

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

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### OUR GREAT PROHIBITION PAPER THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1885.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Eastern Ontario, an incident occurred that well shows the rapid advancement temperance sentiment is making. The body named, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution memorializing the Grand Lodge of British North America to prohibit everyone engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors from holding office in the association. The ball keeps rolling!

#### THE COMPENSATION QUESTION.

The Dominion Parliament has heartlessly refused to accede to the last request of the dying liquor traffic. There never can come a time in this history of Canada when there will be any stronger grounds than there are to-day for entertaining the liquor sellers claims for compensation. Tavern licenses and shop licenses are being swept out of existence; brewers and distillers are having their business rapidly curtailed; in fact, the Scott Act will probably destroy more of that business than will be left in the remnant that total prohibition will finally abolish: yet in the face of all this, even the ultra advocates of liquorism did not venture even a suggestion for immediate compensation, but by way of conciliating their friends, they brought forward an indefinite resolution in reference to future legislation, and even this diluted dose of the compensation principle, Parliament utterly refused to swallow. The amendment of Mr. Fisher, which he moved in an unusually able speech, merely stated that the time had not come for discussing the question; but every member of Parliament knew that if the time had not come, the time never would come. The debate actually took the shape of a discussion on the merits of the liquor-sellers claim, and no one even ventured to reply to Mr. Fester's masterly statement of the case. It was ably presented in the ringing statement and query—"The traffic was a tyranny. Did any one ever hear of the tyrant being compensated because the people had come to the conclusion

to throw off his yoke." We strongly commend a perusal of his whole address to any of our friends who are not already satisfied in regard to this matter.

#### THE OTTAWA DEPUTATION.

One of the strongest documents laid before the government by the liquor deputation was the memorial from "managers and officers of the banks, and loan and insurance companies." This memorial contains two statements, the first of which must cause surprise, and cannot be allowed to pass unquestioned, and the second is so meaningless that it looks like the complete failure of an effort to induce the signers to say something in condemnation of the Scott Act. These statements are as follows:—

"The institutions with which your memorialists are connected have large interests in property situated in counties in which the Scott Act has been passed. Banks hold promissory notes and other commercial paper against persons whose ability to pay is greatly diminished, and in some instances entirely destroyed, by the passage of the Act, and the consequent stoppage of their business. Loan companies have advanced moneys on hotel property, and the value of their securities has been seriously reduced by the passage of the Act."

"Your memorialists are informed that so far from the expectations entertained by the advocates of the Act of beneficial effects of a moral nature having been realized, the quantities of ardent spirits sent into counties where the Act is in force, and consumed therein, have been greatly increased; but your memorialists are not themselves in possession of sufficient official information to enable them to vouch for the correctness of this statement."

It will be noticed that the first grievance complained of is, that the banks hold notes signed "by persons whose ability to pay is greatly diminished, and in some instances entirely destroyed by the passage of the Act and consequent stoppage of their business." It must be borne in mind that the Scott Act has as yet gone into operation in only one county in Ontario—the county of Halton. It is now nearly three years since it went into operation there. Business has already adjusted itself to the new state of things, and it is well known that the paying ability of many persons has been largely increased. The statement is not made specifically in reference to Halton; it is a statement evidently meant to be understood as applying to "counties;" it is unsupported by any attempt at evidence. It is altogether too indefinite, and is utterly out of harmony with the facts of the case.

Another grievance is that of the loan companies. This is also indefinite and unsupported. Loan companies do not generally advance money upon such securities as good-will, prospective profits, etc. They lend money on real estate valued at its actual material worth. They know that a license is not a part of an hotel, and that its renewal may be refused at the end of any license year. We have yet to learn of any instance in which more money could be borrowed upon an hotel simply because it was an hotel, than upon an adjoining building of equal actual cost and worth. Loan companies usually make themselves safe against contingencies, and some case in which a real estate security ceases to be a security through the operation of the Scott Act, must be cited before the theory advanced can be entertained. Indeed, it is well known that hotel property is not considered a safe risk either by insurance or loan companies.

and the sale of liquor always augments the insurance premium and diminishes the security character of the building in which it is carried on, as well as of all those that a-join it.

What the deputation wanted, however, seemed to be what they brought a lawyer with them to plead for, namely, compensation. We presume their representative made out the strongest case that he could for his clients, and the result must satisfy the public that his clients really have no case. There has been, for a long time with some classes of the community, a sort of expectation that some time or other this claim would be put in form by the liquor men. This has now been done by a gentleman, who actually tried to make out that his clients' case was made strong by the fact of perjury on the part of those who favored it. This gentleman, who claimed to have with him "the feeling of half the people of the country," started his argument in the rather unusual fashion of proposing to answer objections to his position, without first establishing that position, either as a matter of right, on which ground we believe very few people seriously advocate it, or as a matter of expediency, which is the ground upon which the proposal is entertained by the most of those who do not condemn it. It would, perhaps, be going too far to expect calm and fair discussion of the situation from anyone who speaks of the motives actuating Scott Act workers as "rage and fanaticism," although he admitted the soundness of their position so far as to say "that he would be a prohibitionist himself if compensation was provided for." We are willing to discuss the compensation question at any time in a calm and rational manner, but there is no need to spend time in replying to mere illogical denunciation.

It is worth while noticing that no compensation was claimed for the bankers and loan companies, who were represented as being such heavy sufferers. In fact, the claim that the business community should pay the hotel-keepers, is hardly consistent with the position that business interests also suffer from the Scott Act.

Sir John's reply was purely non-committal. He made a promise. That promise he has already redeemed. There is no likelihood of Government granting, or Parliament ordering an enquiry into the workings of the Scott Act, merely from one special standpoint, in the interests of the liquor-dealing part of the community; and a report covering the whole ground of the question of prohibition and the working of the Scott Act, would be precisely what the liquor sellers do not want. There is before the public now sufficient evidence on this point to weaken the liquor traffic's hold on the community. A fuller report would make the vileness of the whole system still more manifest, and bring about more speedily its complete overthrow.

A new organization was formed with Mr. Kyle at its head. It calls itself by the name of "The Ontario Association for the Protection of Trade, Commerce and Property." It may be thought clever by these gentlemen to assume a title such as this, but they will not be aided in their vain effort to resist a great movement for the carrying out of a noble principle by avowing those principles in a title. Calling a rose a toadstool would not destroy its fragrance, neither would it improve the toadstool to call it a rose. The liquor traffic is too well known to allow it to cheat any one by flying false colors, or posing as "an angel of light."

#### POLLINGS FIXED.

Elgin, Ont. . . . .	March 19	St. Thomas (City), Ont. . . . .	Mar. 19
Lambton, Ont. . . . .	March 19	Wellington, Ont. . . . .	April 2
Missisquoi, Que. . . . .	March 19	Chicoutimi, Que. . . . .	April 9

## Parliamentary.

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE SCOTT ACT.

OTTAWA, on Feb. 23.—A large delegation, composed of members of Parliament, waited upon Sir John Macdonald with respect to the Canada Temperance Act. Among those present were Messrs Vidal, Shakespeare, Temple, Hackett, Thos. White, Peter White, Gigault, Townsend, Macdonald (P.E.I.), Walker, Landry, Wood, Kenney, Burpee and many others.

Mr. Foster, who was selected as spokesman, presented the following points:—

First.—That this is a representative delegation, enjoying the confidence of the people, and comes to you, Sir John Macdonald, asking that the people's will be carried out, and does not, after having been worsted in a contest with the people, come to you asking for a reversal of or injunction upon the people's decision. Second.—The Canada Temperance Act when passed was without proper enforcing machinery. Though often asked for, this machinery was not granted till 1883-4. Certain clauses were placed in the Liquor License Act designed to enforce the Canada Temperance Act in all counties and cities in which it had been adopted. The question of legality was raised, and by the Supreme Court of Canada it was decided that the clauses in question were *intra vires*. Since that a decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, which partially sweeps away the procedure and penalties of the Canada Temperance Act. The confusion which has thus been caused is very detrimental to the working of the Act, and leaves the whole matter in doubt and abeyance. Third.—That what the delegation desires is that this doubt be removed and this confusion done away with, so that the people's will may have free course, as far as legal methods are concerned, and have its full effect. We have prepared certain amendments which we believe will clear the whole question of doubt. We desire you, Sir John Macdonald, to take them into consideration and try them, or in some other better way make it sure that the law shall no longer be blocked by the confusion and uncertainty which have too long existed. We would prefer to have this done by transferring the enforcing clause from the License Act to the Canada Temperance Act, so that the latter Act and its enforcing machinery may stand as one and complete. It seems to be certain that the Provincial Government of Ontario will not enforce the Canada Temperance Act in the face of the late decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. This duty is thrown upon the Government of the Dominion, and this delegation will support the Government in any reasonable and necessary expenditure for the purpose of enforcing the Act, which, after the 1st of May, will be in force in about forty counties and cities of the Dominion. Mr. Foster placed in Sir John Macdonald's hand the amendments, and said the delegation hoped they would be carefully considered, and that the Government would take sufficient measure to carry out the law provided by Parliament and adopted by the people.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply, said the matter was of great importance, and that the first step he would take would be to confer with the Minister of Justice to look at it from a legal point of view. He suggested also that certain members of the delegation should wait upon Sir Alexander Campbell.

Mr. Foster said he thought he could say for the delegation that they would support any legitimate or reasonable expenditure which had for its object the enforcing of the Canada Temperance Act.

Senator Vidal remarked that Parliament having given the law, should not Parliament make that law operative?

Sir John Macdonald, replying to this observation, said it is clear when there is a law on the statute books which requires machinery to work it, Parliament ought to make its legislation available and effective. (Hear, hear.)

The deputation then retired.—*Es.*

### COMPENSATION TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

Mr. Krantz moved for a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution:—"That it is expedient, whenever Parliament decides that a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes should be enacted, that equitable provision should be made for the compensation of brewers, distillers, and malsters, so far as respects the diminution in the value of the real property, premises, and plant owned and used by them in their business."

He said that the principle of compensation to persons prevented by law from carrying on their business was so just as to require very few words to support it. It might be said that such a resolution was premature while no prohibition measure was before the House, but the industries in question had been very seriously disturbed by the passage of the Scott Act in several counties and by the agitation for a prohibition law. There were over two hundred brewers in Canada. The capital invested was twelve millions, and they employ 2,500 hands. The business was practically prohibited wherever the Scott Act came into force. It was but right that when a man was deprived of his property for the general good he should be compensated.

Mr. Wells in seconding the resolution said he would have been better pleased had this resolution been referred to another reputable class of the community, who had been harshly dealt with by this Parliament, namely the Licensed Victuallers. He entered upon a long plea for compensation, basing his claims upon the principles of justice, and the compensation given by England, to West India slave owners for the release of their slaves. The temperance people, whose earnestness he was glad to admit, and whose aim was a noble one, should not forget that it would be exceedingly difficult to enforce the Scott Act, particularly as a large portion of the vote in favor of it was made up of persons who would not actively and strongly support it in its enforcement.

Mr. C. Orton, also supported the resolution. He did not believe in prohibition. The Scott Act had proven a failure. It had promoted immorality through the general introduction of ardent spirits instead of wine, beer, and other comparatively harmless liquors. If prohibition was brought into force in

Canada, the immigration of Germans, Norwegians, and others from the continent would cease, and that from Great Britain would rapidly decrease. Still, he would sink his own views and vote for prohibition if compensation were given.

Mr. Fisher moved in amendment, "That the time for Parliament to proceed to discuss the details of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, will be the proper occasion on which to discuss the question of compensation to the manufacturers of such liquors as may come under the operation of such law."

He said that no justification had been given for the present introduction of such a resolution. They had not shown that the House during the present session, or even the present Parliament, would be called upon to pass a prohibitory law. The resolution, even if carried, would not bind the people of Canada. It would therefore do no good and it might do harm by raising the hopes of those engaged in the business. It was said that the temperance people held the belief that the liquor men had no rights. There was a large body of temperance men who were not imbued with that spirit, and who would not use their power as the liquor sellers had used their power in the past, but would do justice to their enemies. The country had pronounced in favor of temperance, and temperance men were willing to give quarter, and to fairly consider the question of compensation if its justice could be shown.

Mr. Foster wanted a full and fair discussion of the matter, though he did not think the present was the time to decide it. He did not think a contingent resolution like this was the usual course. If passed the consequence would be to invite an increase in the amount of the capital invested in this business from twelve millions up to thirty or forty millions, and so to invite them to lay on the shoulders of the people the burden of an immense sum for compensation. There had been no petition on this subject from any part of the Dominion asking that this compensation should be given. It was true a petition had been made to the Government for compensation, but, as he understood them, they called for compensation not for the brewers, maltsters, and distillers alone, but for the coopers whom brewers employed, and cigarmakers, as well as for the compensation embodied in this resolution. There was no single petition before the Parliament. The only one of the petitions he had referred to which had descended to argument was that of the cigarmakers, which represented that the great falling off in the public revenue from cigars was due to the Scott Act. On this was based the claim for compensation.

At this point of the debate, it being six o'clock, the Speaker rose.

On Thursday Mr. Foster resumed the debate on Mr. Kranz's resolution, and on the proposed amendment of Mr. Fisher postponing the matter until the law was introduced. He said the resolution was not an agreeable one, because it was what might be termed a class resolution. It included only 130 men in the whole Dominion, and left entirely out of sight all those correlative industries and employments which heretofore they had been made to consider as depending upon their business, and liable to be greatly injured if it were swept away. There was another reason why he opposed the resolution. It was this: It was a most important point as to whether or no the liquor interest was a vested interest. This resolution created it into such. Besides in the event of the passage of this resolution, how easily the brewers and distillers could prepare for the coming prohibition by enlarging their premises and making the cost of the adoption by the country of the policy excessive. There was yet another important objection to the resolution before the House. It was the circumstance that it did not go far enough. If rich brewers and distillers were to be compensated, why should not compensation be also given to the farmer, who ploughed and sowed his land, and who brought to the market the grain out of which the liquors were made, to the railway companies which carried the grain, to the employes of such railways, to the employes of the distilleries and breweries, and to the ten thousand retailers of liquor, without whose labor there would be no rich brewers and distillers to-day? If the makers of the liquors were to be compensated, why, he should like to ask, should not the others who were connected with the business? In considering the question of compensation, if the House examined any of the restrictive measures adopted by the English Parliament in years past it would be found that no mention was made of compensation, no matter whether the measures were of a mild or drastic nature. In 1736 the General Act, which was prohibitory, was passed, but no mention was made of compensation. In 1742 distillation from grain, flour, or malt, was distinctly prohibited, and this had the effect of reducing in forty years the consumption of spirits from nineteen million gallons to four millions, but no compensation was given. In 1830 the Beer Bill was brought into Parliament. Every effort was made to defeat it, and the plea was put forward that if it passed, from fifty to seventy thousand persons would be ruined by it; but the Act was passed and no provision for compensation was introduced. In 1854, Parliament passed the Forbes-Mackenzie Act, prohibiting Sunday drinking in Scotland, but no compensation was given in that case either. The same thing could be said of the Irish Sunday Closing Act and the different restrictive measures passed in Canada or in the United States. To-day the public had about come to the conclusion to wipe it out altogether, and just as victory was perching on the banners of the moral reformers, the persons engaged in the liquor business came forward and demanded payment for their loss. The traffic was a tyranny. Did anyone ever hear of a tyrant being compensated because the people had come to a conclusion to throw off his yoke. How could it be pretended that the traffic had no warning of its approaching doom? No abuse had had longer warnings of its coming dissolution. This being the case, those who had gone into the business with their eyes open, to enjoy its profits, should be prepared to accept its losses. It had been said that as a railway had to compensate the proprietors of any property appropriated for the public good, the country was bound to compensate the brewers and distillers, whose business would be injured by prohibition. But he maintained that the Government had the right to legislate for the general good irrespective of individual losses and without compensation, even though private property used for the public advantage might be injuriously affected thereby. A precedent for this was to be found in the injurious effect of the

construction of railways upon old towns and villages, away from which these roads carried the traffic. Many old villages, which flourished in the days preceding the railway era, were now in ruin, but no one ever heard of their applying to Parliament for compensation from the railway or from the country. In conclusion he would ask a few suggestive questions. What were the liquor manufacturers to be compensated for? For the loss of prospective profits? Surely no one made so absurd a proposition as that, because their accumulated capital was not to be sacrificed. No one proposed to take that from them. Because they would have their stock left on their hands? Surely not, for they had warning already to get rid of it. Because their buildings and real estate would depreciate in value? The value of such property came out of the profits of business made in preceding years, in view of which the owners had no claim for compensation. But who would have to pay this compensation? The hard working man. He would have to accept a new burden to be relieved of a burden under which he had already been too long suffering.

Some other hon. members also spoke in favor of Mr. Fisher's amendment. A division was then taken, and the amendment was carried Yeas, 105; nays, 75.

#### SCOTT ACT AMENDMENT.

In the House of Commons, on February 25th, Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. He said the object of the Bill was to permit those persons who by the Scott Act were authorized to sell where the Scott Act was in force, but not to sell to persons living in the county, to sell in the county. The law stood in this way, that those who were authorized, such as distillers, brewers, wholesale merchants, and others, might sell, provided they did so to persons who would take it out of the county, and those who lived in the county where the Scott Act was in force might go outside the county and bring it in. That appeared to him to be a manifest absurdity, and he proposed that those who had the right to sell under the Scott Act should sell to those who resided in the county or outside.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Is there any limit as to quantity?

Mr. McCarthy—It is just the same as the Act now provides, ten gallons as to wine, and eight to beer.

Hon. Edward Blake—I think while the hon. gentleman is engaged in amending the Scott Act, he might also turn his attention to amending the McCarthy Act.

Mr. McCarthy—I may satisfy my hon. friend by stating that there is a clause or two in that direction. (Laughter.)

Hon. Edward Blake—My hon. friend's modesty prevented him from mentioning that. (Renewed laughter.)

The Bill was read a first time.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE SCOTT ACT.

In the House of Commons, on February 26th, Mr. Baker (Victoria) introduced a Bill further to amend the Canada Temperance Act. The object of the measure was to provide that in British Columbia an electoral district, instead of a county, as in Ontario, could vote upon the measure.

The Bill was read a first time.

#### COMPENSATION TO LIQUOR SELLERS.

In the House of Commons, on February 27th, Mr. Small, in introducing a Bill to make further provisions respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, said its object was to compensate hotel and tavern-keepers in consequence of the depreciation of the value of real estate by the passage of the Scott Act. This was to be done by a Court of Arbitration, which was to be a charge upon the municipality where the Act came in force.

The Bill was read the first time.

### Public Opinion.

#### THE LIQUOR DEPUTATION AT OTTAWA.

Sir John A. Macdonald and some of his colleagues went to the Grand Opera House, Ottawa, to receive the memorials which the Licensed Victuallers and others desired to present and to hear what they had to say. Sir John's answer was exceedingly non committal. All they asked he told them except that a commission be issued—was subject to legislation. Their statements and arguments would receive due consideration from the government, and would, he was satisfied, be carefully considered by members of Parliament. The government are not a unit on this question and are not prepared to take any action. They would consider the proposal to issue a commission. Were a general prohibitory act proposed he would himself vote for compensation. They were very fine fellows and he had the greatest respect for them, but he would not promise them any more.—Tribune.

Weeks ago we took occasion to point out that the pilgrimage to Ottawa of the Licensed Victuallers would have absolutely no practical result. We argued that Sir John Macdonald could not, would not and dare not take opposition to the Scott Act, and that he was too crafty to take ground against liquor dealers to their faces. The result has justified the position then taken. The license interests now know, at the expense of a large outlay of money and loss of time, that the Dominion Parliament will accord "anxious, earnest and immediate attention and consideration" to the prayer of their petition; all of which simply means that the last has been heard of it. But, by the way, they have learned something else. They have been duly informed that Sir John may, at some time in the future not specified, if a certain conjunction of circumstances should arise, vote for compensating hotel-keepers and others engaged in the business. \* \* \* \* \* The temperance people are left in the same state of uncertainty as their opponents. The result is no advantage to them if it is none to the other fellows. Sir John, at least, was impartial, he gave neither side information or hope.—Toronto News.

We cannot look upon the late meeting as so unsuccessful as some would allege. On the contrary we are convinced that it was as successful as any could reasonably have anticipated. There seems to be little ground for objecting to the spirit in which it was organized and carried through. Its memorials were becomingly worded. There was no abuse, and as little bluster. It is satisfactory, too, we think, alike from the temperance and general standpoint, that an organization has been formed to give authoritative voice hereafter to the opinions of the Licensed Victuallers. This is better than back-stair influence and irresponsible utterances.—*Globe*.

The proposal of the deputation was that the last straw of a forlorn hope might be placed within their grasp—that, since nothing could be done to stem the tide of success that is sweeping over the country with the Scott Act, they might obtain from the Government that which they are pleased to call by the name of "compensation." Sir John told them that he didn't have any thing to do with the Scott Act, and that it must be left to Parliament. He finally wound up by stating that if prohibition as a general measure were introduced, he, if called upon for a personal opinion, if he gave it at all, would, with some other *ifs*, give it in favor of compensation. The big excursion is over, and Sir John, the Government, and the liquor men are just where they were before. Sir John wouldn't promise that the Government would do anything to destroy or weaken the Scott Act, and now it turns out that when the Scott Act passed in Parliament in 1878, Sir John was one of those who recorded his vote in favor of it. Therefore, we may expect Mr. Kyle, the liquor merchant, who succeeds King Dodds as the leader of the liquor interests, to commence his opposition to the Government.—*Carlton Place Herald*.

Whether the faculties of Sir John Macdonald are failing or not, is a question which the politicians may well be left to decide. His well known sense of humor is certainly as lively as ever. When the great deputation had read their memorials, and their lawyer had delivered his address, the veteran Premier politely assured them that he had no doubt the memorials would be laid before Parliament so that members would have an opportunity of reading them at their leisure, and also of weighing the arguments of the legal luminary, who had spoken in favor of compensation. There was not a sentence in the memorials, nor an argument used by the lawyer, that is not familiar to every intelligent boy in Ontario. The points brought before the Government have been discussed in every school house, in every county, in which the Act has been submitted. The idea of Dominion legislators sitting down to study them at his time of day is a good joke. The Victuallers may not have seen it, but it was a good joke all the same. Had the Premier assured the deputation that he had no doubt the representatives of the people were about to begin a quiet study of the multiplication table, perhaps the deputation would have been surprised. What he did tell them was quite as funny. But then everybody knows the Premier always did enjoy a joke.—*Canada Presbyterian*.

Just how the deputation were to be satisfied with the non-committal character of Sir John's reply is just of those things which no man can find out. The general opinion is that Sir John dare not outrage public opinion, which has been so overwhelmingly expressed in favor of the maintenance of the Scott Act, and which was particularly marked by the floods of petitions, which were presented on the very day the deputation interviewed Sir John. In fact ever since the House opened on a day has passed in which scores of petitions have not been presented praying that the Act may be maintained and strengthened in its prohibitory character, and with this object in view some amendments are to be introduced during the present session.—*Dundas True Buzzer*.

What strikes us as not a little singular is that any class of men can have the hardihood to state what this delegation has done with reference to the influence of the Scott Act upon the liquor trade, in the face of their spoken and written utterances in direct contradiction to what they now say. We have been told over and over again, that the adoption of the Scott Act will not diminish and has not diminished the consumption of intoxicants. Statistics have been paraded at public meetings, and columns of them have appeared in the daily papers to prove these statements, and now we are informed that merchants, bankers, and loan companies are suffering losses because the liquor trade is paralyzed in counties where the Scott Act has been adopted. Which shall we believe? the statements made then or now? The fact is, the "Anti's" are concluding that it is useless to attempt any longer to induce people who are not to be imposed upon by chaff to swallow whatever statistics they may choose to cook up for them, and we believe they are now stating their honest conviction, and that they know that, while the Act is not a perfect measure, it will, nevertheless so far suppress the trade that it will be neither safe nor profitable to prosecute it. And, moreover, they are coming under another healthy conviction, and that is that the temperance people don't intend to play at the enforcement of the Act, but are resolved to employ all lawful means to secure its observance. What they are after now, therefore, is either to secure such legislation as will make it practically impossible to pass the Act, or if passed, to be followed by such charges for compensation as will dishearten its supporters.—*Christian Guardian*.

It was a complete fizzle. Ontario was flooded with posters and circulars, special trains ran from all directions, and yet a miserable 250 greeted Sir John at the Opera House. Wm. Kyle said a few weeks ago, that a monster demonstration would crowd the corridors at Ottawa and force the Government to their terms. They did not exactly "crowd the corridors" for two reasons:—First, because their number would not seriously crowd a set of bar-rooms; secondly, they were not allowed to reach the corridors: they enjoy the unenviable notoriety of being the first and only deputation to the Government who were not granted rooms in the Parliament buildings. But then, no doubt, Wm. Kyle's threats had so unnerved the Premier that he could only think of O'Donovan Rossa and the London explosions. The handful assembled at the Opera House, waited manfully, if impatiently, through the cold until Sir John Macdonald

and four of his Cabinet arrived. Then they poured out their vials of threatening, and lamentation, and supplication upon his head and waited to see him shrivel up and beg for mercy. Here another cog slipped in the arrangement. Sir John was not frightened or affected to the slightest extent. He was absolutely cool in the presence of so august an assemblage. Wm. Kyle's brass-mounted sarcasm failed to disconcert him. He calmly told the shivering delegation that they would have to go to Parliament with their request, and possessed the heroism to assure them (Wm. Kyle being present) that he had voted for the Scott Act. We repeat, it was a miserable fiasco, but Wm. Kyle and some others remained at Ottawa, and it would be just as well to watch their operations. Parliament will doubtless move in some direction this session, and let the temperance people take care that it is in the right one. This open effort has failed, but others more hidden will be made.—*Canadian Patriot*.

It will take more than enthusiasm and wind to induce the Government to go against the wishes of the people. As Sir John rightly said the Government are the servants of Parliament and Parliament the servants of the people. It is not at all probable that the servants will go contrary to the wishes of those who give them their positions. Out of over seventy contests only eleven have said the Scott Act is no good, while about sixty have declared by a majority of about 40,000 that it is good. Does any one reasonably expect that Parliament will go contrary to the expressed wishes of those who engage them as their representatives. A representative is supposed to represent his constituents, and if his constituents say the Scott Act is to the best interests of the country, he is in duty bound to abide by their decision.—*Albinston Fair Play*.

## Selected Articles.

### PROHIBITION.

BY J. W. LOWBER.

The liquor traffic is a public nuisance. No one should question the right of duty of the State to remove such nuisances. I challenge any one to find a greater public evil in the land than intemperance. War is an evil. In the great rebellion more than six hundred thousand men fell; but the war has ended, and its evil consequences are fast passing away. Not so with the whiskey war against humanity. Every year several hundred thousand perish; but new ones are being continually added to the list. This war on the lives and souls of men does not cease. They that feed this fire of death must be responsible for the flame. From top to bottom the traffic is temptation and seduction incarnate. It does more evil in this beautiful land of liberty than everything else combined. Let us then by prohibition check the advance of the monster.

Some are opposed to Prohibition because the liquor traffic affords a revenue for the Government. There never was a greater hypocrisy in this world. The abolition of the whiskey traffic would result in the increased prosperity of the country in various ways. It would save much of the cost of taking care of paupers, of punishing crime; and it would add much to the labour interest of the country by the reclamation of drunkards, and the prevention of others becoming drunkards. Says one, the Government cannot stand without the revenue from whiskey. If it cannot, there is something wrong with the Government. As well as I love my country, I would prefer seeing the whole superstructure fall than have it stand upon such a rotten foundation. Do not talk about revenue from the demon which robs the legal and medical professions, and even the ministry, of some of their brightest ornaments. I now have in my mind some of the greatest poets and the greatest statesmen that fell victims to the accursed traffic.

Prohibition does not interfere with individual rights. It prescribes no bill of fare for the people, it has no sumptuary measures for the regulation of mankind, it gives no directions to physicians with regard to the dietetic treatment of their patients. We simply ask for wholesome laws for the protection of mankind. May the time soon come when honest men with honest laws will strike the stern rum-seller dumb. And right, not might, will win the cause. May we have laws that will lock the public chest, and seal it with a magic seal, so that every effort to interfere with the interest of society will be unavailing.

The object of law is the protection of society, and when civil government does not do this, it is a failure. When we take into consideration the baneful effects of the liquor traffic, it is not unreasonable to ask for a law, which will squelch the cause of the effects we all deplore. The drunkard is a tax and a nuisance to sober men; he and his family have to be supported by them. We demand a prohibitory law, which will say that no man shall sell another that which will deprive his mind of reason and his heart of feeling.—*Louisville Worker*.

## Campaign Everywhere.

GUYSBOROUGH, N.S.—More than the required number of signatures have been secured to the Scott Act petitions, and friends of the cause feel that this County is safe. Mr. P. Monaghan, the energetic Secretary for Nova Scotia, writes to us very hopefully of the prospects in this and other parts of the Province.

ONTARIO.—The Scott Act Association for both the North and South Ridings of this County have actively organized for the campaign, which may now be said to have fairly opened. The exact day of the vote has not yet been fixed, but will likely be during the early part of April. It seems to be generally conceded that Ontario County will not fall behind the neighbouring counties either to the east or west of us in the majority it will roll up for the Act.—*Whitby Chronicle*.

HALIFAX, N.S.—The Scott Act Central Committee holds meetings every Monday. Preparations for the submission of the Scott Act are being pushed vigorously. Hon. J. B. Finch, of Nebraska, R. W. G. T., I. O. G. T., and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Prohibition Party of the United States, has just closed a remarkably successful course of lectures in the city, the result of which will be of great benefit to the present campaign. The Provincial Board of License Commissioners and the Dominion Board are both receiving applications for licenses. The result will be a great deal of confusion and dissatisfaction in the working of the license system. The people here are heartily sick of it, and will be glad to adopt the Scott Act instead.

KINGSTON.—Rev. W. A. McKay has been campaigning in this city. Enormous audiences listened to him in the City Hall. At his first meeting he stated that he had come down from Toronto on the Licensed Victuallers' excursion train, and he caused a good deal of merriment by his description of what he had seen on the way. His associations he said, had not fitted him to address a Scott Act meeting. He would not describe affairs he had heard in the train. Some things were not fit to be brought before the audience. Among their discussions he heard one as to the prospects of the Scott Act in Toronto. The Victuallers were not of one mind. He was impressed with the way in which they advocated temperance. They were all admirers of it, but their words and acts, however, showed the amount of temperance they had. Before the train left Toronto he distributed literature through it, so the first thing the delegates encountered was "An Appeal for the Scott Act."

At Mr. McKay's meetings he invited opposition, but could not get anyone to take the platform in favor of the liquor traffic. The Kingston people are thoroughly alive, and expect very soon to put an end to the legalized whiskey traffic in their city.

YORK.—Mr. John Milne, President of the York County Scott Act Association, delivered an address in the Temperance Hall, Newmarket town, on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was fair considering other attractions during the evening, but we venture to say no more intelligent or appreciative audience could be secured.

Mr. Ellis Hughes occupied the chair in a very acceptable manner. After singing and prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodwillie, Mr. Milne, the speaker of the evening, was introduced and occupied upwards of an hour and a half in dealing with the Scott Act Question. Contrasting it with the old Dunkin Act and the present License Act; entering very fully into the loss of revenue argument as well as the barley question. He also showed that the legal question had been fully decided by the highest courts of the realm, holding the Scott Act to be constitutional.

Mr. Milne was followed intently during the delivery of his very lucid and practical address by the whole audience, who rose en masse when a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

It is probable that Mr. Milne will address another meeting in Newmarket shortly, when no doubt a full house will greet him.

HASTINGS.—The work of canvassing is going on grandly in Hastings county. This is a very large constituency, numbering in all nineteen municipalities. The town of Trenton and leading vil-

lages are giving over fifty per cent. to the petition, many reaching 75 per cent. The townships as far as heard from, range from 30 to 50 per cent. If the southern range will do as well as the rest, Hastings will roll up a large majority for the Act. It is worthy of note that the places where liquor is sold, and its effects are daily visible, are bound to expel it.

A Scott Act meeting was held at Wellman's Corners, on the 19th inst. There was a large attendance, and great interest was manifested in the question. Able and stirring addresses were made by Revs. R. Walker, R. M. Pope and G. F. Ostrom, and Mr. Thompson, President of Township of Rawdon Scott Act Association. The meeting was unanimous in support of the Act.

An enthusiastic Scott Act meeting was held in Eggleton's Church, on Tuesday 24th inst. Mr. Tufts gave an address in opposition to the Act. Forceful addresses in favor of the Act were given by the Chairman, Mr. Holgate, Mr. P. Eggleton, and Rev. Messrs. J. J. Rae, J. A. McCamus and E. E. Howard. At the close a very large majority stood up to express themselves in favor of the Act, only one stood up in opposition.—*Stirling News-Argus*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Supreme Court of New Brunswick has at last given judgment in some of the Canada Temperance Act cases that have been so long before it. And their judgment quashes the convictions. They interpret one clause of the License Act as repealing the penalties clauses of the Canada Temperance Act, and substituting the penalties and procedure of the License Act. Which means that proceedings for the violation of the Canada Temperance Act must be taken in the manner provided in the License Act, and that the penalties imposed must be those of the License Act. Their judgment may be what is called "good law." Of that we are not prepared to form an opinion. We believe, though, that it is neither according to common sense nor in keeping with the intention of the framers of the License Act. It must not be understood that by this judgment the Canada Temperance Act is made inoperative. This is not the fact. The mode of procedure and the penalties are changed, that is all. Before, a complaint could cover a period of three months, and the penalties were \$50 for the first offence, \$100 for the second, and two months' imprisonment for the third and each subsequent offence. By the court's judgment the complaint must be made within thirty days, and the penalties are a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for the first offence, and three months imprisonment for each subsequent offence.—*Religious Intelligence*.

FREDERICTON.—In opening a meeting for the purpose of forming a temperance club among the non-commissioned officers and men of the Infantry School, in this city, Colonel Maunsel said that it would afford him the greatest pleasure to promote such a movement among the men, because of intrinsic value to them as soldiers. He knew that drinking dulled the mind and weakened the body, preventing them from performing their proper functions and detracting from the pleasures of the many harmless games they were allowed. If he had not been strictly temperate during his more than thirty years of active service, he would not now be able to join with them in their hare and hound hunts and other games. Besides, they might take example from the two great and most active living British soldiers—Wolseley and Gordon—who are strictly temperate. And then he was proud that Major Gordon, their Captain was a strong supporter of temperance. He hoped that they had considered well the importance of such a movement, and the nature of a pledge. It would be better for them to sign for a week or two weeks, if they were doubtful of being able to keep it any longer; but those who were confident of their ability to keep it, might sign for a longer period, and assuring them that in each case it would be productive of great good.

The club was then formed and styled the "Infantry School Corps Temperance Club," with the following officers:—Sergeant-Major McKenzie, President; Bugle-Major Hayes 1st Vice-President; Sergt. O'Shaughnessy, 2nd Vice-President; Sergeant Fowlie, Secretary-Treasurer. Colonel Maunsell and Major Gordon were elected Patron and Vice-Patron respectively. A committee was formed of Corps. Shea and Fowlie, and Private Taylor, Simpson and Jackson, for the purpose of making by-laws for the club.—*Ex.*

**HALDIMAND.**—A gathering of the friends of the temperance cause met in the Baptist Church at 2.30 on the afternoon of Friday, 20th inst. The meeting was a representative one. Messrs. Grant, Forman and Randall being present, and many from the different denominations. Mr. Grant was elected to the chair, giving his opinion that the time for action in the temperance cause had arrived and urged the immediate formation of a County Convention, and the submission of the Scott Act to the people of Haldimand. Mr. Grant was followed by Messrs. Randall and Forman, who also declared in favor of the movement, and announced their intention of lending all their aid and influence in the cause of temperance in general, and the Scott Act in particular.

Mr. Huff gave a synopsis of his past work in connection with the temperance movement, and his opinion of the location and plan of conducting the convention. It was finally moved, seconded and almost unanimously carried that Hagersville be selected as the most advantageous point, the 5th of March being fixed as the date. The following committees were appointed:—Rev. Messrs. Grant, Randall and Forman, as a committee to work in conjunction with Mr. Huff in the present work; also Messrs. S. Llewellyn, S. W. Howard, R. C. Whittel, D. Caldwell and D. Forsyth, and Wm. Harrison (Chairman) as a Committee to arrange for the accommodation of all visiting delegates on the day of Convention. Mr. Huff is pushing the work energetically in this county, and is getting in an average of eight meetings per week up to the date of the County Convention. Urgent invitations will be circulated among all temperance workers to be present on that occasion. Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and several prominent temperance orators are expected to be present. There will be two sessions of the Convention, and a grand mass meeting in the evening of the same day.—*Hagersville Times.*

**OTTAWA.**—At a recent meeting of the Chaudiere Lodge, No. 538, I.O.G.T., in this city, a very pleasing and appropriate interruption took place, business was suspended, the Lodge doors thrown open, and a deputation entered from the Carleton County Scott Act Association. Bro. E. Storr was called from his place in the Lodge and presented by Rev. G. M. Clarke, President of the Scott Act Association, with a costly and elegant water pitcher accompanied by the following address:—

To Mr. E. Storr, Ottawa:

DEAR SIR,—The Scott Act Association at their recent meeting unanimously passed a resolution expressive of their admiration of you as a temperance worker. They have not been unobservant of the steady, faithful interest you have manifested for many years in the advancement of temperance principles. Specially they desire to note your firmness and pluck in resisting every argument and effort to stay the people from testing at the polls their desire to have the Scott Act in force in the County of Carleton. And now that your determination, strengthened by many others of like spirit, has been successful, they unite with you in praising God for victory.

Their desire is that you may be spared many years to engage in philanthropic work, and as a token of their admiration of faithful devotion in a good cause, they present to you this piece of plate, as you see in the form of a water pitcher, which will remind you of one of God's choicest blessings—pure, sparkling water.

By order of the Scott Act Association,

G. M. CLARK, President.  
J. McKELLAR, Treasurer.

Bro. Storr feelingly replied, thanking his co-workers for their kind mark of appreciation, and expressing his deep and unwavering interest in the great cause of moral reform. The president stated that his work was not yet finished, and calling upon T. H. Cluff, presented him with a very handsome gold chain and an address. Mr. Cluff responded in an earnest address, in which he paid high compliment to the zeal and efficiency of Bro. Storr and his other co-workers. Mr. John McKellar, county treasurer, then spoke complimenting Bros. Storr and Cluff, and stating how much the County Association was indebted to both these gentlemen for their valuable assistance in the recent campaign.

**RENFREW.**—A meeting was held in the Renfrew Temperance Hall, on Friday of last week, to close up the business of the County Alliance, in its Scott Act campaign, and to start afresh for the work of enforcing the Act when it comes into operation in May next; many of the outside municipalities were fairly represented.

The Auditor's Report showed that a little over \$500 had been expended by the Central Committee. The Pembroke Committee, which manages the work in some of the outlying townships, spent in addition about \$150. In addition to assistance to the Central Committee, many of the municipalities had expended further sums in local work.

The President, D. Halliday, Esq., delivered an opening address, the following extract from which will give an idea of the purpose for which the meeting had been called:—

"But we have yet more to do. The enemy is only scotched, not killed. It will therefore require all the energy and self-sacrifice that the Temperance Alliance can give to aid and encourage the officials of the laws to suppress the traffic and to bring law-breakers to punishment. It will devolve upon us, then, to complete the work so well begun,—to devise and put into execution measures and means that we may think the most effective in accomplishing the entire suppression of the liquor traffic."

A committee was appointed to procure a book or piece of plate and present it to the Secretary of the Co-Alliance as a memento of the campaign, in addition to the salary he had been paid.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, D. Halliday; 1st Vice-Pres., R. Airth, Sen.; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. W. O'Harro; Secretary, W. E. Smallfield; Treasurer, Geo. Eady, Jr.

Executive Committee:—The above officers; the Presidents of all Local branches of the Alliance; and Messrs. James Ward, A. A. Wright, A. Inglis, and G. W. McDonald.

The Secretary was instructed to suitably acknowledge the services rendered early in the campaign by Mr. F. S. Spence, the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. Local Branches were advised to form into Law and Order of Vigilance Committees, to collect information and prosecute infractions of the law, or to forward information to the Central Committee, on which the latter could prosecute. The Executive were empowered to communicate with Thos. Deacon, Esq., Q.C., to endeavor to secure his services as legal adviser of the Alliance.

A lengthy and thorough discussion followed on various topics brought forward in regard to the action to be taken to secure a thorough enforcement of the Act. From the ideas advanced, the Executive will prepare a scheme of action, to be presented to the Local Alliances and to the friends of temperance in unorganized districts, in time for pretty effective measures to be carried out in readiness for any possible contingencies that may arise after the first of May.—*Renfrew Mercury.*

**TORONTO.**—The West End Christian Temperance Society, held the usual weekly concert on Saturday night last in Occident Hall, when an excellent programme was presented. Mr. A. Farley President, occupied the chair. At the Sunday afternoon experience meeting, which was well attended, some stirring addresses were delivered by earnest temperance workers.

The regular weekly concert of the Temperance Reformation Society, was held same night in Temperance Hall. The hall was filled to the doors. The President, Mr. Isaac Wardell, occupied the chair. The programme was very pleasing, and was well carried out. The Sunday afternoon meeting held in the same place was very successful. Short addresses were delivered by persons interested in the work and were attentively listened to.

A large Scott Act meeting was held in the Salvation Army Barracks, Little Richmond Street, on Thursday evening of last week. Before the meeting opened the "Army" paraded Queen St. with torches, and headed by a band. As they passed the various saloons on the route they cheered lustily for the Scott Act. The hall was packed to the doors, many people being unable to enter.

Rev. Robt. Wallace gave an excellent address, in which he refuted the fallacious statements of the anti-prohibitionists in their declarations that the Scriptures sanctioned the use of intoxicating liquors. He also sketched the benefits resulting from the prohibitory law existing in Maine, of which he had a personal experience.

Whilst Mr. Wallace was speaking, Mr. F. S. Spence entered the hall with the good news of the splendid majority given for the Scott Act by the electors of Durham and Northumberland. The announcement was greeted with vociferous applause. Messrs. Farley and St. Leger also spoke briefly in favor of the Act, and after the singing of some hymns, the meeting closed.

A special meeting of St. Andrew's Ward Temperance Electoral Association was held last week in Brock street hall, Mr. James Little in the chair. At the request of the Chairman the Secretary of the Central Union addressed the meeting on the progress of the work in the city. On motion of Mr. Farley it was resolved to hold a public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall of those favorable to the adoption of the Scott Act, on or about March 12th, in order to organize for active work in circulating petitions, etc. The Secretary of the Union was also requested to call a meeting of the Executive of that body with a view to having a memorial presented to the Dominion Government praying them to instruct their Commissioners in Toronto to issue no shop licenses to grocers in view of the vote of the people last year that liquor should not be sold along with groceries after the first of May this year.

GEORGIA.—The question in Georgia is, liquor or no liquor. Tired of waiting for Prohibition to be enacted by the State, the temperance people determined to press forward with the present laws and endeavor to bring all the State under Prohibition; as it is, ninety counties are under Local Option. None of these had centres of large population, and it was decided to select four counties for special effort, each containing cities. The contest in Floyd County, in which is the city of Rome, has just ended with a victory for the liquor men. One curious result of the campaign is the assiduity with which the colored vote was cultivated. They have been "invited into meetin'" on every occasion, and their orators have freely taken the stump. The fear of slavery was used to influence these people, as is always done when the Negro vote is wanted. The banners and transparencies of the liquor men declared that "Prohibition means rich man free, poor man slave," and this was sufficient to induce the Negro to cast his ignorant vote to continue a thralldom worse than he endured in slavery days.—*The Voice*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A prohibition convention was held last month, which was largely attended—Hon. L. D. Larkin, president; C. A. Hovey, secretary. The following among other resolutions was adopted:

*Resolved*,—"That it is the duty of the prohibitionists of New Hampshire to establish a State, county, and town system of co-operation and consultation, to strengthen our own convictions, to quicken our knowledge of passing events, to improve our capacity for intelligent effort, and in the present lull of political strife and bitterness to enable us more effectually to awaken public attention to the enormous evils of the traffic and use of intoxicating drinks; we therefore urge upon this convention the necessity of immediate measures for this purpose."

Stirring addresses were made by several delegates, and a considerable sum of money raised with which to carry on the work. A State prohibition club was organized, with E. L. Carr, of Pittsfield, president; C. A. Hovey, Manchester, secretary; John H. Goodale, Nashua, treasurer, and a long list of vice-presidents. A mass-meeting in the evening was addressed by J. B. Finch, Esq., of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, of Boston.—*National Temperance Advocate*.

MAINE.—A mass convention of friends of temperance was held in Augusta recently, for the purpose of forming a State Law-and-Order League to secure the better enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law. The convention was called to order by Rev. I. Luce, President of the Maine State Temperance Society, and was organized by the choice of Rev. Dr. Warren, as president. Hon. Joshua Nye stated the objects of the proposed league. A committee appointed for the purpose and presented the draft of a constitution, which was approved, for an organization to be known as "The Law-and-Order League of Maine." The sessions of the convention continued through two days, with public meetings each evening. On the first evening Governor Robie presided, and made an address urging the importance of upholding the standard of total abstinence and of enforcing the prohibitory law. Among those who addressed the convention during its several sessions were the President, Rev. Dr. Warren, Hon. Joshua Nye, Gen. Neal Dow, Rev. H. C. Munson, Mrs. Stevens, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Rev. Mr. Luce, Rev. Mr. LeLachur, Hon. T. R. Simonton, Rev. D. B. Randall, Geo. E. Brackett, Esq., and others.—*National Temperance Advocate*.

ENGLAND.—The Local Option campaign is going on with greater vigor than ever. Our English exchanges are full of reports of meetings. At Birmingham, on Feb 3rd, an immense audience of over four thousand people was addressed by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Alderman Hart, Mr. A. Allbright, Rev. D. Gardiner, Mr. S. Pope, Q.C., Mr. J. Slack, Rev. C. Mansfield Owen, Rev. C. Leach, Sir Wm. Fox, K.C.M.G., Alderman Barrow, Mr. J. Barnsley and Mr. Roper. Strong worded resolutions were carried amid enthusiastic applause, calling upon Parliament to deal at once with the question of a Permissive law, and also calling upon temperance electors to prepare to support at the coming general election candidates pledged to carry out this reasonable demand. Enormous meetings have also been held at Southwark, Blaenau Festiniog, Bradford Plymouth, Blackburn, Bootle, Barrow, and a six day congress at Brighton for the southern counties. The prospects are that the Government will be compelled to yield to a strong and growing public sentiment, and speedily grant the demand of the people.

SCOTLAND.—During the past two months the activity of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association has been remarkable. A glance at the list of meetings in the *Alliance News* of 27th Dec., for instance, should cheer the heart of every true prohibitionist and incite him in his own district to push the holding of meetings for the special education of the people in the evils of the traffic and in the nature and workings of the Direct Veto. In addition to the ordinary meetings which have been exceptionally numerous, Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has been rendering valuable aid to the agitation in Campbelltown, Kirkintilloch, and Kilsyth. During the last month, Sir William Fox kindly placed his valuable services at the disposal of the movement, and in Paisley, Stirling, Inverness, Aberdeen, Perth, Galashiels, and Glasgow did the movement great service. Mr. Blackwood and Mr. R. Dransfield have been at the disposal of the West Aberdeenshire Temperance Union for a month, and their efforts have been signally serviceable. We are sure that every warm friend of the movement will rejoice to know that the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association neither falter nor is weary, but presses on to the goal of its aim—the abolition of the Drink Traffic.—*Scottish Reform*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The temperance workers in this colony are fully alive to the evils of the liquor traffic, and the necessity for the only effective remedy. The colony has a Permissive Bill, and an effort was recently made to secure its adoption in St John's. The effort did not succeed, but the people of the city are thoroughly aroused and will no doubt procure prohibition in some form very soon.

An immense mass meeting of citizens was held recently in the Atheneum Hall—a meeting characterized by the utmost earnestness and enthusiasm. Prominent clergymen and citizens delivered stirring addresses, and the following resolution moved by the Solicitor-General was carried unanimously with three hearty cheers for total prohibition:—"That in view of the rapidly rising temperance sentiment all over the country it is the opinion of this meeting that the time has come to seek an act of the Legislature for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in this colony."

The following resolutions were also adopted:—"That this meeting record its thanks to Almighty God for the large measure of success that has attended the efforts to advance the Temperance Reform; and express its conviction that the defeat of the Permissive Act has consolidated the temperance ranks and raised great enthusiasm for renewed efforts in the temperance cause.

"That a Committee be now formed to further Prohibitory Legislation; in the meantime to prepare petitions to the present House of Assembly, requesting them to affirm the principle of Prohibition, and to make an early appeal to the whole people on this question; and that the members of the Joint Permissive Act Committee be appointed members of this Prohibitory Committee, with power to add to their numbers, the Secretary of the Joint Permissive Act Committee to be Convener *pro tem*."

A local journal refers to the meeting as follows:—

"It may be said that it was a success in every respect. In size and in enthusiasm it exceeded any of the meetings held since the Permissive Act agitation began. The good ship Prohibition has commenced her voyage with favoring breezes, and will soon have a happy arrival in the haven for which she is now aiming. It will indeed be a glorious day when the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is forbidden through the entire island."

# The Canada Citizen

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1885.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The motion of censure directed against the Gladstone Government on account of the fall of Khartoum was defeated by a majority of 14. Had it not been for the present position of the franchise and redistribution-of-seats measures it is certain that Gladstone would have resigned and left his critics free to shape their own policy in the Soudan. The appeal will be made to the country before many months have elapsed, but it will be to the new constituencies created by the above measures, not to the ones that have existed so long unchanged. What the result of such an appeal will be when it is made no man can confidently predict, but there need be little doubt that in the long run the new democracy will be against useless foreign wars, the one in the Soudan included. The desertion of Mr. Gladstone was by the Whigs, not the Radicals, and promptly came to Mr. Gochen from the Liberals of Edinburgh the message that they could no longer think of accepting him as their candidate. No doubt, Mr. Gochen expected this, but the very haste to give utterance to such an expression shows how strong a hold Gladstone has yet even on a city district which is far from Radical. If he consents to remain at the head of the Government when the appeal to the country is made, his name will prove a tower of strength to his friends. There is none so effective to conjure the rural voter with.

The New York *Tablet*, an Irish Catholic journal, stirred up a discussion the other day by calling Thomas Moore the "prince of snobs and butt of lords." Having been taken to task for its expression, the *Tablet* put in a very good defence if it did not make out its case. There are many facts connected with Moore's biography which go to show that he was not a high-minded man, but no one can deny that he wrote some very fair poetry, the sentiment of which belies much of his life. He aroused patriotism for Ireland without feeling much, or sacrificing much for her himself. He never allowed his love of the country in whose cause he sang to cost him any portion of the solid comfort he enjoyed in England. It is, no doubt, from this point of view that he is judged by the *Tablet*, and it is not an unfair one in the case of a man making Moore's pretensions to love of Ireland.

That a private member of Parliament may serve a good purpose by advancing the cause of social and political reform has frequently been shown in the English Parliament. The successful promotion of the Ballot Act by the late Mr. Grote and others is a case in point, Plimsoll's law pro-

tecting merchant seamen is another, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson's local option movement is a third. It is strange that in this new country, with evils to correct that are less formidable to grapple with, there should be so little initiative in private members. Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, made a dash the other day, and made it so successfully as to cause one to wonder why he does not more frequently leave the beaten track of party strategy. The measure he introduced was one to protect employees from the hardship of bearing all their own loss from injuries when these are not caused by their own negligence. The principle aimed at is undoubtedly a just one, and while there may be differences of opinion as to the precise effect of some of the clauses of Mr. Meredith's bill, he is entitled to the credit of having been the first to call public attention to the need of legislation and, to secure from the Government a pledge that next year the matter would be dealt with in a Ministerial measure.

One of the arguments used against such measures is that they tend towards socialism, and this contention is quite correct. The term socialist has come in Europe to signify with some degree of definiteness those who believe in enlarging the sphere and functions of the state and narrowing those of the individual. The disposition of the socialists is to look to the state for the mitigation of all hardships, the redress of all grievances, the cure of all evils. A benevolent despotism is for them the best kind of government, provided the despotic government is one they can overthrow when they differ in opinion from it. Those who are at the opposite pole—followers of Herbert Spencer, for instance—think government interferes too much now, and that individuals would be better for having to depend more on themselves for protection against the inevitable troubles of life.

In Germany the socialists are very numerous and they have a considerable representation in Parliament. To such an extent have they instilled their ideas into the people that Bismarck has found it necessary to cultivate the latter by passing an Act in 1883 to insure workingmen against sickness, and one in 1884 to insure them against accidents. With the economic effects of these measures I am not now concerned. My object is to show the tendency of things in Germany, and to illustrate what is meant when a measure like Mr. Meredith's "employers' liability" bill is described as a socialistic measure. A similar tendency is observable in the speeches of some of the English public men, notably of Joseph Chamberlain and of the Marquis of Salisbury, who seem to be bidding against each other for the votes of the new democracy. This tendency is at the bottom of much of the land agitation in both Ireland and Scotland. How far it will be allowed to display itself will depend greatly on the extent to which the existing obstacles to free and cheap conveyance of land from seller to buyer are removed by legislation. One thing, at least, the working class are clearly entitled to demand—the repeal of all laws which place them under any disadvantage as compared with the rest of the community.

ONLOOKER.

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

Hon. Isaac Burpee, M.P. for St. John, N.B., died in New York, on Sunday, after a lingering illness.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Miller's successor as Attorney-General for Manitoba, was yesterday elected for South Winnipeg.

Professor George Buckland, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, died at about one o'clock on Saturday morning, at the Central Police Station.

Elections under the Canada Temperance Act will take place in Wellington County, on April 2nd. Returning officer, William White. In Chicoutimi, Que., on April 9th; returning officer, Sheriff Bosse.

Mr. D. McCraney, M.P.P., for East Kent, and only surviving brother of William McCraney, M.P. for Halton, died at the residence of the latter, at Oakville, on Saturday morning.

The British Columbia Legislature by a vote of twenty-three to one re-enacted the Anti-Chinese Immigration Bill, passed last session and disallowed at Ottawa. The Bill imposes stringent penalties on any person bringing a Chinaman into the Province, and provides for a fine and imprisonment of all Chinaman who enter the country on any pretext whatever.



A serious accident occurred last Thursday morning on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railway, between Assinetquaghan and Millstream, by the collision of two special trains. Engine-driver Walker and fireman Riaux, of the eastern bound train were instantly killed.

At Napanee, on February 26, a frame tenement house near the railway bridge, occupied by three families, and owned by Sir Richard Cartwright, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$1,000; insured for \$800.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that Chinese children must be admitted to the public schools.

A bill to suppress the teaching of polygamous doctrines in Tennessee has been passed by the State Senate.

At Grayson, Ky., on Feb. 27th, Wesley Newman was killed and Chas. Baker mortally wounded by three Kiser brothers in a quarrel over an old grudge. A posse of police is in pursuit of the Kisers.

The bill restoring the death penalty for the crime of murder has passed the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature by a vote of 59 to 29. The present law of the State makes the penalty imprisonment for life.

At New Haven, on Feb. 29th, Patrick Kelly, aged 10 years, was caught in the machinery at the wire mills and killed. When the boy was extricated, it was found that half a mile of wire encircled him.

George Hahn and Augustus Stragle left New Caledonia, Pa., on the 26th ult., in a sleigh to buy produce through the country. They had previously been drinking freely. Both were found dead eight miles from the town next morning. The horses ran away, throwing them out. Their feet became entangled in the lines, and they were dragged to death by the horses. Hahn's neck and arm were broken, and Stragle's head torn from his body.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Protestant church in Glenfinen, Ireland, was destroyed by dynamite.

The Gladstone Government was sustained by a majority of 14, on Sir Stafford Northcote's vote of censure. The Ministry will not resign. The existence of discord in the Cabinet is denied by Sir Wm. Harcourt.

A fire damp explosion occurred in Usworth colliery, at Sunderland, while 150 men were in the mine. Thirty-six dead bodies have been recovered.

A terrible explosion occurred on February 26, at the Royal School of Gunnery, at Shoeburyness, while a number of artillery officers and scientists were testing a new patent fuse. Three men were killed and several fatally wounded. Among the latter were some of the most prominent officials of the Government laboratory, at Woolwich.

While ex-Empress Eugenie was riding with the Duc de Bassano, near Farnborough, their horses ran away. Both were thrown violently to the ground, and severely bruised and cut. The Duc is aged 82, and is probably fatally injured. The Empress is less seriously hurt. One of the horses was killed.

It is reported that the embroglio between England and Russia with regard to the Afghanistan frontier question, is more serious than at first expected. Relations are strained. Russian troops are marching on the disputed territory. General Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner, has advised the Afghan to hold firm.

The Swedish steamer Norden has been run into and sunk by the English steamer Cumberland. Four persons lost, the remaining seventeen having been picked up.

Twenty people were killed in Cosenza, Italy, recently, by the floor of a large building collapsing.

Severe shocks of earthquake have again been felt at Granada, Loje, and Alhama, in Spain. A number of houses were destroyed.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that the French fleet has bombarded Ching-hae, near Swatow, inflicting great damage to property and silencing the Chinese batteries.

There is every indication that the colonial offers of help to send soldiers to the Soudan will be accepted. Lord Derby has invited representatives of the colonies in London to a conference; and as the campaign is virtually postponed till the autumn, there is now a substantial reason for the home Government accepting the proffered help.—The New South Wales contingent, comprising 800 men, started on Tuesday last. The event was made the occasion of a public holiday.—Gen. Brackenbury's forces are expected to arrive soon at Korti.—Troops now leaving England for the Soudan, are to go direct to Trinkitat, which place will be made the base of operations for the advance across the desert *via* Berber.—The losses suffered by the British in their desert campaign since leaving Korti, in killed and wounded, have been 30 officers and 350 men.

#### THE SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ON  
MONDAY 22ND DECEMBER 1884.  
BY REV. R. WALLACE,

Principal Douglas, of Glasgow, the author of the article "Wine" in the Imperial Bible Dictionary, edited by Principal Fairbairn, says, that tirosh which generally denotes grapes, (as in Is. 6, 58), and is often associated with corn and vineyard fruit, is universally spoken of as a blessing, without any reference to the abuse of it, of which abuse much is said in connection with yayin, the generic term for wine, the only exception being Hosea 4, 11: "whoredom and wine (yayin) and new wine (tirosh) take away the heart." But in this case whoredom seems to be connected with the abuse of yayin, and yayin with the abuse of tirosh." (See B. F. Evans' Evangelical Review, Jan. '77.) And instead of this boiled down syrup not being wine in the Scriptural sense—Dr. F. R. Lees—the greatest authority on wine, shows in Kitto's Cyclopædia that the term syrup is derived from an Oriental term for wine. He says that yayin in Prov. 9, 2 5, refers to a boiled wine, or syrup, the thickness of which rendered it necessary to mingle water with it previously to drinking. He adds that boiling improves it, and that wisdom in that passage is aptly represented as mingling her wine because such was the richest and best wine.—Jehovah of hosts shall make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of boiled wine, of boiled wine well refined." Dr. Lees shows the term that Sobhe applies only to boiled wine.—Is. 1, 2, 4; Hos. 4, 18, Nahum 1, 8; and that the increase of the strength of wine by stimulating or stupefying ingredients is strongly condemned in Scripture. (Prov. 23, 30; Is. 1, 22; 5, 11, 12.) He states that the choice wine of Helbon was thus boiled to a syrup, until it appeared like honey, and is thus extensively used among modern Turks about Aleppo, even as it was at the marts of Tyre, as described in Ezek. 27, 18. Olearius, 1, 637, says, that the Persians make a syrup of sweet wine, which they boil down to one-sixth, or even reduce to a paste, for the convenience of travellers, who cut it with a knife and dissolve it in water. Anthon, in his "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," Potter, in his "Grecian Antiquities," Smith, in his "Dictionary of the Bible," affirm that wine in ancient times was thus boiled down to prevent fermentation; this view is held by some of the ablest scholars of the age, such as Sir Wm. Dawson, president of McGill College, Montreal, Dr. Nott, late president of Union, N.Y.; Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston. The very able and learned writer, Dr. Kerr, F.L.S., says, "It is now universally conceded that unfermented un-intoxicating wines are known articles of modern commerce, and that it is a mistake to hold, as some do, that when a bottle is opened it must be drunk at once; it will not begin to ferment in ordinary weather, for from three to four days, under 41 Fah't. it will not ferment at all. He says that in ordinary circumstances unfermented wines keep as well as claret. He says the last bottle of unfermented wine which was imported in casks from the East five and a half years before undergoing the summer heat of a long Mediterranean voyage, contained not a drop of alcohol. He says he had with him when he wrote two bottles of unfermented wine, which had been opened for more than two months, and yet CONTAINED NO ALCOHOL. Dr. Kerr states that writing from Nazareth on 9th August, '79, an Episcopal clergyman, says, "That notwithstanding the corruption of the temperate habit of the Syrian people by CHRISTIAN LIQUOR SHOPS, "intoxicating wine is not commonly offered for the entertainment of visitors." He was treated to an un-intoxicating drink made from fresh grapes; and speaks of a good unfermented wine being stated to have been made by the Jews. Dr. Norman Kerr further says that recipes are to be found in the writings of ancient authors for the preparation of unfermented wines, and that he made unfermented wines from these recipes, and found on examination absolutely free from alcohol. In the works of Eastern travellers in the 17th century, he met with directions for making unfermented grape wines, which wines were spoken of as in common use. Dr. Kerr made wines according to those directions, and had no difficulty in keeping them unfermented and un-intoxicating. He says that many distinguished Orientalists are of opinion that unfermented grape-juice was in great request in ancient times as in the days of Joseph. He says that his eminent Latin teacher, Prof. Ramsey, when describing one of the ancient modes of making unfermented wine,

declared, "This might appropriately be called un-intoxicating wine." Dr. Kerr says that a distinguished classical scholar—though a non-abstainer—who was familiar with and quoted nearly every Greek poet B. C., conceded to him "the considerable ancient use of the unfermented juice of the grape," and admitted the correctness of Dr. Kerr's description of the various ancient modes of preventing fermentation. Dr. Kerr says the ancients preferred "sweet wines," and were in the habit of boiling it to the consistence of honey, or even thicker, and drank it largely diluted with water. Dr. Kerr says, that in the many volumes he had read with reference to this wine question, he had met with numerous instances where unfermented grape-juice, and as intoxicating liquors are referred to under the genuine name of "wine." Dr. Kerr says that in standard Oriental Dictionaries, from 1684 to 1873, he finds one of the words given as meaning "wine," used in various Eastern languages, both in ancient and modern times, to denote a variety of unfermented and non-intoxicating drinks. He says that in seven different modern dictionaries he finds "sweet or unfermented juice of the grape" given as the meaning of "NEW WINE." From 1,634 downwards English and Foreign scientific and technical works in his possession, have described different varieties of unfermented wine. Eastern travellers from 1634 to 1879 have distinguished unfermented from fermented palm-juice, while calling both "PALM-WINE." Dr. Kerr says that "our Western supposition that the chief use to which grapes are put in the East is in the preparation of fermented wine is groundless and mistaken. In Palestine, Syria, and other Scripture regions, only a very small portion of the vintage is employed in this way—the chief use of the fruit being as food, and most of the remainder being utilized in the form of un-intoxicating solids and liquids." Dr. N. Kerr adds, "the records of old Oriental travellers are clear as to the Easterns having had the knowledge of how to keep grapes fresh and juicy from one season to another as is done in the present day. (Church of England Chronicle.) Time and space forbid me to take similar extracts from Dr. Dawson, Joseph Cook, etc. Dr. Youmans, of St. Catharines, says, he has in his cellar unfermented wine made after a recipe written by Pliny 1,800 years ago. It is not "viscid" nor "incipid," does not "clog," and is not "distressing to the stomach," as some affirm of such wine; but like that which Pliny, Plutarch, and others speak of is mild, salubrious and wholesome. He adds, "unfermented wine properly made is far more delicious than any alcoholic wine of the markets which money can purchase."

Yet in the face of all this testimony to the existence, some affirm that no trace of such a wine can be discovered in the lands of the Bible, and that several missionaries resident in Syria, have testified that they have never seen nor heard of unfermented wine in Syria or Palestine, nor have found any tradition that such a wine ever existed in the country. If a murder were committed and one or two competent witnesses swore positively that they saw it, the negative evidence of a hundred others that they did not see it, would not rebut the evidence. So these statements cannot set aside the evidence of the many competent witnesses which we have adduced. Besides, the same line of argument would set aside the evidence of the truth of Christianity itself. We receive it on the evidence of twelve competent witnesses, as to a positive matter of fact, which came within their own knowledge, and no amount of assertions can set it aside. Miss West, of the American Board in Turkey, in her "Romance of Missions," says, "In the Syrian church, 'the oldest' in the world, it seems that FERMENTED wine is not used for the Communion. When the fresh juice of the grape cannot be obtained, raisins are soaked, and the juice expressed for the purpose."—(Temperance Bible Commentary, p. 481.)

(To be continued.)

### Sons of Temperance.

HAGERSVILLE.—A Division of the Sons of Temperance was formed and duly installed by Mr. D. L. Huff, on Wednesday evening, 18th February. A full charter membership was present, and those who have joined form a very representative company. The number of applications for membership are very numerous, and the probability is that a large and influential association of temperance workers will be the result of Mr. Huff's efforts. The Division is to be as much a literary as a temperance organization, and with

the right material is bound to flourish, and be a decided acquisition to the neighbourhood.

NEW YORK.—The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, met for its annual session in Grand Opera House Hall, New York City. There were nearly two hundred delegates in attendance, and the session was an especially efficient and harmonious one.

A committee consisting of J. N. Stearns, of New York, and C. C. Leigh, of Brooklyn, were appointed to watch legislation at Albany, and oppose any measures before the Legislature in the liquor interest.

A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee already appointed by the Grand Division of Western New York in relation to the consolidation of the two Grand Divisions of New York State into one jurisdiction.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:—G. W. P., J. W. Cummings; G. W. A., Alex. McGrath; G. S., Peter Macdonald; G. Treus., S. L. Parsons; G. Chap., Rev. Stephen Merritt.

At the morning session B. F. Dennison, M. W. P., together with the M. W. Treasurer and P. M. W. P. General Louis Wagner, of the National Division, and the Grand Worthy Patriarch of Pennsylvania, were present and addressed the Grand Division.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

### Literary Record.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE, for March, Toronto: William Briggs; \$2 a year, \$1 for six-months, single number 20 cts. There are four well illustrated articles in this number: "Wanderings in Spain," "How Tiles are made," "The Cruise of the Challenger" and a Life Sketch of General Gordon, with portrait. Dr. Daniel Clark, Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, contributes an admirable paper on "Worry," and the Rev. W. S. Blackstock one, "Some Salient Aspects of American Methodism." Two capital stories are given—"Bible Braid," and "Skipper George Netman, of Caplin Bight." A chapter of hymn studies, and life sketch of the late Dr. Richey, and other articles, make up an excellent number. Back numbers can still be supplied.

TEMPERANCE LESSON-LEAF, NO. 26.—The National Temperance Society has just published the first quarterly Lesson-Leaf for 1885, entitled "Defiling the Temple of God." It is No. 26 of the series, and is by F. N. Peloubet, D.D., the well-known writer of Sunday-school Lesson Helps, who has been secured to prepare the Lessons for the Society. The Lesson-Leaf appears in an entirely new dress and type, and will be found especially attractive in its style. Embracing new features, and prepared by so experienced a Sunday-school writer as Dr. Peloubet, it is one of the best of these valuable series of lessons. Every Sunday-school should have a temperance lesson at least once a quarter, and this Leaf, we think, will commend itself to all who examine it. It will be valuable in all juvenile temperance organizations, Bands of Hope, etc. Send for a sample. Svo. 4 pages; price 50 cents per hundred, post-paid. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

WONDER BOOKS.—Some of the products of *The Literary Revolution* fall little short of the marvellous in the eyes of those who remember books and prices as they existed a score of years ago. "The Library of Standard History," described in our advertising columns, is a striking example of the change which has come about in favor of the book-lover. *The Christian at Work*, New York well characterizes the volume: "A wonder-book in more senses than one. The idea of putting a work like this at \$2.50 per copy, seems preposterous; and yet there is wisdom in it, for everybody will want it, and it will thus be the means of advertising and introducing the numerous other valuable books which the publisher is putting forward." Even at these prices the publisher makes no pretense of "philanthropic" motive, but says the book pays a good profit. The offer he makes of a "100-page descriptive catalogue free on application," will surely call forth showers of inquiries, and the farther offer of "Books for examination before payment," ought to satisfy the incredulous. The publisher's address is John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

## Tales and Sketches.

## A TERRIBLE END.

Richard Worthington was a mechanic in the town of Northfield. He had labored industriously and lived economically, and in consequence he was in comfortable circumstances. At the age of twenty-five he had won the love of an estimable girl, Julia Warren, and they were married.

For five years they lived happily, and no shadows seemed to darken their pathway. They had two children, Alice and Harry, whom they loved dearly. Their young lives had been carefully trained and guarded, and they were growing up a pride and blessing to their parents.

But a change came. The demon Intemperance entered the happy home, and weary months of mortification and suffering ensued.

Richard Worthington had always believed that he was strong and able to stand in the midst of temptation, and even after he had commenced to drink, and had been warned by his wife and others that he was treading on dangerous ground, he scouted the idea and said it was ridiculous and absurd.

"Pooh!" he exclaimed, "there is no danger. I can drink, and I can let it alone. I don't care a straw for intoxicating liquor. I only drink because it is customary among those with whom I associate."

Mr. Worthington's descent was rapid. In three years he was a drunken sot and his wife and children were in abject poverty. He neglected his work, squandered all the money he could get his hands on, and spent his time in the lowest grogeries. His wife remonstrated with him, and besought him again and again to give up his intemperate habits and endeavor to regain his place in society. She pleaded that he would not only drag their children down any deeper into disgrace and poverty, but make a bold stand and endeavor to do right. He promised to do better, for he loved his wife and children, and he strove hard to free himself from the tightening chain. But it was the old, old story. Temptation came, and again and again he fell.

The family occupied a poor tenement, a house of two rooms in the suburbs of the village. They slept in the upper story, while the lower room was used as a kitchen and sitting-room.

It was a cold night in the month of November. There was but little fuel, and Mrs. Worthington had taken the children and gone to bed. Cold and cheerless was the room, with no light and no fire, but not more cheerless than was this woman's life. No bright prospects rose before her. She was bound to a drunken husband, and looked forward only to wretchedness and woe.

After a time the mother and children slept, but the scanty covering and the chill winds made it a dismal, dreary sleep.

About midnight Richard was brought to his home by one of his companions. Both had been drinking deeply and were disgustingly intoxicated. They entered the house, and after a while succeeded in lighting a lamp. Drunken twaddle followed, then pushing, cursing, and foolish pranks, until the lamp was overturned and the house set on fire.

Richard and his companion were in such a condition that they barely escaped from the room. They thought not of the sleeping ones in the room above until a piercing shriek rent the air. Richard seemed to be sobered immediately.

"My God," he exclaimed, as an expression of horror crept over his face, "my wife and children are there and will be burnt to death!"

He dashed frantically to the burning building, but was driven back by the flames.

"You can't do anything now," said his companion. "Better keep away."

"O, my God!" shrieked the terror-stricken man, "must they perish thus? Julia! Julia! Alice! Harry! he cried piteously. "Oh! they're burning? they're burning! O merciful God! deliver them."

Wild with agony, he gazed upward to where he knew his wife and children must be. No screams could be heard now—nothing but the roaring and crackling of the flames.

"Oh!" he cried, "I dragged them down to poverty and disgrace, and then brought their lives to a terrible end. Why should I live? I'm a fiend incarnate; I'm a demon from the pit! I'll follow them. Julia, I come!"

Shrieking wildly, he sprang into the flames and went to his reckoning at the bar of God.—H. Elliot McBride, in *National Temperance Advocate*.

## Girls and Boys.

## DON'T BEGIN IT, BOYS.

There is a young lad in this city who has a good place, and attends faithfully to his duties. He had one bad habit, and that was

chewing tobacco, in which he indulged more freely than men who had chewed for fifty years. Last Saturday a gentleman offered the boy \$5 if he quit chewing for a year. Another followed suit, and a third, all signing their names to a paper agreeing to give the same sum. The boy said he would win the money, washed his mouth, and began right away. Sunday he felt badly, and Monday he was worse. Tuesday he shook and trembled like a man with the *delirium tremens*, and yesterday he was confined to his bed, from which he has got up, and it will take some time before the effects of the poison in his system can be worked out.—*Hartford Times*.

## DAISIES.

She was a little Irish maid,  
With light brown hair and eyes of gray,  
And she had left her native shore  
And journeyed miles and miles away.  
Across the ocean, to the land,  
Where waves the banner of the free,  
And on her face a shadow lay,  
For sick at heart for home was she.

When from the city's dust and heat  
And ceaseless noise, they took her where  
The birds were singing in the trees,  
And flower fragrance filled the air,  
And their leaf-crowned heads upraised  
To greet the pretty gray-eyed lass,  
A million blossoms starred the road  
And grew among the waving grass.

"Why, here are daisies!" glad she cried,  
And with hands clasped, sank on her knees;  
"Now God be praised, who east and west  
Scatters such lovely things as these!  
Around my mother's cabin door  
In dear old Ireland they grow,  
With hearts of gold and slender leaves  
As white as newly fallen snow."

Then up she sprang with smiling lips,  
Though on her cheek there lay a tear,  
"This land's not half so strange," she said,  
"Since I have found the daisies here."

—Margaret Eyttinge in *Alden's Juveni e Gem*.

## THINKING.

"Now, boys, I want you to do a little thinking," said Aunt Sue, as she sat with her sewing, to three little boys who were playing "Authors" near. "I'm going to read you a scrap out of the newspaper: 'The municipal government of Chicago imposes a fine of ten dollars upon any person who throws a banana-peel upon the pavement, which may trip up some unwary pedestrian.'"

"Good for that!" exclaimed Thomas. "Old Mrs. Jones slipped on a banana-skin last spring and broke her leg, and she'll never walk straight again, the doctor says."

"I'd like to know how they're going to find out who throws the skin," remarked Richard. "I could throw a dozen down and nobody'd know I did it."

"I think there's worse things than banana skins," said Thomas. "That's a little thing for the government to see to."

"Of course," Richard went on, "there's all the bad milk, and coffee, and tea, and meat, and groceries. Father says they 'dutterate everything nowadays.'"

"And what do you think, Harry?" asked Aunt Sue. "I see by your wrinkled-up forehead you have thoughts too."

"I was thinking about the liquor-stores," answered sober little Harry. "If the government make a law about such a little thing as a banana-skin, I don't see why they don't do something 'bout the liquor-stores that make so many men fall down in the streets drunk, and dead sometimes."

"Worse than dead," put in Richard. "My father says the rum-shops are criminal factories. He knows a store that has sent two hundred men to State-prison."

"Sent?" queried Harry.

"Why, yes; don't you understand? They get them drunk, so that they murder or steal, or do something bad, and then they're taken up and sent to prison."

"Sell liquor and make criminals," remarked Aunt Sue.

"Don't you think it's worse to do that than throw a banana-skin on the pavement?" asked Richard. "I do; I think a wicked man's worse than a lame man or a dead man."

"Of course."

"Then why don't they 'tend to it?"

"See if you can think of any reason."

"I can!" exclaimed Thomas. "They love the old liquor themselves, and so won't meddle with the saloons. And then I s'pose they consider liquor-selling a regular business, and so they can't meddle with it. I heard a man say something like that once. He said: 'Haven't I as good a right to sell liquor as you have to sell shoes?'"

"Who makes the laws, Aunt Sue?" asked Harry.

"The people. They choose men, who go to the capital of the State every year and counsel together and make such laws as they can agree upon."

"Then these men make them, not the people?"

"But the people choose the men who shall go for them and make just such laws as they would if they went themselves."

"Do they tell 'em what to do?"

"They name certain points they wish to have carried out, and choose men who will promise to do it. If the people want the liquor-stores shut up they will send temperance men to attend to it—or they ought to," said Aunt Sue.

"Ought to?" queried Harry. "Well, if they ought to they do don't they?"

"I'm afraid not always."

"Why not?"

"Do you always do as you ought to?"

"I'll say as you said, 'I'm afraid not always,'" answered Harry frankly.

"Another reason: there are not enough people who care to have it done to make choice of such temperance men."

"Why? Does everybody love to drink?"

"No; oh! no. There are a great many temperance men who don't take the trouble to do anything about it, or perhaps they consider other interests more important."

"Well, I should think," exclaimed Richard, "when one store sends two hundred men to State-prison it might be important enough to shut up such places. And such lots of mischief they do beside! Look at old Tom Dix. He fell down on the ice last winter when he was drunk and cracked his head, and has been sick ever since. Wasn't that the man's fault that sold him the liquor, I'd like to know? And look at that McKinny tribe—the father and mother both drunk, and the children all in rags and half starved. If they couldn't buy the liquor, they'd work and get food and take care of their children. Dear me! I could tell a hundred just such stories. I'm sure I wish the drinking-shops were all shut up—every one. Why, a banana-skin might make one person lame—'tisn't likely 'twould hurt more than one—and see how many a liquor-store hurts!"

"I'm glad you've thought this out, boys," said Aunt Sue; "this was just what I wanted. Now, think again; is there anything you can do about it?"

H M

"You just wait till I'm old enough to vote, mamma," cried enthusiastic little Tom; "won't I go in for temperance dodges! Hurrah!"

"I, too!" shouted Richard.

"And I, too!" echoed Harry.

"I'm glad we're boys! Hurrah!" shouted Thomas again.

"True, boys, you have something to do when you're men, and it won't be many years yet. Now get ready for your work beforehand."

"Get ready? How?" asked Harry.

"Think!" said Aunt Sue. "You have been thinking this afternoon, and see what conclusions you have come to; so keep thinking. Notice all that goes on around you. Think what is needed to make people better and happier."

"I'm sure shutting up the liquor-stores will make them better," exclaimed Richard.

"And save lots of broken bones, and—and—" said Thomas.

"Broken lives and broken homes," said Aunt Sue to help him out.

"And broken hearts," added solemn Harry. "And saving means preventing, doesn't it? My mother says 'prevention's better than cure.'"

"Yes, indeed; prevention of evil and sin is the wisest philosophy," replied Aunt Sue. "That's the grand principle of prohibition—to prevent the evil it is so hard to cure."

"That can't be cured, I should say," put in Richard. "If a man kills himself you can't bring him to life again, and if he goes to State-prison for killing somebody else he's spoiled his life, and—"

"And if he kills his wife and his children you can't cure that," added Harry.

"Hurrah for prohibition!" cried Richard again; and "Hurrah! hurrah!" went up from the others.

"The grand doctrine of prohibition—will you all vote for that?" asked Aunt Sue.

"When we're men," said the boys in a breath.

"And we'll talk it and sing it and preach it now wherever we go," pledged Thomas.

"Perhaps we can persuade those who are voters now to go in for it," suggested Harry.

You can at least try. None are too young to help push on the good cause.—*Helen J. Brown, in Youth's Temperance Banner.*

## Our Casket.

### BITS OF TINSEL.

"As we charged," says a war correspondent, "the bugle blew." It must have been a trumped-up charge.

"Are you fond of tongue, sir?" "I was always fond of tongue, madam, and I like it still."

"Who discovered America?" was asked by a Montreal school teacher. The smart boy immediately answered "Yankee Doodle."

"You may speak," said a fond mother, "about people having strength of mind, but when it comes to strength of don't mind, my son William surpasses everybody I ever knew."

When you are asked to drink, my son, and have half a mind to accept the invitation, remember that if you had a whole mind, you wouldn't.

A gentleman was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded by saying: "I could but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor, but didst thou feel in the right place—didst thou feel in thy pocket?"

"You have to work pretty hard, don't you," said a good-natured old gentleman to a car-driver. "Well, I should smile; but I have no cause to complain." "Why not?" "Because my boss is so liberal that he gives me nearly eighteen hours to do my day's work in, while you poor bankers have to crowd your work into about four hours."

Some young rascals were annoying an old gentleman by snow-balling his horse. He rushed out and caught a youngster who was standing one side and looking on; and thinking him to be one of the offenders, began to administer a flogging. But to his surprise, the harder he whipped, the harder the boy laughed, until he stopped and sought an explanation. "Well," said the boy, "I'm laughing, because you are awfully sold. I ain't the boy!"

"Am I on the right road to the village?" demanded a traveller of an old darkey, who was working in a field. "Yaas, sah," said the darkey. The traveller pursued his way, but presently returned very mad. "I say," he shouted to the old fellow, "what did you mean by telling me that I was on the right road to the village?" "I tol' yo' de truf, deed I did, boss," replied the darkey, "but yo' tuk de wrong direkshun, sah."

A gentlemen, not 100 miles from Edinburgh, was looking through the gates of his premises down the turnpike road, and, seeing an Irishman pick up a hare, waited until he came up, and said, "Pat, does that hare belong to you?" Pat looked round and says, "Is it me you're talking to, sir?" "Yes, I ask does that hare belong to you?" "What does the fellow mean?" "I mean does that hare belong to you?" "And," says Pat, "why, sir, do you think I wear a wig?"