

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12th, 1885.

NO. 50.

We would call attention to the press extracts in another page showing the general disapproval with which the news of the infamous action of the Senate is being received.

We have extended till June 30th, the time for receiving subscriptions and renewals on liberal terms offered in the May supplement of THE CANADA CITIZEN. Subscribers and others, desiring to avail themselves of that remarkable offer, will please remit without further delay.

### POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Lincoln, Ont.....	June 18.	Hastings, Ont.....	July 2.
Perth, " .....	" 18.	Ontario, .....	" 16.
Middlesex, " .....	" 18.	Haldimand, Ont.....	" 16.
Guysboro', N.S.....	June 28.		

A Scott Act prayer and praise meeting will be held at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, 8 King street East, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, to ask God's blessing on our armies and our cause, and to receive reports from the fields of fight.

### A BREACH OF HOSPITALITY.

We do not object to anything in the line of fair controversy and gentlemanly debate. We pride ourselves in Canada on our free press and free platform, and we admit the right of liquor men to advocate their calling by the very best agencies that their cause or their money can secure. We regret very much, however, that any Canadians should have been guilty of conduct so discourteous and inhospitable as has been that of Canadian liquor advocates towards Hon. J. B. Finch on several recent occasions. Mr. Finch is a gentleman of unimpeachable character and high ability. He came here as representative of a large temperance organization having branches in Canada as well as other countries. He came here on our invitation. He was loyally received by patriotic Canadian Good Templars; our best citizens congregated to give him and his associates a fitting reception; and our Lieutenant-Governor, as representative head of our Province, joined in tendering to him a hearty welcome. Notwithstanding all this, a few advocates of the licensing system, unable to cope with his arguments, have resorted to the petty trick of attempting to prejudice public opinion against him, by asserting that his coming here, and his discussion of public questions, constituted an impertinent interference with our domestic affairs.

We hasten to assure Mr. Finch, and his friends, that the contemptible sneers at his nationality are resented indignantly by that large section of our Canadian population, whose good sense and kindly feeling are not overpowered by prejudice or avarice. On behalf of this portion of our community,—and it is nearly the whole—we hasten to extend to Mr. Finch and his colleagues assur-

ances of unshaken friendship, and anxiety to repudiate the unkindness and discourtesy that could not emanate from any other source than whiskeydom and its advocates.

### IS IT A CONSPIRACY?

The Rev. D. L. Brethour, in a recent letter to the *Globe*, calls attention to the effective manner in which the Senate and the liquor party have been working together for the destruction of the Scott Act. The letter states the history of the whole proceedings very succinctly, and we reprint it for our readers that they may see how liquor influence is evidently making itself felt in quarters that ought to be free from even the suspicion of being open to such influence:—

"On or about the 7th of May inst., the Senate voted in Committee to put into the Scott Act the amendment to exempt wine and beer from the operations of the law where it is now or may hereafter be in force. The majority was large enough to satisfy the soul of Senator Almon himself. After passing the amendment the Senate adjourned for two weeks. It seemed necessary that such an extraordinary exploit should be followed by twelve or fourteen days of absolute rest, so that overstrained minds, bodies, and consciences might recuperate. On the 21st of May the Honorable Senators re-assembled, when the order of the day was called for, viz., the third reading of the Scott Act Amending Bill, but the Senate found itself unable to cope with the difficulty, and another week's delay was voted. Let us look at a few very striking and suggestive facts as suggested by, and some of them coterminous with the action of the Senate. Last winter the liquor party of this Province issued petitions and put them into circulation for signature asking Parliament for this wine and beer and other amendments, but from some cause the petitions were suddenly withdrawn. Next Mr. Wm. Kyle's great excursion went to Ottawa to interview the Government. The country is familiar with the efforts made in the Commons to defeat Mr. Jamieson's Bill, and to put amendments into the Act whose effect would be to destroy the law entirely if they were carried. Mr. Jamieson's Bill was sent to the Senate. Then came the Senate's amendments, then the adjournments. Immediately upon the adjournment unusual activity was manifest among the brotherhood of liquor sellers, and petitions were again put into motion asking for amendments in the line of the Senate's action. When the Senate re-assembled on the 21st the third reading was postponed for a week. Next day petitions began to come in asking for such action. Another singular fact, as stated in THE CANADA CITIZEN of May 22nd, a confidential letter, bearing date, Toronto, May 9, 1885, and signed by Auguste Bolte, 39 Colborne street, Toronto, was sent throughout the Province, of course to reliable and responsible parties who could be depended upon in such an emergency, urging immediate and energetic action in the circulation and signature of petitions, praying both Houses of Parliament, to exempt wine and beer, &c.—what does all this mean? Can it be possible there is collusion between the Senate and liquor sellers to destroy the Scott Act? The adjournment on the 7th of May; the unusual stir in wine and beer circles, and the floods of petitions, showed that if wine and beer were not fermenting, something else was; the confidential letter of Mr. Auguste Bolte dated 9th May; the adjournment of the third

reading on the re-assembling of the Senate on the 21st, and the almost immediate arrival of petitions, signed within the two weeks all go to show a singular and peculiar combination of circumstances very remarkable with any design. A calm survey of the whole question leads one to "Is it a conspiracy?"

We are in receipt of numerous enquiries, asking for the names of chief officers of Scott Act Associations in Ontario cities and counties where the Scott Act came into force on the first of May last, and in those where agitation is going on in its favor. We, therefore, append the following lists for their benefit. Several changes have been made this year in the Executive of these societies, which we have corrected as soon as reports have been received. They are, to the best of our belief, correct.

The following is a list of presidents and secretaries, with their P. O. addresses, in those counties where the Act is now in force:—

COUNTY.	PRESIDENT.		SECRETARY.	
	Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P.O. Address.
Halton	Rev. M. C. Cameron	Milton	Rev. D. L. Brethour	Milton
Oxford	Rev. W. A. McKay	Woodstock	Rev. C. R. Morrow	Strathallan
Simcoe	R. King, sr.	Barrie	R. J. Fletcher	Barrie
Dundas	Rev. G. B. Bain	Mountsberg	H. C. Patterson	Cornwall
Stornont Glengarry				
Bruce	Rev. John Eadie	Pinkerton	Rev. John Moody	Mildmay
Huron	D. D. Wilson	Seaforth	Horace Foister	Clinton
Dufferin	W. H. Hunter	Orangeville	Elgin Myers	Orangeville
Renfrew	D. Halliday	Horton Tp.	W. E. Smallfield	Renfrew
Norfolk	Rev. Amos E. Russ	Simcoe		

The following list contains the names of presidents and secretaries in counties and cities where agitation is going on for the adoption of the Act:—

COUNTY.	PRESIDENT.		SECRETARY.	
	Name.	P.O. Address.	Name.	P.O. Address.
Prescott and Russell	A. Hagar, M.P.P.	Plantagenet Mills	W. Macadam	Plantagenet
Ontario	W. J. McMurtry	Port Perry	N. F. Paterson, Q.C.	Port Perry
York	John Milne	Agincourt	J. H. Sanderson	Richmond Hill
Essex	B. M. Birbin	Essex Centre	W. H. Russell	Essex Centre
Grey			J. Tolton	Owen Sound
Perth	J. H. Flagg	Mitchell	Rev. A. F. Tully	Mitchell
Victoria	Wm. Eyres	Cannington	J. R. McNeillie	Lindsay
Hastings	A. F. Wood, M.P.P.	Madoc	Rev. F. B. Stratton	Madoc
Bellefille (city)	Dr. E. H. Coleman	Bellefille	Rev. E. W. Sibbald	Bellefille
Waterloo	Rev. F. E. Nugent	Berlin	T. S. Hilliard	Waterloo
Middlesex	Rev. W. Johnson	Ailsa Craig	D. H. Williams	London East
Lincoln	R. Murgatroyd	Smithville	Dr. M. Youmans	St. Catharines
Peterboro'	Geo. A. Cox	Peterboro'	Geo. Williams	Peterboro'
Haldimand	Rev. A. Grant	Oneida	S. W. Howard	Hagersville
Welland	Rev. S. G. Anderson	Welland	R. Grant	Welland
London (city)	Wm. Bowman	London	John Tweed	London
Toronto (city)	W. H. Howland	Toronto	Jas. Thomson	364 Yonge St., Toronto
St. Catharines (city)			J. J. Bamfield	St. Catharines.

**The Campaign Everywhere.**

**BRUCE.**—The Central Committee of the Bruce Alliance met in Walkerton on the 25th of May, and on learning that this was the last meeting which Rev. Mr. Smyth could attend, owing to his removal to another field of labor, it was moved by Mr. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Cameron and agreed, "That this Committee place on record our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Smyth to the cause of temperance and prohibition in the county of Bruce. We have found in Mr. Smyth an able advocate, a wise councillor, and an energetic laborer in every department of the work. While regretting to part with our brother we follow him with interest to his future field and will rejoice to hear of his being appointed Brigadier-General of the temperance forces in some other county where his increased experience may render him still more useful."

**HASTINGS.**—The following Central Committee of the Scott Act Association for this county met in Stirling on the 29th ult.:—  
A. F. Wood, M.P.P., President; Rev. F. B. Stratton, Secretary, Rev. S. Cook, H. Williams, R. M. Pope, J. A. McCamus, J. J. Rae, W. J. Young, R. H. Leitch, J. M. Gray, W. H. Peake, R. McQuade, O. R. Lambly. Laymen:—E. D. O'Flynn, Dr. Boulter, McClatchie, M.A., J. B. Prior, R. L. Lazier, W. J. Allin, Jacob Loucks, A. Irew Glass, Williams, Austin, McAuley, McKim and others.

The Secretary was instructed to secure the services of Mr. W. G. Fee, services to commence on the 19th of June, and his assistant services to commence on 3rd of June to organize the work for the entire county.

It was resolved that the services of Mrs. Youman and Mrs. Peck be secured to give lectures through the county.

The lecture campaign in the north was left in the hands of Messrs. A. F. Wood, Wm. Mackintosh, E. D. O'Flynn, A. B. Ross and F. B. Stratton. In the south with a committee consisting of Messrs. McClatchie, R. H. Leitch, R. L. Lazier and Kelse. R. H. Leitch, Secretary.

Conventions of Temperance workers were held at Trenton, June 3rd; Stirling, 4th; Madoc township, 5th; Madoc village 6th; Ridgewater, 6th.

**YONK.**—The monthly Union Temperance meeting was held in the Methodist Church, Richmond Hill, last Monday evening. The church was well filled. Rev. W. R. Barker occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting, made some happy remarks on Temperance, and strongly condemned the action of the Senate in mutilating the Scott Act. Col. Sobieski, a Polish gentleman, and a prominent Temperance worker was the speaker of the evening who gave his audience an interesting address, dwelling principally on the liquor traffic as carried on in the United States, in which country he has extensively travelled. His lecture was interspersed with illustrations and amusing anecdotes. At the close, a vote of thanks, moved by Rev. J. W. Cameron, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Totten, was tendered the lecturer for his address.—*Richmond Hill Liberal.*

A grand Scott Act mass meeting is announced to be held in the village of Aurora, on June 24th, to be addressed by Hon. S. H. Blako, Q.C., President of the Ontario Alliance.

**WATERLOO.**—At a meeting at Winterbourne, presided over by Rev. A. M. Hamilton, M.A., Mr. Young, Police Magistrate of Halton County, gave an account of the struggle in Halton, and dealt at considerable length with the questions at issue, such as Is the Act enforced? Is liquor drinking diminished? Is crime diminished? Is pauperism less? Are taxes higher? Is business improved? Is hotel accommodation satisfactory? All of these and many others were answered fully and satisfactorily by facts and figures which proved to every intelligent mind that all that has been claimed for the Act by its friends is actually experienced in Halton, notwithstanding that the County is small and surrounded as yet by liquor selling counties, and that the Act was carried by a small majority in the face of the keenest opposition.

The meeting held recently in the William Tell Hall at New Hamburg, was very well attended. Mr. Young's remarks were well received by the friends of the Act. The Antis, however, were mortified to learn that the Act could be enforced, and that it curtailed the liquor traffic. His address was very interesting and entertaining and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Young for valuable testimony to the working of the Act and his admirable address.—*Waterloo Chronicle.*

**RENFREW.**—A correspondent who signs himself "Traveller," writes to the *Renfrew Mercury* as follows:—

My attention was drawn to an article which appeared in a journal published in Toronto, (the illustrious name of which I have forgotten) purporting to have been written by one who had been travelling through the county of Renfrew; which article was evidently intended to give the non-resident reader a wrong impression regarding the working of the Scott Act in that county.

As my calling in life compels me to travel somewhat extensively through that county, and I am thrown in contact with many of its inhabitants, I claim an equal right with the author of the emanation referred to, to pronounce upon the merits of the case.

The Scott Act in Renfrew is a grand success, and its working must be a source of satisfaction to its promoters.

Its effects upon the society of the villages and towns is salutary. Those public places whose noise and profanity made them public nuisances have now ceased to be the *betes noires* of society, and are hourly proclaiming the benefits of the Act.

The benefit accruing to the travelling public, is indeed a boon, hitherto unknown to the same extent. While hotel-keepers have always been courteous and obliging, yet like Cromwell—who at times found it impossible to control the political fire he had kindled,—so has the hotel-keeper often found it difficult to reconcile the effect produced by whiskey to the principles of peace and comfort of his patrons. You enter any village in the county and inquire how the Act is working, and the answer almost invariably is, "I think it is working well," and then your informer will probably cite the case of some one of his fellowcitizens who was almost continually under the influence of drink previous to the coming in force of the Act, but who is now applying himself to his calling or trade with all the energy of a free man. An opponent of the Act made the remark the other day, that he would not vote against it, should the question come before him again, so long as its operations were marked by such results as he is daily seeing around him.

Let not the people inside or outside of the County of Renfrew be deceived by the fallacies and misrepresentations of those who are opposed to this reform, and who will not scruple to prejudice the public mind in the other direction.

**PERTH.**—A meeting of temperance people was held in the town hall, in this town recently, for the purpose of organizing for the forthcoming vote on the Scott Act in this county. Dr. McCullough presided. There was a large attendance from the township of Blanchard and the town. A goodly number of ladies were also present. Very satisfactory reports were given to the meeting as to the feeling on the matter throughout this district of the county. Every confidence is expressed in the success of the vote, but the temperance people should leave no stone unturned to roll up as large a majority for the Act as possible. The work of organization was commenced, and committees will be formed in the several polling subdivisions. There is no time to lose if a large majority is to be got for the Act.—*St. Mary's Argus.*

Mrs. Youmans has been lecturing in the county, and Mrs. Peck spoke at St. Mary's on the 4th inst. Hon. J. B. Finch lectured in Stratford on the 9th inst. The temperance workers in this county are sanguine of success.

**KENT.**—On Tuesday of last week an immense temperance demonstration was held at Chatham, to celebrate the splendid victory gained for the Scott Act in the county last January. Excursion trains were run for the occasion, bringing in a considerable number of visitors, the number being largely augmented by the delegates to the Methodist Conference then in session at Chatham.

The Committee had arranged a capacious amphitheatre of seats and the choir of nearly 500 children completely filled them before the hour set for the opening. Seats to accommodate several thousands of the visitors had been erected and failed to accommodate the crowd. The Band of the 24th Battalion was present and furnished choice music during the afternoon. The day was pleasant and sunny, although not uncomfortably hot, and the speakers looked out on a "sea of paravols." Mr. H. F. Cumming was elected chairman, and in a brief address initiated the proceedings by calling on the juvenile choir for music.

Eloquent addresses were then delivered by the following gentlemen:—F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance; Rev. C. H. Mead, of New York, and Col. R. S. Cheves, Louisville, Ky.

At the close of the addresses the following resolution, moved by Rev. W. R. Parker, D.D., and seconded by Rev. Mr. Henderson, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting desires to enter an emphatic protest against the outrage perpetrated by the Dominion Senate in attempting to destroy the Scott Act in defiance of the moral sentiment of the country, treacherously breaking faith with the electors who have voted for the law, and endeavoring to force upon an insulted community the home-cursing traffic that has been outlawed by overwhelming majorities in the interests of progress and morality.

2. That we earnestly call upon the House of Commons to refuse its sanction to the iniquitous and disgraceful measure that has been transmitted to them for concurrence by a legislative chamber that we cannot reach by our votes, and that has refused to accede to our petitions."

The demonstration was one of the largest, most respectable, and most enjoyable gatherings ever held in Chatham.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Victoria Avenue Methodist Church, the large building being crowded to the doors. Rev. Mr. Ryckman occupied the chair. The assemblage was addressed by Revs. Mr. Earle, B. Clement, C. H. Mead, Mr. F. S. Spence and Col. Cheves.

**Huron.**—A large and respectable delegation of temperance men, including many Justices of the Peace, waited upon the County Council on Wednesday, of last week, to urge the propriety of having a police magistrate appointed in Huron, for the more faithful administration of the Scott Act.

Mr. Scott, of Clinton, in addressing the Council, said:—The granting of the request of the delegation would not be a favor to any section, but that they would be doing their solemn duty to the people. He thought the intelligent magistrates were able to administer the Act under favorable circumstances; but circumstances were not favorable. Everybody knew that the liquor law was a difficult one to administer. Most of the Justices of the Peace in this county were business men, and few of them could afford to give their time and risk persecution in business in adjudging liquor cases. Many of the delegates were magistrates, and they themselves admitted that it would be difficult for them to do their duty with satisfaction to themselves and the law. The large majority of 1,600 had put themselves forward as in favor of this Act. It was in the interests of the county financially, as well as socially, as if there was no police magistrate there would be many appeals to the county judges, and the expenses of the court and witnesses would have to be borne by the county. The appointment of a police magistrate would prevent such appeals. The assessment of the county of Huron was some \$33,000,000. The expenses attending the appointment of a police magistrate would be only about \$1,000, infinitesimally small in comparison. It was the duty of the County Council to aid in making some provisions for the full and fair enforcement of the Act.

The County Council, on Thursday, decided by a majority of six to memorialize the Lieut.-Gov. to appoint a police magistrate, if the Commons declined to adopt the Senate amendment to the Scott Act, but not otherwise. The vote stood 27 to 21.

The council by a majority of 18 also passed a resolution asking the House of Commons not to pass the wine, beer and ale clause recently passed in the Senate.—*Huron Signal.*

**MIDDLESEX.**—A crowded and enthusiastic Scott Act meeting was held in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church, Strathroy, on Friday evening last. Mayor Smith efficiently occupied the chair. The speech of the evening was delivered by Rev. D. Macadam, who spoke with his well known ability, referring at some length to the various remedies for the evils of intemperance, including moral suasion, license and prohibition. He spoke of the success of the prohibitory legislation and its necessity to relieve the growing burdens of taxation; and after referring to the question of compensation sat down amidst great applause. The following resolutions were carried unanimously, the movers and seconders making some brief remarks. Moved by W. H. Murray, seconded by J. S. Carson:

"That the adoption and proper enforcement of the Scott Act in the County of Middlesex will materially benefit the business interests of the county."

Moved by G. G. German, seconded by L. H. Smith:

"That the Scott Act is the best available means at our disposal to relieve ourselves of responsibility for the liquor traffic and its attendant evils."

Meetings are being held all over the county, and in the City of London, addressed by such prominent temperance advocates as Mrs. L. Youmans, Dr. J. N. Cadieux, and Mr. Wm. Burgess, and by a host of local talented speakers.

The prospects for success are most encouraging, the people being thoroughly aroused and enthused on the question.

At a meeting of the Middlesex Alliance recently held in London, and presided over by the Rev. W. Johnson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

1. "That we, the members of the Middlesex County Alliance assembled, beg to submit their protest against the action of the Senate in exempting wine and beer from the operation of the Temperance Act; and beg further to express the wish that said amendment may not receive the sanction of the House of

Commons. 2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives, with a request that the attention of the House be called to the above resolution."

**Toronto.**—The West End Christian Temperance Society held a very successful concert in Occident Hall, on Saturday night. Mr. L. H. Wood, the society's pianist, gave a series of readings, subject, "Louis Riel," which proved highly interesting to his audience, after which the company were treated to a couple of comic songs from Mr. James Fax, in character, and later on a very laughable selection by the same gentleman. Mr. Farley occupied the chair, Mr. Ward, as usual, having charge of the programme. On Sunday, very interesting and instructive addresses were delivered at the experience meeting held in Occident Hall, by the same society. The speakers were Messrs Farley, Hanna, Borry, Emery Chantler and others. The excellent choir of this society under the leadership of Mr. George Ward, rendered several very appropriate selections at intervals.

The second bazaar by the Ladies' Aid Society, came to an end on Saturday, having lasted the entire week. Financially it has proved fairly successful, at least the ladies seem perfectly satisfied with the result of their second venture, although it must be confessed the week just passed has been anything but an idle one with the members who have been at it from early till late superintending matters in connection with the bazaar. The West End Christian Temperance Society are to be congratulated on having in the temperance ranks a number of zealous earnest lady workers, such as the Ladies' Aid have proved themselves to be, and it is to be hoped that the present results of the late bazaar will prove beneficial in a great measure in augmenting the funds for the building of their new temperance hall.

St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday evening last, held one of the largest audiences that ever assembled within its walls, to hear Hon. J. B. Finch lecture on temperance and the Scott Act. The people were literally jammed into the large edifice, numbers having to stand, being unable to get seats, and hundreds of people were turned away from the doors, finding it impossible to gain an entrance. The walls of the building were decorated with shields, on which were chronicled the victories gained for the Scott Act. A large number of prominent temperance workers occupied seats on the platform, among whom were noticed Messrs. I. Wardell, W. H. Orr, Jas. Thomson, Jacob Spence, W. Hall, Wm. Munns, Joseph Fielding, Wm. Nixon, Jr., and Dr. Ryder. Mr. A. Farley, President of the West End Christian Temperance Union, presided.

After the proceedings had been opened with a hymn and prayer, the chairman invited any gentlemen who wished to speak in opposition to the Scott Act to come forward and give in their names, as an opportunity would be allowed them to respond. This offer being repeated several times without response, the chairman called upon Mr. Finch to address the meeting.

Hon. J. B. Finch on coming forward was greeted with tremendous applause. He said that when the Scott Act organizer for this city had invited him to come and speak he had been reluctant to do so, but was led to accept the invitation through reading a Toronto paper, where language had been attributed to Prof. G. Aldwin Smith which could hardly be expected from that gentleman.

At this stage of the proceedings a gentleman sitting in the audience indicated a wish to speak, and was immediately invited to take a seat on the platform, which he accepted.

Mr. Finch continuing, said:—"Mr. Smith is respected in the United States. He has been an open and fearless advocate of annexation, and it seems to me a strange thing that a man who would favor any kind of a union between the two countries should be the one to raise an objection to an American speaking in Canada or vice versa. For myself, I am not an annexationist. (Loud cheering.) I do not believe the future of Canada could be benefited by it. Canadians have a great future before them, and they would achieve great ends if they only adhered to temperance. Some of the greatest divines and most eminent men in the United States were Canadians and the right of a Canadian to preach in an American city has never been questioned. They did not fear to have men come there and talk, and would welcome Mr. Smith should he come there again. I feel that I stand at the head of a greater and stronger party than any of the gentlemen who assaulted me at the meeting of the Liberal Temperance Union, and as head of the Good Templars, elected largely by the votes of Canadians, I have surely a right to come here and speak to Canadians. And yet these gentlemen have dodged the real issue and made an attack on me as a Yankee. I am not ashamed to be a Yankee. (Applause.) The grog shop is as much the enemy of America's homes as of Canada's; temperance knew no nationality. I am proud of the host of Canadian friends that I have under the British flag. When I hired Prof. Foster and brought him down to Nebraska, I did so because I thought we wanted Canadian brain to help us in our fight. We have well received your lady advocate, Mrs. Letitia Youmans, and when young Frank Spence comes over to do us some good work we will receive him with open arms. We call them because we want them."

He then went on to speak of the Scott Act. He said, the issue in the Act was simple; it was whether the public dram shop was a social institution that should be maintained or suppressed. The Scott Act was simply the indictment of a trade, which it put on trial for its life; the vote cast for the Act was a verdict of guilty and against it of innocence. He thought the bar-room should not be let live. He supposed the gentleman who had come forward was present to defend it as a virtuous and beneficent institution. Shall it live or die? (Cries of "Die.") The jury were the men before him. (A voice—"We'll know who are the jury at the election.") The law never tried a man for his name but for his acts, and the same might be said of the liquor trade. By the laws of Canada he, although an alien, was as safe here as the gentleman who would shortly speak if he behaved himself, but if he (the speaker) went out from this meeting and stabbed a man he would be arrested, not because his name was Finch, or because he came from Nebraska, but because he had violated the law. If a church produced vicious results it was the duty of the Government to

suppress that Church. They had a Church so on trial in the States—the Mormon Church. Why was that Church on trial? Because it had chosen to degrade itself and its people, and on the same grounds they asked to place the liquor traffic on trial. If a minister preached a religion that would degrade our girls and debauch our boys and no law could reach him, we probably would tar and feather him. Now, if society would try a minister for these acts, had it not a right to try the liquor-seller who accomplished the same results! The liquor traffic had come into the country on a level of respectability with other trade and had as good a chance to make people love it. Other trades had stood the test of time and retained their respectability. The grocery business had lived all through these years and remained respectable, but its companion, the liquor trade, had become so disreputable that we had lately to dissolve the partnership. (Loud applause.) He was not against the men in the business; it was the system he opposed. People did not chain up any other businesses as the liquor trade was chained, even the Liberal Temperance Union wanted to kill one part of it. (Loud cheers.) Did the audience believe that if the liquor trade had made happy homes and loving husbands anyone would want to see it removed. No! Its record was one of crime, poverty, misery, and ruin wreaking. The issue, then, was, are the charges true? He charged that the bar-room was a public nuisance, that it beggared its patrons, stimulated brawls and fights, and was one of the principal stimulants of red-handed murder, and that it fostered pauperism and vice. Was it true? He said, yes. The gentleman who was to speak had come to prove that it was not.

The gentleman referred to, rose to say that he did not deny the charges, but he did not believe in the means advocated for its removal. Subsequently, in answer to a direct question from Mr. Finch, he said, "Yes, he did deny the charges"; and on coming forward gave his name as Mr. James Newton, Secretary of the Liberal Temperance Union, and said that he had been indeed to take the platform because Mr. Godwin Smith had been misrepresented. Mr. Smith did not object to American speakers coming here but he did object to them interfering between the people and their Government, or to advocate the confiscation of property. The speaker was not connected with the liquor trade, though he had been at one time an agent of that business in England. He had given it up because he found he had to drink too often, especially after he came to America. The question was not, is it an evil but how to stop it. Mr. Finch said prohibition was the way, while he (the speaker) with many others said it was not, because it was opposed to natural law, Divine law, and the principles of business. Had Christ been a prohibitionist of sin he would have come on earth with an army at his back. The prohibition of liquor had been exploded 2,000 years ago, in Greece among the Spartans, noted for their virtue. What he objected to was Americans coming here and inciting the taking away of our liberties. He believed in no license; he believed the Government's duty was to administer justice. A man had a right to do what he liked with his own stomach. (Laughter.) Salt, he asserted, was a deadly poison in certain quantities. Opponents of the L. T. U. denied the temperance of the people in wine-drinking countries. It had been said that a large proportion of the people in Lille were drunkards. That was not true; he had been there and knew it wasn't. Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, and Germany; countries where wine and beer was mostly drunk, were among the most temperate countries of the world. (A voice.—Plenty of drunkenness in Germany; I've been there.) He quoted the statistics from Maine, to show that after 33 years of prohibition in that State drunkenness was on the increase. Prohibition put down licensed houses and raised up grogeries. In looking over a recent paper he found that in Cumberland County, Maine, there were 33 divorces in one year, the greater proportion of which were caused by intemperance. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The speaker then put in a plea for the Senate's amendment and expressed his indignation at a certain rev. gentleman who had spoken of that dignified and venerable body as "Bull F. s." In a contention that the Scott Act did not poll a majority, the speaker said that in some places the Salvation Army could turn out and pass a law to make people wear poke bonnets and play tambourine, so indifferent were the electorate. (Several Salvationists among the audience cheered lustily.) The only law the Government had a right to force on the people was an Adulteration Act. He believed in no license law, but was a free trader on every question. He was not advocating the liquor trade at all.

At this juncture such confusion and noise reigned among the audience that he was forced to desist, and he immediately left the platform. His speech contained nothing more or less than the often reiterated and long-exploded arguments of the wine and beer men, and during its progress it was difficult to restrain individuals amongst the audience from springing up to refute his fallacious statements.

A collection was taken up to defray expenses, and a hymn was sung, led by Mr. Jas. Thomson.

Mr. Finch then rose to reply. He said that if the liquor trade was the liberty of the people of Canada he could only say he pitied the people. As to compensation, he held that compensation should not be given where the prohibited article was an evil. Liquor dealers and keepers of houses of ill-fame, or of lotteries, had not been compensated when their places were broken up. Mr. Newton had said that Christ came into the world to rule by love. Yet Christ had whipped the money changers out of the temple. Christ was all love to those who did right, and all punishment to wrong-doers. The Bible everywhere gave freedom to the right and prison to the wrong. He thought that the prohibitionists were the moral suasionists. He would like to know who worked to reclaim the drunkards or assist their families if not the prohibitionists. Every moral suasionist was a prohibitionist. As to Mr. Newton's Maine statistics, he could only say that the men of Maine were at least no fools, and yet after 32 years' trial they had last year sustained prohibition by a vote of 2 to 1. That did not look as if they thought it a failure. It seemed to him that Mr. Newton conceded all points claimed by the Scott Act men, but said the Act would not work. Well, we must make it work. When we bought a set of harness, if it did not fit we did not alter the horses to suit the harness, but buckled the latter up a little tighter; and so, if the Scott Act did not work quite right, it must be amended till it did. Prohibition was the natural basis of all law. We prohibited the sale of liquors to minors, Indians, and drunkards, and the Scott Act was only a step farther in the right direction.

The loud and prolonged applause which greeted Mr. Finch at the termination of his speech showed how thoroughly the audience appreciated his views and statements. The discomforture of the individual, who had the temerity to oppose him on the platform, was complete. During Mr. Finch's reply, Mr. Newton kept repeatedly interrupting him with questions, but Mr. Finch only made use of the opportunity to completely crush his opponent, and each conclusive answer was received by the audience with vociferous cheering.

A vote was then taken on the question of the Scott Act. Of the vast assemblage gathered in that hall on, two individuals stood up when the vote was taken against the Act—those two being Mr. Newton and a groggy-nosed customer who sat beside him.

The proceedings terminated by singing the National Anthem, followed by three cheers for Mr. Finch and three for the Queen.

FRONTENAC.—Judge Price, in his address to the grand jury at the County Court, which opened at Kingston on Tuesday, referred in strong terms to the Scott Act. He said the people had asked for it, that the majority of the people had voted for its adoption, and he hoped it would be given a fair trial in the county. He counselled all connected with the administration of the peace to study its provisions and so be prepared to give them effect.

SIMCOE.—At a public meeting held in Bond Head on Friday, called for the purpose of forming a branch of the Dominion Alliance, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—Moved by Rev. T. Campbell, seconded by Mr. E. F. Jeffs, "That we have read with great dissatisfaction and alarm that the Senate of the Dominion have in their legislation been so mutilating the Canada Temperance Act that should the measure adopted be endorsed by the Commons we consider it useless, as it would destroy the operation of the Act, which has been accepted by a majority of more than 40,000 electors. We would therefore enter our earnest protest against the action of this honorable body of men, and appeal to the House of Commons not to sanction such a measure.

## Contributed Articles.

### THE WORKING OF THE SCOTT ACT.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

LONDON, June 8th, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—I have just been travelling through the counties of Oxford and Norfolk, and have seen for myself the effect of the introduction of the Scott Act into those counties. One thing is certain that if the hotels (bar room department) are not so busy, they are largely free from what must be a source of annoyance to "respectable" men (and this the hotel-keepers profess to be) viz. a gang of loafing, good for nothing fellows, who live to drink and drink by sponging. These men have had their day, but now it is over, and for the future they will either have to work, or search out some means of lucrative idleness.

The storekeepers are well nigh unanimous in declaring that trade is no worse, and certainly, in some respects better, since "the Act" came in force.

The ex-liquor sellers are depressed, and indulge in doleful predictions respecting the speedy downfall of this fair Canada of ours. One is led to ask: "Do these men engage in selling whiskey from the love of it; or, for money making; or, from high and noble feelings of patriotism? They talk patriotically! and would have you believe that they engage in "the trade" for their country's and not their personal good. Poor fellows, the law prohibits such self-denying patriotism! and they, as good, law abiding citizens submit (?) with a growl.

In the hotels where I "put up," I made it a rule, without ostentation, to get into conversation re the state of affairs. The inconsistency of the statements of the lords of the barrel led me to revolve in mind the sentiment of Burns,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."

First of all they declare that there is more whiskey being sold than ever. Next, that there are more drunken men "about town"; and generally wind up by telling you, the hotel does not pay expenses, and that the Scott Act makes \$100 (one hundred dollars) a week difference in their business. Remarkable paradox—more drinking and less money spent on drink. Now this \$100 which several publicans assured me they were receiving less per week, is not thrown into the lakes; but, is either put into the family "old stocking" to provide against the time to come, or, is being circulated among other business men for goods which are more useful than drink, very largely the latter. But, say they, there is more drink being sold and more drunkards than under license! strange, isn't it, that no one except publicans know this? Other people about town, quite as wide awake as publicans, don't see it. But where does the whiskey come from to cause this excessive drinking? Not from the old-fashioned bar-room, for this yields \$100 less per week! where, then? These patriotic publicans are the knowing ones again and they say it comes from the licensed druggist. But druggists only supply on the certificate of a medical practitioner. Oh, there's the rub, Druggists and Doctors are in partnership. Doctors give certificates ad libitum and druggists sell without scruple. But how do the publicans know this? I asked a licensed druggist if he was disposing of much alcoholic medicine. He replied, some, but not a great deal—the doctors were not disposed to give certificates to every applicant. There is in every Scott Act county, without doubt, still a large quantity of the vile stuff out of which drunkards are made, and as yet there are many facilities for getting it from neighboring counties where the Act has not been adopted, or, is not yet in force; let these two sources be removed and then the Scott Act will have a fair field and its beneficial effects be apparent even to the dull intellect of a beer and spirit vendor.

Yours truly,

G. W. ARMSTRONG

# The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 44,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

## CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

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

  

Ontario.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	Quebec.
Halton,	Renfrew,	Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar,
Oxford,	Norfolk.	Prince,	Arthabaska
Simcoe,	Huron,	King's,	Marquette, Stanstead.
Dundas, Stormont, Brant,	Queen's		Brome,
and Glengarry,	Kent,		Drummond,
Bruce,	Lanark,		Chicoutimi.
Leeds & Grenville	Lennox & Addington,		
Dufferin.	Guelph (city).		
Carleton,	Northumberland and Durham,		
Elgin,	St. Thomas (city).		
Lambton,	Wellington,		
Frontenac.			

## CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

Ontario.		St. Catharines (city)
Russell and Prescott,	Hastings,	Belleville (city).
Ontario,	Waterloo,	Toronto (city).
York,	Middlesex,	London (city).
Essex,	Welland.	
Grey,	Lincoln,	
Perth,	Peterboro',	
Victoria,	Haldimand.	

Quebec.—Shefford, Pontiac, Bellechasse, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Chateaugay.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax (city), Lunenburg, Guysborough.

New Brunswick.—St. John (city).

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

## SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## List of Alliance Secretaries:

Ontario.....	F. S. Spence, 8 King Street East, Toronto.
Quebec.....	Rev. D. V. Lucas, 182 Mountain St., Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Toes, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

## RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nat	For	Ag'nat	
<i>Fredericton (city), N. B. ....</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>200</i>		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N. B. ....</i>	<i>1220</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>1015</i>		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P. E. I. ....</i>	<i>1762</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>1491</i>		" 28, "
Charlotte, N. B. ....	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N. B. ....	1215	69	1146		April 21, "
Charlottetown, P. E. I. ....	337	253	584		" 24, "
Albert, N. B. ....	718	114	604		" 21, "
King's, P. E. I. ....	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
King's N. B. ....	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N. B. ....	316	181	134		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N. B. ....	1082	299	783		September 11, "
Megantic, Que. ....	372	841		469	11, "
Northumberland, N. B. ....	875	673	202		2, 1880
Stanstead, Que. ....	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P. E. I. ....	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba ....	612	195	417		" 27, "
Digby, N. B. ....	944	42	902		November 8, "
Queen's, N. S. ....	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N. B. ....	176	41	135		February 17, "
Shelburne, N. S. ....	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba ....	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont. ....	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N. S. ....	1478	108	1370		" 14, "
Halton, Ont. ....	1433	1402	31		" 19, "
Annapolis, N. S. ....	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1611	2209		598	" 22, "
Colchester, N. S. ....	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N. S. ....	739	216	523		August 11, "
Hants, N. S. ....	1082	92	990		September 15, "
Welland, Ont. ....	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2357	2962		105	" 29, "
Inverness, N. S. ....	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N. S. ....	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N. B. ....	1074	1076		2	February, 23, "
Fredericton, N. B. ....	293	252	41		October 26, "
Cumberland, N. S. ....	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I. ....	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N. S. ....	1287	96	1191		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont. ....	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Que. ....	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N. B. ....	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
Halton, Ont. ....	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
Simcoe, Ont. ....	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
Stanstead, Que. ....	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P. E. I. ....	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont. ....	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont. ....	1805	1999		194	" 28, "
Bruce, Ont. ....	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont. ....	5937	4304	1633		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont. ....	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont. ....	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
York, N. B. ....	1178	655	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont. ....	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
Norfolk, Ont. ....	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Que. ....	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont. ....	1690	1083	602		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont. ....	646	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. ....	5058	4334	674		" 18, "
Kent, Ont. ....	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont. ....	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont. ....	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Que. ....	1224	739	485		" 15, "
Guelph Ont. ....	694	525	168		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont. ....	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumbld, Ont. ....	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Drummond, Que. ....	1190	170	1020		March 5, "
Elgin, Ont. ....	4814	3535	1479		" 19, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	4458	1546	2912		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont. ....	754	743	11		" 19, "
Missisquoi, Que. ....	1142	1167		25	" 19, "
Wellington, Ont. ....	4516	3086	1430		April 2, "
Chicoutimi, Que. ....	1157	529	628		" 9, "
Kingston				57	
Frontenac			450		

The votes in the places printed in Italics should not be included, as the Act has been voted on in these places twice.

# The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1885.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

There is a great outcry in England against the proposed increase of the tax on beer. The increase has been rendered necessary by the expenditures incurred on account of foreign complications, and when this truth dawns on the mind of the mass of the beer-drinkers, it will go far towards destroying any liking they may have left for a "spirited foreign policy." If the Englishman must pay for Herat with his beer, he will elect to let Herat go.

There is less talk of "sumptuary" legislation among the anti-Scott Act people since I exposed a few weeks ago their inexcusably stupid blundering in the use of their favorite word. They seem to think still, however, that a sumptuary law is in some sense a law to prescribe what shall be eaten or drunk. Supposing this to be correct, a law to permit the use of beer and wine, and forbid the use of whiskey or brandy, would be a sumptuary law of the most invidious kind. If I were disposed to use alcoholic liquors as a beverage at all, I would prefer pure whiskey to either beer or wine, partly on hygienic grounds, and partly because its taste is less repugnant to me than that of wine, while I cannot tolerate beer under any name. Why should my tastes in the matter of beverage be interfered with by those who prefer beer or wine? Such a law as these people ask for is infinitely worse and more tyrannical than the Scott Act, which is not directed against any class in particular, and aims simply at the repression of public drinking places.

One aspect of the beer and wine movement has not been made sufficiently prominent. This is the bad faith of the Legislature, which assumes to emasculate the law after the people have adopted it in so many localities. The Scott Act originated in the Dominion Senate, and was merely assented to by the House of Commons. It was not such a law as the temperance people wanted, but they were told that it was the best they could get, and that they would have to make the most of it before any further concessions would be made. They went to work in good faith and secured its adoption in a few counties, only to find their hands tied by litigation involving the constitutionality of the law. When this was finally affirmed,

the rapid adoption of the law by overwhelming majorities, induced its opponents to appeal once more to Parliament, which now threatens to substitute for the Scott Act an entirely new measure of partial prohibition. The spectacle is a most humiliating one, and the Parliament which would be guilty of such a breach of faith with the people, must make up its mind to be called sternly to account.

It is sometimes asked why, if the brewers are willing to throw the distillers overboard in this struggle, the latter are keeping so quiet, and are even found aiding and abetting the promoters of the wine and beer movement. The explanation is obvious. If licenses are granted to sell wine and beer, the vendors will easily evade the prohibition in respect of whiskey. In other words, under cover of a mere wine and beer license a large retail trade in whiskey will be carried on, and for the privilege of selling it the vendor will have nothing to pay. It would be infinitely better to have the Crooks Act, pure and simple, for it requires a license for all liquors alike.

It is easy to predict with some certainty the future programme of the temperance party in Canada, if the House of Commons endorses the Senate's action in relation to the Scott Act. That Act will be nominally in force in a large number of counties during the next three or four years. In its altered form no one will have any interest in enforcing it and there will be virtual free trade in liquors of all sorts, and no license paid. The demoralization will be so great that the time will be favorable for a general prohibition movement and undoubtedly one will be made. Already the note of preparation comes from St. John, New Brunswick. At an Alliance meeting there, the other day, resolutions were passed affirming that the Senate amendments to the Scott Act were passed in defiance of the temperance sentiment of the country, that neither of the two existing political parties can be depended on to take up and press prohibition as a political question, and that "in the opinion of the Alliance the time has arrived when the creation of a third party is necessary, fully pledged in the interests of a prohibitory law for the Dominion." It will be interesting to note the extent to which the new party will draw from each of the others, and to watch the kind of treatment it will receive from them. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the end of the long struggle is approaching. There is time to do something between this and the next general election in the way of organization, but it will require years of sustained effort to bring to light the full effect of the application of this touchstone.

The young women have carried off their full share of the honors awarded this year at the Arts examinations in the University of Toronto. Five of them take the degree of B. A. with honors, and three of these attended lectures during the session. The names of the graduates are Misses Margaret and Edith Brown of Toronto,—daughters of the late Hon. George Brown,—Miss Gardiner of Hamilton, Miss Langley of Brantford, and Miss Bald of Welland. The last named took Greek and Latin as her honor Department; the other four took the Department of Modern Languages, which includes English, French, German, Italian, and Ethnology. The gold medal for proficiency in Modern Languages was carried off by Miss Margaret Brown after keen competition. In the third year class, Miss Balmer, of Toronto, who last year took two scholarships, came within a few marks of taking two this year, one in Modern Languages and one in Historical and Political Science. She also took honors in Mental and Moral Science, and won easily the Governor-General's gold medal for general proficiency in the work of the year. No more brilliant stand has ever been taken in the history of the University, and it is made still more phenomenal by the fact that Miss Balmer has had no exceptional training, but rather the reverse. In the second year, Miss Spence, of Mount Pleasant, who won a College prize recently in Mental Science, took at the University examination first-class honors in Classics and in Mental Science and Logic,—a remarkable achievement when it is known that she spent the term before Christmas at the Normal School, and did not begin to attend lectures in University College till after New Year. Several young ladies took good standing in the first year.

Though there is much that is objectionable in College competitions it is perhaps fortunate that they were not entirely abolished before the young women were in a position to compete. Nothing could have done more than their success this year to dispel lingering prejudices, and make it impossible to raise again the question of allowing them to attend lectures in the Provincial institution. In a few years the number of women taking a full University course will have greatly increased, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not in a comparatively short time be as numerous as the young men in the halls and lecture rooms of University College. It is worth something to get even one vexed question disposed of, and, thanks to the girls themselves, this has, after years of somewhat acrimonious controversy, been accomplished.

The question of women's education leads not unnaturally to that of women's right. I notice with pleasure that Miss Helen Taylor, the step-daughter of the late John Stuart Mill, has been asked and has consented to run as the Liberal candidate in one of the new parliamentary constituencies in England. Miss Taylor is a well-known and able advocate of woman's rights, and has been for many years a useful member of the London School Board, to which she has been returned by popular election again and again. She may not succeed in winning a seat in the House of Commons, but her candidature will do good to the cause for which she has done and sacrificed so much. If she is elected she will prove a useful working member of the House. In this country, democratic as we are, many will be shocked by the spectacle of a woman seeking a seat in Parliament, but they will become accustomed to the spectacle, which, as the result of Miss Taylor's example, will soon be seen nearer home. It is certainly time for us at all events to elect some women to school boards, a practice which obtains very extensively in both England and Scotland.

ONLOOKER.

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood on Hon. A. G. Archibald, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. W. T. Benson, M.P., for South Grenville, died suddenly of heart disease Wednesday morning, aged 57 years.

The crops in North Middlesex and other sections, except where injured by the recent storms, present a very fine appearance.

The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto was opened on Tuesday, in Toronto. The Bishop delivered his usual address.

The Archbishop of Martianopolis died in Montreal on Monday of disease of the kidneys, from which he had suffered for the past twenty years.

Dr. Bergin, M. P., was on Tuesday elected president of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, now in session in Toronto.

The Niagara Methodist Conference on Monday passed a resolution that the conference discountenance the use of tobacco, and urge upon the ministers and members abstinence from the weed.

The annual temperance meeting in connection with the Toronto Conference of the Methodist Church was held Wednesday evening in the Metropolitan Church. The place was crowded to suffocation.

The annual Commencement of Toronto University was held yesterday, the occasion being of more than usual interest owing to the fact that five young ladies received their degrees of B. A.

A brakeman named Livary, while coupling cars on a freight train at St. Lamert's junction, near Montreal, on May 4th, fell and slipped under the cars, which were in motion, and was instantly killed, his legs being severed from his body.

Senator Chaffee's house and outbuildings at St. Cosairo, Que., with sixteen other houses and stores, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, causing a total loss of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars.

A scaffold, 70 feet high, gave way Monday in the steeple of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Quebec, and three men were precipitated to the ground. Louis Galarneau, of Beauport, was instantly killed; Jos. Soward is dying, and Elzar Cardinal received internal injuries which may probably prove fatal.

The Eleventh General Assembly, of the Presbyterian Church in Canada commenced in Montreal, Wednesday, evening. Rev. Principal McKnight, D.D., of Halifax, has been chosen Moderator.

There are now twenty cases of small pox in the Civil Hospital, Montreal, seven being dangerous and the rest progressing favorably. The municipality of St. Jean Baptiste village, adjoining the city have established a local Health Board.

The storm of Sunday seems to have been general throughout Ontario and to have extended as far east as the State of New York, raging with unparalleled violence. An immense amount of damage has been inflicted on grain crops and fruit trees, while in many places not a pane of glass has been left unbroken. In St. Thomas a woman was killed by lightning.

Writs have been issued for elections to fill the vacant seats in the Ontario Legislature. In Lennox, East Kent and East Simcoe the nominations will be on June 19, and the elections on June 26. In West Algoma the nomination will be on June 12, and the election on June 26. In East Algoma the nomination will be on June 15th, and the election on June 29.

At Niagara, on June 6th, a lad about 16 years, named John Roache, son of engine driver James Roache, of the G. T. R., was shot dead by another youth, named Charles Barge. It seems the two boys went into Mr. Webb's house to get their week's wages, and Barge picked up a shotgun, pointing it at young Roache, not knowing that it was loaded, and pulled the trigger, when the contents struck Roache on the left cheek, killing him instantly. Barge went to the police office and gave himself up.

Big Bear with his braves, is making away northward with Gen. Middleton's flying column in hot pursuit. The country is a most difficult one, full of brush and ravines; and the trails are terribly heavy from the recent heavy rains. Nearly all the captives that were with Big Bear, managed to escape, assisted by some half-breeds, and are now in Battloford.—The Government have retained Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and B. B. Osler, Q. C., of Toronto; Mr. Casgrain, of Quebec, and Mr. Scott, of Regina, to prosecute Riol. The trial will proceed in the ordinary way, and before the local bench of stipendiary magistrates, as in ordinary murder cases.

### UNITED STATES.

Gen. Grant is now working on his boo. He had a quiet day on Wednesday last, and experienced little pain.

Cotton worms are playing great havoc with the cotton crops in portions of Texas, many fields having been completely devastated.

A nine year old boy, while playing with an old gun on Monday, at Auburn, Pa., shot and killed his infant sister while asleep in bed.

One hundred lives are reported to have been lost by a flood in Mexico on Sunday, caused by the bursting of a waterspout in the mountains.

Toll-gate keeper Wimberly, at Cleveland, Tenn., shot Marion Harper dead for refusing to pay toll. Harper, in the quarrel, had shot and fatally wounded Wimberly.

Wisconsin was visited on Sunday morning by a disastrous cyclone, eighty miles in width, which injured a number of people and caused a great amount of damage. Two villages were completely destroyed.

A man, named Hensin, recently deserted his sick family in Haywood County, North Carolina. Their provisions soon ran out, and two of the children died of starvation. The mother and third child were found almost dead.

One hundred and thirty Apaches who escaped from the reservation are making for the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico. Crook is preparing to follow them. They are still stealing stock en route. The Apaches have killed three men in Sonora.

It is reported the troops following the renegade Indians on the head waters of the Gila River have captured the main portion of the band, including the squaws, and are now en route for Apache with their prisoners. It is supposed about fifty escaped to Mexico. The campaign is virtually ended this side of the line.

The aggregate wheat yield of Michigan is estimated at 25,250,000 bushels. The southern counties promise an average yield of seventeen and a quarter bushels per acre, which is a fourth of a bushel better than the average for the past eight years. The northern counties yield may reach sixteen bushels, or nearly a bushel more than the average of the last eight years. — In Illinois, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture estimates that the wheat crop will be less than ten million bushels this year, against thirty-two million last year. The winter wheat outlook is very discouraging; it is expected not sufficient for home consumption will be harvested. The Hessian fly and chinch bug have badly damaged the Kansas wheat fields. The crop is estimated at 13,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels, or 35,000,000 less than last year. Corn now is the only hope for Kansas this year.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

In the English Commons the Government was defeated by a vote of 264 to 252, on the second reading of the Budget. Mr. Gladstone has announced to the House the resignation of his Cabinet. Speculation is now rife as to whether Mr. Gladstone will reconsider his resignation, or whether the Conservatives will take office.

Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived in London.

It is officially announced that the marriage of the Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenburg will take place on Thursday, July 23. The wedding is to take place in Whippingham, Isle of Wight, and will be as private as possible.

An explosion of gas on Monday in the coal bunkers of H. M. S. Inflexible, lying at anchor off Portsmouth, severely injured fifteen of her crew, and three of the number fatally, and also badly damaged the vessel.

M. De Lesseps has been appointed president of the Paris Exhibition of 1889.

The French warship *Renaud* reported to have foundered in the Red sea, was a despatch gunboat and carried 150 men.

A Berne despatch says when the members of the Rhine club were returning from an excursion to Rhinfelden, Germany, the boat struck a bridge and was upset. Ten men were drowned.

The funeral of the Prince of Hohenzollern, which took place at Sigwaringen, was attended by thirty princes. The Crown Prince of Germany, on behalf of Emperor William, placed a wreath upon the tomb.

A train on the Moscow Caucasus Russia railway was derailed by robbers. Seventy passengers were killed and wounded, and the robbers plundered the survivors without resistance.

## Selected Articles.

## DECLARATION OF WAR.

War is now declared between the Prohibition party and the Liquor parties; for the greatest issue before the people now is the Liquor question.

It means death, to the defeated there can be no compromise. If the saloons remain, the home must go. Where the liquor traffic most dominates, the prisons, poor houses, houses of correction, houses of refuge and charitable asylums are an imperative necessity, a burden and tax upon the provident and industries of the community.

Where prohibition reigns, prisons and poor houses are nearly empty, and homes are abodes of happiness.

In other words where the liquor traffic rules, ruin and hell abound.

Where prohibition reigns this fair earth fulfills its mission of a blessed home for man.

Can the many surrender their peace and happiness that the few may live upon their miseries? That is incompatible with self preservation, therefore, this war is to the bitter end, knife to knife and shoulder to shoulder.

The saloon is the doorway to destruction, and is backed by all the powers of darkness, ignorance, superstition, prejudice, ancient customs popular and social delusions, greed of gain, appetite, money, power, political corruption, and all the evil influences that the "crime of crimes" can muster into its service.

On the other hand the Prohibition party rallies around the "STANDARD OF LIBERTY," on which is inscribed, "For God, Our Home and Our Land." Every word means life or death to all that is dearest to the soul. We are inspired with a sense THAT WE ARE RIGHT, that we will admit of no denial, that gives courage to our convictions, that impresses upon our conscience that it is God's work. We are inspired by a sense of the dangers to our homes that gives a terrible earnestness to a determination to preserve the inheritance we have in this beautiful land. The oppressive sense of danger threatening our boys demand that the saloon must go. The death cry of our country is wringing over our ears night and day, "Down with the saloons, or we are a nation of drunkards," inspires our patriotism and nerves our purpose to know no rest until we are victorious.

All true ministers of God are with us. All of Christ's people are with us. All good and noble men and women of the land are with us, and God leads; WE ARE RIGHT, how can we fail."

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

—Baltimore Weekly.

## THE NEW CRAZE

The *Canadian Royal Templar* has been exposing the pretensions of the so-called Liberal Temperance Union. Mr. J. G. Mowat, one of the prominent orators of the N. L. T. U., was reported as stating "that the leading medical testimony went to show that beer was good for the health," and our contemporary responds as follows:—

"One of the very foundations upon which the whole fabric of temperance reform has been raised is the scientific fact that alcohol is a poison, baneful and injurious in its effect upon the human system. When this poison is diluted ten or twenty times with water, as in beer or light wines, its action is not so prompt, its harmful effects not so quickly apparent, as when used in the form of strong spirits, only half or less than half water, but it is the same poison, producing the same results, always acting true to its nature, to the extent of its potency, none the less sure because it is slow.

The man who has the hardihood to dispute that alcohol is a poison, in small doses as well as in large, simply defies science. This clever young advocate of the 'new movement' bravely declared that the leading medical testimony went to show that beer was good for the health, but he failed to produce the leading medical testimony. We are very anxious to see Mr. Mowat's authority. We have been looking for just such testimony for years, but have failed to find it. Perhaps on examination Mr. M. will find his 'highest authority' turn out like Ben. Butler's. The celebrated Ben., defending a prisoner charged with manslaughter, argued that his client committed the unfortunate act in self-defence, and eloquently declared, 'We have it on the highest authority—all that a man hath will he give for his life.' The prosecuting counsel brought down the court when he remarked, 'I am glad to discover who is the highest authority with my learned opponent,' and turning to the good book, he read: 'And Satan answered, Yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life.'

"The simple fact is: the statement that the leading medical testimony is favorable to the use of alcohol in any form or quantity to main health is an impudent untruth. On the contrary the testimony goes to show that the use of alcohol in the smallest doses, whether in beer or light wines, is

invariably injurious to persons in health, and calculated to derange the natural functions. To make our position clear and strong, we shall summon leading specialists of science and place their testimony before our readers:

"The Encyclopaedia Britannica (Dr. Balfour) says, 'Alcohol is a poison.'

"Dr. W. B. Carpenter says: 'Any one who is familiar with the action of poison upon the living animal body, and has made that subject a special study, has not the smallest hesitation in saying that alcohol is a poison. Alcoholic wine is an irritant poison. I do not regard its action as any less sure because it is slow.'

"Dr. Norman Kerr, F.L.S., one of the highest living authorities, says: 'It has been demonstrated that fermented and distilled intoxicating liquors are, as their name implies, poisons, destroying more lives than all other poisons put together.'

"Dr. Andrew Clark says: 'Alcohol is a poison; so is arsenic.'

"Dr. Willard Parker says: 'It has been established that alcohol is a poison. It is not a food, nor should it be used as a beverage. It diminishes the temperature, lessens the strength, and by about 40 per cent. shortens life.'

"Dr. Benj. Richardson says: 'To sum it all up, I find that alcoholic drinks give no strength, reduce the tone of the blood vessels, build up no muscle, destroy its powers, make it less active for work; that these drinks, in the most moderate quantities, are of no use as a substance for food.'

"Dr. Kerr says: 'So far from aiding digestion, intoxicating liquors actually hinder this vital process. The presence of an intoxicant in the stomach markedly interferes with the digestive act.'

"Dr. Carpenter says: 'The habitual use of alcoholic liquors in moderate, or even in small quantities, is not merely unnecessary for the maintenance of bodily and mental vigor, but is unfavorable to the permanent enjoyment of health.'

"Dr. Edward Jarvis says: 'The proportion of deaths of total abstainers as compared with non-abstainers between the ages of 20 and 60 is as 10 to 41.'

"Sir Wm. Gull, M.D., F.R.S., says: 'It is one of the commonest things in English society, that people are injured by drink without being drunkards. It goes on so quietly that it is even very difficult to observe. There is a great deal of injury done to the health by the habitual use of wines in their various kinds, and alcohol in its various shapes, even in so-called moderate quantities. It leads to the degeneration of tissues; it spoils the intellect. I think, as a rule, you might stop the supply of alcohol at once without injury.'

"Dr. Thompson, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the King of the Belgians, says: 'I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country than the use of alcoholic beverages. I do not mean by this, that extreme indulgence which produces drunkenness. The habitual use of fermented liquors to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce that condition, and such is quite common in all ranks of society, injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent which I think few people are aware of. Such, at all events, is the result of observation during more than twenty years of professional life devoted to hospital practice, and to private practice in every rank above it. Thus, I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate.'

"TWO THOUSAND ENGLISH PHYSICIANS SIGNED THIS STATEMENT: 'We are of opinion that a very large proportion of human misery including poverty, disease and crime, is induced by the use of alcoholic or fermented liquors as beverages; that total and universal abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and intoxicating beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality and the happiness of the human race.'

"UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED NEW YORK DOCTORS SIGNED THIS: 'We, the undersigned members of the medical profession of New York and vicinity, unite in the declaration that we believe alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs; that when prescribed medicinally, it should be with conscientious caution, and a sense of grave responsibility. We are of opinion that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is productive of a large amount of physical disease; that it entails diseased appetites upon offspring; and that it is the cause of a large percentage of the crime and pauperism of our cities and country.'

"NINETY-TWO OF MONTREAL'S MEDICAL MEN SIGNED THIS: 'We, the undersigned members of the medical profession in Montreal are of opinion:

"1. That a large portion of human misery, poverty, disease and crime, is produced by the use of alcoholic liquors, as a beverage.

"2. That total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, whether fermented or distilled, is consistent with, and conducive to the highest degree of physical and mental vigor.

"3. That abstinence from intoxicating liquors would greatly promote the health, morality, and happiness of the people."



## Girls and Boys.

## A SILVER MUG AND A MULBERRY SUIT.

Johnny Emerson had a new pair of skates. Santa Claus was to blame for that, but in this case Santa Claus had another name, I think; for I am very sure that when I was in the store at Hunter's Corners on Christmas Eve, I saw the little old gentleman buying them, and heard Mr. Hunter call him "Grandfather Emerson." Still further, I had seen a ten-dollar greenback taken out of his pocket slyly, and handed over the counter, and there was not a cent given back in change.

"Dear me!" I thought, "Santa Claus is either very rich or very generous." Now I only paid two dollars for those I had bought to give poor Widow Green's boy, whom I caught crying in the corner of the fence because he had no skates. (I got Santa Claus myself for my pains; just as if I was a little old man, with an icicle on my nose, a pack on my back, and streaks of soot down my cheeks!)

Ten dollars! So Johnny Emerson had a new pair of skates; and if he wasn't in a hurry to try them on New Year's morning, then I am a little mistaken. He was the swiftest and prettiest skater at Hunter's Corners; while Sammy Green, whose mother had been too poor to buy him skates, and who never dared ask the boys to lend him theirs, had never skated a stroke in his life.

"Now, Johnny," said his mother as the boy buckled on his skates by the fire instead of waiting till he reached the lake, "you must surely be back by one o'clock, or the turkey will be cold, and the plum pudding all eaten up."

"Cold turkey is good enough," answered Johnny, "and I'd rather have mince pie than plum pudding any day; but I'll try and be back by one. I don't need to skate more than four hours at a time." And off he went to join the other boys at the skating place.

Now all the village children, nearly, were on the lake by nine o'clock, chattering, screaming, and laughing with happy hearts, bright eyes, and cheeks the color of juniper berries; and oh, how grandly they skated! sweeping off like the wind, gliding slowly back, whizzing away again in squares, in circles, in parallelograms and triangles,—it fairly takes my breath to think about them.

Sammy watched them awhile, with wondering eyes, and then sat down and put on his skates. How his heart beat as he walked out a step or two on the ice. I think he was trembling a good deal, for after a minute or two, down he fell, and nearly broke his arm, striking against Joe Hunter's new scarlet sled, "Wildfire."

It was bad enough to fall and be laughed at, but it was certainly worse to have a dozen of his mates catch him at it, and raise a great shout, as if getting hurt was the funniest thing in the world. Sammy wanted to cry, but like a sensible boy, got up instead and tried again. This time he made out to slide a little, but threw out his arms so awkwardly, and made such droll faces, that the laugh was louder and longer than before.

"What's all this?" said Johnny Emerson, as he whirled in among them.

"Oh, it's only Sammy Green trying to skate," said Alice Parker, "and he does look so queer in his old patched trowsers and bob-tailed coat that used to belong to Santa Claus, I guess. Only see how awkward he is!"

Just then three men rode up to the edge of the lake, and shouted to the children that they had something to say, which it was important they should hear. So they all flocked together like so many red-winged flamingoes eager to hear what was coming.

Mr. Hunter stood up in the sleigh, and held up a beautiful silver cup. "I will give this cup," he said, "to that boy or girl who shall make quickest time, skating from this bend to Skinner's Point and back again. Who'll try for it?"

"I! I!" answered a hundred shrill voices, and such a clapping of hands, and hurrahing, and questions, that the gentleman could hardly finish what he had to say.

"All right," he said, as soon as he could make himself heard. "Now you may go, ten at a time, starting off at a given signal, and when the first ten have tried it another may follow. I will mark time for you, and these two gentlemen will stand by, and see that you all start fairly. First ten will start in five minutes. Fall into line!"

Then what a hubbub there was among the girls and boys! But Johnny Emerson stood still, thinking, and this is what he thought;

"It would be a good time to teach Sammy to skate, while the rest are so interested watching the races that they won't trouble us. I believe I'll do it! It's a pity if he can't have a little fun on New Year's day, as well as the rest of us fellows. I need not go with the first ten, but if I'm not too tired, I will race with the last. It's hard work teaching a boy to skate, though. Nobody knows when he'll tumble down, and have to be hoisted up again! and for the matter of that, half the time he drags you down after him, and bruises you rather more than is pleasant. But I'll stand it, for I want Sammy to have a little fun."

"Johnny! Johnny Emerson!" called half-a-dozen voices. "We're getting ready to start; come on!"

"Not now," cried Johnny, "go ahead! Now, Sammy Green," he said, in a low voice, "I'm going to teach you how to skate while the rest are racing. Get up and balance yourself again. There! Now take hold of my arm, and when I strike out with this foot, do you strike out with that one, and we'll rush along bravely."

Sammy clutched his friend, and set his feet in order. "One, two, three, and off!" cried Johnny. "Off!" indeed it was, for Sammy was so anxious to go fast that he jerked Johnny to one side, and losing his balance, slipped off his feet, and brought his friend with a great bump beside him. It was the back of Johnny's head that felt it, and he "saw stars" for a minute. But he got up pleasantly enough. "Oh, never mind!" he said as Sammy began to apologize: "fellows always fall down when they are learning. We'll do better next time. Just keep steady, and swing out 'slowly, slow,' as the Turks say, and you'll be skating splendidly pretty soon."

Sammy braced himself and tried again. That time he succeeded in sliding several yards; and when Johnny stopped him by main strength from another tumble he looked around with a flash of delight in his eyes, that would have done your heart good to see. So at it they went again, and tried and failed, and tried and succeeded fifty times in the course of the next two hours. At the end of that time Sammy could skate, and skate alone!

But where had Johnny's wits been that he had not looked after the racing a little.

"Time's up," called Mr. Hunter. "Last ten start!" and start they did, just as Johnny, happening to think, left his pupil to himself, and turned about to join the sport.

"May I go yet?" he cried to Mr. Hunter. "Aye! aye! my boy," said the gentleman; and away he shot after them, while Sammy sat down to watch, whispering over and over to himself, "Oh, I hope he'll win! I hope he'll win."

But Johnny's head ached yet with that first fall of his, and he was tired and a little cold. Moreover, the ten had gone fully one-third of the distance before he had started. There was little chance of his winning in that race.

"Why didn't that boy start sooner?" demanded Mr. Hunter. "He's the very best skater on the lake."

"Please, sir," said little Sammy, "he has been teaching me to skate!"

"He might have taught you some other time, I think," growled Mr. Hunter.

"So he might, sir, so he might! but the boys and girls were laughing at me, and he said he would show me how when they were so busy they could not look. That's how it was!"

"And can you skate now without falling down?"

"Oh, yes sir! The last time I tried I went ever so far!"

"H'm! indeed!" said Mr. Hunter; "I'll try your skill, maybe, when the cup is disposed of."

All eyes were now turned to watch the eleven figures, darting on towards Skinner's Point. Johnny was not far behind now, and hardly had the others made a swift curve and turned back on their course, before he passed them like the wind, making a graceful bow, swept up on a line with the point, and whirling, was after them again. They could hear the sharp ring of his splendid new skates on the ice, and one of them, who could not resist turning his head, saw that he was gaining on them rapidly.

"That boy certainly makes the quickest turns," said Mr. Hunter, "and ought to have the cup, even if he gets in after the others. But he should have started when they did. It will hardly seem fair to the hundred boys and girls who were on hand at the right time, and have done their best, to give it to him. Still, if he really wins, I'll talk to them about it."

But Johnny was not going to win. Some thoughtless boy had whirled a stick far out on the ice, to show the strength of his arm, perhaps, and the gleaming edge of a skate struck against it. There

was a shock, a halt—almost a fall, and the ten skaters brought up, one after another, at the goal, leaving Johnny quite in the rear.

He came gliding up, however, a moment after, in time to hear Mr. Hunter's decision. "Maria Blake went to Skinner's Point in five minutes, forty seconds and a half—that being quicker time by four seconds than was made by any other."

"Hip, hip, hurrah!" cried Johnny Emerson; three cheers and a tiger for Maria Blake." Then there was a great deal of hurly-burly for awhile, of hurrahs and laughter, and shrill voices, and demands to see the beautiful cup of silver, which had been handed to the happy girl.

What was Mr. Hunter saying? The sound of his voice reached them through all the noise, and a hundred bright faces turned, full of eager interest, his way.

"Children," said Mr. Hunter, "Sammy Green has a new pair of skates, which Johnny Emerson has been teaching him to use. Now, if Sammy will skate clear to Skinner's Point and back again without falling down, I will make him a New Year's present of a new suit of clothes."

What a great leap Sammy's heart gave! "I never can do it in the world," he whispered to Johnny.

"Yes, you can, if you'll only keep cool," said Johnny, "and I'd rather see you in a new suit of clothes than to have ten silver mugs myself."

"Then I'll try; and I won't mind a bit if they do laugh at my awkward motions. Mother has been sewing nights more than two weeks, to try and earn me something to wear; and if I only could win, she could take that money and get herself a new dress. I'll try my very best."

Then all the children got out of the way, and the widow's son braced himself for the start. "Steady, now steady," said Johnny; "one, two, three, and—off!"

Sammy's soul was in his eyes. He began to glide carefully along, flinging out his arms to keep his balance, then, moving a little more steadily, he fixed his eyes on the distant Point and forgot everything but the skating.

Nobody laughed at his bob-tailed coat now; nobody even thought of it. On he went, sometimes wavering a little, then bracing himself again, but never quite halting.

"He can't make the turn, I'm afraid," sighed Maria Blake. "That's such a hard thing to do at first. See, he is almost there!"

Then not another word was said, till the boy had made a broad curve, and faced them on his way back. Johnny's heart beat hard, you could almost have heard it. Once he thought his scholar would fail—but no! he had only stopped a little because he was tired,—he was at it again steadier than before, and if you ever saw roses, they bloomed on Johnny's cheeks five minutes later, when panting and trembling Sammy caught his hand, and, overcome with joy because the prize was won, burst into tears.

This time it was not he who called for "three cheers and a tiger," for he hadn't voice to speak, something choked him so; but such a shout went up as had never been heard on that lake before, and never will again till Johnny Emerson wins the silver mug next year, as Mr. Hunter means: e shall.

So the two happy boys were drawn into Mr. Hunter's sleigh, and carried into the village, to select the cloth for Sammy's new suit; and it was none of your common "sheep's gray" either, but as handsome a piece of mulberry as you ever set eyes on.

"Well," said Grandfather Emerson that night, as he shook the ashes out of his brown clay pipe, and settled himself back to count the bills left in his old leather pocket book; "well, I never did a better thing than when I gave that storekeeper ten dollars for a pair of skates. I'll put a gold watch in my pack for that boy next year; if I don't, never call me Santa Claus again.—*Amanda T. Jones, in Alden's Juvenile Gem.*

## Tales and Sketches.

### DYING FOR A DROP.

BY C. J. WHITMORE.

I was sitting by the quiet house fireside, the wind and the rain beating upon the windows, the fire blazing and roaring as it blazes and roars on winter nights only: the day's work done; pen, desk, and room offering an inviting welcome.

"You are wanted, sir; a wild-looking woman is waiting in the passage to see you. I could not ask her further in for she is ragged and dripping with wet."—So said the trim, quiet servant, who is quite accustomed to all kinds of visitors; she didn't like it at all at first, but is quite used to it now.

I went to my visitor; she was standing on the mat, and the rain was pouring from her garments as she stood.—"What has brought you out on such a night?" I inquired.

"I have come to fetch you to see an old acquaintance," she replied. "Do you remember Maggie Smith? I see you do. Well, she asked me to come and see if you would visit her; she is lying in 'the Rents' in Westminster, and wants you."

One quiet, regretful glance at fire, desk, pen; then the waterproof coat, thick boots, and the beating wind and rain.—Through the choking gutters, over the splashy roads, past the flickering gas-lamps, out of the decent thoroughfares, into courts and alleys that even this rain could not sweeten, and after a prolonged conflict with the tempest, that was not without its pleasantness, we reached "the Rents."

A small square of houses two stories high, worn out, squalid, fever-smitten at their best; at their worst—never-failing, swift adjuncts to hospital and infirmary beds and paupers' graves. A small flickering lamp on the staircase made darkness visible up the rotten, dangerous stairs, and we turned into the small back-room. The only furniture was an iron saucepan, a yellow basin, and an old box. In the broken-down grate a few gray ashes were smouldering away, an old lamp upon the mantel-piece gave light upon some rags in a corner, upon which, dressed in rags and covered with an old quilt, a woman lay tossing in utter unrest of body and soul.—Black hair streaked with gray, piercing black eyes wildly roving, never still; pallid face, full, deep, red lips; over all was clear witness that there lay the wreck of something that might and ought to have been infinitely brighter and better; but, as she lay, her own mother would have hated to recognize the child of her love.

"You have come," she said, in a soft, refined voice, startlingly out of harmony with her appearance and surroundings. "I knew you would, though this is not much of a place to come to, and I hear the wind and the rain. You have come, and I am glad; I have waited for you with such unutterable longing that the minutes have seemed hours as I have watched for you; but now you are here, and I shall get what I am longing and praying for."

"And what is that?" I asked.—"Something to drink!" she replied. "*I am dying for a drop.*"—"Do you mean to say that you have sent for me to tramp miles through wind and rain for this?" I inquired angrily.

"Yes, I do," she replied, "and I don't see why no; but do let Bet fetch the whiskey; give her a shilling, only one, and I will pray for you as I live. I have no money—nothing left to part with, all my friends are tired out, there was only you left, and I am longing for a drop. Don't say no. If I asked you for bread or meat, or tea or coals, you would give at once; the whiskey won't cost more, and it's more to me than all other things put together now."

If she had been starving for food or perishing with cold, she could not have turned more wildly beseeching eyes upon me. I was utterly confounded: all ideas of right and wrong seemed turned upside down; if she had raved, had uttered oaths, had asked food, that would have been ordinary experience; but to hear the soft, refined, beseeching tones so touchingly pleading for that which had wrought her such evil was something so new and confusing that I found myself uncertainly debating what to do.—"I must not, I dare not, I ought not," I said at length. "You know the evil drink has done you, and how can you ask me to give you more?"

"How can I ask?" she repeated, "because I want it so. Come nearer and let me tell you. The doctor was here this afternoon and he told Bet that it was all over with me, that I should be gone before the morning. I asked him to order me something to drink, and he turned and went down stairs without a word. But you won't be so hard-hearted, I know. I should be glad if you would read to me and talk with me, but I could not listen with this raging within. Just a very little would do for a time, and then I want to tell you something before I go. If you will only give me a very little I will tell you the other things that I sent for you to hear, but just a little whiskey first."

"Ask me for anything in reason," I rejoined, "and I will most gladly do it for you, but it would cost me never-ending regret to give you strong drink now. I ought not, I will not."

"Bah!" said Bet, as she left the room, "I told you it would be of no use, and if I had not fetched him I'd have had it out of him for you before now. But I'll try down stairs if I can't get enough for half a quartern. If he hadn't come through wind and rain to see you I'd have made him give it you."—She clattered noisily down the rotten stairs, evidently bent upon procuring strong drink by any possible means. While she was gone I sat looking at Maggie in silence, for I saw it was useless to speak of anything else while that awful look of expectancy was upon her face. It was not long before Bet returned with a white mug lacking its handle, in which was the spirit so craved for. She looked defiantly at me as she tenderly raised her companion, slowly poured the strong liquor between her quivering lips, and after all was gone she left the room.

"Now," said Maggie, "I shall be strong for a little while. It's like the old life and strength I had before I loved it, while it lasts I'll tell you what I want to say while I can. You know how many times I have come to you. Each time I meant to give up drinking, but I never did. The truth was, my father was an officer in the church, and he dealt in strong drink; from my earliest childhood it was all around me. I used to smell it always, then I came to taste it, then to like, then to love it. Before I was sixteen I would drink as much as I dared whenever I could get it. My mother was dead, my father was always engrossed in the business, and for a long time he did not see; but I think he suspected at last, for he sent me from home to a boarding school. There I had plenty of money, but no drink at all, until I had time to watch which of the servants liked to drink, then it was easy. I gave her the money, she procured the drink, and we had it secretly when we could. After I left school I was put to learn dress-making. I think I really loved learning, and I knew I was clever at my work; and, now that I had my liberty when work was done, I could do as I pleased and have all the drink I could pay for."

"But, just then, the drink lost its hold upon me entirely. I had become acquainted with a young man, and we came to love each other dearly. Like myself he was well educated and exceedingly fond of poetry. Not like me, as I had been, he could not even bear the name of strong drink. It was something about his mother, but I never asked particulars and he never told me. He never spoke of it but once. Time went; we were happy, he at his work, I at mine, until the old love of the drink returned and seemed to haunt me. The thought of it never left me, asleep or awake. I bore it as long as I could, then I thought I would quiet myself by having just a little; and I went into a tavern to get it. There the very smell of it seemed to madden me with lust for it. The more I drank the more I wanted. I became quarrelsome when they would serve me no more, and they thrust me out. I was staggering from the thrust on the pavement, and should have fallen into the gutter, but a man caught my arm and held me. I turned upon him in unreasoning anger and looked in his face. There I saw eyes that I knew dilated with horror, lips that I loved quivering with disgust and shame. He helped me to the wall and left me. I have never seen him since. But the pure love died out of my heart and the love of the drink took its place and kept it. It was not like his love, for it never left me through good or evil."

Her voice had grown very tender while she was speaking. The power of memory, excited by the drink, had carried her back into the past, and she evidently lived again in the days she described.—"I have had many a bitter fight for it," she continued. "Sometimes I could go without for weeks together, then my skill procured me clothing and a decent home. Again I must have drunk, and home and clothing and money all went for it. I never made companions; no other man ever spoke of love to me; the drink destroyed my first dream, and I never dreamed again. I have seen many reverses, sometimes dressed well, quiet, respectable, outwardly happy, but never for long; at other times I would have to sleep in common, fever-stricken lodging-houses, going thence to make the dresses of fashionable ladies, sometimes sleeping in the market, sometimes in doorways, and even in the den of horrors, the casual ward. My father sent me money, and I drank it away, until he heard how I was living. Then he cast me off and died, they said, broken-hearted about me. I did not care—I could not—I only wanted to drink and forget all unpleasant things. Ah, it was good to drink, for then all I had lost came back to me. Then I was away back at school, innocent and happy; then I was learning my business and enjoying it; then, best of all, the time came back when he loved me and we spoke of the happy life we hoped to lead when we were wedded and had a home of our own. To wake from such dreams to what I had sunk to was torture, and the dreams only came with the drink. It is no wonder I loved it, gave up all for it, never could leave it—that I still love and crave it."

While she was speaking the excitement of the drink gradually left her; a gray, awful shade was stealing over her face, and she was silent for a brief space of time. A spasm of pain aroused her, and she said, "Call Bet! call quickly!"—I went to the door and shouted for her friend; as if waiting for the summons, Bet was speedily in the room and looking down upon her—"More drink, Bet," she said, "more drink; I'm dying for it."

But even Bet saw the time for more drink was gone forever, as she sank shudderingly upon her knees by the ragged bed—"More drink!" again cried Maggie, "only once more! Bet, don't be hard-hearted now! Minister, give me the last thing I shall ask for!" "Let me read—let me pray with you," I entreated; "pray for yourself, or it will be too late."

"I don't want reading. I don't want prayer—it is too late for these. I want whiskey, and I must have it. It has been home, love, Bible, mother, father, religion, to me. Let me have some once more, only once; I tell you I'm dying for it. Ah!" she screamed, "I never thought of it till now, but I'm going where they are always 'dying for a drop,' and begging for it in vain."

With one terrible convulsive spasm the gray shade settled down upon the face, never to be lifted any more.—Out, most gladly into the wild night to buffet with wind and rain, thinking, as I strove on homeward, that I would not be concerned with the making or sale of strong drink for all the

money that ever was coined. "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—"Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and flee away."—*British Messenger*.

## Public Opinion.

### DENOUNCING THE PROPOSED SCOTT ACT EMASCULATION.

#### SOME SPECIMEN EXTRACTS.

The Scott Act has been given to temperance reformers who have regarded it not as a perfect measure but as one calculated to diminish the evils of intemperance. If it was considered by the Senate an unadvised or an objectionable measure it should never have been passed by that body. But since it has become law and its promoters have gone diligently to work to put it into effect, it is most unjust now to emasculate it. Neither is it very wise. The Senate, as it now exists, has not too many friends, and it was a stupid proceeding, to say the least of it, to array itself against public sentiment upon such a question. Let us hope the Commons has not so lost common sense.—*Oshawa Vindicator*.

Will the country quietly submit to this fresh outrage? giving an optional law to the people and asking them to say by its adoption or otherwise what their desires are in that direction; and when great amounts of time and money have been expended in registering a verdict, and that verdict plainly in the direction of abolition, then for men calling themselves honorable legislators to step in and thwart the public will, is a step backwards which calls for pronounced condemnation. Another nail has been driven in the Senate coffin, and the sooner the useless but expensive bauble is blotted from our Dominion the better.—*Bowmanville Sun*.

The Senate has been trying to find employment in tinkering the Scott Act. Their action in amending the Act to allow the sale of light wines and beer in counties where it is in force is a gross insult to the people, and shows what an anomaly this chamber of superannuated fogies is. Not being responsible to the people they cut and carve at their own sweet will regardless of public sentiment. By their votes the people in these counties have said we do not want liquor sold in our borders; and by their actions this irresponsible voting machine called by courtesy the Senate has sought to make the whole thing null and void and cast contempt on the measure. If this amendment becomes law, the Scott Act becomes a farce. It is time that we had an elected Senate. It would be a healthful surprise to these old gentlemen to be cleaned out of the polls to let them know that the people run this country.—*Tilsonburg Liberal*.

From all parts of the country most emphatic protests have been made against the recent mutilation of the Scott Act by the Senate. This body appears as an eyesore in our system of government; an irresponsible portion of a so-called responsible government. The facts are becoming clearer every year, that its days are numbered, and the sooner it becomes a thing of the past the better it will be for the country. Many of its members are worn out politicians who have been rejected by the electors as unfit to represent them in the Commons, where they would be responsible to their constituents. By being assigned a refuge in the Senate, they are now placed above the reach of those, whose servants they should be, and who have to foot the bill for their maintenance, and a heavy bill it is.—*Dundalk Herald*.

The Senate has been regarded by many well disposed persons as a useless and expensive appendage to our system of government, and their recent action to defeat the will of the people will add largely to the number. The Scott Act some years ago originated in that body and it is worthy of note that all the recently appointed Senators are now trying to destroy it. The country would not be a loser if the moral influence exerted by the various religious bodies was directed in erecting a higher standard of political morality for our legislators at Ottawa than we have at present, and insisting upon those who seek to be representatives in reaching it.—*Aylmer Express*.

The Scott Act was passed with the consent of both parties, it has been carried in the Counties by a nonparty vote, and the friends of the Act will not allow it to be destroyed by a body of men who have no right to interfere with the expressed desire of the people. The members of the Senate do not represent the people; they are appointed by the Premier, and most of them have been rejected by the electors when they offered themselves as Candidates for Parliament. It is a strange feature in our government that men who do not enjoy the confidence of the people, are placed in a position to thwart their wishes. All the members lately appointed to the Senate voted to destroy the Scott Act, though the electors have adopted the Act by large majorities, and are opposed to any changes that would make it less effective. Such an anomaly in our government must be done away with. The people will not submit to have the laws which they make, rendered useless by a lot of old women. The Senate must go.—*Dufferin Advertiser*.

The great question now is, will these amendments be adopted by the Commons? If the Commons pursue the proper course, the work of the Senate can and will, to a very great extent, be repaired. It would be well for the people to closely watch the action of their representatives in this matter. A most important crisis is about being reached. The importance of the situation can not be over-estimated. If the Commons stand firm and do their duty, prohibition is an assured fact within a very brief period. The result will be awaited with considerable anxiety. It would certainly be very unwise for a representative of a constituency, where the Scott Act has been adopted, to vote for the amendment. Not only would it be doing an injustice to the riding, but it would be sure political death.—*Embro Courier*.

It appears to be a misfortune common to irresponsible bodies like the Senate and the English House of Lords, to oppose the will of the people. Our Senate will find that like the English House of Lords on the Franchise Bill, they will have to retreat from their position or suffer the consequences. The consequences to the House of Lords would have been abolition had they perished in their opposition, so with our Senate, the same voter that votes for the Scott Act, can by the same organizations be got to vote for their abolition. Once let the cry be started that this must be done, then with the same enthusiasm that pervaded the Montreal Conference, it will rush over the land, and from the press and pulpit will go forth the demand for their abolition. It will be no political war cry, but the indignant moral force of the Dominion rising against the rebellion of a few weak old men against constitutional government, as exemplified by the majority vote of the legally constitutional voters of the land.—*Richmond Times.*

These amendments will, of course, be rejected by the Commons and then the Jamieson Bill becomes null. In other words, the temperance legislation of the session of 1884-85 has been buried by the Senate. These Senators must have known that their outrageous amendments could not become law, hence the sole object of their spleen must have been to stamp out and crush down the popular demand for an improvement and strengthening of the Scott Act. They did not seek to prune, else they would never have laid the saw at the trunk of the tree. But what they were powerless to destroy themselves, they mangled so that its friends would take its life in mercy.

We would warn these venerable legislators that it is dangerous work to strive to stay the rising tide with the palm of the hand. At the sea shore when the tide is coming in, many have seen a collection of sea weed and shells beat back several of the feebler ripples, but very soon there comes a stronger wave that tears up this puny barricade and hurls it in fragments on the beach.

Take warning!—*Canadian Patriot.*

The action of the Senate, in passing amendments, by which beer and wines could be sold under the Act, is contrary to the express desire of the people. Mr. Plumb came before the electors in Wellington and was rejected, but Sir John made him a Senator. Mr. McKindsay came before the electors of Halton and was rejected, and Sir John made him a Senator. Messrs. McMullen and McCraney, whom the people elected, are in favor of the Scott Act, but Messrs. Plumb and McKindsay who were rejected by the people, are doing all they can in the Senate to destroy the Act. Thus we see that the voice of the people is disregarded, and this irresponsible body attempts to render worthless an Act which was obtained, after years of agitation. It is time for the people to speak out on this question and to demand the abolition of this body, which is only a useless expense to the country. A Senate whose members are appointed by one man, or even thirteen is not in accord with free government by the will of the people. If we must have a second chamber, the members should be elected by the Provincial Legislatures, as is done in the United States. If it were constituted in this way it would be a representative body. As it now is it is only a nuisance.—*Dufferin Advertiser.*

It is the general impression that the provisions of the Scott Act are being faithfully observed by a large majority, if not all, of the hotel-keepers of this town. They say they are bound to give the Act a fair trial. This is creditable to them. As was to have been expected they have raised the prices for hotel accommodation, but their charges as yet are by no means unreasonable, and are not more than a fair and equitable price to ask for accommodation given. Of this none could complain. As we have often said, a man had better pay ten cents additional for his dinner than spend it in whiskey, and by so doing he will be better, both physically and pecuniarily, at the end of the year, and besides he will have the consciousness of knowing that the system, although it may require him to exercise a little self-denial, is not only benefitting himself, but is keeping hundreds of his weaker brethren from financial and moral wreck, and ruin by over-indulgence. The Scott Act is a good law, and if faithfully observed, we venture the prediction that few, not even excepting the conscientious hotel-keepers themselves, will at the end of the three years, regret that it has been passed. In order to accomplish this, however, it must be observed and enforced.—*Seaforth Exporter.*

### Sons of Temperance.

At a recent session of the Ontario Grand Division, held at Picton, Bro. T. Webster, of Paris, was presented with a valuable filter pitcher and goblets, accompanied by the following address:—

Grand Division Room, Picton, June 3rd, 1885.

DEAR BRO. WEBSTER,—By appointment of the Grand Division of Ontario, the pleasant duty devolves on us of tendering to you, on their behalf, this slight expression of the high appreciation which we all have for you personally, and of your able discharge of the onerous and responsible duties in the office of Grand Scribe during the lengthened period of fourteen years.

We shall ever cherish the memory of your unwearied diligence and zeal, your incessant promptitude and your uniform courtesy and brotherliness, amid much that must have been perplexing, and we would testify our sense of the fact that much of the success of the Order in this jurisdiction has been undoubtedly the result of your faithfulness.

Though you have passed from the office, we rest assured we shall always have in you an unceasing friend and promoter of the aims of the Sons of Temperance.

We venture to express the hope that in the privacy of your family circle this small token of our respect may serve to call frequently to your recollection many pleasant hours and association connected with this Grand Division.

Subscribed in Love, Purity and Fidelity,

JAMES T. DOWLING,  
HENRY O'HARA,  
J. K. STEWART.

### Selected

#### WHO OUGHT TO SUSTAIN PROHIBITION.

- The *young man* who is in danger.
- The *father* whose example will be followed by his sons.
- The *father* who wants to protect his daughter from the curse of being married to a drinking man.
- The *total abstainer* who does not need saloons.
- The *drinking man* who feels the tempting power of saloons.
- The *moderate drinker* who may become a drunkard if the saloons continue.
- The *rich man* whose taxes are greatly increased by saloons.
- The *poor man* who is compelled to support an army of worthless men because they are rumsellers.
- The *patriot* who loves his country.
- The *Christian*, who like the good Samaritan, loves his neighbor.
- The *minister* whose flock is ravaged by the wolf of strong drink.
- The *teacher* who is the leader of his scholars.
- The *business man* because the liquor traffic injures his trade.
- The *landlord* because the rumseller often gets much of the money that ought to be paid for rent.
- Travellers*, because their lives are imperilled by being in the hands of intemperate men.
- The *women* who suffer the most from rum.—*Portland Herald.*

### Our Casket.

#### BITS OF TINSEL.

- Else (seeing for the first time some calves):* Oh, mamma! These must be the little cows that give condensed milk!
- The best way to improve woman's lot, is to build a house on it, and put a good man in the house.
- "I say, my little son, where does the right hand road go?" "Don't know, sir, 'tain't gone nowhere since we lived here."
- A young man boasted that he had a well stored mind. Whereupon a young lady murmured. "What a pity we can't find out where he stored it!"
- Mr. Isaacs (whose son has fallen orer the railing into the pit)—Jakoy, Jakoy, come up so quick vot you can. Dey sharge a dollar and a haluf down dere.
- "An' usn't she a duck?" cried an admirer as the doctor's daughter passed. "No doubt," replied a wretch; "her father is a quack."
- An elderly minister, at a social party where the young people were dancing, being asked if he danced, replied: "No, I am not educated on that end.
- Wee Fannie bit her tongue one day, and came in crying bitterly. "What is it?" asked her mother. "Oh, mamma!" she said, "my teeth stepped on my tongue!"
- When a clergyman remarked there would be a nave in the church the society was building, an old lady whispered that she knew the party to whom he referred.
- One of the Two Million.—*Parish Parson (to Dolbs)* "They are going to give you the franchise." *Dolbs*—"What, cheese?" *Parish Parson*—"The franchise." *Dolbs*—"I hope they'll give us some bread wi' it. What's the good o' cheese without bread?"
- Teacher—"Johnnie, what are your boots made of?" Boy—"Leather." "Where does the leather come from?" "From the hide of the ox." "What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?" "My father."
- An Irish gentleman called on an eminent singing master to enquire his terms, "I charge two guineas for the first lesson, but one for as many as you please to take afterwards." "Oh, bother the first lesson, then," said the other; "let us begin at once with the second."
- Little Pauline had been reproved for some misconduct, and was sitting on a small chair by the window, looking very disconsolate. "Halloo!" said papa, chancing to come in as two big tears were about ready to fall. "Look at Pauline! Why, what is going to happen?" "It has happened" said Pauline, solemnly.
- A member of a School Committee in New Hampshire was examining a class, when he happened to ask: "Can any scholar give the definition of the word average?" A little girl replied. "It is a thing a hen lays an egg on, sir." "No, that's not right." "Yes, sir, my book says so." And she trotted up to the questioner, and pointed to this sentence in her reading book: "A hen lays an egg every day on an average."
- While Edward T. Taylor, "the seamen's friend," was delivering one of his well-known temperance lectures, a well-known drunkard present, disliking some of his remarks, commenced hissing. Father Taylor turned the attention of the audience to him, and then said, in his own peculiar way, as he pointed to him: "There's a red nose got into cold water. Don't you hear him hiss?"