

# THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1884.

NO. 19.

## The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1884.

### WHAT EVERY TEMPERANCE MAN WANTS.

No one can overestimate the value of the weekly visit to the domestic circle of a fresh, clean, inspiring journal of progress and reform. That the people of Canada are prepared to appreciate and sustain a paper of this character, we have the strongest proof in the kind reception and support that have been accorded to THE CANADA CITIZEN. From all quarters come encouraging words of endorsement and approval. Our efforts to supply what temperance workers in Canada felt was an absolute necessity to our cause, have been crowned with the most gratifying success; of this, our rapidly increasing subscription list is only one of many evidences, and we now confidently appeal to the public for an extension of this welcome support. We believe our enterprise will commend itself to all who are desirous of aiding us in the determined warfare we are waging against the terrible evils of intemperance.

Considering the typography, size, quality of paper, and general mechanical finish of THE CANADA CITIZEN, we believe it to be the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, and we ask the public to judge as to the character and tone of the matter it contains.

We are at a crisis in the Temperance history of Canada, and no person who wants to be abreast of popular opinion on this great question, can afford to be without the journal that gives the fullest information in reference to every phase of the work, and that is the recognized organ and advocate of Temperance and Prohibition.

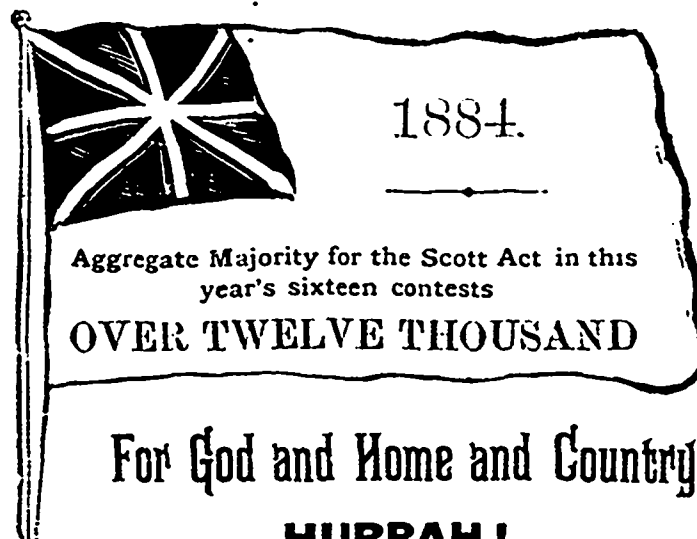
During the Scott Act campaign our columns will be of special interest, containing comprehensive accounts of what our friends and foes are doing in every part of the country. In addition to this we will furnish our readers both editorially and in carefully selected articles with the fullest and strongest facts and arguments in support of our movement. We will also have departments of the purest and best family literature, including tales, sketches, illustrated biographies of our prominent temperance workers, choice poetry, a casket of literary gems of beauty, worth, and fun, and a summary of the most important items of general news.

As a further inducement to new subscribers we make the following liberal offer:—

(1) THE CANADA CITIZEN will be sent to any address from the present time till the end of 1885 for one dollar, thus giving it free for the coming three months.

(2) We will mail a copy of THE CANADA CITIZEN every week till the end of the present year to any twelve addresses for one dollar.

## Another Batch of Glorious Victories.



Owing to our full report of the recent interesting W.C.T.U. convention, we are obliged to hold over till next week much other matter. We regret that the report named appears so late, but it is of too much importance to our country and our cause to be left out.

Scott Act prayer and praise meetings will be held on Tuesday, 11th inst., at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, 8 King Street East, Toronto, to receive reports from the field of fight, and ask God's blessing on our armies and our cause. All are cordially invited.

We commence this week the publication of THE BURNISH FAMILY, a temperance tale of the deepest interest. It was awarded a special prize by the Scottish Temperance League, and ought to be widely circulated and read.

Hon. J. B. Finch, of Nebraska, a temperance orator of rare ability, and the present Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the I.O.G.T., will speak in Toronto next week. All who can should hear him.

Again the liquor traffic has been trying to interfere with the carrying out of the people's wishes by violence and fraud. It is remarkable how petty and childish are all their efforts in this direction. The latest outrage is the stealing of ballot-boxes in Orangeville and Goderich before the official counting of the votes. There is no likelihood that this action will affect the result, or prevent the Scott Act's coming in force, but nevertheless it shows the character of the liquor business and the desperation to which it is driven.

Mr. W. Kyle, of Toronto, the Anti-Scott literary advocate, who by affidavit, &c., recently made very emphatic assertions as to the genuineness of all liquors in his establishment, has been effectually answered by the legal decision recorded in the following item from the *Orillia Packet*:—

"Mr. W. Kyle, the Toronto Anti-Scott champion, sued an Orillia hotel-keeper for the price of five barrels of beer, and the defendant brought "expert" evidence that the beer evidently was not pure. This evidence will be of interest to those who read Mr. Kyle's letters in the *Globe*. Mr. Kyle was non-suited."

One great danger to be carefully guarded against in our Scott Act campaign is *over-confidence*. The success that has so far attended our efforts is astounding and unprecedented. Our opponents have been fairly driven from the field of open fight, but their two recent victories show that they have only changed their tactics and are still working in the way that is most dangerous to us. As long as they held public meetings, they showed the utter holowness of their cause, and weakened their own position. Learning wisdom from defeat, they have turned their energies in another direction, and we must not imagine that their mines are abandoned because we have silenced their guns. Let us, too, learn from defeat, and redouble our energies lest we give our wily opponent an advantage that we need not let him have. The lessons of the past campaigns are ORGANIZATION and WORK.

#### BAND OF HOPE WORK.

There is no branch of Temperance Work that yields so much of valuable result, proportionately to the time and labor invested in it, as does the conservative work of training our girls and boys in correct habits, imparting to them sound information and inspiring them with moral enthusiasm. This is a work that ought not to be left solely to any one of the great agencies that make and mould the sentiment of our country, the temperance training of our rising generation ought to be shared in by the Home, the School, and the Church. Canadians are an eminently religious people, and when our young people have learned to look upon temperance as really a part of their religion, they will be temperance men and women of the stamp that we need to-day. We have much inculcation of temperance principles and influence of good example in God-fearing homes; our public school authorities are awakening to their duty in regard to this matter; but as yet we have too little of juvenile temperance church work, and we are pleased to be able to inform our readers of what is being done on this line in one Canadian town. For this information we are indebted to Mr. A. Barber, who is, if we mistake not, the planner of the system he describes.

In Bowmanville, Ont., there is an Association, that has been in existence for five years. It has at present about seven hundred members, girls and boys, all pledged teetotalers, and the following is the plan of its working: In each of the two Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Congregational and the Disciple Sabbath-schools, there is a branch of the Association. The president and secretary of each branch are looked upon and appointed as regular officers of the school. Each branch has a pledge-book and membership roll, and by signing them a scholar becomes a member without any fee or any further ceremony. *The temperance society branch is a part of the Sabbath-school.* The pledge is against intoxicating liquors and tobacco. The officers named, of these branches, jointly constitute the Executive Committee of the General Association, for the meetings of which they arrange. These union meetings are held quarterly or oftener, and collections at these are the whole special revenue of the Association. The meetings take the round of the different churches. They are not held too frequently, and are always large, interesting and very beneficial. The plan of conducting them varies, and is entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee. Thus far the success of the Association has been great; an immense amount of good has been done among the girls and boys, and the united work has promoted sympathy and harmony between the churches as well. One great advantage of the scheme is that it has in its identification with the Sabbath-school, a guarantee for permanence, the want of which has proved a serious drawback to many of our attempts at juvenile temperance work.

We shall be much pleased to learn of and notice any similar work to which our friends may kindly call our attention, and we cordially invite those who are working in this important field to send us for publication, notes of what is being done by their organizations.

#### Campaign News.

MONTREAL.—The churches in this city are taking an active interest in the Scott Act campaign, and it is believed that the immense church influence at work in this city will ensure success for the Scott Act agitation.

CARLETON.—Mr. W. G. Fee, the successful organizer of the Halton, Simcoe and Bruce campaigns, has taken charge of the work in this county. The gazetting of the polling day is looked for, and Carleton will give a good account of herself at the polls.

GUELPH.—The Guelph petitions have been deposited, and the details of the campaign are being perfected as speedily as possible. The feeling in the city is intense. The petitions had attached the names of a full third of the electorate, and it is expected that Guelph's majority will entitle her to a seat in the front benches.

MIDDLESEX.—This large and wealthy county is having a large and extensive fight. The liquor men are bending all their energies to keep the Scott Act from being adopted, and the temperance party are working well, and with brightening prospects. Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Toronto, has been engaged for two weeks' work; and there is an immense voluntary force in the field.

RENFREW.—By the time this paper is in the hands of our citizens, the Scott Act will have been lost or won in Renfrew. From the *Renfrew Mercury* we learn that the campaign is being pushed with the utmost vigor, and in confidence of success. At Daere, Cobden, Eganville, Douglas, Adamston, Northcote, Arnprior and other places, enthusiastic meetings are being held. Messrs. A. A. Wright, T. W. Casey, Findlay, J. Jamieson, M.P., J. W. Manning, Revs. D. McDonald, Dr. Campbell, C. McKillop, J. A. K. Walker and many others are doing splendid work. We look for a grand victory in Renfrew on the 7th.

TORONTO.—A concert in connection with the West End Christian Temperance Society was held in Occident Hall on last Saturday evening. An attractive programme was provided, and the talent being everything desired, a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On Sunday afternoon at the experience meeting of the same society, the Rev. C. O. Johnson, of Yorkville, delivered an eloquent and stirring address on Temperance and the Scott Act. The speaker was listened to with breathless attention to the end, and an undivided opinion was expressed that he had delivered one of the most impressive addresses ever given before the Society. The hall was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience.

KINGSTON AND FRONTENAC.—A meeting of the central committee of the Scott Act Association for this city and county was convened in the Kingston Mission Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Leroy Hooker, president, in the chair. Reports were received from different parts of the county, and arrangements for an immense canvass with petitions were made. M. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was present, and the meeting was very successful and earnest.

In the evening a large and intelligent audience met in a mass meeting in the City Hall, and listened intently and appreciably to an address on the Scott Act by Mr. Spence. Rev. L. Hooker presided, and was supported by a number of influential citizens. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the prospects for victory in Frontenac and Kingston are exceedingly good.

ELGIN, KENT AND ESSEX.—From our own Correspondent.—To form any conception of the prevailing sentiment of the people in favor of the Scott Act, you must travel through the counties that are agitating for its adoption and that have adopted it. Your correspondent took his ticket via Credit Valley for St. Thomas, on Saturday. All along the line in each car, the topic of conversation was Scott Act. Arguments were entered into heartily on each side. All the passengers appeared more or less interested, each taking sides, and from the arguments advanced those in favor of the Scott Act apparently had the majority on their side. In St. Thomas as

well as in almost every city and town I have visited on the different lines of railways, the Crooks' Act is flagrantly violated, and liquor is sold on Saturday night after seven. Dozens of our young and middle-aged men and even boys I have seen drinking over the bar, and on Sunday the same thing prevails, when the drinking is done in some upper room, where an elevator is used to send up the drinks, and the order is given through a tube. This course of conduct is doing a great deal to influence many of the best thinking men, though not abstainers, to give their support in favor of the Scott Act.

It is generally thought that a close vote will be polled on the Act in St. Thomas, over 500 more names than is required has been obtained, and the recent stealing of the ballot boxes in Huron and Dufferin has been the means of bringing out many upon the Scott Act side who have been remaining neutral on the question.

It is pretty unanimously agreed that the County of Elgin will poll a large majority vote for the Act.

Kent is equally certain of carrying the Act, but it is feared that the delay will prevent its coming into operation by the 1st of May, 1885.

In the adjoining county of Essex the petitions are being numerous signed, and in conversation with leading temperance men and others it is pretty generally conceded that the Act will be carried in the three counties by splendid majorities.

**YORK.**—The petitions in this county are nearly completed. Meetings are being held and the campaign pushed vigorously forward. The Scott Act prospects are getting brighter, and York will soon be another county on the majority roll.

A rousing Scott Act meeting was held in the Orange Hall, Woodbridge, on Wednesday evening, lately, under the auspices of Woodbridge Lodge 333, I.O.G.T. Bro. G. J. Fanner, C.D., occupied the chair. On the platform were the Revs. C. H. Shortt, N. G. Rutledge, W. H. Way, I. J. Hindley, Barrie, and the officers of the Lodge. Miss Lizzie Kieffer presided at the organ.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which the Rev. N. G. Rutledge opened the proceedings with prayer. The Juvenile Temple accompanied by the large audience then sang a hymn. The Rev. Chas. H. Shortt was the first to speak. He related his experience of the evils of intemperance in foreign lands. The necessity for banishing alcohol from the land, and by numerous laughable anecdotes continued to keep the audience in the best of humor.

The Rev. N. G. Rutledge followed showing the necessity for the adoption of the Scott Act, urging the electors as did Nelson at Trafalgar with the words, "Canada expects that every man will do his duty," concluding with an earnest appeal for suffering humanity.

The Rev. W. H. Way in his usual happy style pointed out the evils of intemperance, the necessity for immediate action, and hoped the day was not far distant when every rum hole in the land should be swept out of existence.

The speaker of the evening, Rev. I. J. Hindley, of Barrie, Simcoe county, was introduced amidst much applause. This gentleman took an active part in the contest in Simcoe county. He commenced by giving a synopsis of the Scott Act, and then dealt with all the principal objections, compensation, effect on business etc. He challenged any person to name a law on the Statute Book either Dominion, Provincial or Municipal, or in the Bible itself, that was not openly violated every day, claiming that the Scott Act would be as well enforced as any other law. Interspersing the various questions with numerous humorous anecdotes, he contrived to rivet the attention of the large audience for nearly two hours. Concluding with an earnest exhortation to the electors to use their utmost endeavors to bring the Act to a successful issue in York county.

Notice was given by the chairman that the success which had attended the first open meeting of Woodbridge Temple had resolved them on continuing them monthly. It was then moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Rev. gentlemen for their valuable assistance. It was carried unanimously.

The meeting was then closed by the Rev. W. H. Way pronouncing the benediction.

The audience was at once the largest, most orderly and attentive that we have seen at any public meeting in Woodbridge for many years past, great enthusiasm prevailing throughout.

**HASTINGS.**—In response to a widely circulated call a large meeting of representatives from different parts of the county convened in the Presbyterian church, Madoc, on the Tuesday of last week. Mr. W. Mackintosh, P. S. I., was elected chairman, and Mr. E. D.

O'Flynn, secretary. Mr. O'Flynn stated the object of the meeting and gave a short account of the proceedings that led to its being called. Mr. F. S. Spence then explained the provisions of the Act, and outlined plans of organization and work. Short addresses were then delivered by gentlemen from different localities, giving statements of the condition of temperance sentiment in their respective neighborhoods. Moved by Rev. O. R. Lambly, seconded by Rev. D. Wishart, "That, in view of the widespread evils of intemperance, and the sound adaptability of the Scott Act for the suppression of the liquor traffic, which is the prolific cause of these evils, we hereby express our approval of the said Canada Temperance Act, and pledge ourselves to work for its adoption in the County of Hastings." CARRIED.

The Convention then adjourned to meet next day at Stirling.

In the evening a mass meeting was convened in the Presbyterian church. The chair was occupied by A. F. Wood, Esq., M. P. P., and a large number of prominent ministers and laymen were present. A telegram was read from the Rev. E. E. Sibbald, of Belleville, expressing regret at his unavoidable absence. Mr. Spence then delivered an able address. The audience was very enthusiastic and deeply in earnest.

Next day at Stirling a large convention assembled; the following report of which we condense from the *News-Argus*:—

The old C. M. church was well filled with a very intelligent and extensive representation from nearly all parts of the county. The following delegates were present:

Dr. Boulter, A. Glass, L. Meiklejohn, Rev. Mr. Gray and others, of Stirling; Rev. Messrs. Sibbald, Rice and Leach, and Mr. Johnson, of Belleville; J. W. Bradbeer and Wm. Stoddart, of Deseronto; Rev. Messrs. Stratton and Wishart, and Messrs. O'Flynn, Mackintosh and V. H. O'Flynn, of Madoc, J. C. Dufoc, of Plainfield; Rev. D. Williams, of Wollaston; S. P. Vantassel, Jas. Mullett, John Wood, Wm. McGowan, Geo. Harrison and John McTaggart of Huntingdon; John H. Preston, Stephen Chapsaddle, Rev. E. E. Howard, S. J. Clark, A. P. Reid, Rev. H. Williams, W. C. Wells, and Miss M. Pake and Miss B. Youker, of Thurlow. Rev. Messrs. J. A. McCamus and J. J. Rae, of West Huntingdon; R. L. Ockley, of Madoc township; J. S. Chard, Geo. Wilson, Sylvanus Hubble and others, of Rawdon; Rev. Messrs. W. H. Peake and H. McQuade, of Frankford; Rev. R. H. Leitch; Hiram Ashley and Jas. M. Simmons, of Foxboro'; W. H. Austin and Rev. C. Fish, of Trenton; John W. Turner, John Frederick, James R. Clark, J. A. Holgate and Rev. A. McClatchie, of Sidney; Richard Tweedie and A. Mitts, of Ivanhoe.

Dr. Boulter was appointed chairman and secretary.

Wm. Stoddart, of Deseronto, moved the following resolution, seconded by Rev. W. J. Young:

"That we, delegates from different sections of the County of Hastings, in convention assembled, regard the present a favorable time for inaugurating a Scott Act campaign, having in view the early submission of the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of the county, believing, as we do, that the adoption of the Act would prove of incalculable advantage, and be conducive to the best interests of all classes of our people."

After a thorough discussion the resolution was put, and carried by a standing vote.

Conveners were then appointed to organize branch associations in the different municipalities.

The following permanent officers were then appointed:

A. F. Wood, M. P. P., Madoc, president; Rev. F. B. Stratton, Madoc, secretary; E. D. O'Flynn, treasurer.

The meeting then separated, to gather again in the evening in the new church, which was well filled, and the following business was transacted:

Dr. Coleman, living in Sidney, was appointed vice-president of the county association.

W. H. Austin, Trenton; S. T. Wilmot, Sidney; W. H. Hudson, M. P. P., Roslin; J. R. Tait, L'Amable; Hon. Billa Flint, Senator Belleville, and one or two others were appointed an executive committee, with the chairman of all local committees, when elected, and the county officers.

Addresses were then delivered by Rev. A. Wilson, Marmora; E. D. O'Flynn, Madoc; and Rev. J. J. Rice, Belleville.

A collection of \$5.50 was then taken up, for the benefit of the local fund.

Rev. Mr. Stratton gave some explanations in regard to the scope and power of the Scott Act, and closed the meeting with the benediction.

ONTARIO W.C.T.U. SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

TORONTO, OCT. 14TH, 1884.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union was held in Shaftesbury Hall, commencing at 2 p.m.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. J. C. Budd, of Guelph.

The Recording Secretary then called the roll of officers, when the following responded:—President, Mrs. Chisholm; First Vice-President, Mrs. Tilton; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Cowan; Recording-Secretary, Miss Orchard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Fawcett; Treasurer, Mrs. Brethour; County Superintendents, Mesdames Chrysler, Lawrence, Coates, Hocking, Andrews, Rutherford, Keagey, Youmans, Graham, Budd, Freeman, and Miss Meir.

The Recording Secretary then read minutes of a meeting of the Executive Board held that morning.

Moved by Mrs. Rutherford, seconded by Mrs. Hoking, "That the minutes just read be adopted." Carried.

The President then read her annual address (see page 222).

Mrs. Fawcett moved, and Miss Bowes seconded, "That the address be adopted." Carried.

Miss Russell, on behalf of the Young Ladies Union, Ottawa, presented the Ontario Union with a very handsome hand-painted banner, which was received by the Convention with much applause. The President asked, "What shall be done with it?" On a motion it was resolved to leave it to the care of the donors—they to send it to the annual meeting of the Provincial Union wherever they may be held.

Reports from County Superintendents were then called for, and those from the following counties were read:—Essex, Kent, Huron, Brant, York, Waterloo and Grenville. The Superintendents from the following reported verbally, all showing some work done:—Lambton, Elgin, Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Perth, Wentworth and Halton.

Moved by Miss Orchard, seconded by Mrs. Brethour, and carried, "That the reports be adopted as given."

Mrs. Tilton then presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLAN OF WORK.

Your committee in present their annual report for 1883-84, beg to say, that in accordance with the recommendations of Plan of Work Committee at convention of 1883, the province was divided into three parts, Mrs. Chrysler taking eleven counties, Mrs. Youmans, fourteen, and Mrs. Tilton, 17; that county superintendents were communicated with. In many of the counties very effectual service was done by these ladies. The Secretary's reports will give you the number of new unions formed during the year.

Mrs. Andrews, of the County of Bruce, did very faithful work, organizing twenty-nine unions; her collections amounting to \$117.54, expenses \$94.44, leaving a balance of \$23.10 on hand for future work. Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, together delivered twenty lectures before different unions. Your committee were grateful to Mr. Clapp, School Inspector of N. Wellington Co., for his very great interest, and for the arrangements made by him for Mrs. Hunt's lecture at the Teachers' Association meeting in Fergus, when over 300 teachers of our public schools had the pleasure of testimony to Mrs. Hunt's clear and definite views upon scientific instruction in our public school. 350 cards, and 1,704 envelopes were sent to different unions, for which \$5.99 was received.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Plan of Work—1883-84.

DR.		CR.	
Cards and envelopes.			
Cash—Morrisburg Union.....	\$ 60	Paid—Mrs. Youman's postage.....	\$ 2 50
" Ottawa ".....	1 00	" Mrs. Tilton's ".....	65
" Guelph ".....	1 00	Telegrams.....	2 78
" Prescott ".....	25	Paid—Mrs. Hunt.....	5 00
" Listowel ".....	1 00	" Mrs. McLaughlin.....	21 70
" Guelph ".....	50	" Gananoque.....	5 00
" Grafton ".....	24	" Printing.....	2 50
" Perth ".....	25	" Postal order.....	30
" Almonte ".....	1 15		
" Donation.....	5 00		
" Prescott Union.....	3 00		
" Brockville ".....	4 00		
	\$17 99		\$40 43
Due Plan of Work.....	22 44		
Total.....	\$40 43		

R. E. TILTON,  
Convention Com

Mrs. Tilton moved, seconded by Miss Phelps, that "that part of the report relating to work done be adopted. Carried."

Mrs. Rutherford then read the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRISON AND GAOL WORK.

As one of the committee on Prison and Gaol work for the year, I would submit the following: Have written to eighteen unions—having shared the work with Miss Wheeler, of Ottawa, one of the said committee—and have had replies from thirteen out of the eighteen unions written to for statistics and other information. The unions written to were Windsor, Exeter, Chatham, Bothwell, London, Galt, St. George, Brantford, Burford, Dundas, Hamilton, Fonthill, St. Catharines, Burlington.

Miss Wheeler, of Ottawa, has gathered the needed information from the following places and sent them to me—Prescott, Picton, Cornwall, and from the County of Carleton. Morrisburg and Sarnia not heard from.

Milton, St. Thomas, Ridgetown, Stouffville, and Toronto I have made enquiries about.

I can safely say that at least seventy-five per cent. of commitments to gaols and prisons are through drink, directly or indirectly.

The report was adopted on motion of Mrs. Rutherford, seconded by Mrs. Crosby.

Miss Minnie Phelps then read a paper on the Press and its influence on reforms; after which she presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESS.

When the Press Committee of the Provincial Union went into office they immediately wrote personal letters to every local union in the Province and to every County Superintendent. By the aid of Geo. P. Rowell's Newspaper Directory we were able to tell how many papers were published in each county; what was their united circulation as well as the individual circulation of each paper, and what was the population of each county; and with the circulation of the papers, and the population of the county, the average number of papers read could be estimated. We then sent 150 double postal cards to editors of the Province with the following:—

"THE ONTARIO W. C. T. U.

To the Editor of the

DEAR SIR,—In the interest of good citizenship and morality we are banded together to suppress the traffic in strong drink, and to train the young in principles and habits of sobriety. We expect to succeed and invite you to share in the honor and profit of the undertaking by devoting space to temperance matter. If your engagements prevent personal attention to the subject we will supply items from week to week."

In reply to the above we received 69 answers, all favorable, 56 offering space, 13 choosing to make their own selection. A circular letter was then addressed to all W. C. T. U. temperance workers, clergymen, etc., personally and through the press. Accompanying the circular letter was a little bill to be filled and mailed us. We have gathered the following in reply from County Superintendents and local Unions:—

	PAPERS SUPPLIED,
Prince Edward County.....	2
Barrie, Simcoe ".....	3
Orillia ".....	2
Ottawa, Carleton ".....	2
Brantford, Brant ".....	3
Sarnia, Lambton ".....	1
Ridgetown, ".....	2
Galt, Waterloo ".....	4
Brockville, Leeds ".....	2
Listowel, Perth ".....	2
Cornwall, Stormont ".....	2
Tiverton, Bruce ".....	1
Kincardine, ".....	1
St. Thomas, Elgin ".....	3
Gananoque, Leeds ".....	2
Niagara Falls, Welland ".....	1
Hamilton, Wentworth ".....	2
Owen Sound, Grey ".....	2
Milton, Halton ".....	4
Goderich, Huron ".....	12
Chatham, Kent ".....	2
Prescott, Grenville ".....	2
Mitchel, Perth ".....	3
St. Catharines, Lincoln ".....	1
Tilsnburg, Oxford ".....	1

52

Supplied by W. C. T. U. and reported to the Committee. We are assured that other Unions have taken up this line of work but have neglected to fill out the circular sent them. To the hundreds of letters sent a very small average have replied. This ought not to be. Ahead of us there is a fact that the local press of this Province is in advance of the W. C. T. U. workers, for we find more papers willing to give space than we can find workers to fill them. In this march of progress the press is in the van and if we, as workers, are to be successful we must keep up to the times. This work is before you with grand possibilities. Will you not see to it, that as God gave the word, may the company of women be great who publish it?

MINNIE PHELPS, Ch. Com.  
HENRIETTA FOSTER.

The report was adopted on motion of Miss Phelps, seconded by Miss Orchard.

On account of the absence through illness of Miss Willmott, a paper prepared by her on "Unfermented Wines" was read by Miss Bowes, who also presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Your committee have great pleasure to report the increasing interest manifested on this subject.

In the early part of the summer circular letters were addressed to all the unions in Ontario (80), asking each union to bring the subject before all the churches within the range of its operations; and earnestly to influence not only the ministers, but all the leading members of said churches, to co-operate with the union in removing from the "Lord's Table" that which has proved morally injurious to the communicant.

Twenty-three unions replied, all expressing entire sympathy in the work; each reporting that several churches did use unfermented wine, and those that did not, promised to give the subject their earnest consideration.

Miss WILLMOTT, Convenor,  
Mrs. J. HARRISON,  
Mrs. CAMERON.

Milton, Oct. 13th, 1884.

The report was adopted on motion of Miss Phelps, seconded by Miss Orchard.

A motion was also adopted ordering that Miss Willmott's paper on "Unfermented Wines" be printed and added to the Union's stock of literature.

After singing a hymn the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 9 a. m.

The Convention re-opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Coates, of Prescott.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the previous session, which were confirmed.

On motion all delegates were requested to occupy seats in the centre of the hall leaving the side seats for visitors.

Moved by Mrs. Cowan, seconded by Mrs. Tilton, and carried, "That Convenors of Committees be invited to take places on the platform with the Executive."

Moved by Miss Orchard, seconded by Mrs. Cowan, and carried, "That the sale and literature tables be prepared as soon as possible, and to be open only during recess."

Greetings were received from a new union at Tiverton.

Moved by Mrs. Andrews, seconded by Miss Bowes, "That we acknowledge the greetings of our Tiverton sisters, and extend to them our hearty sympathy and earnest prayers for the success of the Scott Act agitation they are now engaged in." Carried.

Mrs. Fawcett then presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The following is a list of delegates present with the Unions they represent:

Mrs. Addie Chisholm.....Ottawa	Mrs. Andrews.....Harriston
" Tilton .....	" Hunt.....Zion
" Cowan.....Toronto	Miss J. Brown....."
" M. S. Fawcett.....Maple	Mrs. Johnston.....Derham Centre
Miss A. Orchard.....Galt	" Butler....."
Mrs. P. C. Brethour.....Milton	" Powell.....Edgar
" Lawrence.....Sarnia	Miss Allen.....Kingston
" Houlten....."	Mrs. Rutherford.....Toronto
Miss Bowes.....Milton	" Wm. Kennedy.....Owen Sound
Mrs. T. Henderson....."	Miss M. Meir....."
" Johnson Harrison....."	" F. Earley....."
" Hocking....."	" Brown....."
" Bowes.....Hamilton	" W. Doyle....."
" Kneeshaw....."	Mrs Doyle....."
Miss Gartmell....."	Miss B. Trevarthen....."
" Van Norman....."	" M. Howitt....."
" Lou Pcat....."	Mrs Wm. Graham.....Galt
Mrs. J. Orchard.....Brantford	" Goldie....."
" R. Shenston....."	" J. B. Keagey.....Dundas
" Thompson.....St. Thomas	" Somerville....."
" A. B. Youmans....."	" Drury.....Listowell
Miss Scott....."	Miss Ward.....Niagara Falls
" Reddick.....Chatham	Mrs. Walker.....Port Credit
Mrs. Troutman.....Toronto	Miss Myrtle Shaw....."
" Rose....."	" Cavan....."
" McFarlane.....Toronto	Mrs. Pendergast.....Scaforth
" Jarman....."	" Wm. McIntyre.....Tiverton
" Farley....."	" Cook.....Campden
" Purkiss....."	" Smith....."
" Kellock.....Spencerville	" Chrysler.....St. George
" Switzer.....Richmond Hill	Miss Elliott....."
" Wylie....."	Mrs. Wait....."

Miss Sanderson....."	Mrs. Parlow....."
" French....."	" Smith.....Burlington
Mrs. Hough.....Thorold	" Crosby....."
" Dalglish....."	Miss H. Foster.....St. Catharines
" Hindley.....Barrie	" M. Phelps....."
" Bremner....."	Mrs. J. C. Budd.....Guelph
" Shortreed....."	" Raymond....."
" Alex. Morrow....."	" Kidner.....London
" Bingham.....Berlin	" J. Darch....."
Miss Weaver....."	" W. D. Ballantyne.....Pembroke
Mrs. Ross.....Brockville	" Gray.....St. Catharines
" Duffin.....Fonthill	" Fulford.....Teeswater
" Comfort....."	" Ross.....Bluevale
Miss Chappell....."	" Gray.....Eglington
" Stone....."	" Stibbard....."
Mrs. Blair.....Prescott	" Abbs.....Georgetown
" Coates....."	" Bennett....."
" Keating.....Newburg	Miss Harrison....."
" Freeman.....Listowell	Mrs. Pratt.....Hamilton
" Stouffer.....Stouffville	" Cowan.....Gananoque
Miss Willmott....."	" Byers....."

A message was received from Mrs. L. Youmans, sending greetings, and stating that she could not be present till Thursday as she was engaged in Scott Act work. The message was received by the Convention standing.

Mrs. Fawcett, the Corresponding Secretary, then presented the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The rapid flight of time has brought us again together in Convention. We are here to review the work of the year, to strengthen and encourage each other for future work.

In presenting the seventh annual report it is most gratifying to know that the interest has been steadily increasing during the year, and that those actively engaged in the work have been untiring in their efforts to promote its advancement, and as a result of all this activity and energy more work has been undertaken and accomplished than in any previous year.

The work began early in the year by sending out petitions for circulation by the local unions, asking the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education of the Province, that "Scientific Temperance instruction be introduced into the Public and High Schools of the Province."

These petitions were widely circulated by the local unions, and 4,433 names were secured.

Two copies of report of last year were beautifully bound in morocco and sent, one to the Marchioness of Landdowne, the other to Mrs. Peverley Robinson, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, both of which were promptly acknowledged, with kindly expressions of sympathy in our work and thanks to the Executive.

A Floral Basket was presented to the mover and seconder of the resolution in favor of Total Prohibition. Replies will be read from each of them acknowledging the gift.

Later in the year the medical profession were again approached, and memorials were sent to the Ontario Medical Association and the Toronto Medical Society. Replies were received from the secretaries of these associations (which will be read in report of Committee), but the result was not all that was desired.

Our work as Christian women was brought before the different denominations of Christian ministers in their yearly Assemblies, Synods, Unions and Conferences. Replies were received from the Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa; from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada; from the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec; from the Anglican Church Diocese of Niagara and the Diocese of Ontario, (this last accompanied by a copy of "Journal of Synod") also from the London and Guelph Conferences of the Methodist Church. These replies were all most cordial assuring the Ontario W. C. T. U. of their thorough appreciation of the work being done and promising them their hearty sympathy and co-operation.

We come now to the work of the local unions. At the last annual meeting it was decided that each local union should report quarterly. Accordingly Schedules were prepared and sent by the Corresponding Secretary each quarter. The year began with thirty-six unions, but before the close of the first quarter there were forty-one, and that number of Schedules were sent out, twenty-six sent returns.

During the second quarter forty-three were issued, and returns came from thirty-three. A larger number were sent the third quarter and forty-six were heard from. The number kept steadily increasing, and the last quarter nine-fifty were sent to as many unions and fifty-four sent returns.

It will be seen from these returns that several auxiliaries have been organized during the year. We rejoice in the addition to our number, and the wide-spread influence this addition gives us, and to-day we gladly welcome the newly organized to our number, and bid them "God speed" in the work they have undertaken.

The year began with thirty-six auxiliaries, now we have ninety-five. Our membership then was seven hundred, and now at the close we are able to report over two thousand.

Much of this increase is due to the County Superintendents, who many of them have good reports to present. However, in more than one instance ladies have written for constitutions and organized without assistance from their County Superintendents.

One thousand seven hundred and twenty meetings have been held, with an average attendance of twelve.

One hundred and sixteen thousand, one hundred and five pages of literature have been distributed.

Last year there were twenty-nine Bands of Hope and Juvenile unions reported. Now only thirty are reported. This is to be regretted, as the children of to-day are the men and women of the future.

The number of children in Bands of Hope under the auspices of W. C. T. Unions are two thousand four hundred and twenty-five.

There are "Boys night schools" and "Girls sewing schools," which are being successfully carried out by the Young Ladies Union and which will be reported by themselves.

In closing we must refer gratefully to the hopeful and encouraging outlook, and rejoice in the signal victories gained in the carrying of the Scott Act in so many counties of our beautiful Dominion. And it is now an acknowledged fact that the W. C. T. U. is recognized power in the land, and the principles advocated by its members are taking deep hold upon the people.

Surely this work is of God. And if God be for us, who can be against us?  
Respectfully submitted,

M. S. FAWCETT.

The report was adopted.

Mrs. Andrews presented the following

REPORT OF S. S. TEMPERANCE AND BANDS OF HOPE WORK.

In accordance with the resolution of the Ottawa Pro. Union your committee presented a memorial to the Provincial S. S. Association of Ontario at Cobourg. The memorial was courteously received, and the delegate appointed to present it was invited to address the convention; after her address several spoke earnestly on the duty of S. S. teachers to instruct the children in the principles of total abstinence, and a resolution accepting the memorial and complying with its request was passed by the convention. A few county conventions were also approached on the subject. A number of our unions are conducting Bands of Hope, some of them being in a very flourishing condition. The duty of laboring with and for the children, that they may be saved from forming the habit of taking intoxicating liquors, is felt by your committee to be the most important branch of our work. When we see the great and often ineffectual struggles of men who have formed the appetite for intoxicants in early youth to overcome the craving for them, we feel that we ought to do all that lies in our power to do to save the rising generation. Dear sisters, let us redouble our efforts, and seize every opportunity to labor for this object, and never relax our efforts and watchfulness, as every year some are passing beyond our reach, and others taking their places, so that the same work has to be done again and again; but let us never slacken our pace, but ever pressing on in our work, and in due time we shall reap, by the blessing of God. Yours in behalf of the Committee,

HARRISON, ONT.

MRS. A. ANDREWS.

The report was adopted.

(Continued next week.)

The following is the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

There are times in the experience of individuals when events long prayed for, earnestly hoped for, seem to come near, almost startling our faith which we deemed so strong. After many dull dispiriting days, days of toil and care, some morning we wake suddenly to the consciousness that the sun is dimly shining through the cloud and we know that ere long, ours shall be the noontide glory. There are times, too, when watching beside the sick bed of a friend, our finger on the pulse counting the fevered strokes, suddenly we have realized that the beats were fewer and fainter, remedies applied have had their effect, and with glad, thankful hearts we have said, "He is safe now." So there are times in the history of a people when the leaders in great reforms have looked up from their tasks with a renewed hope, made conscious of a new light and of the coming of better things. The finger of the temperance worker has been on the fevered pulse of the people for long years, while cooling applications in various forms of license have been tried from time to time. Still the people have tossed restlessly to and fro, the remedies were found to be comparatively useless, while it might be said, as in the olden time, "There was not a house in which there was not one dead." Faithfully the watcher has done what he could, and has waited, and hoped, and prayed. The day is now come when the pulse of the people beats more slowly and steadily. Reason begins, at last, to assert her sway, and we believe, that ere long, the people will be free from the great moral disease of intemperance. Our local option law has now come to be vigorously used, thus paving the way for general prohibition, which is to give new life to the people and usher in the brightness of a better morning. The morning is coming, dear friends. Looking out through its mists we see the light breaking, while, flashing across its brightness, come the glad tidings from all Christian lands. The United Kingdom Temperance Alliance reports progress in all branches of the work, the British Women's Temperance Association has been successful in all the work undertaken by that society, while in the United States a prohibition candidate (ex-Governor St. John) has been nominated for the presidency, and Iowa and Maine have been added to the bright stars that grace the prohibition flag. All this gain across the line is very largely due to the persistent, prayerful efforts of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. New Zealand also has its Women's Christian Temperance Unions, and temperance organizations are being formed in the most remote places. Great activity is manifested also in establishing coffee-houses, and in taking other preventive and remedial measures in France, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands. In Canada, Manitoba is preparing for Scott Act work; the different places in the Maritime Provinces have stood firm against all threats of repeal, while in Quebec Province, Athabaska and Stansstead lead the way, and there are more to follow. Turning to our own province and pressing onward to our daily work over the road we have so often gone, the way of toil and duty and of sacrifice, now the mist disappears, and here, in a long line of march, come our counties of Ontario, noble little Halton at the head. True, the smoke of the evening's powder enveloped her again for a little while, but the wind changed and the opposing shout became one of confusion rather than of conquest. Oxford, too, comes with a glad song of praise, then Simcoe, with more than eleven hundred voices in chorus, while close behind press Peel, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, and many others. Sisters of Halton, of Oxford, and of Simcoe, right nobly have you done your part in the campaign which has just closed. We congratulate you and praise God for the results. While good men and true, of all classes, and of all church denominations, have risen above all selfish and minor considerations, and have been in the front of the fight, from our ranks

the breath of prayer has ceaselessly ascended, building, on its upward way, a barrier against which the liquor traffic has not been able to prevail. We are looking at the counties still pressing forward, and we know that the same loyalty and devotion to the cause will be sustained by our sisters there; but as we look, raising our eyes still higher, we see above them written, "This battle is not yours, but the Lord's."

"Did we in our own strength confide,  
Our striving would be losing,  
Were not the right Man on our side—  
The Man of God's own choosing.  
Dost ask who that may be?  
Christ Jesus—it is He.  
Lord Sabaoth is His name,  
From age to age the same,  
And He must win the battle."

Seven years ago, while enjoying the hospitality of your beautiful city, our Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized. Then a small company, we now number ourselves by thousands. We are one, too, of a still greater company: for, in the United States alone, 100,000 women, led by Miss Willard, wear the white ribbon badge, the badge of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Lucas, sister of Hon. John Bright, leads a similar movement in England. In British Columbia and Manitoba, unions are rapidly forming. The Maritime Union has just held a very successful convention, reporting increased interest and fresh accession of members. The Provincial Union of Quebec held its annual meeting last week, reporting a year of marvellous growth and successful work. We join hands with all W. C. T. U. women in all lands, north, south, east and west, while we extend a hearty greeting to all Christian temperance workers, no matter by what name called. Representing not merely a temperance society, we represent in a large degree the homes of our young Canada, of this beautiful Province of Ontario. The reasons that prompted this organization were, alarm at the increased evils of intemperance and the want of protection for our homes. Protection for the loved ones, who sat with us by the fireside, and especially for the little ones, who, in their bright boyhood and gentle girlhood, were the gladness and beauty of our lives. We guarded our sons carefully in their childhood and sent them out into the world, pure and upright, a mother's kiss upon their lips and a mother's prayer present with them. To so many homes our boys have been returned, no longer upright and pure, but wrecks of their former selves, made weak, morally and physically, love of home and mother and of God covered up or drowned out under the influence of strong drink. We saw in cases, too, not a few, that our daughters were coming under this evil influence or were suffering from the unkindness of those who were slaves to drink. We looked, and through our tears we said "something must be done." Later we said "who is to do this something?" We were told that there must be legislation, "the voters will see to it." So we waited for those "older than we," for "those far wiser than we." As we waited we saw that elements of weakness were creeping in to impair the voters' strength, and what seemed to us foolishness was taking the place of wisdom. We saw that the devotion to party in the strife of politics, was set up against the devotion to the home. We saw that the network of the liquor traffic encompassed many interests, and that our brothers were crippled by it, so that when the time came for them to protect their homes, temperance men of a lifetime voted for the candidate of their party without any question as to his temperance principles. How could we expect prohibitory legislation when temperance men had made lawmakers of those who were avowedly opposed to prohibition. Then the difficulties concerning revenue were explained to us, if prohibition became the law of the land. We have the testimony, however, that in 1848, when Father Matthew conducted such a wonderful temperance revival in Ireland, the whiskey revenue was almost nothing, but the general revenue went up for the year to £90,000 (\$450,000) above the average. Since then, too, our own Finance Ministers have told us this argument was not worthy the name. But in contemplation of all this, as it was presented to us at that time, we began to ask ourselves "Is there nothing we can do?" We have found that there was a great deal for us to do. After much heart searching we realized that we, women, were not without blame. We had lent our influence, unthinkingly, to this evil, we had given a lodging place to the enemy in our sideboards and in our kitchens, and had paraded him in our parlors, while in secret we had prayed God to deliver us from evil. As little bands of women came together throughout our country, we "confessed our faults, one to another," and pledged ourselves against alcohol in every form. In every place where it was at all possible we co-operated with other temperance societies, seeking not to take the place of any, not to place ourselves before any, but to come to all as helpers in the work of saving humanity and lifting it to a higher level. We have seen an added strength in our Provincial society, which is a bond of union for all the scattered societies. From the counsel given at the annual meeting of the Provincial Union have emanated many wise and helpful suggestions, and different departments of work have been arranged, the details of which have been faithfully carried out by the several committees whose reports will be given you.

I have to congratulate the union on the many newly-formed auxiliaries to this society, and as will be seen from the report of the corresponding secretary, there has been a marked increase of interest, as well as of membership.

Much of this new work has been the outcome of Scott Act agitation in the various counties, but very much of it is due to the earnest efforts and self-sacrificing toil of our county superintendents.

We have gained during the year in the good achieved, largely through the labors of the Scientific Instruction Department. The Literary and Press departments have also been very successful, as well as all the other departments on the list.

The Y. W. C. T. Unions are doing good work. Our young ladies are earnest and enthusiastic, our older ladies are steadily active, and our Bands of Hope join us in the work, singing with their sweet childish voices the great refrain, "For God and Home and Native Land." The resolution adopted by this society at its last annual meeting forbade our seeking further to remedy the License laws. Accordingly we have given our help and our influence to secure the adoption of the Scott Act in our various counties. In this work our own Mrs. Youmans has been of great service, while by her side have stood the W. C. T. U.

women of the different counties. We have reason to believe that the day of prayer, October 9, was generally observed by the Unions of Ontario. We greatly acknowledge in this the interest and sympathy of our sisters in Quebec Province.

## FINANCE.

We are improving in this department. Our local unions have seen their privilege in this matter, and have taken a long step in advance of the previous year. Patiently waiting and earnestly pressing this subject at each convention, we hope that at this meeting we may be justified in employing an organizer for our work. We trust that each union, during the coming year, will claim its full privilege and respond to the quarterly call of the treasurer, thereby supporting one paid worker, at least, in the field.

The Dominion W. C. T. U., formed after our annual meeting last year, extends to us its invitation for next winter. We are asked to send delegates from this convention to the first session of the Dominion W. C. T. U., to be held in Ottawa in February, 1885.

## WORK FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Let me call your attention—1. To the necessity for more frequent meetings with the teachers of our public schools as the new lesson book is introduced, having special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. It will answer a good purpose if throughout the country drawing-room meetings could be arranged, so that the teachers might be gathered for friendly talk on the temperance movement. 2. The employment of a salaried organizer. 3. To the appointment of delegates to the Dominion W. C. T. U. 4. To holding one or two summer meetings in central places. 5. To establish free kitchen gardens and kindergartens in our large cities. 6. To correspondence with the National Union with a view to ascertain more about the military drill introduced in Juvenile unions. 7. To the appointment of superintendents of the following departments: Effort to banish intoxication from railroad cars; ev. olistic work; prison and police station work; work among railroad employees and lumbermen.

## FRENCH AND GERMAN WORK.

The columns of a women's temperance paper is now open to the use of all our unions. Let us avail ourselves of its aid and thus keep ourselves informed of our work. I would earnestly endeavor to impress upon all our minds the danger that lies in lessening our efforts when the results of Scott Act contests are declared. Beloved, we need to be constantly at the work. The distribution of literature ought not to cease, but ought to be carried on from month to month as at regular part of our work. There are minds that need to be rightly informed, there are consciences to be awakened, eyes to be opened, and hearts to be touched in order that the law in the Scott Act counties may be obeyed. Then when repeal time comes, the hearts of the people shall beat as one and the word shall not be heard.

We stand to-day in a favored spot. England is watching the decision of the counties and cities of Canada, and is pointing to our local option law as a desired good. Brethren and sisters in our own province and across the line rejoice with us in our gladness. While we thus rejoice I have thought it would be the wish of many hearts to have a day of thanksgiving, recognizing the divine help in answer to prayer. We have thus looked at the work accomplished during the past year and we have thought of work to be done during the year upon which we are just entering, yet the question comes to us again and again "Can we do more?" Let us ask it each one for herself before God, then, faithfully and conscientiously let us place our hand in the grasp of duty, even though its close clasp brings us much pain. The loving touch of the Father's hand shall reach us as we walk, and we shall speak the words he whispers to us, while we look to Him evermore for guidance and for guarding. A future is before us in the history of this temperance reformation where our courage and faith, our constancy and our obedience, will be tested as by fire, but with us will walk a sacred presence that shall inspire, stimulate, and support.

Beloved, we are in the war between right and wrong. Those of us who, at home, prepare the lint and bandages for the wounded are needed no less than those who go to the front. The enemy has dragged to a dreadful death some of our best beloved, and others he holds as prisoners. We may not parley with such an one; we dare not remain inactive, but let us, each one in her place, do the duty that comes nearest, expecting always the victory.

Now, the spirit, conflict-riven,  
Wounded heart and painful strife,  
Afterward, the triumph given,  
And the victor's crown of life.  
Now the training, hard and lowly,  
Weary feet and aching brow.  
Afterward the service holy  
And the Master's "Enter thou."

## General News.

## CANADIAN.

The total majority for the Scott Act in Huron is 1,659.

Chief Justice Meredith's resignation has been definitely accepted by Sir John.

The total majority in favour of the Scott Act in the County of Bruce is officially declared by the returning officer as 1,312.

A proclamation is published announcing that the 26th November has been appointed polling day for the Canada Temperance Act adoption in the County of Compton.

The East Middlesex Scott Act Executive Committee has concluded its labors. The petition (which has been formally filed) bears 5,513 bona fide signatures, or 1000 more than legally requisite.

The receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the past week were \$255,000, against \$224,000 in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 31,000.

Among the passengers by the *Parisian*, which arrived at Quebec on Sunday, were fifty-seven children for Miss Rye's Home at Niagara, and four orphans from Cardinal Manning's Home, the latter being destined for Ottawa.

The towns of Orangeville and Goderich have been thrown into a state of excitement by the discovery that ballot-boxes, containing the returns of the Scott Act vote, were stolen on Sunday night, five boxes being taken in the former place and three in the latter. This stupid action, however, will have no effect upon the result, as provision is made in the law to meet such cases.

On Tuesday afternoon, 31st ult., a section man named Booth, employed on the Central Ontario Railway at Coe Hill, went in pursuit of a bear with a rifle. On returning from his unsuccessful hunt, he drew the gun towards him by the muzzle, when it went off, the charge taking effect in his side. He died the same night in great agony. Deceased was recently married.

Donald McArthur, a brakeman on the G.T.R., was on duty at the station on Tuesday, and while in the act of shunting his train, after he had adjusted the switch, the train commenced to move slowly backward. Whether his foot caught in a frog or he slipped and fell is unknown, but but the cars passed over his head, killing him instantly. The deceased was 22 years of age, and lived with his father and mother here.

## UNITED STATES.

There have been 200 failures in the United States the past week. This indicates that an increase of commercial casualties usually observed just before the close of the year has already set in.

The German schooner *Carl Augusta*, loaded with machinery and dynamite, blew up off the North Carolina coast. She was bound from Hamburg to Vera Cruz. The captain and the rest of the crew were lost.

At Centralia, Pa., three Hungarian miners were killed on the 31st ult. by a portion of the roof of the mine falling in when they were working.

At Richmond, Va., in a scuffle between Robert Gentry and Charles Saunders for possession of a gun, the weapon was discharged and Gentry was killed. Both were intoxicated.

At Lima, Ohio, Ben Heffner, a farmer, shot and killed his wife on the 30th ult., and tried to kill his son and daughter and daughter-in-law. He was arrested. He is thought to be insane.

Frank Williams and Abram Johnson, colored, attempted to drive across the farm of Augusta Eason in Norfolk Co., Va. Eason objected, whereupon the negroes shot, and killed him and escaped.

A freight train on the Virginia Midland railway collided with a Manassas passenger train on the 4th inst., smashing three freight cars and baggage car. Brakeman Bowell was killed and several injured.

At Danville, Va., Robert W. Lawson, tobacco manufacturer, shot and killed himself on Tuesday while dressing himself.

At New York on Monday evening, a kerosene lamp upset on a bale of straw on the deck of the Spanish-American steamer, *Ramon de Herrera*, setting fire to the ship, which was damaged \$25,000. Her cargo of general merchandise was damaged \$30,000.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A panic occurred on the 1st inst. at the Star Theatre, Glasgow, caused by a cry of fire being raised. During the rush by the audience to escape from the building sixteen people were killed and twelve severely injured.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday evening Granville said the Government had no reason to believe that the report of Khartoum and the capture of Gordon was true.

Prof. Nordenskjold is preparing to undertake an expedition to the South Pole.

The towns of Myas and Alicante, in Spain, were inundated by a flood, with great damage to property and the loss of several lives.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that reports brought in by the natives indicate that Gordon is still in possession of Khartoum.

Five thousand three hundred troops to reinforce the French army in Tonquin will start before the 15th inst. A second instalment will start a fortnight later.

The *Journal Des Debats* denies that France is legally at war with China. It contends England has no reason to forbid French vessels to revictual at Hong Kong.

Two French cruisers and five gunboats are ordered to prepare to sail for China immediately.

France is likely to have another little war on her hands in Morocco.

Bahama advices state that a hurricane swept over that section from the 10th to the 16th ult., damaging the crops and fruit plantations. A number of vessels engaged in sponging and inter-insular commerce have been lost.

## Independent Order of Good Templars.

### WHAT A WORKING LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS CAN DO.

Dorset is once more free from saloons. In the latter part of August of 1883, the citizens of Dorset became aware that George Richards, familiarly known as the "Little Giant," was negotiating with E. Marcelles to purchase a house near the depot for the purpose of opening a saloon. The Good Templar lodge at once began to devise ways and means to keep him from locating here. They prepared and circulated petitions of remonstrance, warning him that they would use all honorable means to make it disagreeable for him, and his business a failure. These petitions were signed by upwards of three hundred men and women. Armed with a copy of the petition, our W. C. Templar sought out Richards and presented it to him, at the same time telling him that his old school friends and companions would gladly welcome him back among them if he came to start any other business, but as a saloon-keeper he came as an enemy. To say that he got angry would be putting it altogether too mild, but, as the boys would say, "he got up on his ear and howled," declaring he would open a saloon in Dorset if all h— was opposed to it, and that some of the signers would be his best customers. And come he did. Some of the hot headed but zealous temperance people talked of tar and feathers and the sharp edge of a rail, etc., but these were overruled by cooler heads.

The Good Templars went to work to get all the young men into the Lodge. They worked with such effect that in a few weeks our membership run up from about seventy to one hundred and nineteen. The consequence was that the calls at the saloon were not numerous enough to make it a paying business. To make a long story short, he failed to make his payment on the place, and finally became so hard up that he could scarcely get food to eat; at this juncture the wife left home moving the household goods away with her.

Richards has for some time back been suffering with delirium tremens. He was hauled off to the poor house on the 10th inst.

Dorset people don't mean to support a saloon. Previous to the organization of the Good Templar Lodge here, Dorset supported three of them. The people here mean to give all saloon-keepers the go-by, socially and financially.—*J. L., in Ohio "Good Templar."*

### LODGE WORK.

In the community where you dwell and in which your Lodge is located there is doubtless at least one drunkard and his family; their circumstances are well-known to all the neighbors; their poverty, degradation and misery are thoroughly understood by everybody in the locality.

The attitude of the neighbors toward the miserable wretch and his family is that of contemptuous pity; he is known as "old drunken—" among the men, his wife is referred to as "that poor creature" by the women, and his children are taunted with their father's disgrace by the children of the community, if they are not more roughly used: by donations of cast off clothing and broken fragments of food, given by the benevolently disposed, the souls and bodies of the members of this unfortunate family are kept together; odd jobs of work enable the father to secure the means with which to pay for his liquor, the only thing he even pretends to pay for.

Good Templar, permit us to ask what is your attitude toward this slave to an appetite for strong drink? Do you occupy the same position as your fellow-townsmen? If so, we greatly fear that you have failed to learn the principles of Good Templary. That besotted wretch is one for whose interest our organization was founded. Did you fancy that because you maintained a respectful silence while the worthy Chaplain prayed for "the inebriate and his family" that your duty with regard to them was performed? Have you failed to notice that the prayer is "wilt Thou help us to work for the good of those thus unfortunate?" Have you forgotten that "our hearts and hands are ever open to lift up those who are sunk low in the scale of human degradation, and restore them to family, friends and society?" Are you showing by your deeds that you are

"fully determined to reclaim the fallen?" Is it not a fact that the inebriate has a right to expect from you a tender and deep interest in his reformation?

Does he find it? We kindly suggest to our Lodges that Good Templary, like charity, "begins at home," and earnestly urge them to put into practice the principles of our magnificent organization in their immediate neighborhoods: under "Good of the Order" bring up the case of a local drunkard and plan for his reformation; appoint a wise committee to report at the next meeting all that they can learn respecting him that is of interest, and see that it is told as effectively as possible; then begin the work of trying to capture that man, by words and deeds of kindness bestowed upon him and his: soon the whole Lodge will be aroused and you will have almost the entire membership engaged in bringing helpful influences to bear upon that enslaved brother: let reports of the efforts made and results thereof be rendered each week, new plans laid, mistakes rectified, errors corrected: be patient, tender, persistent; it may take a month, six months, a year, but *you are bound to capture him.*

Fancy a Lodge honestly engaged in such an effort to bring an individual into the Lodge; fancy such a concentration of influence, born of a genuine interest in the saving of a human soul; why, it must succeed.

And when the labors of the Lodge prevail, when the victory is won and the man enters the Lodge-room accompanied by the Marshal, what a song of "welcome" will ring out and what an initiation that will be; every member eager and interested; every officer earnest in the delivery of his charge; every eye moist; every heart glad; and, at the close, how the members will gather about and congratulate the candidate.

Will you try this way, brethren: instead of going along with a general interest in the temperance reformation, will you make an effort, close at hand, to secure an individual reformation, and the angels of heaven shall rejoice with you over the redemption of a lost soul.—*Rescue.*

### Campaign Songs.

#### BATTLE HYMN.

TUNE—*John Brown.*

Hark! the battle's sounding nearer! Army order is begun;  
And from Canso to Victoria, rolls the vict'ry with the sun;  
For temperance and righteousness and judgment are as one—

When freedom's marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

Glory, glory, hallelujah!

When freedom's marching on.

Homo protection! 'tis a debt we owe humanity and God.  
See the victim's drink is driving to destruction and the sod!  
By the death fires they are lighting down upon them with the rod  
For law is marching on!

CHORUS—

Rise! the bugle now is calling that shall never sound retreat;  
And the solid earth is jarring with the tread of jolly feet;  
Warning brewers and distillers to a nation's judgment seat,  
For right is marching on.

CHORUS—

There's a glorious signal waving in the sky of faith afar,  
Lo! the praying hands are kneeling, in the battle front of war,  
Comes the conqueror born of women to avenge her at his bar!  
Her help is marching on.

CHORUS—

For our nature's choicest treasures was this holy war begun!  
In righteousness, for love and life, we press the conflict on!  
For the Lord of life is with us, and our leader is His Son!  
His hosts are marching on.

CHORUS.

—*O. C. D. in Lever*



## Tales and Sketches.

## THE BURNISH FAMILY.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

## CHAPTER I.

## The Forbidden Home.

"Call you this Home,  
Where a father's voice falters  
To bid his child come?  
Where Sin builds her altars,  
And Death rears a dome?  
'Tis Perdition—not Home."  
—Old Rhyme.

"A telegraphic message, I declare," said Miss Germaine, taking a paper from her servant, and glancing hastily over it.

"It is a summons for Mabel Alterton, a summons to her home; I wonder at that. Ah! illness, I see. Mrs. Alterton very ill. Go, Betsy, and tell Miss Alterton to come to me directly."

In a few moments after the servant was sent, the drawing-room door opened, and a young girl, about eighteen, entered with a hasty step and alarmed look, for, of course, Betsy had given the message with due exaggeration.

"Don't agitate yourself, my dear," said Miss Germaine; "that can do no good, and will only unfit you for the journey you must take by the next train. For it seems Mrs. Alterton is seriously ill, and you must go home without delay."

"Home!" said Mabel, with surprise; "what, to my parents' real home Miss Germaine?"

"Yes, child, it seems so, indeed; and there's no time to lose, for the evening express leaves Bath in an hour."

"Will Betsy or Anne go with me, ma'am?"

"Why—no dear," said Miss Germaine, bringing the words out slowly; "there's no need. You will travel first-class, of course. I will go with you to the station, and put you into the care of the guard. And as the message names your going up by the next express, there will certainly be your father or some one to meet you at the terminus, and conduct you home. I'm sorry it is such a cold, wet, afternoon. This is a dreary spring."

While these words were being uttered, Mabel, with a puzzled as well as sorrowful look, retreated to the door. Miss Germaine called her back and said—

"When you take leave of the young ladies in the school-room, you need not say anything more than that you are sent for on account of illness. I mean, you need not express to them any surprise, or make any remark about being sent for to your home."

A flush covered the face of Mabel, and she briefly uttered—"No."

In less than half an hour Miss Alterton was ready to make her first journey to her father's home. She had been motherless in her infancy, and was put to nurse at Hampstead, where she remained until she was six years old. Her father then married a widow, with two sons, and the little Mabel was sent to Miss Germaine's school at Bath, where she had been for twelve years. Her father had often in each year visited her during that time, and she had spent her mid-summer holidays with her step-mother at some watering-place in England, or on the Continent, and thus had kept up something of kindredness with her family. When her young companions went home at Christmas, and Mabel was left at school, she used in her childish days to grieve; but when it was explained that her father's being a business house, it was not convenient for her to return there, that reason, added to no great liking for Mrs. Alterton, and the fact that she had learned to consider school a home—reconciled her to the separation, and the only feeling she now had was a half resentful emotion, that her exile from her father's house was at the instigation of his wife. She reprovved this feeling when she was conscious of it, for she knew and pitied the sorrows of her stepmother, in being bereaved of all her infant children, one after another; and she heard incidentally that the sons of Mrs. Alterton's former marriage, Frank and Tom Horncastle, had given her trouble by their conduct. Towards these lads, whom she had occasionally seen in the summer holidays, she had feelings amounting to terror, though she probably exaggerated their roughness—her own life being so trained and orderly.

The circumstances under which she now parted from her governess and school-fellows invested the scene with importance; and when, with moistened eyes, Mabel received Miss Germaine's grave kiss in the waiting-room at the station, and entered the carriage alone, she felt relieved that it was empty, and hoped she might have the companionship of her own thoughts only, all the way to London.

A drearier evening for the end of March could scarcely be possible. There was a struggle between wind and rain. The rolling volume of the clouds swept low over the murky sky, and sheets of drifting rain flapped at

the carriage windows, and blotted out the landscape. The scream of the engine-whistle seemed like a faint echo of the shrieking blast as they rushed along.

Their stoppages were few; but at Didcot, Mabel had companions—a lady and two gentlemen. The former, a handsomely dressed, languid-looking, middle-aged woman, who fretted and fussed over a number of packages, and complained of the weather to her two companions, who, it seemed, were her husband and son. The elder was a portly florid man about fifty, with lofty patronizing manners, and a voice, whose tone of luscious tediousness was certainly impressive if not pleasant. The younger, about two and twenty, was tall, gentlemanly, and intelligent looking. He tried to escape the lady's murmurs by reading a newspaper. He sat under the lamp, but his eyes were not fixed only on his paper; shielded by it he was intently gazing on Mabel. And, in truth, he could not easily look on a more charming sight than her unconscious face. She was likely to attract observation, for she had not only a lovely face, but a fine countenance, which is something better. There was the impress of thought on the broad smooth brow, and the changeful gleam of her full hazel eyes varied with every emotion, which gave animation to features nearly as small and delicate as those of childhood. The fresh hue of youth and health was on her fair complexion, and her height was just that medium between tall and short that suited the slight graceful form. Add to this the charm of manners that blended self-possession and modesty, and Mabel's portrait is as complete as mere words can make it.

When the train reached the terminus, the younger gentleman addressed his first words to Mabel, and politely asked if he could "order her a cab, or be of any service?" Mabel answered in the negative, for among the people waiting the arrival of the express she distinguished old Susan, Mrs. Alterton's *fac totum*, who, as maid, nurse, and manager, had lived with her many years, and was known to Mabel in the summer excursions that kept up the only personal intercourse the school-girl had held with her family. Running up to this person, Mabel's first inquiry was for the invalid.

"Very bad, Miss Alterton," replied Susan, beckoning a cabman as she spoke; and then taking charge of the only box that in the hurry had been sent with the young lady, they entered a cab, and Mabel did not observe that the youngest of her fellow-travellers looked with surprise and suspicion at Susan, who, it must be owned, was a red, blowsy woman, with a manner that seemed scarcely reputable. He drew near enough to hear the driver told to go to "Racket Row, Westminster Road."

The ride through the very best thoroughfares of London was not a good preparation for entering the quarter to which the man was directed to drive. On reaching the Surrey side of the river, the cab plunged down a narrow lane, turning into a most populous street. Late as was the hour, and the rain still falling, troops of little ragged urchins were thronging the causeways, paddling in the gutters, or sheltering under the stalls of fish and vegetables that spread along the margin of the muddy pavement. Piles of dingy furniture and bedding were heaped up in brokers' shops, that looked like the baggage-waggons of a marching army. Coal-sheds, coarse provision-shops, vending bread and meat of low price, and lower quality; cobblers', tinkers', old clothes and marine-store shops, made up the traffic of the place—all alike as mean and miserable as the worn and tattered people of the region, except two pawnbroker's shops, whose massive gilt balls hung ostentatiously from opposite sides of the way, and two taverns that flanked them and blazed in each other's faces, the glare from their lights showing yet more clearly the squalid looks of the half-lounging multitude roaming on the pavement. It was Saturday night. Mabel gazed with bewildered amazement at the scene.

"Where are we?" she said, as their cab for the fourth time was stopped by some costermonger's cart. "Oh, we're not far from home now, Miss," said Susan; adding, "It's a good job we're early; the 'Row' isn't as full as it will be."

"Early," said Mabel, "it's past ten o'clock; couldn't the man have taken us another way? This is a dreadful place."

"Dreadful or not Miss, it's where your 'pa' has lived for many years, and made his money," said Susan, with a toss of her head.

Here!" exclaimed Mabel in consternation.

"Yes, here; that's his house, Miss, 'The Tun and Noggin,' with them 'ere columns gilded a-top, and the 'luminated clock. Look! aint it a most splendid front? quite a credit to the Row!"

"That place!" faltered Mabel. At the instant there resounded the clamour of blows and shrieks within the house. The folding doors at the corner of a court opened, and a wild mob, like a tumbling surge of human life, came rolling out; oaths' blows, yells, and the shrill cry of women and children's voices mingled in one tumult. The police were there helping to drive the people out, and separate them; and in the back ground, surrounded by men in shirt sleeves, Mabel saw her father, apparently entreating the police to obtain order. Simultaneously with Mabel's recognition, Mr. Alterton noticed the cab, and hastened to assist his daughter to alight; a matter not easy, as his private door was down the court that skirted one side of his house, and which was just now thronged with the mob. Susan pushed right and left with great vigor, and managed to get to the step of

the door; but Mabel, though she tried to feel safe in her father's arms, was so horrified at the faces, voices and oaths around her—it was all so new and frightful—that she closed her eyes, and wished she could close her ears, as she was partly lifted and partly dragged through the tumult, and squeezed in at the partially opened doorway—the last sounds she heard as the door closed being the thwack of a policeman's truncheon on a man's head, and the shriek of a woman calling 'Murder.'

"Confound their throats, the drunken wretches," said her father, as, embracing Mabel, he placed her a moment on a chair in the passage to get breath. "But don't be frightened, my dear child; it's Saturday night, and then they're always noisy. If it had been safe to delay, I wouldn't have sent for you to-night; but, poor soul! she's terribly bad, and she wanted to see you, Mab; so what could I do?"

"Just what you have done, dear father. I'm better now, and will lay aside my cloak, and go at once to my mother's room."

As she went up the stairs, her father followed her, saying, "You see now, Mabel dear, the reason why I could not have you home; I'd rather have buried you than have brought you up in this place." Mr. Alterton uttered this with the tone of a man who was putting forth a very virtuous principle, and he repeated it as if it was a favorite maxim. Had he seen his daughter's face, its expression might have startled him; but as she preceded him on the stairs, he neither saw her look, nor divined that her silence was a suppressed sob; nor did he know that on reaching her room, she shut and fastened the door, and, falling on her knees, wept the bitter tears of youth over its first humiliation. But Mabel was not a girl to yield herself up to grief without a struggle, and she was moreover angry at what she called the selfishness of her sorrow.

She had been reared in ignorance of her father's business, except a general description that he was in the "wine trade." As she advanced towards maturity, she had come to the conclusion that her father's was a busy occupation, that had not required much education, and had been very prosperous; for no young lady in Miss Germaine's establishment had ever dressed better, or been more liberally educated than herself. As to not knowing the exact nature of her father's pursuits, there were merchants' and manufacturers' daughters at school with her, who knew about business matters nearly as little as herself, and the ambiguous replies of Miss Germaine and her mother-in-law, when she had asked a question on the subject, led her to expect there was nothing for boasting, though she equally thought there was nothing to be ashamed of. Now there was a blush on her cheek, and a pang in her heart, at the fact that her father lived by a trade so gross and corrupting that his child could not be reared in his house. It was her duty, however, to try and check these feelings, and to hasten to the bedside of her stepmother; and after bathing her eyes and calming the outward manifestation of her surprise, she summoned Susan, and asked to be admitted to the sick chamber.

During Mabel's journey she had prepared herself for witnessing a great change in the invalid, but nothing like what she now beheld had occurred to her as possible. The glare of the cavernous eyes seemed to light up the whole of the wasted face. The skin on the parched lips was cleft into black patches, and the restlessness visible on every feature was further manifested by the clutching of the tremulous hands at the bed-clothes.

Mabel heard her own name as she entered the room, and it was muttered again and again, as on tip-toe, she drew near the bed. "I am here, mother, dear mother!" she added, as she gazed on the face of the sufferer.

"Is it you—is it really you?" said the sick woman, eagerly making an effort to rise, which weakness prevented. She took the hand that Mabel had laid on hers, and caressed it for a moment with unwonted fondness. "I thought you never would come, child,—I've wanted you for days, Mabel."

"I only learned you were so very ill to-night, and have hastened here as fast as the express train could bring me."

"Well, well, it seems long. I'm going Mabel."

"Oh, no, mother! You will get better; you have been often ill."

"Not like this, child—oh, not like this," said the sufferer, tossing her wearied head on the pillow, and then in a husky whisper, added, "I wanted to speak to you about Annie."

"About whom?"

"Annie—my sister Annie."

Mabel evidently scarcely knew the name.

"Ah," continued Mrs. Alterton, "if I had brought her up away from this business, she might have been like you, Mabel. I thought your father wrong, and many words have been between us about it. And one after another my children have died—my pretty babes; none left but Horn-castle's boys, and they're like their father, never have been, and never will be, a comfort—poor fellows, that I should say so, yet it's truth. But Annie! my young sister, is on my conscience."

"Where is she?" said Mabel.

"Lost! gone! It's seven years since she left this house. Susan will tell you all about it—I can't; and except one bit of a note, with the Dove, post-mark on it, saying she was going abroad, we've heard no more of her."

"Do not distress yourself," said Mabel, hardly knowing how to comfort the invalid, and fearing the excitement.

"I must—I can't help it. She was left in my care when my mother lay as I do now. Annie was a baby, and I just married to my first husband. I brought her up. She was with me in all my troubles; yes, all, and I loved her as my own child."

"Hush—hush!" interposed Susan, for the voice of the sick woman had risen to a thin gasping scream. "Say no more now; speak to Miss Mabel in the morning."

"No, no; I will speak! Mabel, do you hear? Will you befriend Annie if she is found? Will you tell her my grief? Will you see justice done her? for a share in this business is hers by rights; and if you take Annie's rights, the curse of a dying woman will be on you."

"Whist, whist, dear soul!" said Susan, laying, as she spoke, a wet towel on the head of the sufferer. But the excitement once commenced could not be allayed. Mrs. Alterton's words now came swiftly and indistinctly, mingled with faint screams. Mabel tried to soothe her by saying, "I will do all that is kind and right to Annie—I will obey your wishes," but her words were unheeded; the fevered brain was evidently filled with images of terror.

"Annie's dead! Don't you see she is murdered? Who's that? Don't put the dead body on my bed! Ah! that's a dead hand creeping over my face—take it off, take it off!" Then a tremor shook the wasted frame, and so strong was the rigor that the very bed seemed to vibrate.

"What dreadful malady is this! is it madness?" said Mabel, horror-struck, as Susan and a nurse, before unnoticed, hastened to hold the sufferer.

"It's what the doctor calls *delirium trimmims*, Miss," said the nurse. "We thought if she had her wish, and you came, it would quiet her, but I'm afraid she's no better—there, there, be quiet—that's a dear," but it was vain to try to soothe or to hold her, she was in the grasp of the malady, and the wasted frame was writhing and shaking, while flashes of light seemed to dart from the eyes, and convulsive screams tore the feeble chest.

Mabel had seen illness. She had been present when a school-fellow died, and more recently at the death-bed of Mrs. Germaine, her governess's mother: but suffering like this, she had no idea was possible. She tried to help the woman as well as her terror permitted, but all was useless. Wildly to and fro tossed the throbbing head; the glaring eyeballs, almost starting from their sockets, pursued some imaginary sight round the room, and the limbs twisted as if making desperate efforts at flight. To hold in her bed was more than the united strength of the attendants could do. Mabel rang for assistance. Her father and a woman from the kitchen came. The medical man was hastily summoned. An hour passed in the struggle; then the rigor relaxed, the exhausted frame, still palpitating, lay powerless, the eyes closed; there was life still; but the flame of the wasted taper was flickering in the socket. Mabel was advised to go; but she seated herself at the bedside, thankful for the interval of ease. The doctor left. Mr. Alterton went to wait in an adjoining room. Susan and the nurse refreshed themselves with some cordial from a black bottle, and then composed themselves in two easy chairs; and thus it happened that after a few hours, as the grey light of morning came into the room, Mabel was the only wakeful watcher, for the deep breathing of her father was plainly heard through the stillness of the chamber, in concert with the attendants. About six o'clock there was a slight change in the sick—a pallor different from any hue of life seemed to creep over the face. Mabel drew near, and leaning over the bed, listened for the breathing, and hesitated whether or not to arouse the drowsy nurses; at that instant there was a gurgling sob in the throat, the eyes opened wide, glared, as it seemed, on the awe-struck girl, and then the light went out of them, as manifestly as a taper is blown out by a gust of wind. Mabel knew by those blank-staring eyes that death was there, and that the shuddering soul had gone its lonely journey.

(To be Continued.)

## For Girls and Boys.

### THE KEEPER OF THE DOOR.

"Oh, dear! I am completely discouraged." Jenny pushed away her book and looked up at her mother with an expression that was very much like despair, and yet not altogether that, for somehow her mother had a way of brightening up dark places that was helpful as well as comforting.

Her mother was rocking the baby, and she scarcely dared speak lest the little tyrant should open his eyes for a new frolic, but she sent Jenny a smile that said just as plainly as words, "What is the trouble? Let us talk it over."

"It's about my besetting sins, mamma. You see we were talking last Sabbath about striving against sin, and Miss Marston told us the only way to overcome it was to fight as the sharpshooters did in the war, by taking aim at a particular one. She advised us to sit down and make an honest list, just for our own eyes, of our own special sins, the one that made us most trouble, and then try by

God's help to overcome them. I made up my mind to try it, and I had to write down ever so many things but I truly thought that my tongue made me the most trouble."

"Your tongue! Oh, yes! I understand," said mamma.

"Saying things, you know, mamma; things I ought not to say; and I am so sorry about it afterwards, but that doesn't seem to make it any better, because I go and do it again."

"Well?" said mamma, as Jenny paused.

"Well, I thought I'd just take aim at that one thing, and I did. I thought it would be a good plan to write down whenever I forgot, and so every night I put down in my little book the bad things I had said, and—and—mamma, it is just horrid! The days don't grow a bit better, and to-day is worst of all."

Jenny drew a sad deep sigh, and scowled at her little book. Then she said desperately, "I wish there was some way to just tie my tongue up, and keep it out of mischief."

"You need a gate-keeper," said her mother, laying down the baby and taking up her sewing. "When a city is in danger from enemies, they must do something more than put sharpshooters on the walls; they guard the gates, and keep sentinels at their posts day and night to give warning of the approach of danger."

"I try to watch," said Jenny; "I thought of it all the morning while I was dressing, and then when I came down and heard Rob fretting at Matty for taking his slate, and at Norah because there was no toast, and even at the baby for pulling his hair, I went on singing,

"Brother, thou wast mild and lovely,  
Gentle as a summer breeze."

though I knew perfectly well that it always makes Rob madder than anything else. Then he threw his book at me, and papa sent him out of the room, and I just wanted to pound myself on the head for being so mean."

"You must have a gate-keeper," said her mother more seriously than ever, and I would ask for one before I was an hour older. Your Father will give you one."

"Papa!" exclaimed Jenny. "How can he?"

But her mother opened her Bible, and turning over the leaves gave it to Jenny with her finger on a verse in Psalms. "Read that," she said; and Jenny read aloud: "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth." "I never thought of that, mamma; somehow I expected to take care of the sin myself, but I should like a keeper. Just think, mamma, of an angel standing on guard to keep the door of my lips. Will he have a sword, I wonder?"

"I think so; the sword of 'Truth.'"

"And what will be the watchword?"

"'Peace,' I think, or 'Love; the love that 'worketh no ill to its neighbor; at least I would try that watchword to-day, and ask the keeper to challenge every word, and let nothing pass without the watchword."

When Jenny went to her room that night she found a little card pinned up over the dressing-table with David's prayer written upon it, and she added it very earnestly to her own petitions. In the morning it was again before her eyes, and she went down to breakfast repeating it to herself. The first thing she saw was Johnny tormenting her beloved kitten by trying to drive it in harness.

"You mean, cruel boy!" was upon her very lips, but the keeper drew his sword and stopped the words.

"That is not true; you know Johnny does not mean to be cruel; nothing must pass here wit out the watchword."

"Johnny," said Jenny, pleasantly, "do you know how the emperor came to be a donkey?"

Johnny was glad to listen to a story, and Jenny quietly released the kitten while she told him about the belief, in China, that people who abused dumb animals would come back again, after they died, and be born with the bodies of animals themselves, that they might understand just how the poor creatures suffered.

"It isn't true," said Johnny, stroking the kitten in Jenny's arms.

"No, but it shows that even the heathen believe that God will punish us if we are not kind to the helpless creatures he puts in our care."

"I guess I won't have kitty for a circus-horse," said Johnny; "cats don't know much, anyhow."

Rob had not yet recovered from the damps, and was in a particularly exasperating mood, and once an angry retort slipped from Jenny's lips in spite of the keeper, but she apologized for it the next minute, to Rob's utter amazement in fact, he was too much astonished to say another saucy thing that morning.

At school, Jenny's temptations came thick and fast; first a temptation to evil speaking then to unkind criticism, then to uncharitable judgment, then to tell a ludicrous story of a simple-minded old Christian, then to punish the self-conceit of Mamie Morris by repeating what a lady had said of her, and then to make a cutting reply to a most ungenerous taunt. It seemed to Jenny, as she reviewed the day, it had been a specially hard one; and yet she was conscious that through it all the keeper had been standing at the door, and she could look back with gratitude, and not with shame.

"How about the watchman, Jenny?" asked her mother when she she came home.

"He stood at his post, mamma; twice I think something slipped by without the watchword, but he killed it with his sword before it got far enough to do much mischief."

Cousin Sue heard the story, and on Jenny's next birthday sent her a lovely motto for her room: a wreath of daisies and wild roses, delicately painted as a border for the text: "Keep the door of my lips."

"I think Cousin Sue might have sent that to me," said Rob, honestly; "I'm sure I need a door-keeper more than Jenny does."

And Mamie Morris confessed to her dearest friend that she really did believe Jenny Wilder was a Christian, because she never said things to make folks uncomfortable.—*Sunday School Times.*

### MY POSITION.

I am a little Temperance man,  
Cold water only drinking;  
And now I'm going to tell you what  
I have of late been thinking.

I'm totally opposed to beer,  
I hate both wine and brandy,  
And shun the danger lurking in  
All kinds of wine-filled candy.

I am opposed to all saloons;  
I look with detestation  
On every one, no matter where,  
They curse the entire nation.

If alcohol will make me strong  
I'd like at once to know it:  
Both time and platform I'll divide  
With any who can show it.

I think it's best to totally  
Abstain from gin and whiskey;  
To drink at all of such vile stuff,  
Is dangerous and risky.

I think if we are only firm  
In this our one endeavor,  
We'll live to see the drunkard's drink,  
Cast out and that forever.

The harvest soon we hope to reap;  
And in its full fruition,  
We'll raise in thanks our voices high  
For Total Prohibition.

—Ohio Good Templar.

THOS. R. THOMPSON.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.—The friends of temperance do well in urging upon the educational authorities the importance of inculcating temperance principles as a part of the public school curriculum. Not only should the moral and social advantages of total abstinence be impressed upon the children, but they should be further taught the sound scientific arguments demonstrating that alcoholic liquors are unnecessary in the economy of human subsistence. Alcohol contains no food creating properties; and it is at best a dangerous stimulant, which frequently leaves behind it a craving thirst. The latter is a thousandfold more dangerous than the disease for which it is vainly prescribed as a cure or a palliant. Train up a child to total abstinence principals and it will be on the safe side. If those principles are staunchly maintained the child will be armed effectually against many of the snares which beset young people as they grow up. *Coalbrook Observer.*

# The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY

OVER 40,000 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>Manitoba.</i>	
Charlottetown, (city),	Halton,	Lisgar,	Arthabaska
Prince,	Oxford.	Marquette.	Stanstead.
King's,	Simcoe.		
Queen's	Dundas, Stormont, & Glengarry.		
	Bruce, Huron, Dufferin.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Quebec.</i>	
Russell and Prescott,	Brant,	Wellington.	
Carleton,	Elgin,	Renfrew,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Norfolk,	Lincoln,	
Lennox and Addington,	Perth,	Brantford (city).	
Northumberland and Durham,	Lambton,	St. Thomas (city).	
Ontario,	Lanark,	Guelph (city).	
York,	Kent,	Kingston (city).	
Essex,	Middlesex,	Belleveille (city).	
Grey,			

Quebec.—Shefford, Brome, Chicoutimi, Missisquoi.

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 seven counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty counties and five cities agitation has been started in its favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, two counties of which have adopted the Act.

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries:

Ontario.....	F. S. Spence, 3 King Street East, Toronto.
Quebec.....	Rev. D. V. Lucas, 182 Mountain St., Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island.....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst.	For	Ag'nst.	
Fredericton (city), N.B. . . . .	403	203	200		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B. . . . .	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I. . . . .	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B. . . . .	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B. . . . .	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I. . . . .	827	25	574		April 24, "
Albert, N.B. . . . .	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I. . . . .	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont. . . . .	2567	232	215		May 29, "
King's, N.B. . . . .	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B. . . . .	500	315	185		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B. . . . .	1082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que. . . . .	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B. . . . .	875	673	202		Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec. . . . .	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I. . . . .	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Manquette, Manitoba . . . . .	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B. . . . .	944	42	902		Nov'y 8, "
Queen's, N.S. . . . .	763	82	681		Jan'r 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B. . . . .	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S. . . . .	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man. . . . .	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont. . . . .	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S. . . . .	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
Lambton, Ont. . . . .	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S. . . . .	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Westworth, Ont. . . . .	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S. . . . .	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S. . . . .	739	216	523		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S. . . . .	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont. . . . .	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont. . . . .	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S. . . . .	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S. . . . .	1555	453	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B. . . . .	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N. B. . . . .	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N. S. . . . .	1560	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I. . . . .	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N. S. . . . .	1300	96	1204		March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont. . . . .	4073	3298	775		March 20, 1884
Arthabaska, Que. . . . .	1487	235	1252		July 17, 1884
Westmoreland, N.B. . . . .	1774	1701	73		Aug. 14, 1884
Halton, Ont. . . . .	1947	1767	180		Sept. 9, 1884
Simcoe, Ont. . . . .			1183		Oct. 2, 1884
Stanstead, Que. . . . .			247		" 9, 1884
Charlottetown, P.E.I. . . . .			40		" 16, 1884
Dundas, Stormont & Glengarry, Ont. . . . .			1721		" 16, 1884
Peel, Ont. . . . .				196	" 23, 1884
Bruce, Ont. . . . .			1312		" 30, 1884
Huron, Ont. . . . .			1659		" 30, 1884
Dufferin, Ont. . . . .			805		" 30, 1884
Prince Edward, Ont. . . . .				127	" 30, 1884
York, N.B. . . . .			300		" 30, 1884