, and your laymen will be useless. The other day I was at St. Louis. I attended a temperance meeting there. A man rose at the end to propose a vote of thanks to me, and he said: "I have spent my life in St. Louis. I have seen it ravaged by fire, I have seen it devastated by pestilence, I have seen it ruined with civil war, but all the ravages of fire, pestilence and civil war together have not come up to the mischief caused by intemperance." I believe that he spoke without the slightest extravagance.—*Address of the Bishop of Rochester to the Episcopal General Convention.*

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

1. That we regard the traffic in strong drink as one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the cause and Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

2. That in view of the evils wrought by this scourge of our race, this Assembly would hail with gladness the utter extermination of the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a beverage by the power of example, public opinion, and the strong arm of the law.

3. That we rejoice at the wonderful advancement of temperance and prohibition sentiment throughout the world, and especially in our own land; and would recommend the people by voice, vote, and example, and by all peaceful and righteous means, to work for the abolition of this great evil.

4. That we reassert our approval of the principle of the Canada

Temperance Act of 1878, and recommend the adoption of said Act as the best available means for the legal suppression of the traffic.

5. That the Assembly make thankful recognition of the good work accomplished by the women of our land, whether in their organized or individual capacity, and would express the hope that their self-denying efforts may be in the future more abundantly fruitful.—*Deliverance of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.*

At the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 23, Rev. Dr. James A. P. McGaw submitted the report of the Standing Committee on Temperance. Resolutions were recommended and adopted against intemperance and the liquor traffic.

The resolutions recommend that all the Synods and Presbyteries appoint committees on temperance; that the Presbytery Committees arrange for the holding of a Temperance Institute; that ministers be urged to preach on the subject of temperance; that the laws for the suppression of the traffic in liquor should be enforced; that the Assembly gratefully recognized the power of the press, both religious and secular in wielding public opinion and stimulating to right action on this subject, and recommends the increased use of this agency, in meeting local issues, and in the dissemination of facts and principles which are suited to the advances of the cause.

The Temperance Narratives are communications from the presbyteries to the Permanent Committee, and they give a statement of the progress of Temperance work within their own bounds. By these it is found that throughout the whole country the church is agitating the question more prominently than ever before; that the practice of preaching on the subject is well nigh universal in the whole church; that the sentiment and practice of the ministers and members are overwhelmingly in favor of the total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage and about half of the presbyteries that have reported avow themselves in favor of Constitutional Prohibition as the speediest remedy for the "utter extermination of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage," and about an equal number report a growing sentiment in favor of enforcing existing laws.

The report also commends the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which, apart from the church, is probably the most efficient temperance organization in the country.

At a later hour the report was again called up and the Standing Committee was empowered to raise money for Temperance work.

#### THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The report of the Committee on Temperance was next considered. The committee reaffirmed the sentiment and attitude of Methodism in regard to temperance. From a legal aspect the Church could not approve of nor countenance any legislation attempting to merely limit or restrict the traffic. The committee regarded it as the duty of the State to prohibit and forbid, rather than license any political, social or moral evil. The committee heartily supported the Canada Temperance Act. They sympathized with all temperance organizations, especially the Women's Christian Temperance Union. They regarded the liquor traffic as antagonistic to and destructive of all the best interests, whether secular, or moral, or religious, of the country. They regarded prohibition as the only remedy, and the present state of thought, and feeling, and labor, in reference to the evil, as an assurance that the time for legislation unto prohibition is now, and as a call to all to work to this end. They regard the Canada Temperance Act as the best available means adopted to the ultimate suppression of the traffic. The committee concluded with the following recommendations:—(1) More systematic labor by the Church, specific times of more prominent and definite presentation by the Church of this great question. (2) The importance of temperance literature in the school, and especially in the home. (3) The great gain of committing by pledge in the schools, day and Sabbath, and in the home, the rising generation to this question. (4) The need, upon the part of many, of the development of principle with a stiff backbone in it. Less of expediency, and more of duty, are the demands of the hour. (5) The imperative duty of the Church, especially in her ordinances, to practically embody one of the petitions of the Lord's prayer, viz., "Lead us not into temptation," by excluding from the Lord's table that which intoxicates, putting thereupon only the pure unfermented juice of the grape. "The blood is the life."

A discussion took place on the clause relating to the wine used at the Lord's table.

There was a long discussion on the details of the report.

Rev. Dr. Dewar moved in amendment to the report a recommendation for the use of unfermented wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in all the churches.

The amendment was carried.

The report was then adopted as a whole.

Ald. Moore then brought up the resolution of which he had given notice. The resolution set out that recognizing the importance of excluding the temperance question from the domain of party strife, and the desirability of obtaining an official record of public sentiment on the subject, the Conference should memorialize the Governor-in-Council to provide at the next general election for the taking of the votes of the electors on the question of prohibition. He made the proposal because at the general election they had all the machinery at hand for taking the vote, and it would work automatically. Then, when they had the will of the people expressed, no Government would ignore it. He believed a majority would vote in favor of it.

Rev. S. J. Hunter seconded the motion which was carried.

Ald. Moore then moved that the Conference memorialize the General Conference to enact a law ordering the use of unfermented wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.—Carried.

The Conference rose.—*Christian Guardian's* Report of proceedings of the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church.

The most important question of reform now before the public is that which relates to the prevention of intemperance, and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has always been foremost among the agencies that have carried forward this reform, and we propose that she shall maintain the high position she has heretofore occupied. We call the attention of our people to the importance of adhering strictly to our rules concerning the use of intoxicating liquors; reminding them that our Discipline declares that "total abstinence from all intoxicants is the true ground of personal temperance," and urge them to use their utmost influence to banish the social glass from society.

We remind pastors and official members of local societies of the duty incumbent upon them to faithfully enforce our rules forbidding the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicants.

While we seek to impress upon our people and the public the importance of total abstinence, we do not forget that it is *the liquor traffic itself* that is the chief source of the wide-spread intemperance that prevails, and we regard that traffic as an enemy to every true interest of the human race. It destroys health, reason, character and life, and wars against the home, the Church, society and the State. It is the most gigantic evil of the age in which we live, and its overthrow should be sought by all good citizens, without regard to denomination, party or nationality.

We rejoice in the progress of public sentiment concerning this evil within recent years, and that a strong conviction is taking possession of the best and most thoughtful people of the land that this traffic ought to be exterminated.

The deliverance made by the General Conference of 1880 upon this subject, and incorporated into the Discipline, is clear and positive, viz.: That "Complete legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the duty of civil government."

The Bishops, in their quadrennial address to this body, make the following definite and timely statement, viz.: "In the great struggle for Prohibition which has occurred in some of the Western States, the position of our people has been one of unyielding devotion to the principles of Constitutional Prohibition. While we may have lost a few members by the firm attitude of the Church, we have no doubt that our high position will be maintained in the future, and that the Church will continue to oppose all forms of intemperance, until legal sanction of the evil shall be removed from the statute books of all our States." These declarations constitute the platform on which we stand as a denomination and upon which we will battle until Constitutional Prohibition is secured in every State and Territory in the Union, and finally embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose by license, taxing or otherwise to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of Christians toward this traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affili-

ations, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the liquor traffic. We advise the members of our Church to aid in the enforcement of such laws as do not legalize or indorse the manufacture and sale of intoxicants to be used as beverages; and to this end we favor the organization of Law and Order Leagues wherever practicable.

We thankfully recognize and approve the great work carried on in all parts of the country by the National Temperance Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; we recommend their publications, commend them to the pecuniary aid of our people, and earnestly exhort our members to actively co-operate with these organizations.—*Report adopted by the General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States.*

## Scott Act News.

HURON — A correspondent at Gorrie says that the chief topic of the day there is the Scott Act. The temperance people are sanguine, but are resolved to work for a grand majority. The correspondent says: "Those who are addicted to the evil habit will be given a chance to remove the temptation farther from them, and thus lessen its influence over them; while those who do not indulge in intoxicants may render valuable assistance to their more unfortunate fellow-beings. The result of the coming contest will depend largely upon the position taken by the ministers and the press. If the former use their influence aright with their members and adherents the Act will likely pass, and if the press assist the temperance people will gain an easy victory." Between eight and ninety per cent. of the voters in Goderich township have declared for the Act. An enthusiastic Scott Act meeting held in Clinton in connection with the Guelph Methodist Conference was addressed by ministers. The whole audience voted in favor of the Scott Act. The liquor sellers of this county, not daring to come forward as liquor-sellers, have organized a "True Temperance Association" to fight the Scott Act. Howick township is organized for the work. Judging by returns already in, more than half the voters of the county are signing the Scott Act petitions, the great danger to be avoided here as elsewhere is over-confidence. Don't work only for a majority, but for an overwhelming majority.—*War Notes.*

The recent debate on the Scott Act held in the Orange Hall here was the first open discussion in the county of Huron, between men chosen by the opposing sides. The hall was packed to overflowing, and as the evening was fine a large number listened to the debate. The Scott Act was advocated by the Rev. M. Campbell, and Mr. Thomas McGillicuddy, of Goderich, and Messrs. Moyer and Bell, of Exeter, were brought out by the licensed vintners. Mr. McGillicuddy led in a stirring speech of forty minutes, and from the first the meeting proved to be in favor of the Act. Mr. Moyer followed in a speech of similar length, and was courteously received. Rev. Mr. Campbell made a ringing address, and was followed by Mr. Bell in a bright, but well connected speech. Mr. Campbell closed by a powerful summing up, and at the close a vote was taken. Fully four-fifths of the audience rose to their feet on the call for them in favor of the Scott Act amid tremendous cheering. The gathering was one of the largest ever held in the village, and although the speaking did not end until after midnight not a single person left the hall till the close. Meetings are now being arranged for all over the county, the next will be held in Hullett on Thursday next.—*Globe.*

CARLETON.—Mr. Jas. Macpherson of the Interior Department, secretary of the central committee in connection with the Scott Act campaign in Carleton county, reports that organization has been successfully effected in every township in the county and that active committees are at work obtaining signatures to petitions. It is estimated that a sufficient number, one third of the total vote, have already signed to claim an election. The complete returns from all the townships will be made within a week, and a day will be appointed to present the petitions to the secretary of the state. Mr. Storr has just returned from a visit to different townships in the county. He reports that the organization is about as strong as could be desired by the most ardent supporters of the Act.—*Globe.*

MIDDLESEX.—A very interesting and successful temperance mass meeting was recently held here in the Mount Brydges Methodist Church. An excellent audience assembled early, expecting to hear

Rev. Mr. Moore, of London. The chair was taken by Mr. Snelgrove. Rev. Mr. Osbourne was the first speaker, dwelling upon the Scott Act, and summing up the objections of E. King Dodds, with good, clear arguments answered these objections satisfactorily to all. It was regretted exceedingly the unavoidable absence of Rev. Mr. Moore. Dr. Frank C. Bartlett, though called upon unexpectedly, dealt with the injurious effect that alcohol had upon the human system. Though classified in materia medica as a stimulant, he proved from science and experiment that it was, on the contrary, an irritant. He also took a firm stand in favor of total abstinence and prohibition, proving likewise that the total abstainer could stand more cold and endure more heat than the alcoholists. He quoted from the works of Dr. Ben. Richardson, family physician to Queen Victoria, the experiments of this learned man, proving that alcohol passed through the system unchanged. He also, with much humor, said that an intoxicated man converted himself into a funnel, as it were, through which the alcohol passed unchanged; but while the liquor was passing through unchanged, he, the man intoxicated, passed through all the various stages of intoxication, from the frolicsome and jolly good fellow to the drunken stupor. The remarks of the Dr. were listened to with wrapt attention, although his maiden speech on temperance. We bespeak of him a bright future. In closing he said there is being build a pyramid on these shores, like that on the banks of the Nile, but not upon a sandy foundation as that in Egypt, but upon the rock, the sockets of which are set by Christian temperance men and women, the cap stone of this pyramid is none other than total abstinence or prohibition.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers, also to the excellent choir of the C. M. Church, which provided music for the evening. Another meeting is to be held on the first Wednesday in August, in this village, under the same auspices—the Christian Temperance Union.—*London Advertiser.*

LANARK.—On Monday morning last, Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, arrived in Carleton Place, and during the forenoon the arrival of County delegates to the Scott Act Convention continued. It had been intended that the Committee should receive the delegates at the Sons of Temperance Hall, but it soon became apparent that the Temperance Hall would not be large enough to comfortably accommodate all who were coming, and the Drill Shed was secured.

About two o'clock the Convention was opened with a Bible reading by the Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., and prayer by Rev. James Ross, B.A., Perth. Jos. Jamieson, M.P., for North Lanark, was elected chairman, and W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., for the same constituency, was elected Secretary.

After a brief and encouraging address by the chairman, the "roll call" of the different municipalities showed that nearly every township in the county was strongly represented, and that from the towns and villages the attendance was still larger. A number from the more remote sections who had intended to be present were prevented, but it was understood that most of these would act upon the instructions of the Convention. Reports from delegates were then received. From Lanark Village the delegates, Messrs. Robertson and Ward, and W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., reported that they had reason to believe there would be a good majority for the Act—about a two-thirds vote in favor of it. A favorable report from Almonte was submitted by nine prominent delegates. From Ramsay there were eight delegates, and the reports showed that the township would undoubtedly support the Act. From Perth, Smith's Falls, Beckwith, Bathurst, Drummond, Montague and Lanark townships—all of which were strongly represented—the reports were most encouraging, in most of these sections a majority for the Scott Act being certain.

A number of gentlemen present then delivered short addresses.

Rev. Messrs. MacAlister and McDonald, as Presbytery delegates, presented a motion, passed by the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew endorsing the Scott Act and promising support.

Mr. J. W. Manning then delivered a short address, which was received with enthusiasm.

The meeting then called upon Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, to address the Convention. Mr. Spence spoke at length on the nature of the Scott Act. He explained the principal features of the Act, especially showing its distinctive advantages over the old Dunkin Act in every respect. The Scott Act is the best measure of local option ever given to any people. It was different to the Dunkin

Act, in that, while that law might be voted upon for a single municipality, the Scott Act could only be adopted in a city or a county. It was a prohibitive law, for no one could sell liquor as a beverage within the territory that adopted the Act. It could not be repealed until after it had been in force for three years. The Dominion Parliament had promised to the people a law of absolute prohibition just as soon as the people showed that the country was ready for it; the people had said that they wanted some means of showing the Government that the demand for prohibition was a positive fact, and the Government had passed the Scott Act in 1878 as a prohibition law by which the state of the country might be tested. The law was good and had stood the test. Since its enactment there had been forty contests; in one of these the vote was a tie; in only six had the majority been against the Act, and these majorities were very small; and in thirty-seven contests, the Scott Act had been carried, mostly by overwhelming majorities. In the forty contests the result was a total majority for the Act of 22,159. In no County had the Act been repealed. All of Prince Edward Island was under the Act. Nearly all of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were under the Act. Two counties in Manitoba were for the Scott Act. In about thirty counties of Ontario the campaign was going on. Three counties in Quebec were going to vote upon the Act.

It was moved by Rev. T. C. Brown, seconded by Rev. Mr. Wilson, That, in the judgment of this Convention, it is desirable and advisable to submit the Scott Act to the vote of the electors in the county of Lanark. The motion was carried unanimously, and with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. W. E. Smallfield (of the Renfrew *Mercury*) said that he had been delegated to come and tell the Convention that, although there would be strong opposition to the Act in Renfrew county, it had been decided last week that they would go on and take a vote on the Act. Thirty reports from thirty different points had encouraged them to come to this conclusion.

Lieut. H. Baulch, of the Saved Army, stated that the Army had effectively worked for temperance and the Scott Act elsewhere, and he hoped it would be able to work in Carleton Place for the same cause.

It was moved by Mr. Manning, seconded by Mr. Edmondson, and carried, That the chairman select five members of this meeting to nominate a President, Secretary and Treasurer for the Lanark County Scott Act Association.

Messrs. Edmondson, Crombie, Ross, Gillies and Ward were named, and returned with the following nominations: For President, Jos. Jamieson, Esq., M.P.; for Secretary, Mr. P. C. McGregor; for Treasurer, Mr. Jas. Gillies.

The nominees were elected unanimously.

The executive body was empowered to fill any office that might become vacant.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed, as the choice of the delegates from their respective municipalities, to convene a Scott Act meeting for the purpose of detailed organization and work in their towns, villages or townships:—

Lanark village, Robert Robertson; Pakenham, F. C. Reynolds; Almonte, H. Cocks; Ramsay, R. Knowles; Perth, J. K. Stewart; Smith's Falls, Mr. Wilson; Beckwith, J. R. McNabb; Carleton Place, Walter Kibbee; Dalhousie, Mr. McKenzie; Bathurst, Mr. Kendall; Drummond, J. G. Stewart; S. Sherbrooke, Mr. Smith; N. Sherbrooke, Mr. McKenzie; N. Elmsley, B. Snider; Montague, R. Milligan; Lanark township, Arch. Rankin; Darling, W. J. Rintoul; Levant, G. W. White; Burgess, E. Byrne.

On nomination by Rev. A. A. Scott, seconded by Rev. D. McDonald, Rev. J. B. Edmondson was elected Vice-President of the Scott Act Association.

After the election of officers, a conference took place, and definite instructions were given by Mr. Spence in regard to the work to be done. A meeting will be called by the convener appointed in each municipality and officers and workers will then be selected.

A mass meeting was held in the evening. The Drill Shed was well filled by a select and appreciative audience. Jos. Jamieson, M.P., occupied the chair, and before introducing the speaker of the evening, addressed a few stirring words to the audience. He was prepared to stand or fall beneath the standard of Prohibition; he believed that the Scott Act was a good start towards prohibition—it was prohibitive, and if we determinedly ask the Government to give a stronger measure, we will receive it. Our only means of endorsing prohibition is by endorsing the Scott Act.



Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, received an appreciative greeting. He explained the origin of the Scott Act, its object, its workings and its results. He successfully combatted the so-called arguments, objections and sophistries of the liquor manufacturers. Argument upon argument, line upon line and precept upon precept were advanced, and the large audience, so earnestly attentive as to prove its unanimity upon the subject, repeatedly applauded the speaker. A most practical exposition in favor of the principle of prohibition followed. It was shown by official statistics that prohibitory liquor laws were economical for the nation, economical for a part of the nation, economical for the community and for the family—just as they were economical for the individual. The Scott Act had recently been declared by the Privy Council to be a sound constitutional law. It is as easily enforced as the license law, and the people were rapidly learning to appreciate its advantages for the hotel-keeper as well as for everybody else.

A large number of influential clergymen and citizens had places on the platform. A contingent of the Saved Army sang a number of songs. The Army had an exclusive right to the hall for the season, but gladly opened it to the Scott Act Committee. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Spence. The meeting closed with the Benediction.—*Carleton Place Herald*.

**BRUCE.**—Last night a meeting in the interests of the Scott Act agitation was held last week in the Paisley Town Hall. The attendance was exceedingly good. Rev. Mr. Duncan, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, was called to the chair. In a few brief remarks, explaining the object of the meeting, the chairman introduced the Rev. Mr. Coutts, Baptist minister of Gtammis, to the audience. The rev. gentleman, who was present by special request, in an able lecture of over an hour and a half, explained the nature and working of the "Canada Temperance Act," showing by contrast its superiority in regard to the stringency of its provisions, to the "Dunkin Act" formerly passed in the County of Bruce, and which proved such an utter failure. During the evening the fullest opportunity was given to any one present to propose any question or state any objection to the Act. Of this opportunity quite a number availed themselves. The lecturer, with great readiness, answered all questions, and with rare tact and ability met all objections. There appeared to be no opposition to the prospective submission of the Act to the county, and the general impression is that it will be carried by a large majority. A vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting and instructive lecture was unanimously adopted. On the 15th, a Temperance Convention will be held in the Town Hall, and in the evening, a mass meeting, which will be addressed by several able speakers, among others Rev. Mr. Brethour, of Milton.—*Globe*.

**ONTARIO.**—The good people of the flourishing Township of Pickering, with numbers from other parts of the county, holidayed to a large extent on Dominion Day by attending the Temperance demonstration which was held in Hamilton's Grove, in the village of Claremont, that day. The weather was delightful, the arrangements in every particular were complete, and the success all that could have been desired by its promoters—from 1,500 to 2,000 people being present during the day. The day's proceedings opened by a procession of 200 children, organizing at the Town Hall at 1 p.m., and carrying with them flags and emblems of various kinds, proceeding in a body to the grounds, a distance of about half a mile. The procession was accompanied by the village band, who, in tasty uniform, and discoursing sweet music, was an important feature in the attractions of this portion of the programme. At the grove a platform had been erected for the speakers, and in front and around the platform seating room made by the erection of temporary benches for several hundred people. The chair was occupied by John Dryden, Esq., M.P.P., who, in his always happy manner, opened the afternoon's proceedings with some appropriate remarks. On the platform, and prominent amongst those present, were Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Halton county; Wm. Burgess, Esq., of the Dominion Alliance, Toronto; G. Flint, Esq., of Toronto; Rev. D. F. Burt, of Brooklin; J. S. Robertson, *Whitby Chronicle*; Rev. J. P. Flint, of Claremont, chairman of the managing committee; Wm. Forrester, Reeve of Pickering; Benjamin Parker, Reeve of Uxbridge Tp.; John Ferguson, License Inspector.

Rev. D. L. BRETHOUR was the first speaker. Mr. Brethour speaks with all the energy and earnestness of one thoroughly conscious that right and truth are on his side. As a citizen of Halton county, and one who had made a special study not alone of the operations and principles of the Scott Act, but more especially of its two

years' history in Halton county, he was present to deny the slanderous statement made by interested parties that this county had abandoned itself to drunkenness and crime. It was because the reverse was the case, because crime had decreased, and liquor drinking was lessened—and every statement made by the speaker was backed up by statistics from the jailor, the crown attorney, the sheriff and the constables of the county—that such extraordinary efforts were to-day being put forth by the liquor sellers to cause a repeal of the Act in Halton county. Those outside the county hearing the statements made by Mr. Dodds, Mr. Bell and Mr. Fahey, the paid advocates of the Dominion Brewers, Wine and Spirits Merchants' Protective Association, with its specially contributed fund of \$100,000, without knowing the other side of the story, might be deceived; but as a resident of the county, with a reputation at stake, the speaker could emphatically deny such statements. He said *unhesitatingly* that the sentiment of the people of the county was stronger to-day in favor of the Scott Act than it ever was before. And so far as the much talked of repeal petition was concerned, the "true inwardness" of this document would be made public before many days.

Mr. BURGESS addressed the large assemblage for over an hour, covering in clear and lucid manner the various phases of the temperance and prohibition question. He had spent most of last week in Simcoe county and evoked considerable interest by his account of different attempts made by the opponents of the measure to break up the Scott Act meetings in the county. The particulars of these shameful attempts have already appeared in the daily papers, and certainly are not likely to prove very helpful to the cause of the anti-Scotts. Mr. Burgess' words were "hung on to" by his audience from first to last, and were warmly applauded at the close.

Mr. FLINT, father of the Rev. J. P. Flint, of Claremont, and a former resident of the county, is now a resident of Toronto, where he is known as a prominent temperance worker. He spoke with great force and earnestness on the subject of the day.

At the close of the speech-making, tea was partaken, provided in excellent style by the ladies. In the evening a concert was held in the Town Hall, and like the afternoon's proceedings, was an entire success. An attractive and novel feature of the concert was the quartettes and Kindergarten songs of the children. For the success of the concert in particular, and the day's proceedings in no small measure, too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. Hopper, of Claremont, who labored so indefatigably in training the children, and as an active member of the executive committee.—*Whitby Chronicle*.

**SIMCOE.**—A picnic under the auspices of the Scott Act promoters in the township of Essa was held in a grove near Thornton on the 26th. The attendance was good, and the whole proceeding proved enjoyable. The chief features of the programme were addresses from the Rev. Mr. Brethour, of Milton, and Mrs. Youmans, the well-known lady temperance advocate. Mr. Brethour in the course of a lengthy speech ably combatted the arguments of those who contend that prohibition does not prohibit, and dealing with the Scott Act as exemplified in Halton county proceeded to refute with facts and figures gleaned by personal observation and experience of its working there, the statements of speakers and writers who described it as a failure. He declared that the Act was a success in all respects claimed for it by its supporters, that it did not injure business, that the number of its reputed opponents was greatly over-estimated, and that the effort to repeal it would, he believed, fail. It was the object of the anti-Scott Act people in misrepresenting the condition of affairs in Halton to affect not that county, but others in the Province in which a temperance agitation was in force, and which it was supposed would be influenced in their decision according as the Act stood or fell in Halton. Mrs. Youmans in the course of a brief address, detailed her experience of the benefits of prohibition in various counties and states which she had personally visited for information. She strongly urged the passage of the Act. Mr. Strong, chairman of the meeting, and President of the Scott Act Association here, contradicted the paragraph in a Toronto paper which described the results of the Scott Act canvass as disappointing to the advocates of the measure. He read returns from various townships, none of which promised less than thirty per cent. of signatures to the petitions, and most of which would probably give fifty per cent. The prospects were that when the canvass was completed there would be 6,000 names praying for the submission of the Act in this county, or one-third more than the law required. The statement was received with cheers by the gathering, which was entirely Scott Act in its sympathies.

The anti-Scott party here had Mr. Fahey in the township of Nottawasaga during the whole of last week. He has addressed meetings at Nottawa, where he was opposed by Rev. Mr. Rodgers, at Duntroon, opposed by Mr. R. C. Campbell; at Dunedin again opposed by Rev. Mr. Rodgers; and at Creemore, when he was met by Rev. E. Bosworth, of Collingwood. The Orange Hall was crowded. The usual points were rehearsed by Mr. Fahey and were fairly met by his rev. opponent. At the close the following resolution was carried by a good majority:—"That believing the passage of the Scott Act would lessen drunkenness, pauperism, and crime, therefore we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure its adoption in the county of Simcoe." This is the second time this week that the Antis have been defeated at their own meeting, a similar resolution having been carried at Nottawa on Monday evening.

**HURON.**—There was a Scott Act meeting in the village of Manchester, in Huron County, on the 3rd inst. The speakers for the Act were Rev. T. M. Campbell, of Goderich, and the editor of the *Signal*, and for the other side the editor of the *Exeter Reflector*, and Mr. Collins, a legal luminary, of Exeter. Mr. Collins was introduced to the meeting as Mr. Bell. There was a good attendance, and both sides had a fair hearing. The anti-Scott men both allowed intemperance was an evil, and that they would like to see it removed, but that it could not be done, and so must be tolerated and nursed and cared for as a running sore. The nurse is the license system. Altogether their arguments were few and exceedingly lame.

The Scott Act men appealed to the Christian sympathy and moral sense of the people, and quoted testimonials and figures to sustain their arguments in favor of the Act. The Antis objected to the use of Scripture, or religious, or moral feelings, and it was quite noticeable how they cringed under the earnest Christian appeal of Mr. Campbell. Each speaker was allowed 40 minutes, and Mr. Campbell 10 minutes at the close to reply. On a division being taken fully two-thirds of all present stood up in favor of the Scott Act.

The Exeter lights did not want the vote taken as they felt their side was away down in the minority, and that they had done so poorly for the trade which no doubt pays them well for their work.

If Manchester is any criterion to go by, the Scott Act will be carried by a large majority in Huron. Those antis did not dare to produce anything to show an increase in taxes, or that farmers could not sell their barley, or stock cattle. They believe in moral suasion only as the true means of aiding the abolition of the liquor trade, but yet they would not like personally to do any of that work.—*Visitor*.

**CENTRAL.**—A meeting called by the Dominion Alliance, of representatives of the various counties and cities now organizing for the submission of the Scott Act and for the maintenance of the Act in Halton County was held last Thursday in the CANADA CITIZEN office, Toronto. The following representatives were present:—Rev. Mr. Cameron and Rev. D. L. Brethour, Halton; Rev. Mr. Russ, Norfolk; Mr. E. Muir, Dufferin; J. J. Strong, Simcoe; A. McGilvary, Glengarry; J. P. Rice, Peel; Rev. J. G. Calder, Lambton; Captain Blain, Peel; Mr. Watson, Huron; Rev. J. Ferguson, Russell and Prescott; D. H. Williams, Middlesex; W. R. Warner, East Middlesex; John Milne, York; W. J. McMurtry, Ontario, and Foster, Huron; R. Boyle, Prince Edward; Dr. Alguire, Cornwall; J. Squance, Elgin; L. Ferguson, St. Thomas; C. Ewen, Northumberland and Durham; Rev. M. L. Pearson, Lennox and Addington. Also the following members of the Alliance Executive; Rev. John Smith, Geo. Fee, J. Spence, W. Burgess, and F. S. Spence. The Rev. Mr. Cameron, one of the vice-presidents of the Alliance, was called to the chair. Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary, explained that the Alliance deemed it desirable to call a meeting at this time of the presidents or other official heads of the movement in each county where the Act was to be submitted for mutual encouragement and concerted action.

Reports were then taken from the committees in the following order:—

**Dufferin.**—Representative reported that the petitions that have come in so far show a majority of the electors; believe that fully half the electors of the county will sign the petition, and that the majority at the poll will be large.

**Norfolk.**—Petitions about complete; every prospect of a brilliant success. The friends estimate a probable majority for the Act on voting day at from 1,000 to 2,000 out of the 3,000 electors.

**Simcoe,** including thirty townships in Muskoka—Petitions to be completed next week. So far as they can judge, from thirty-five or forty per cent. of all the electors will sign the petition, only twenty-five per cent. being necessary for the submission of the Act. Simcoe is safe. Some of the friends estimate the probable majority at 2,000.

**Glengarry, Dundas and Stormont** are moving together, and are similarly situated. Petition deposited at Ottawa on 14th May last, and they are waiting the result. They had between thirty-five and forty per cent. of the electors on the petition and could have easily had more.

**Peel.**—Petition complete with about half of the available electors. They have 650 more names on the petition than the required number, and have no fears of the result.

**Ontario.**—Believe they will carry the Act by a large majority. Petitions are not yet completed, but reports are encouraging from all parts of the county.

**Lambton.**—Have had three fights in the county. Carried Dunkin Act. Then Scott Act, which was set aside on a technical question. Then fought it again, and lost by small majority. But will carry it this time. Friends are ready for the battle, and have every prospect for success.

**Huron.**—Organized a month ago. Petitions in course of signature, and will have about 40 per cent. of electors on the petition. Friends are pretty sure of a large majority vote for the Act.

**Prescott and Russell.**—Some difficulties are met with here, peculiar to the district, but friends are organizing, and will soon be ready to fall into line.

**Middlesex.**—This is a large county to work. So far about 4,000 signatures have been received, but as there are about 20,000 electors, another 1,000 is needed. These can be got. The friends are arranging to get 30 per cent. at least on the petition. One trouble they have is that the city of London is looked upon as a great drawback to the successful working of the Act, unless London also falls into line, and they are conferring with this in view. One gentleman has offered \$1,000 towards the expenses if they do so.

**Northumberland and Durham.**—The feeling in favor of the Act is very strong here. Carried Dunkin Act with majority of 2,000, and believe the Scott Act will be still better received by the electors. The petition will be ready by Aug. 1.

**Essex.**—The work here is hard, but they are working at the petition with fair prospects.

**Prince Edward.**—The canvass in this county is complete, and the petition is ready for deposit, Temperance people anticipate a large majority vote for the Act.

**Elgin.**—The difficulty here is the same as in Middlesex. If the city of St. Thomas could be made sure of there is no fear of the county, but the question constantly arises. If the city does not carry it will be difficult for the county to work the Act.

**St. Thomas City.**—The temperance people are working together with the county, although the vote must be separate. The prospects are good and the public meetings largely in favor of the Act. At anti-Scott-Act meetings no show of hands is taken. At the Scott Act meetings only a few, some dozen or so, are shown against them. The prospects are improving every week.

**York County.**—Is not yet fully organized. There is some dread of the overshadowing influence of the city, but the friends of the Act believe that they will be ready in good time. The Dunkin Act results have discouraged many of the temperance people, so that there is indifference to contend with. But the leaders have no fear of the results. York county will not be found lagging in the fight.

**Halton.**—In this county the temperance people are ready for the repeal vote whenever it may come, with no fear of the consequences if it come to a vote.

After a full discussion of the situation it was unanimously resolved to push forward all petitions so as to have them ready by the 1st of August. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Dominion Government to urge that the voting should take place at the same time in the different counties.

**HALTON.**—The anti-Scott-Act Petition.—This precious document was deposited in the Sheriff's office, here last Friday, one day prior to the date advertised, as the 28th was statutory holiday. There is said to be about 2,500 names on it, out of about 5,000 electors in the county. In ward number one, Trafalgar, thirteen names are on the petition twice; in Milton about forty are non-residents, repeated, died, removed, non-voters, and well-known Scott Act men. The petition is the clumsiest thing ever exposed to public gaze, names are repeated over and over again; names are on it of men who are dead nearly two years, or who have been that length of time away from the county; the same names are on the lists of two or three different municipalities; names of municipal voters are also on it; and after the thing has been thoroughly revised and corrected there will be scarcely more than 2,000 good names left. Of that number there are many who will vote against the petition. And this is the precious petition the people of Canada have heard so much about that indicates a change of sentiment in this county upon the Scott Act.—*Halton News.*

There can be little doubt that the opponents of the Scott Act are losing ground. The methods adopted by some of them are not calculated favorably to affect public sentiment; and the general impression is that the longer the agitation continues and the more the merits of the question are discussed, the larger the majority for the Act is likely to be.

The general feeling respecting the coming contest is that despite the enormous sums of money and the talented Anti-Scott-Act lecturers, reported to be placed at the disposal of the opponents of the Act in this county, Halton, noble, honest, law-abiding Halton, will stand true and firm in upholding the best interests of the people, spiritually, physically, and financially. Halton cannot be purchased. All the money in the possession of the whiskey party is not sufficient to induce the honest people of our county to sell their consciences. To think of such a thing for a moment would be to offer an unpardonable insult to the right-minded residents of the county. No! The Scott Act is law in Halton, and law it will be, until national Prohibition is proclaimed.—*Acton Free Press.*

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### Selected Articles.

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#### DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?

This is a question not infrequently propounded in the neighboring Union. And it is not always by those alone whose interests it is to inspire doubts as to its efficacy, that they may continue to profit by its absence. It would seem that not infrequently these who have shown a good temperance record are found in the Debatable-land on this question. And when we consider the sophistries open on all questions, to men clever in argument, and the unscrupulousness of statement to which those engaged in so shady a traffic as that of liquor would resort, it is not so wonderful to find that the better judgment of temperance men should be temporarily clouded on the question.

When the assertion is made that prohibition does not entirely suppress the liquor traffic, it will be in order for carpers to condemn it. But that it does not do so is no more an argument against it than to assert that the laws prohibiting murder or theft are failures, because these crimes have not ceased to exist. The point at issue is: Is prohibition the most effective means of curtailing the liquor traffic? The best means of determining this is through the testimony furnished by those states which have adopted it. And as we are fast approaching the point when such a measure will be forcibly demanded by the people of Canada, it may be well to note the experience of those who have given prohibition a probation of no ordinary duration.

There is no better witness in evidence of the value, or otherwise, of prohibition, than the State of Maine. There the law has been in force since 1851, with what results the United States authorities, who may be supposed unbiased on the moral or immoral point of view of the question, are forced to testify in the most logical of arguments—figures. In the words of the "Living Issue" of Utica, N. Y. "It regards the question from a business point of view, and has no other intent or care than to get its allotted sum for revenue, out of every man who engages in the traffic; no matter whether he is in the business legally or illegally under the State

law; and hence exercise the most vigilance in watching for those who seek surreptitiously to carry on the sale. It is of the rarest occurrence that any man can sell intoxicants and escape detection by the United States officers; so rare as to be left out of the count here. Hence we are warranted in saying that the United States authorities collect revenue from the entire body of rum sellers in Maine, and that the amount of revenue collected is a fair and just basis by which to judge of the amount of liquor sold, or of the number of sellers within the State.

Now for the testimony. The United States revenue report shows that only four cents per inhabitant was collected on the manufacture and sale of liquor in Maine in 1882, while \$1.40 per inhabitant was the average for the whole Union. Can any stronger evidence be given in favor of prohibition."

This is supplemented by the evidence of the Rev. A. A. Phelps, who says:—"Prohibition has to some extent been tried, and it has proved a real success. Yes, it has been tried in Maine, and it has not "been found utterly inoperative." I might mention other states, countries, cities and towns where prohibition has done unmeasured good, but since we are challenged on Maine, let us confine ourselves to the old pine tree state. Let the reader understand that Maine has had nothing but statutory prohibition for about 30 years. The law had its loopholes and imperfections; but with all its weak points it has dried up all the breweries and distilleries of the State, closed nearly all the open saloons, and reduced the amount of liquor used to but a small fraction of what it was before. It has worked such happy results that the people are determined to have constitutional prohibition, and so place the matter beyond the power of a capricious legislature." Further proof of the power of prohibition to prohibit is furnished in the statistics collected by Jas. A. Troutman, of Topeka, Kansas, with reference to its results in that state. He wrote to every county attorney and superintendent and police judge in the state. Reports were received from 66 out of 81 counties, and from State authorities not temperance partisans. In these 66 counties the reduction in number of saloons, since the prohibitory law came into effect in 1851, has been from 708 to 313, of which latter number more than half are in the city of Leavenworth. In 41 counties there is not a saloon. The fines in that time have amounted to \$95,000, and 81 saloon keepers have been imprisoned. Surely such evidence as this may be regarded as confirmative of the value of Prohibition. But we can imagine a Prohibition, weak in conception, premature in adoption, and carefully administered the results of which would be to bring the measure into disrepute. What we need is the enactment of the law by the demand of a grand majority of the people, that fickle legislatures may not coquette with the measure session after session. And then we shall need that it be worked with the vigor that characterizes the efforts of those whose examples we have quoted in this article, if we desire to see it bring forth its best fruits. As the question of Prohibition is likely to take a prominent position in our body politics, in the near future we shall present from time to time such evidence as comes to us, confirmative of its value.—*Watchman.*

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#### ONE OF THEIR STRONG ARGUMENTS.

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Those who are setting their ingenuity at work to find strong arguments against prohibition make one of their great points of objection that a law, like the Scott Act, or any other similar prohibitory, measure is almost sure to increase the amount of perjury, lying, deception, and systematic evasion of law wherever an attempt is made to enforce it. Very likely that is quite true. It is true also in regard to the law prohibiting theft, and it is true against nearly all the criminal laws in force in the country. A great many men now guilty of deception and perjury would not probably be guilty of these particular crimes at the particular times they now are but for the fact that some such course is necessary for them in order to escape the penalties of a violated law. Perhaps some of these men would seldom find it enter their hearts to resort to such iniquities were there no penalties against the acts they are committing. Would it be advisable, however, to repeal such laws as some men would sooner commit perjury than be punished under? There is the rub. Let such a policy be adopted and there would soon be a pretty general sweeping off of all the best criminal laws now on our statute books.—*Port Hope Guide.*

## THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

It is as strange a contradiction in terms as could possibly be put together, and claim intelligence in its author. It can only be prompted by avarice—a selfish greed for gain at any sacrifice. A man to obtain a license to sell intoxicating drinks must himself show that he is not in the habit of getting drunk, and that he is a man of good moral character—that he will keep a respectable house. Then for a certain stipulated sum the authorities will authorize him to make other men drunk (that is the plain English of it,) to make other men disrespectful, and to make them a disgrace to society.

The authorities take the license money from a respectable man, and take away his respectability, and authorize him to take away the respectability of others. Now, in proof of this, just pass any saloon or liquor shop, and you notice a screen before the door. Why? Because they are doing a shameful and disreputable business behind the screen. It is said that the law of license makes it honorable. This is assumed but not a fact. The law makers and law dispensers dishonor the law. License cannot be granted to do a thing that in itself is wrong only by trampling on justice and right. Do not men go in behind those screens, are there debauched, and then come out in shame? And lo, the saloonist has paid the people (the constituted authorities) for the privilege of debauching any citizen who may be weak-minded enough to be enticed into their haunt of shame. And yet this whole business is authorized by law—(a cursed law). It degrades the saloonist for his money, and he, in turn, being authorized, degrades other men for their money. It is truly a *suave business*.—*Rescue*.

## DRUNKARDS' WIVES.

If there be a lonely woman amid the multitude of lone and sorrowful women more to be pitied than another, I think it is a wife looking upon the one she promised to honor lying upon the bed with his hat and boots on. Her comforter, who swore at her as long as he could speak at all. Her companion, lying in the stupor of death, with none of its solemn dignity. As he is entirely unconscious, I wonder if she never employs the slowly passing moments in taking down her old idol, her ideal, from its place in her memory, and comparing it with the broken and defaced image before her. Of all poor, broken idols scattered into fragments for the divine patience of womankind to gather and cement with tears, such a ruin as this seems the most impossible to mold anew into any form of comeliness. And if there is a commandment seemingly impossible to obey, it is for a woman to love a man whom she is in deadly fear of; obey a man who can't speak his commands intelligently.

The theory of recognizing our friends in a future world is a beautiful one, and worthy of much thought, but I think it is commendable to try to keep them in a condition to recognize us in this world, try to keep a man while he is alive so he will know his wife and children, and not, as often occurs, turn them out into the storm of a winter midnight, or murder them in his frenzy.—*Temperance Vedette*.

## IT IS WORKING

The rumsellers in St. Stephen are very quiet. During the past month another den has been closed at the warning of the Inspector and five prosecutions have been entered. Of these, Jer Carrol, John Campbell and Hugh McKenna were each fined \$50 and costs. M. H. Patten promised to sell no more and his case was withdrawn. In another case of McKenna's the Justice was called away on the day named for the trial and it was consequently dropped. Milltown has been as vigorous as ever. Thomas Mahar was convicted of a third offence, and immediately sent to St. Andrew's gaol, where in company with Coughlin of the same place, he will have a chance to brood over the "inefficiency" of the Scott Act. Charles McDonald was a few days ago fined \$100 and cost for a second offence. The Inspector paid a visit to St. Andrew's recently, and as a result three of the brotherhood were fined each \$50 and costs. Other cases are coming on there at once. I. R. Bedford, Esq., has been appointed Sub-Inspector for St. Andrew's, and he will have a chance to do some good work.—*St. Stephen's Signal*.

## General News.

## CANADIAN.

There were nine Torontonians on board the stranded *Sarnia*.

A transparent incendiary attempt to fire a dwelling was made in Brantford on Wednesday night.

The Toronto storekeepers complain that the semi-centennial celebration has not helped trade in the city. They have during the week not even been as busy as usual.

Attempts to wreck a Canada Pacific passenger train were made on both Thursday and Friday nights by placing a number of ties across the rails. Fortunately the engineer saw the obstruction in time to frustrate the design of the miscreant.

Alexander McGregor, living about two and a half miles north-west of Colborne, committed suicide on the 4th inst., by hanging. He was 87 years of age and highly respected by all who knew him. No cause can be ascribed for the rash act.

Thursday night a young man 22 years of age, named Fred. Mutton, went into Dore's mill pond at Bowmanville to bathe and got beyond his depth. Being unable to swim he was drowned before assistance could be had.

A lad named Frank Heartoe, about nine years old, was drowned in the canal at Cornwall, whilst gathering chips off saw logs. The water had to be let off before the body could be recovered.

A young man named Jno. Hunter, a G. T. R. yardsman, was crushed to death on Monday at London, while making up a train.

A young lad named Robert Francis, met with a terrible accident near Shedden, on the 1st inst. He was driving a mowing machine, when the seat suddenly broke down, precipitating him in front of the knives. His arm was cut off and he also received other injuries.

A Canada Southern train oiler named Gidd, met with a frightful accident at Victoria, on Monday night. A pump was stuffed up, and Gidd proceeded to investigate by means of a lantern. An explosion was the result, and Gidd received horrible burns. He is still alive.

The boiler in Rogers' saw mill, Tara, exploded at eleven o'clock Friday forenoon. The building was entirely demolished. The engineer, a young man named Wm. Walker, was killed, and D. Bennett and another workman seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A fire broke out about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning in the cabinet shop of McKay Bros, Arkona, and consumed the principal part of the village. Among the sufferers are:—Wm. Vapey, B. Learn, J. Donley, Wm. Thomas, John Molland, Mrs. Dawes, and McKay Bros. The total loss is over \$20,000.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber were burned at McLaren's Mississippi Mill, fully insured. The mill and all other buildings are safe, and the fire is decreasing.

Mr. N. F. Paterson, Q. C., of Port Perry, was in the city on Tuesday for the purpose of soliciting aid for his fellow-townsmen who have suffered by the recent disastrous fire. He intends to apply to the Mayor and to the Local Government. Over 300 heads of families have been thrown out of employment and the greater portion of the inhabitants are without shelter. Wooden sheds are now being erected for their accommodation. The total loss is \$345,000, on which there is insurance of about \$155,000.

## UNITED STATES.

There is an epidemic of measles in the east end tenement houses of New York.

Twenty deaths occurred from yellow fever at Havana the past week.

A storm in the northern section of Lancaster County, Pa., on Saturday night did great damage to the fruit and tobacco crop.

The mercury was 102 in the shade in Dallas, Texas, on Saturday. Several persons were overcome. There is a water famine.

A heavy waterspout fell in Madison County, Arkansas, Monday morning. Three women and three children were drowned on Richmond Creek, and several houses were swept away near Huntsville. The crops are ruined.

Prof. Henry A. Clum, at Binghamton, N. Y., a noted scientist, was instantly killed by the explosion of a retort, in which he was generating oxygen on Sunday morning.

A wind storm at Rich Hill, Mo., on Saturday, demolished the Presbyterian Church, damaged a number of other buildings, and blew down several small structures. A number of persons were slightly hurt.

At Butte, Mont., the grand stand at the race track fell on Friday when 500 persons were upon it. One was killed and dozen seriously hurt. A female rider was thrown from her horse and fatally injured.

Wendellin Hoetter, aged 52, of Detroit, went on Saturday to see a friend in connection with some church matters. Returning he fell, striking



his head upon a nail which projected from the sidewalk. The nail entered the temple. Hoetter was taken home, and shortly afterwards expired.

During the boat races at St. Ignace, Mich., last week, Mason's Mackinac boat was capsized by a squall and four men named Miner, Strong, Spickeman, and Gibin were drowned. Tugs searched for the bodies but could not find them. Flags are at half-mast over the city.

Wilson, Carlisle and Johnson's cattle camp, in the western part of La Platta county, Col., was attacked by Ute Indians, July 3rd Chas. Cook and Adolph Lusk, employees of the cattle company, were badly wounded. Five Indians were killed and a number wounded. The whites had eleven horses killed and 100 stolen. The cowboys were driven off their camp, their outfits burned, and their provisions stolen.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Bradlaugh will next Wednesday submit to the electors of Northampton the question whether he shall continue to retain his seat in Parliament.

Felix Marie Victor Masse, the celebrated French composer is dead.

The Czar has given \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in Poland.

An anarchist mine has been discovered under the railway near Pola, in Austria. The Emperor was expected to pass over the railway.

War is again threatened between France and China. An influential party in China are instigating it. Prominent officials, including the Marquis Tseng, are resolved to repudiate the recent negotiations. The French will probably claim indemnity and demand that the island of Formosa be pledged as security.

Fourteen deaths from cholera occurred at Marseilles Tuesday evening. The panic is increasing. All who can are leaving.

The cholera has attacked Toulon, and many deaths are occurring daily.

It is feared that the exodus from Marseilles and Toulon will result in conveying the cholera to Paris. The migration from that city to the seaside is unexampled. Grave fears are held that the disease will spread over Europe.

### Tales and Sketches.

#### THE SNOOLAS OF TANG-SI.

BY DAVID J. BURRELL, D. D.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### SHIWKY.

"When thou seest a man gazing through an amber fluid toward the light and smacking his lips, then turn thou to the page of Billi-shak where it is written: 'Why will a man put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains?'—*Confucius*."

Tang-si is a small interior province in the ancient Kingdom of Cathay. Previous to the troubles which we are about to relate, it was known far and wide for the thrift and happiness of its people. In its villages were many shops where skillful carvers wrought in ivory and sandal-wood. Along the banks of its clear-flowing river small farmers cultivated fields of rice, onions and pulse. On its hill-slopes dwelt shepherds in rude but happy homes. The disasters which subsequently befell the people of this Arcadian province were due to a discovery made by a rice-farmer's daughter while at her toilet.

So true is it, as the inspired Laou-tze observes, that "thunders are but the gathered whispers of the clouds." The young maid, pale and listless, chanced to learn that the application of a liquid distilled from rice would impart to her colorless cheek the tint of the red, red rose.

For a time the secret was kept close within her own bosom; but at length, on her disclosing it to her nearest confidant, it became the common property of all. Thus the immortal Tai-pih observes: "If you would keep a secret, tell it to your wife and she to her sister."

It was presently found that this magical liquid, to which the name Shiwky had been given, when taken internally would impart a rich crimson to the promontory which adorns the central portion of the human face. The partiality of the Mongolians to red noses is matter of common fame; it will be understood, therefore, why Shiwky came so soon to be regarded as one of the indispensables among the men of Tang-si. Has not the industrious Ling-lung said: "A new fashion in shoe-buckles is more contagious than the loji-fever."

At this point the trouble began. At first it was observed in a general physical ailment. The eyes of the men grew dim and watery, their limbs tremulous, step unsteady, speech thick. The death rate increased so rapidly that the puzzled physicians were constrained to make *post mortem* examinations, notwithstanding the injunction of Wan-Wang: "Touch not Joss-flesh with steel lest it rise against you." These examinations showed that the

maladies of the people were due chiefly to the use of the liquid Shiwky. It was found to be a most virulent poison, operating slowly and almost imperceptibly, attacking the very centres of life, to wit: the brain and heart. A statement to that effect was prepared, printed in the double-square characters of Pek si luang, and circulated in all the towns and villages of the province. But, alas! it was too late! The men of Tang-si had become addicted to the use of the poison; and is it not true, as Ling lung observes: "When a habit grips the stomach of a man it is as a barnacle on the keel of a junk, the junk must be turned upside-down and scraped with an adze."

#### CHAPTER II.

##### CI SELEN.

"If thou wouldst effectually blind thine eyes, fill them with gold dust; if thou wouldst harden thy conscience, sear it with a silver rod; if thou wouldst still the emotions of thy heart, wear a bag of coins in thy bosom."—*Gospel of Lo-Tung-Cheng (New Version)*.

Meanwhile the resources of the province were greatly diminished, owing to the fact that all branches of industry were more or less demoralized by the ravages of Shiwky. The public treasury being well-nigh drained, a council of the Heu-taken, or provincial ministry, was held, wherein the situation was gravely canvassed and discussed. The difficulty was plain; the question was, how to replenish the treasury without imposing a burden upon the people. Various suggestions were made. At length the most venerable member of the council—to whom the official title Ku-jiang had been given, under the impression that the wisdom of men should be measured by the length of their queues—arose and said:

"O, sages of sun-lit and sun-warmed ancient Tang-si; we are come to consider a question of gravest importance; therefore summon your wits!" (Thereupon, each councillor pulled his queue thrice, looked into the left lappel of his jacket, and muttered "Long-tu-tsee"—that being the method, time out of memory, of summoning one's wits in Tang-si.) "How shall we replenish our exchequer. We cannot impose a tax upon the people; that, under the circumstances, is out of the question, as the poet Foo-to-Ching has said:

"Put not more rushes on the shoulders of your wife  
Then she can carry from the swamp  
Else you break her back,  
And must hire a donkey."

"Nor can we send forth and plunder the neighboring provinces; because, since Shiwky came among us, they are stronger than we. What then? I counsel, O, sages, that we exact money from the Shiwky-men who have set up shops which are called 'Snoolas' in all our villages and at all our cross-roads for the sale of the poisonous fluid. There are reported to be 400 of these Snoolas in Tang-si. If each of these were required to pay into the treasury 100 *leng*,\* we should have forthwith 40,000 *leng*, which would be abundant for our needs. O, sages of the sun-lit and sun-warmed province, if this meet your approbation, signify it."

Thereupon all, save one, of the members of the Council arose solemnly, bowed, and touched the ribbon of his queue to his forehead, which was the usual affirmative sign.

The one dissenting Councillor was Lo-hush, so called for his customary silence.

On being asked to state his objections he arose and said:

"It looks to me like countenancing the sale of Shiwky."

At this a smile was exchanged among the councillors, as if they would say: "This fellow is troubled with a conscience." One of them whispered to his neighbor "He is *unco guid*." Beyond this no attention was paid to him.

The suggestion of Ku-jiang was adopted. A notification was sent to each of the Shiwky-men that he would be expected to pay, in advance, a *ci-selen*, or annual tax, of one hundred *leng*. The Shiwky-men could easily afford to do that; the money was paid without a murmur. The Councillors were delighted; the treasury was full.

#### CHAPTER III.

##### ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"My son, the best way to arrest a traffic is to make a profitable monopoly of it; if you want to disgust the young with vice make it as attractive as possible; and in order to show that the law is an enemy of crime you have simply to throw the sanction of law over it."—*Foo-fou*.

It had been supposed that the revenues from the Shiwky traffic would be amply sufficient for the expenses of the province; but early in the twelfth month it became evident that these expenses would be much in excess of those of former years. In front of the Snoolas had been suspended signs and banners bearing the legend:

"Enter, O, Youth! This Garden of Refreshment is open under the Law."

\*A *leng* is about 98 cents, corresponding very nearly to the American dollar.

## CHAPTER V.

UP BY THE ROOTS.

Emboldened by this official sanction the sellers of Shiwky had greatly increased the attractiveness of their shops. Many of those who had hitherto held aloof, now said: "Insomuch as the Council has issued *ci-selens* to those men we see no harm in patronizing them." Is it not thus written in the Idyles of Choo-ling: "If the King drink at the faucet the page will smack his lips over the droppings?"

The village streets were full of inebriated men and youth. Industries were neglected; the ivory workers who had been formerly so trim and neat in their apparel, now appeared out at elbows, there were lights, far into the night, at many windows, where mothers sat waiting for the homecoming of their wayward sons. Crime also, rapidly increased. It was found necessary to appoint beadles for the arrest of offenders and protection of the public peace. Courts must be instituted; prisons must be built; houses of correction, and asylums for those whom Shiwky had rendered penniless and helpless. For does not Confucius say: "Though ye go cloakless, cover the shivering?"

Thus, ere the middle of the year, the public funds of Tang-si were exhausted, and at its close the Council found themselves burdened with a considerable debt. At the annual meeting of the Council the Treasurer, Ching-wing, presented his Report, substantially as follows:

Report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Sun-lit and Sun-warmed Province of Tang-si, for the 909th year of the Wo-long Dynasty:

## RECEIPTS.

From the Shiwky traffic .....	40,000 <i>leng</i>
From other sources .....	25,000 "
Total .....	65,000 <i>leng</i>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For customary expenses of the province .....	30,000 <i>leng</i>
For services of Beadles and other peace-officers .....	50,000 "
For Courts of Justice instituted .....	40,000 "
For Asylums for Inebriates and their widows and orphans .....	60,000 "
For new jails .....	50,000 "
Sundries .....	10,000 "

240,000 *leng*  
65,000 "

Deficit .....

## CHAPTER IV.

## HOW NOT TO DO IT

"If a man's ears suffer from cold let him draw off his stockings and cover them; if his nose suffer, let him pull up his boot-straps for a nose-muff; if he suffer all over, let him hire a coolie to sit by the fire for him."—*Go-lang's "Maxims for Government and Daily Life."*

As Ching-wing finished the reading of the Report, there was profound silence. Naught could be heard except the soft grating of the Councillors' thumbs as they sat sagely twirling them. Thus Tao-ping has said:

"Some things are too deep for poetry,  
Others are too broad and long for eloquence:  
When this occurs to a wise man,  
Let him scrutinize, silently,  
His thumb-nails."

At length Lo-hush was heard to mutter: "This empties the purse, and hurts the conscience."

But nobody heeded him.

Petitions were next read from various parts of the Province, asking that appropriations be made for the building of protectories and additional houses for destitute widows and orphans.

The Councillors were in a quandary as Lo-hung-lung has written:

"How can you buy bread, when there is nothing but a hole in your pocket?"

Then K'lang, ever wise and fertile in expedients, arose and said:

"O, sages of the sun-lit and sun-warmed Province of Tang-si; I counsel that we rise the *ci-selens* from 100 to 500 *leng*. This will bring our troubles to a speedy end; we shall have money enough and to spare. As has been said by Hung-to-lo: 'The antidote for one grain of corrosive sublimate is four more grains on top of it.'"

This was received as a most happy suggestion. Every queue-ribbon was lifted in its favor except that of Lo-hush, who was reckoned an over-scrupulous and visionary old man. He was heard to observe in a low tone: "I would no more license the Shiwky-men than I would receive money consideration from the would-be assassin who breaks into my dwelling at night."

"How to Treat a Mad Dog.—Cut a few hairs from the further end of his tail and the tips of his ears. (N. B.—Be careful not to over-do it.)"

"How to Cure Cancer.—Make frequent applications of simple cerate; and take internally the famous Heroic Pill, compounded of flour, cider and salt."

"How to Get Rid of Canada Thistle.—Manure your garden well, train the thistle stalks on short bamboo sticks, and water carefully every day."—From "Useful Receipts," by Hung-too-hi.

In due-time the Shiwky-men were notified that the price of *ci-selens* had been raised to 500 *leng* and must be forth-coming. The poorest among them, being unable to pay, were forced out of the business; and others congratulated themselves on their good fortune, saying: "Henceforth we will have things our own way." And they did.

The traffic, being now in fewer hands, became a practical monopoly. The shops were much enlarged and embellished. Their proprietors wore sparkling solitaires on the lappels of their jackets, were received into the politest society, and occupied front pews in the Joss-houses. The business was now counted eminently respectable. Everybody patronized it.

In the meantime the troubles of the sun-lit and sun-warmed Province were more and more increased. The revenues from traffic in poisonous fluid were still inadequate to meet the outlay occasioned by it. Doubtless the poet Chi-pung-lang had such a condition of things in mind when he wrote: "If you would eat hot soli on your pudding, you must expect to pay the confectioner."

Again the Councillors met, their hearts heavy, their faces long. They had tried everything. "What more?" solemnly asked Ku-lang. As Confucius says: "He had drawn up his bucket, and there was nothing in it."

Then Lo-hush uttered a single word. It began with a *P*, ended with an *n*, and had two *r*'s, two *s*'s and four consonants in between. It is a proscribed word in neighborhoods where *ci-selens* are sold. The moment it was uttered there was commotion in the assembly of the Heu-ta-keu. Such tender names as "fool," "fanatic," "mucker," were bandied about.

Is it not ever thus, as saith the maxim of Ti-leng: "Raw meat for a tiger, a red flag for a bull, and the unspeakable *P-n* for a Shiwky-man?"

But Lo-hush was imperturbable. He waited for a lull.

Why not? "He who speaks against a Sou-wester is cousin to him who opposes his head against a tie-pang wall."

At length he said: "O, sages of the sun-lit and sun-warmed Province, I am in favor of whatever is right and practicable. What we want is an ivory carver's shop on every hill and not a snoola in the valley. We will never accomplish this by sanctioning in anywise the Shiwky traffic. I counsel, therefore, that we enact a law forbidding the manufacture, sale, and use of the poisonous fluid."

With many earnest and persuasive words he urged this measure upon the Heu-ta-keu. It was the longest speech Lo-hush had ever been known to make. It was brimful of sound sense and logic. It carried conviction.

Thus the famous "Tang-si Law" was placed upon the statute books of the sun-lit and sun-warmed Province.

"Was it a success?" you ask.

So deep a hold had Shiwky taken upon the appetite of the people, so bitter and contumacious was the resistance of the snoola-men, so luke-warm were the Heu-ta-keu themselves, that for a season the issue seemed in doubt. No moral victory is thoroughly won in a day. Most wisely did the philosopher Wo-piang observe: "Run not for thy sand-piper until thou hast shot thy gun; else he will say 'Chee! Chee!' and lo! thou hast him not."

Nevertheless, there is a notable improvement in Tang-si. No longer do the Shiwky men pursue their traffic in open day; no longer are they able to affirm that their business is legitimate and therefore respectable. The best people frown upon it; youth are ashamed to be suspected of patronizing it. There is a most remarkable diminution in pauperism and crime. The expenses of the Province are much reduced. There are tokens of renewed industry and thrift among the ivory-workers. Indeed, the sun has never shone so brightly in Tang-si since the day when the rice-farmer's daughter found out the fatal secret.

Lo-hush is much gratified. Every morning he visits the temple of his Joss-god to burn incense. The words of the poet Lo-tching are often upon his lips:

"Right should be King;  
Wrong is a Robber,  
A crown for Right, and for the Robber what?  
A thorn of the ilepo? a pin? a whip-cord? Nay?  
A two-edged knife, four *ims* long, slender, sharp,  
Thrust through and twisted.  
'But if he rolls over and groans?'  
Then twist it again. No mercy!  
When your Robber is stretched out stark,  
Then crown your King."—*American Reformer.*

## For Girls and Boys.

## WHAT IT COSTS.

A gentleman was walking in Regent's Park, in London, and he met a man whose only home was in the poorhouse. He had come out to take the air, and excited the gentleman's interested attention.

"Well, my friend," said the gentleman, getting into conversation, "it is a pity that a man like you should be situated where you are. Now may I ask how old you are?"

The man said he was eighty years of age.

"Had you any trade before you became penniless?"

"Yes, I was a carpenter."

"Did you use intoxicating drink?"

"No, oh, no, I only took my beer; never anything stronger; nothing but my beer."

"How much did your beer come to a day?"

"Oh, a sixpence a day, I suppose."

"For how long a time?"

"Well, I suppose for sixty years."

The gentleman had taken out his note-book, and continued figuring with his pencil while he went on talking with the man.

"Now, let me tell you," said he as he finished his calculations, "how much that beer cost you, my man. You can go over the figures yourself." And the gentleman demonstrated that the money, at six-pence a day for sixty years, expended in beer, would, if it had been saved and placed at interest, have yielded him nearly eight hundred dollars a year, or an income of fifteen dollars per week for self-support.

"Let me tell you how much a gallon of whiskey cost," said a judge after trying a case. "One gallon of whiskey made two men murderers; it made two wives widows, and made eight children orphans."

"Oh! it's a costly thing."—*Dr. Richard Newton.*

## A SNAKE IN THE GLASS.

BY JOHN G. Saxe.

Come, listen a while to me, my lad;  
Come, listen to me a spell;  
Let that terrible drum  
For a moment be dumb,  
For your uncle is going to tell  
What befel  
A youth that loved liquor too well.

A clever young man was he, my lad,  
And with beauty uncommonly blessed,  
Ere with brandy and wine  
He began to decline,  
And behave like a person possessed.  
I protest,  
The temperance plan is the best.

One evening he went to the tavern my lad—  
He went to the tavern one night,—  
And, drinking too much  
Rum, brandy and such,  
The chap got exceedingly "tight,"  
And was quite  
What your aunt would entitle a "fright."

The fellow fell into a snooze, my lad;  
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes:  
He trembles with fear  
And acts very queer.  
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes  
When he wakes  
And raves about great horrid snakes!

'Tis warning to you and me, my lad,  
A particular caution to all,  
Though no one can see  
The viper but he,  
To hear the poor lunatic howl,  
"How they crawl  
All over the floor and the wall!"

The next morning he took to his bed, my lad—  
Next morning he took to his bed—  
And he never got up  
To dine or to sup,  
Though properly physicked and bled,  
And I read,  
Next day, the poor fellow was dead.

You have heard of the snake in the grass, my lad,  
Of the viper concealed in the grass,  
But you must know  
Man's deadliest foe  
Is a snake of a different class;  
Alas!  
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass.

## Our Casket.

## BITS OF TINSEL.

A disappointed young man says he wishes he was a rumor, because a rumor soon gains currency, which he has never been able to do.

"Have you," asked the Judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the Court before sentence is passed?" "No, your honor," replied the prisoner, "my lawyer took my last cent."

Mr. Haven Tenney was called as a witness in a Delaware court, and when the judge asked him his name and he answered: "Haven Tenney," the judge remarked that every man has a name, the witness was trying to insult the court, and was therefore fined \$10.

At an evening party one of the guests preserved a strict silence, no matter what might be the subject of conversation. Theodore Hook at last advanced to him and said: "If you are a fool you are a wise man; if you are a wise man you are a fool."

Little Florence was besieging her father to take her to visit her grandmother, who lived some miles distant. To get rid of her importuning he said: "It costs \$10 every time we go to see grandmother, Florence, and \$10 don't grow on every bush." "Neither do grandmas grow on every bush," answered the little girl promptly, and her logic was convincing. They went.

"What is the price of axle grease?" asked a new clerk of a grocery dealer; "There is no mark on it." "It depends on your customer. If he asks for axle-grease charge him fifteen cents a pound, but if he wants butter, make it thirty-eight cents."

Mlle. Lillie, seeing a certain friend of the family arrive for dinner, showed her joy by all sorts of affectionate caresses.

"You are glad when I come to dinner?" said the invited guest.

"Oh, yes!" replied the little girl.

"You love me a great deal, then?"

"Oh, it isn't for that. Only when you come we always have chocolate creams!"

"What is you doin' to be, Tommy, when you dit a man?"

"I dun know. What is you doin' to be?"

"Why, I'm doin' to be a liver'-stable man, so I kin ride in a horse and buggy every day."

"Oh, I know what I'm doin' to be! I's doin' to be preacher, so I can dit chickens to eat all the time, and poun' cake too."

The following which we find in the *National American* is to the point:—

Deacon—"My son, I have told you repeatedly that you must not use profane language." "I know it, governor, but prohibition doesn't prohibit. Here's a dollar for a month's permission to cuss. We will try 'regulation.'"

Deacon—"All right, son, but don't cuss after midnight nor on Sunday, and be very careful to keep a good moral character."

# 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,	Kings'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),	King's,	Halton,	Lisgar,
Prince,	Queen's.	Oxford.	Marquette.

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Isel,	Bruce,	
Russell and Prescott,	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carieton,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Alding-ton,	Elgin,	Weillington.	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	Halton, (Repeal)	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,	Brantford (city)	
Ont. rio,	Lambton,	St. Thomas (city).	
York,	Huron,		
Essex,	Lanark.		

Quebec.—Arthabaska, Shefford, Stanstead.

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-six counties and two cities 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.

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	25	April	24, "
Albert, N.B. ....	718	114	April	21, "
King's, P.E.I. ....	1076	59	May	29, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2567	23 2	May	29, "
King's, N.B. ....	798	245	June	23, "
Queen's, N.B. ....	560	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, Manitoba ....	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	3078	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

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