

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

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THE CANADA CITIZEN.



In another column we publish a letter signed "A Reformer," replying to "Prohibitionist's" communication of last week. We call the attention of politicians to both documents. We shall be glad to hear from some Conservative in reference to the same question.

We learn from a Western paper that at the recent session of the London Court of Revision, Messrs. Geo. Macbeth and Macfie appealed against the assessment of the Carling Brewing Co, which was fixed at \$125,000 for real estate, and \$40,000, personal. It was stated that the value of the Company's property had been so depreciated by the passing of the Scott Act that the real estate was not worth more than 25 per cent. on the dollar of its original value, and that the personal property was worthless.

With the electors, the liquor men argue that under the Scott Act there is more liquor drunk than under license; in the courts, they plead that the liquor manufacturing business is ruined.

On another page is a letter from Mr. McIntyre in reference to the prohibition of the sale of liquor on the Island, close to this city. If the liquor-men went to extra expense in fitting up grounds hoping to be re-imbursed from the sale of liquor, they did it with their eyes open. They had ample warning of the intention and ability of temperance men, they took the risk, and they must not complain of any loss for which they have only themselves to blame.

The point, however, to which Mr. McIntyre calls attention is an important one, namely. That the Island will now be a place of resort so much more desirable than before that there ought to be a large increase of a better class of visitors, and the business of carrying these, and legitimately entertaining them, ought to receive larger patronage. Let our temperance men show that they appreciate the new and better order of things by their frequent excursions to a place where they can have many advantages, without the annoyance and danger of a legalized liquor traffic.

The present number completes the second volume of THE CANADA CITIZEN under its present management. It may fairly be said to have practically and completely refuted the oft reiterated statement, that "A temperance paper cannot be made a success in Canada." The promoters of this enterprise had, and have, an abiding faith in the great temperance reform. They saw, and see, that this movement needs an organ unfettered by any party connection, untrammelled by fear of any foe, or favor of any clique. To meet this end THE CANADA CITIZEN is carried on, and from every corner of the broad Dominion come cheering and encouraging assurances that our efforts are appreciated and approved. As an educative agency our paper has been the means of strengthening right sentiment and developing a more aggressive spirit where it was sorely needed in the temperance ranks. It has carried its weekly freight of carefully collected and classified facts and arguments into many thousands of our Canadian homes, and soldiers all along the line are continually sending us kind expressions of gratitude for the prompt and welcome periodical supply of just the ammunition they need in the fight.

We might fill whole pages with complimentary notices if we were so disposed, but we believe we can use our limited space to very much better advantage. The most advanced and active workers in the field of moral reform are choosing THE CANADA CITIZEN as the means of reaching those whom they seek to instruct and inspire, and we hope to be able to lay before our readers in the coming year a variety, even greater than we have hitherto given them, of the best productions of the keenest brains and truest hearts that are consecrated to the benefaction of our race.

We would be blind, indeed, if we could see no defects in our handiwork. We are conscious of faults, desirous of counsel, and anxious to improve. In one special direction we hope to shortly make a decided step in advance. Parents are continually saying to us. "My girls and boys are always eager for THE CANADA CITIZEN." We purpose adding such attractive and useful features as shall make it more than ever a journal for the home: as much prized by the little ones round the hearth, as by the student in his library or the soldier in the campaign. The latest development of the prohibition controversy, both in Parliament and among the people, points unmistakably to a bitter struggle that is fast approaching,—to a battle fiercer than any that has yet been fought: and in this conflict THE CANADA CITIZEN will be more than ever an indispensable arsenal for those who would be fully equipped for the deadly warfare that must be waged. We shall continue to furnish the fullest and freshest facts and arguments relating to every phase of the temperance and prohibition controversy, and to keep our readers thoroughly informed of all that is being done both for and against the success of our cause.

We want a wider circulation. We want to have a still larger sphere of usefulness; and we earnestly request our friends to aid us in securing it. If every one of our readers would show his paper to some friend and urge him to subscribe, our circulation would speedily be doubled, and the cause that we advocate correspondingly helped. This is a department of useful work for the cause of reform in which every one can aid, and we look to those who are in sympathy with our objects, and who approve of our methods, to kindly give us their immediate practical assistance in the direction we have indicated.

SPOT THEM!

Despite the most desperate efforts on the part of the beer lobby at Ottawa, the House of Commons has proved itself, on the whole, proof against whiskey influence, and has thrown out the wine and beer resolution reported by the Senate. There is no doubt that the fearless and manly utterances of Church and temperance bodies, all over the Dominion, had much to do with preventing the carrying out of the nefarious proposal. The liquor men did not even dare to take a vote upon their own proposition, but presented the dose in a diluted form through a motion by Mr. Small. Even this was too much for our Parliament, and the whole thing was a complete failure. It must be noticed, however, that the escape from bad legislation was really narrow, and the vote taken shows that there are many of our elected representatives who cannot be relied upon to stand up for morality and principle. We trust that electors everywhere will carefully note the division list in Mr. Small's amendment, and see to it that none of those who have tried to emasculate the Scott Act will be given an opportunity to do the same again.

Here is the division list:—

For spoiling the Scott Act:—

Yeas—Abbott, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Victoria), Beaty, Benoit, Bergeron, Billy, Blondeau, Bryson, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Costigan, Coughlin, Coursol, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Desaulniers (Maskinonge), Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Desjardins, Dodd, Dugas, Dupont, Ferguson (Welland), Gagne, Gaudet, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guay, Guilbault, Hall, Hesson, Hcmer, Herteau, Kuvvert, Kranz, Labrosse, Landerkin, Langevin, Lesage, Livingstone, Macdonald (Sir John), Mackintosh, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McCallum, McCarthy, McDougall (Capo Breton), Masseue, Mitchell, Moffat, Montplaisir, Paint, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Pope, Pruyn, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hasting), Ross, Royal, Rykert, Small, Stairs, Taschereau, Tasse, Tupper, Vanasse, Wallace (York), Wells, White (Cardwell)—78.

In favor of the Scott Act:—

Nays—Allen, Allison, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Wentworth), Baker (Missisquoi), Barnard, Bell, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Bowell, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Middlesex), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Catudel, Charlton, Cimon, Cochrane, Colby, Davies, Dickinson, Dundas, Fairbank, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Fortin, Foster, Gault, Geoffron, Gigault, Gillmor, Guillet, Gunn, Harley, Hickey, Hilliard, Holton, Innes, Irvine, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaulback, King, Kinney, Kirk, Laugelier, Laurier, Lister, Macdonald (Kings), McCraney, McIntyre, McIsaac, McLellan, McMullen, McNeil, Mills, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Ray, Scriver, Shakespere, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sproule, Sutherland (Oxford), Taylor, Temple, Trow, Van, Wallace (Albert), Watson, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wilson, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright—86.

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 PRAERS.

Guysborough, N.S.	July 2	Haldimand, Ont	July 16
Hastings, Ont.	" 2	Victoria, "	" 28
Ontario, "	" 16		

Contributed Articles.

LIQUOR AT THE ISLAND.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

SIR,—Prohibition has become an absolute fact in Toronto, or, at least, as far as the Island is concerned.

No liquor licenses have been granted there this year, and since navigation opened, the various hotels have been selling liquor without a license, but on the 10th inst. the police stepped in and stopped the sale, and again on Saturday, so that not a glass, even of lager, cannot legally be purchased on the Island.

Now this appears to be a great hardship, when a thirsty man cannot get a cool drink when on a pleasure trip, and he would have to be satisfied with a drink of Bay water, at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees.

There is to be taken into consideration that the proprietors of the Ferry Line and lessees of Hanlan's, and other hotels at the West End, have gone to the large expense of putting up a complete electric light plant of 20 lamps, and also pay \$25 or \$30 per day for military bands, so as to make the place attractive, and of course look to the profit on the sale of liquor to a great extent to recoup them for the extra outlay.

Since the raid made by the police on Saturday, the hotel men have concluded it is no longer safe to continue to sell, and therefore have notified the Ferry Company that they will not continue their subscription to the band, of which their share is \$10 per day, and that they will not require so many electric lights as formerly.

Now, this will result in a loss to the Ferry Company at once, so to meet this the proprietors have concluded that they must either lay up some of the boats, or make a reduction of wages all around of 15 to 20 per cent.

Now the question narrows itself down to whether the temperance people or the liquor men will support the expense of the attractions on the Island, or in other words, can the Island be run as a public pleasure ground on strictly temperance principles?

There is this about the position of things on the west end of the Island: All the improvements in the way of building hotels, providing wharves, etc., has been paid for by the profit on liquor. A hotel man has to cater for all classes of the people, and when you cut off his main source of revenue, the business will not be worth continuing, unless a new trade springs up. Will the temperance people fill the gap?

Yours truly,

P. MCINTYRE.

A PROHIBITION PARTY—IS ONE NEEDED?

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

SIR,—Allow me to express the convictions of many Reformers on the questions dealt with by "Prohibitionist," who writes in your issue of this week in such a strain that I would take his letter to be an expression of the aspirations of the third party men, or Independents. "Prohibitionist" thinks the Conservatives are allied to the liquor traffic, and that the Reformers will not identify themselves with the prohibition movement.

While I agree in the main with "Prohibitionist's" strictures on the Conservative party's action in the Senate's emasculation of the Scott Act, I do not agree wholly with the remarks he makes about the Reform party, headed by Mr. Blake. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Blake would not go to the country with prohibition as a plank in his platform, I would ask "Prohibitionist" if it is fair to infer that the Reform party cannot be depended on in our hour of need? Is it not a fact that the Reform party has been identified, practically, though perhaps not theoretically, with the Prohibitionists for many years? Was it not a Reform Government which gave us the Scott Act? Have not the members of the Reform party, as a body, supported our measures in the House of Commons, and opposed the encroachments of the liquor power? Has not the Ontario Reform Government stood so firmly in our defence, that the liquor men, in despair of any help from them, have gone to Ottawa as a last resort? Not only has Mr. Mowat's Reform Government given us the Crooks Act, but it has always been willing, ready, and even anxious to perfect that measure in the line of Prohibition. Indeed, it is not unfair to argue that the great prohibitory wave which is now sweeping over the Province of Ontario

has received its greatest impetus from the whole-hearted way in which our local Reform Government has acceded to our wishes, and opposed the wishes of our foes.

Under these circumstances, I would ask, why discuss the question of a third party? What would be gained by it? The vote at the next general elections would be split up, but what would be the net result? The whole effort would be neutralized, as a practical result, by the overpowering numbers in the present parties. Where would the Prohibitionists be when the vote came? The Tories would solidly vote for Sir John, and the Grits for Mr. Blake. I look upon Sir John Macdonald as one of the most dangerous foes of the Prohibition movement; but I know well that thousands of Conservatives who are good Prohibitionists, will vote for Sir John every time they get a chance. Even after the famous—or infamous—Yorkville speech, in which the threat was made to smash the "little tyrant" Mowat on account of his identification with the temperance men. Temperance Conservatives vote for Sir John, and so temperance Grits will vote for Blake, who, however, has never opposed the temperance movement, by word or action, who is himself a total abstainer, and a friend of our movement, and who, if there were need for it, and the interests of the Reform party would not be needlessly jeopardised by it, would make Prohibition a "plank in his platform." There is, however, no such need; and if Prohibition wants a leader, let him become like

Yours truly,

A REFORMER.

Toronto, June 13, 1885.

Parliamentary.

THE SCOTT ACT AMENDMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, JUNE 18.

The House opened at 2 o'clock. A very large number of petitions were presented for and against the Scott Act amendments. Among the latter were the petitions of the Presbyterian Church, and the grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario. Twenty-eight petitions were presented against the Franchise Bill. After routine the Senate amendments were taken up for consideration. Those applying to British Columbia to apply the act to electoral districts were carried. It appears there are no municipal counties in that Province, and it was impossible to submit the act to the people. The amendments adopted gets over the difficulty, and it was permitted to pass without objection.

MR. JAMIESON moved that the House do not concur in the amendment providing that medical practitioners may keep and dispense liquors for medical purposes. He showed that the safeguards which surrounded the dispensing of liquors would be removed in this instance, as no certificates would be required, and no register of sales would be kept.

MR. HICKEY, of Dundas, argued in favor of the amendment, giving as a reason that medical men were permitted to dispense freely other necessities of their practice, and he believed they were too honorable to violate the law.

MR. FOSTER opposed the passage of the amendment, and argued that it would open wide the door to permit liquor to be sold, and would greatly weaken the Act.

MR. FISHER showed that in his country there were members of the medical profession who constantly set the law regarding the sale of liquors at defiance, and did the utmost to bring it into contempt. He instanced the case of two doctors in his constituency, one of whom was fined and the other would have been fined but for a legal quibble.

MR. McCRAVEY said it was not safe to permit the medical profession to dispense liquors without restraint. One of the difficulties being contended against in Halton, was the indiscriminate granting of certificates by several physicians, who thus defeated the spirit of the Act. To allow them to sell and make a profit on the transaction would aggregate the trouble complained of.

MR. PLATT (Prince Edward), as a medical man, said he saw no good reason why the amendment should be agreed to. As far as he was concerned he did not desire to have the responsibility of keeping liquors and dispensing them at the request of those who think they require them. It would place medical men in a difficult position, where they would at times be subject to temptation which it would be almost impossible to resist. He did not think that the medical profession as a whole were favorable to the change proposed. For these reasons, he opposed allowing the amendment to pass.

The division was then taken, resulting in Mr. Jamieson's motion being defeated, and the acceptance of the amendment by a vote of 84 to 75. Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and Messrs. Caron, Costigan, Carling and Chapleau, supported by nearly all the followers, voted with the majority. The Liberals almost solidly voted against the amendment.

The next amendment taken up was that permitting druggists to sell, without restriction, medical preparations containing liquors and other preparations containing spirits, but not intended to be used as beverages. MR. JAMIESON objected to this amendment as unnecessary, as he believed druggists now had the power which this amendment proposed to give them.

MR. BLAKE pointed out that the second sub-section, allowing druggists to fill without restriction physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors up to eight ounces, would allow very great latitude in the sale of liquors. He thought it would be best to divide the question, as members who favored making the law clear on the one point might not desire to favor the sub-section referred to.

Sir JOHN said that, having widened the Act and given power to phy-

sicians to keep and dispense liquors, he knew of no reason why they should hinder druggists from doing the same as proposed.

MR. JAMIESON did not act upon the suggestion given, but the amendment was voted against as a whole, with the result of his motion being defeated on a vote of 108 to 56.

MR. BLAKE then stated that although he had voted to make clear the right which it was understood druggists possessed under the Scott Act, he was opposed to the sub-section, which he had pointed out would afford them very great latitude. He favored a motion to strike this subsection out.

MR. JAMIESON then moved to strike out the sub-section.

Sir JOHN strongly opposed Mr. Jamieson's proposition, and argued that in voting to retain this sub-section the House would simply carry out the view it had adopted regarding the sale by physicians.

MR. BLAKE showed that it would go much further and open the door to almost unlimited sale by druggists.

After some further discussion, the members were called in and the motion to strike out the sub-section was defeated by a vote of 90 to 75.

The amendment of the Senate to permit physicians, chemists and druggists to sell alcohol and methylated spirits without restrictions or record was struck out without any vote being taken, it being agreed unanimously that the amendment would wholly nullify the Act.

MR. SCRIVER moved an amendment to compel a record to be kept of the spirits sold under the amendments adopted.

DR. HICKEY, Dundas, argued against this amendment as likely to inconvenience the medical profession.

DR. FENOUSON, Leeds, said if a physician went into business as a retail dealer of liquor he should be made to conform to the provisions applied to other dealers. The amendment was finally agreed to without a vote.

MR. JAMIESON moved to restore the words expunged from the bill by the Senate which imposed a penalty on medical practitioners who illegally issued certificates to enable liquors to be procured for other than medical purposes. This motion was under discussion when the House took a recess at 6 o'clock.

When the House re-assembled, MR. MILLS argued against permitting any class of offenders to be exempt from penalties for infractions of the law.

DR. HICKEY withdrew the objections he had raised, and the words struck out were restored without division. An amendment was also added to bring all persons who issued certificates illegally under the penalties imposed by the Act. This was intended to apply to the exception made in favor of clergymen, who, it will be remembered, were, when the bill was before the House, given power to grant certificates. Some minor technical amendments were passed, when the wine, ale, porter and cider amendment of the Senate was reached.

The reading of this amendment, over which the main fight was to take place, was greeted with cheers by those favorable to it, and by hisses and groans from its opponents. When the uproar, which lasted several minutes, subsided, MR. JAMIESON, moved the following resolution:

"That this amendment be disagreed with for the following reasons: It is a violation of the fundamental principles of the Act, which, when adopted, prohibits the sale of all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and because the Act has been adopted in good faith by the electors of 61 counties and cities of the Dominion, believing that under the express provisions of the law it would continue in force unimpaired for three years, and then only be repealed by the same authority which adopted it; and the passing of the amendment would be a breach of faith on the part of Parliament with the electors of those counties and cities; and because the amendment is in direct opposition to the wishes of a large portion of the people of the Dominion, as manifested by petitions to Parliament."

MR. JAMIESON supported his motion by a speech in which he recounted the various steps of temperance progress which led to the adoption of the Scott Act. He claimed that the Act was on trial and should be fairly tested. This, he said, the Senate were endeavoring to prevent, and had made the attempt to destroy the Act in an unfair and unmanly fashion.

MR. SMALL moved an amendment favoring the Senate's proposition but removing its retroactive feature.

HECTOR CAMERON supported this amendment and was replied to by MR. FISHER.

MR. TOM WHITE said it would receive his assistance, as he believed it was favorable to the temperance sentiment of the country.

MR. COLBY took him severely to task for his utterances, and assailed the Senate's action in a most vigorous speech.

MR. CASEY opposed the Senate's action, and the amendment moved by MR. SMALL.

MR. GIROUARD, in a speech full of figures, contended that the only solution of the temperance question was to encourage the use of light wines and beer.

MR. FAIRBANKS said that the Senate's action was an indirect effort to destroy the Scott Act. Instead of cutting down the tree they proposed to girdle it so that it would die.

MR. SMALL moved that the beer and wine amendment shall only come into force in counties and cities where the Act shall be hereafter adopted. This was lost on a vote of 86 to 78. The names are given on the preceding page.

MR. FOSTER claimed the floor, and took up and dissected the arguments of Messrs. Curran and Girouard. He denounced the Senate's action as a relic of Toryism, which he thought had been buried too deep for a resurrection.

MR. HECTOR CAMERON moved an amendment to the effect that in Scott Act counties at the expiration of one year a vote be taken as to whether the sale of wines and beer should be allowed.

MR. IRVINE, in a short speech, assailed Sir John Macdonald for the votes he had given to aid in destroying the Act, and said the Cabinet, in voting almost unanimously as it had, would be held to strict account by the country.

MR. CAMERON'S amendment was, without a vote being taken, declared lost. Evidently feeling that all their strength had been put forth on the vote on MR. SMALL'S amendment, the amendment of MR. JAMIESON was allowed to be declared carried without a division.

This terminated the struggle, and the House adjourned amid the cheers of the temperance members, at 1 o'clock.—Advertiser.

Campaign Everywhere.

MIDDLESEX.—This county has proved herself the banner county of the Dominion,—the Waterloo of the liquor men,—in the splendid majority rolled up for the Scott Act. The official returns have not yet been received, but enough is known of the result to place the majority figure at 3,400. Such a result was far beyond the most sanguine hopes of our leading temperance men.

HALDIMAND.—The campaign in this county is fairly under way. Messrs. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance; and J. B. Nixon, Grand Treasurer of the I. O. G. T., have lately visited the southern part of the county and done effective work for the cause. Organization is being rapidly pushed to completion in every part of the county. The vote will be taken on the 16th of July, and it is confidently expected that a good majority will be recorded in favor of the Act.

SIMCOE.—Mr. A. Lang of Barrie, writes as follows.—Our Scott Act has made a wonderful improvement in our town, and the county in general, in the scale of sober respectability. People now leave the market as sober and respectable as if they were leaving church, and if this state of things should continue for all time to come, it will well repay the county for all the trouble and expense it has cost. During the month it has been in force, we have not had one committal for drunkenness; and the habitual drunks of our town now help to fill up the ranks of the industrious and respectable.

KINGSTON.—The temperance men met on Monday evening, and after deciding to pass several accounts incurred during the recent contest, it was claimed that no less than 46 bad votes were cast, and that twenty men voted twice. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to prosecute every man who voted twice, as the names are known, unless the anti-Scott Act men hand over \$200 in each instance. The law points out that any man who votes twice shall be fined \$200 and imprisoned for six months, and that money goes to the prosecutor. By this means the temperance men expect to reap some \$4,000. They say they will go on with proceedings sure unless the money is handed over. The announcement has created great excitement.—*Mail*.

MANITOBA.—In the address from the Methodist Conference to the people of Manitoba, the following paragraph occurs:—

"Many good men feel that the time has come when allegiance to old political parties should be shaken off. The word 'turncoat' must be redeemed from the traditional reproach that has been associated with it. Good men must learn to vote with one party now and with another at another time, according as the moral questions involve may indicate. Prohibition is now one of the most prominent political questions before the public. It is also a vital question. Wise and good men in Canada feel that the time has come when all other party alliances should be broken, that a new, and pure, and strong party may arise, in which sincere men who believe in national prohibition may unite and work together to secure such legislation as is due to the temperance cause. Nothing less than this will lead the professional politician regard temperance people as worthy of anything but contempt. So long as they can be regarded as sure for either of the old parties their temperance principles will carry no weight."

LINCOLN.—The following is the list of majorities polled at the Scott Act election in this county:—

	Majorities for and against.	
Beamsville.....	52	..
North Grimsby.....	47	..
Louth.....	16	..
Niagara township.....	3	..
Clifton.....	132	..
Gainsboro.....	202	..
South Grimsby.....	109	..
Caistor.....	141	..
Grantham.....	..	31
Merritton.....	..	57
Port Dalhousie.....	..	21
Niagara town.....	..	74
	752	183
Majority for the Act.....	569.	

BRUCE.—The following paragraph, clipped from the *Reporter*, shows how effectually the Scott Act is working in this county:—

"The writer visited Port Elgin last week, driving by the way of Tiverton, Underwood and the Devil's Elbow. All along the line the report was heard that no liquor could be purchased at any of the hotels. In Port Elgin a personal visit to several hotels leads us to firmly believe that the Scott Act has shut off all bar-room drinking and has lessened the consumption of spirituous liquors by at least 90 per cent. In conversation with a number of reeves and deputy-reeves at the county council, it is even admitted by those who opposed the passage of the Act that much good has been accomplished since the first of May, and that were the same to be submitted to a vote of the people now that the Act would be sustained by twice 1311—the majority given."

The perpetrators of the diabolical crime of burning the property of one of Bruce's most respected citizens, Mr. Joseph Barker, have not yet been brought to justice. The County Council, have offered a reward of \$300 for the conviction of the guilty parties, and are determined to investigate the matter to the fullest.

On Friday last Messrs. Farquharson & Messner were summoned to appear before Justices Gibson and Law at Walkerton, for an infraction of the Scott Act, on the complaint of Mr. Heffernan. The witnesses summoned against Farquharson were asked if they had been on the premises on the 17th of May last. Mr. O'Connor, counsel for defendant, objected to the question on the ground that a previous trial had been held, and the finding of the court was that no infraction of the law had taken place, and consequently his client could not be tried twice for the same offence. Mr. Klein, counsel for Heffernan, contended that as these men were not examined before they were fresh cases, and their evidence should be heard. The court sustained O'Connor's objection and after two or three witnesses were examined the case was withdrawn. Messner pleading guilty to having sold beer, he was fined \$35.—*Bruce Telescope*.

YORK.—A convention of Scott Act workers for this county was held in Aurora on Wednesday afternoon last, presided over by Mr. J. Milne, of Agincourt, president of the County Scott Act Association. A large number of delegates were present from different parts of the county. At an early stage of the proceedings the Executive having been in office more than a year, a new election took place, by ballot, with the following result:—President, J. Milne; 1st Vice-President, Rev. Mr. Totten, Markham; Secretary, Dr. Crowle, Markham; Treasurer, Mr. Deane, Aurora; Executive, D. Stouffer, Stouffville; H. B. Reesor, Wm. Speight, Wm. Walter, and Rev. F. Smith, of Markham. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered J. H. Sanderson, Richmond Hill, for his past services as Secretary. The reports from the different sections showed that the petitions had over 1800 signatures, with several of the principal places to hear from yet, the number required being about 3000. It was decided that the Executive should employ a suitable agent and at once proceed to complete the petitions previous to the next convention, which will be held second week in August, at Richmond Hill.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Town Hall. The building was crowded. Rev. Mr. Totten occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Wm. Burgess, and Rev. C. O. Johnston. The Aurora Silver Band was present and entertained the audience. The ladies turned out in grand style and provided a tea for the delegates attending the convention in the afternoon. The whole proceedings give promise of a most earnest effort to bring the Act into operation in the county of York.

RENFREW.—Mr. T. W. Kenny, President of the Arnprior Branch of the County Alliance, was last week the recipient of the following:—

"ARNPRIOR, June 11, 1885.

"Kenny, if you don't mind your own business and leave the Scott Act alone, you will be interred in Arnprior very soon. Your days will be few. So look out you — Old Scoundrel."

We understand that in Renfrew also there has been some loud talking in regard to what will be done to those who are concerned in enforcing the Scott Act. The people who feel aggrieved at seeing the law enforced, however, will probably find it the best plan to bottle their excitement and threats. It will be considerably safer, and less likely to cause them trouble. They will probably find that the majority of temperance workers are very much like Mr. Kenny—"they might be coaxed, but they can't be frightened."

We only had room last week for a short paragraph, announcing that Mr. E. Kelly, of the Exchange Hotel, Renfrew, had been fined \$126.60 for infractions of the Scott Act. Four cases against him had been called for Friday, but on Thursday he pleaded guilty to two of the charges—those of selling on the 6th and 8th of June,—and the Inspector decided to drop the other two cases.

The twice adjourned cases against A. McPhee and D. Dowling, hotel-keepers of Arnprior, came off on Tuesday before George Craig, Esq., J. P., of Arnprior, and George Eady, Jr., J. P., of Renfrew—(who had been requested to act in the place of R. Dulmage, Esq., Reeve, absent at the County Council.) The case against Dowling, an infraction of the Canada Temperance Act—occupied from 10 a.m. till after 4 p.m. Seven witnesses were examined. All but one, Michael Galvin, were possessed of very forgetful memories. He swore that they had obtained some liquor, for ginger beer, which contained some intoxicant. Another witness, Wm. Allan, at first swore that he had not been in Dowling's place in the month of May, either alone or in company with the witnesses. But as soon as another witness was sworn, Allan came back into the box, and admitted that he had been in Dowling's and obtained something which he thought contained liquor. The Magistrate thought enough had been made out to put the defendant on his oath, to disprove these witnesses. The defendant refused to be examined, and thus tacitly admitting the charge, was fined \$50 and costs. Thomas Deacon, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution, and James Dowdall, of Almonte, for the defence. The latter spent about an hour in endeavouring to frighten the magistrates out of trying the cases, because they were officers of either the County or Local Alliance. He also endeavored to make out that the Scott Act was repealed by the McCarthy Act, and then set to work to prove that the McCarthy Act was *ultra vires*. As a consequence he would leave the country without any legal measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic. When the case against McPhee came up, the defendant had left the court room. His counsel submitted that if the prosecution would change the indictment from an infraction of the Scott Act to an infraction of the McCarthy Act, McPhee would plead guilty. This was agreed to, and he was fined \$20 and costs.—*Renfrew Mercury*.

TORONTO.—A meeting of the electors of St. Stephen's Ward was held Monday evening in Crocker's Hall, Mr. Christie, late of the county of Halton, occupying the chair. After a selection by the Wesley church choir, Mr. Christie gave some practical observations as to working of the Scott Act in Halton, claiming that not only was business better in that county since the adoption of the Scott Act, but that socially, morally, and physically the people were better. Mr. St.

Leger, the next speaker, said that he was there to protest against the liberty taken by the National Liberal Temperance Union in placing upon dodgers the name of the Rev. T. W. Joffrey to address their meetings without his consent—which he was prepared to prove. This anti-association hold up beer and wines, and denounced Scott Act men for interfering with the liberty of the people, while they themselves refuse to allow men to drink whiskey. He claimed that the liquor shops were training schools of vice. Rev. Mr. Cattanach, of Cookstown, said we had to face a greater rebellion than the one we had recently come through in the North-West, and he was ashamed that we had a Senate who were willing to perpetuate such a gross outrage upon the Canadian people as they were trying to do. He claimed that the Scott Act had converted many who were opposed to it at first to support its enforcement. He instanced the case of a man near Cookstown, who previous to the Act went home drunk. Since the Act had come into force this same man was now prepared to support the Act, as it removed the temptation, so that when he now goes to town he returns sober. He claimed the Act already had worked well in the county of Simcoe. A telegram announcing the carrying of the Scott Act in Middlesex was received with cheers. Mr. Hannah and Mr. Miller, prominent workers, made strong appeals to the audience to work on until our efforts were crowned with prohibition. A number at the close of the meeting gave their names to Mr. Munns, organizer, to assist in the campaign in the various wards.

The following are among those who assisted in the programme at the Saturday evening's concert at the West End Christian Temperance Society, held in Occident Hall. Mr. L. H. Wood gave his third series of readings on "Louis Riel and the North-West Territories," piano and violin duet by Miss Mansfield and Mr. Wellwoods, a trio by Messrs. Howe, French and Pope, and songs by Miss Le Ber, the Misses Hutchinson and Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Jas. Millar occupied the chair, the management of the programme being as usual in the hands of Geo. Ward.

At the Sunday afternoon meeting of the same society in Occident Hall, there was the usual good attendance. Mr. A. Farley occupied the chair. Short but effective addresses were delivered by Messrs. Millar, Hanna, Mooring, Ward, Jolliffe and others. Mrs. Watson, a lady Evangelist, who is at present in this city made a very interesting address on Christian Temperance work. There was quite a number of signers to the pledge-roll at this meeting.

The following are the names of the newly-elected officer of "Court Abstinence" No. 7135, A.O.F., duly installed at the regular meeting of this Society held on the 17th inst.: P. Chief Ranger, Bro. W. G. Harris; Chief Ranger, Bro. J. W. Chapman; Sub Chief Ranger, Bro. A. Cummings; Senior Woodward, Bro. R. Main; Junior Woodward, Bro. S. North; Senior Beadle, Bro. Gilolan; Junior Beadle, Bro. McNeil; Secretary, Bro. Butt, re-elected; Treasurer, Bro. Smith; Auditors, Bros. Orr, Chapman and Fisher; Representative to High Court, Bro. F. Butt.

The meeting held in the Queen's Park on Sunday under the auspices of the Toronto Reformation Society was well attended. The President, Mr. I. Wardell, referred briefly to the benefit of total abstinence and the object of the Society, after which Commissioner Coatsworth, one of Toronto's veteran workers in the temperance cause, addressed the audience, reminding them that the foundation of the temperance cause was the Bible, and with such a founder we need have no fear as to the ultimate success of this great movement. Mr. Wm. Munns followed taking up the revenue aspect of the question, showing by statistics that the revenue claimed to be derived from the liquor traffic was a fraud, the liquor men were tax-collectors and destroyers of tax-payers, increasing the burdens of the people and in opposition to the home, the church, the school, and the industries of the nation. The choir, under the able leadership of Mrs. Wardell, added greatly to the attractiveness of the meeting.

It has been decided to call a meeting of the Central Electoral Association for Tuesday evening, June 30th, in Shaftesbury Hall, up stairs, to receive the report of Mr. Wm. Munns, the organizer, and to consider the giving out of petitions for the various Wards. Already meetings have been held in the different Wards and the names of a large number of workers secured. It is very important that there should be a full representation from every Ward, Temperance Society, and Christian Church, in our city. Now that the amendment to the Scott Act has been defeated, we know what we are working for. Let there be a grand rally of workers, as it would not be wise to undertake so important a work as giving out the petitions unless there is full representation.

At the Eastern Park, last Sunday, there was held an interesting open air meeting, presided over by Mr. R. J. Fleming, president of the E. C. T. S. An able address was delivered by Mr. Wm. Burgess. It is intended to continue these meetings during the summer season. Mr. Wm. Munns, city Scott Act organizer, will speak next Sunday.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Methodist Conference held in this city last week, the following report was submitted by the Committee on Temperance and unanimously adopted:—

"We desire to express our gratitude to Almighty God for the great measure of success that has attended the prosecution of temperance work during the past year; and the rapid growth of prohibition sentiment as manifested by the numerous and signal victories in Scott Act contests.

At this crisis in the history of the Temperance movement in Canada, it is highly important that our ministers and laymen should loyally and heartily unite in giving effect to Methodist doctrines upon this great question, as defined in our discipline and the teachings of John Wesley.

We recommend that our ministers do not nominate, for any official position in connection with our Church work, any member who does not, by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, conform to the requirements of our Church.

We strongly reaffirm the fact that wine and beer constitute no exception to the pernicious catalogue of intoxicating drinks. Every attempt to permit these insidious beverages to do their deadly work should receive the strenuous opposition of our people, and we desire to warn our people against an association recently formed calling itself the Liberal Temperance Union which, while professing to condemn the use and advocate the prohibition of ardent spirits, uses its platform to advocate the benefits of beer and wine as a beverage, the obvious

effect being to divide the vote of temperance and social reformers in Scott Act contests, and thereby secure the defeat of that measure.

We also feel it our duty to offer a note of warning against the use of home-made fermented wines, as they create a desire for stronger drink.

We urge that all fermented wines be banished from use in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and inasmuch as the pure juice of the grape can be so easily obtained, no apology exists for their further continuance.

It is strongly recommended that steps be taken by our ministers and Sunday School officials to have our Sabbath School scholars become pledged total abstainers as provided by the discipline.

We rejoice in believing that the use of intoxicating drinks at social gatherings in connection with the offering of "toasts" is steadily declining, and we trust they will be banished from every public or private gathering; and inasmuch as the custom of toasting is associated in most minds with the use of strong drinks, we think it would be well if that unnecessary and not very dignified part of the ceremony were omitted altogether.

Our ministers are requested to preach a sermon on temperance—once each year at least.

We cannot adequately condemn the action of an irresponsible Senate in mutilating an Act which is the legislative expression of temperance sentiment—by amendments which provide for the sale of wine and beer in Scott Act counties; thus rendering futile the self-sacrificing efforts of Christian and philanthropic people during the past years in the interests of sobriety and morality. We indulge the hope that our representatives in the House of Commons will heed the unmistakable verdict of the people in this matter, and avert the calamity which the ratification of these amendments would entail. We ask all who love the cause of temperance and Christianity to manifest at the first opportunity, their emphatic condemnation at the polls upon any representative who contributed to this retrograde movement.

We suggest to all our ministers the propriety of speedily securing the franchise, so that their moral effort may be felt through the ballot-box.

We deprecate in any of our members the use of tobacco, which is not only disgusting and harmful to the individual, but also presents an example which, when followed by the young, operates to their serious physical, moral, and spiritual injury.

We extend cordial greetings to the Dominion Alliance, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and all other societies having for their object the promotion of temperance sentiment or prohibitory legislation; and we beg to assure them of our earnest prayers and hearty co-operation to the end that abundant success may crown our kindred efforts."

ENGLAND.—The anniversary meeting in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, opened the last week of April in London, with a gathering of the friends and supporters of the Juvenile Union, which has made considerable headway although only a short time established. The Lord Bishop of Bedford, who presided, was influentially supported.

The chairman said: "We are here as a branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, and as a Bishop of the Church I feel very keenly desirous to promote its interest in every way I can; and I think that as I am addressing Church people to-day I will venture to say, let us try to work, as far as possible, upon Church lines. We love our dear old Church of England, and I do not think we can do better than stick to her and work on her system and on her lines. I mention that because I think it will be a great advantage to this part of our work if as many branches in various parishes are not only parochial movements confined to a particular parish—there are a certain number of such—but that they should be definitely and distinctly affiliated to the parent society. (Cheers.) I believe myself that the society is not aware of the great number of branches because those have never taken the trouble to make themselves known, and to go through the very simple process of declaring themselves branches of this society. I think it will be very desirable, if, as far as possible, the juvenile branches wherever established should be affiliated to this society, in order that we may have the strength of sympathy and fellowship, that we may know what large numbers there are all working in the same cause, and that we may feel that our cause is not an isolated thing, not a mere movement circumscribed by the boundaries of any parish or district, but that it is a great movement as well as Christian Church movement. With regard to the juvenile part of the work, certainly my great hopes for the improvement of the country lie with the young. I have heard a great deal during the last year with regard to the state of our poorer fellow-countrymen, the homes especially in which they live, and have listened to a good deal of painful evidence upon the wretched and disgraceful state of those homes, if you dare call them such, for one is ashamed to use the beautiful word "home" to such places; and this evidence makes one feel that there is a great deal to be done before one can look upon this country as in at all a fit and proper state for the training up of the next generation."

His Lordship continuing, delivered a most impressive address to the children and was followed by Rev. J. S. Moore, (Widcombe, Bath), and Miss Gardner, secretary of the Juvenile Union. This lady said that the Juvenile Union was established for the three following objects:—

(a) To promote and maintain temperance work amongst the children of the poor. All parochial branches should be affiliated to receive the help and benefits offered by the Union. (b) To organize the same for children of the educated classes, by means of drawing-room meetings, special addresses in schools, and the circulation of suitable literature. (c) The association of all engaged in tuition, and voluntary juvenile temperance workers, for the purposes of intercession and mutual intercourse, by means of quarterly meetings, correspondence, &c.

The usual festival service in connection with the society took place in Westminster Abbey on the following Monday evening. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. J. C. Edghill.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the library of Lambeth Place, which was crowded. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Dover was in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Revs. Prebendary Anslic, Canon Hopkins, Canon Scott Holland, Dr. Edghill, Canon Ellison, and Col. Grubb.—*Temperance Record.*

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

Those who expect from the Marquis of Salisbury a heroic Indian and anti-Russian policy are likely to find themselves mistaken. He is sensible enough to see that India can be defended only on the Indus, and he has been frank enough to say as much. In a recent speech he confessed that "the prospect of defending Herat by British troops is not one which seems to the non-military mind very attractive or very feasible," and adds:

"It may always be possible for us, with assistance in the shape of arms and officers, to assist the Ameer in defending that place, but to defend it ourselves, I confess, seems to me a dangerous undertaking."

The Canadians who talk so glibly of Gladstone's policy being ruinous to England's honor, should study these words carefully, and also the remark of the Duke of Argyle:

"The question of paramount importance is whether, in the absence of complete control over Afghanistan, we are to be practically responsible for their border-quarrels, of which there will be perpetual danger, and which it will be extremely hard to restrain."

To commit England to the policy of defending India at Herat, would be to assume responsibility for the conduct of wild and marauding mountaineers who dislike the English, and are given to predatory excursions. Suppose one of these tribes invades the Russian territory, plunders the Turcomans, and retreats to Afghanistan. What answer is to be made to Russia's representation to the British Government for redress? And what would that Government do if Russian forces should follow the Afghans across the frontier, and begin plundering and pillaging by way of reprisal? It is quite clear that Lord Salisbury does not intend to fight with Russia about Herat, but he has by his own previous blustering made his present position a humiliating one. Such chickens always come home to roost.

Mr. Richard Pigott, a well known Irish Nationalist, has dealt the Parnellites a severe blow in the June *Fortnightly*. He attempts to prove that Mr. Parnell is working persistently in his own interest, not in that of Irish Nationality. One of the chief objects the Parnellites have in view is the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy. This, Mr. Pigott contends, would be a retrograde step from the Nationalist point of view. Better have Irish Government administered on Irish soil, even though the occupant of the Castle be a "Red" Earl. So long as this is done Ireland retains at

least the form of separate administration; replace the Castle *regime* by that of a Chief Secretary resident in London, and the cause of nationality would be thrown back indefinitely. There is some force in this reasoning, and much good sense in other parts of Mr. Pigott's article. What Ireland wants is not an administrative and legislative system operated from London, but a sensible Lord-Lieutenant in Dublin Castle, and an Irish Parliament on College Green, with jurisdiction over matters of purely local interest, such as municipal government, poor-law administration, the construction of local public works, the preservation of coast and inland fisheries, education, higher and lower, and perhaps the suppression of crime. Such a system would habituate the Irish people to self-government, and, as Mr. Pigott shows, they need such a training. The Imperial connection need not be endangered so long as the right to enforce customs duties, to coin money, and to maintain an army is reserved to the Imperial authorities.

With such a Parliament sitting in Dublin, another sitting in Edinburgh, and a third in London during a small part of each year, the chronic glut of business in the House of Commons would be permanently relieved and truly Imperial affairs would stand some chance of receiving their fair share of attention. That there is a growing feeling in Scotland in favor of a separate legislature for purely local matters is evident to every careful observer. For a long time past it has been the traditional custom to leave legislation on purely Scottish affairs to the Scottish members of the Imperial Parliament, which is kept needlessly long in session while they are being dealt with, and the great complaint is that they are not dealt with sufficiently or satisfactorily. Scotland has her own banking system—one of the finest in the world, and certainly far superior to that of England; why not let Ireland have hers also? If mistakes are made at the outset, those who make them will suffer from them and learn to correct them. It would be a poor compliment to pay to Irishmen or Scotchmen to assume that they are less competent to manage their own local affairs than are the people of Quebec, where a similar preponderance of Catholicism exists. And then it should be borne in mind that Mr. Parnell is a Protestant, and also a landlord who now and then evicts a non-paying tenant.

The greater attention given to the life and writings of Wyclif, as the result of the late celebration of his five hundredth anniversary, has resulted in throwing new and valuable light on some of his opinions which have been, and may still be, regarded as obscene. One part of what I may call his philosophical system is peculiarly interesting at the present time—his views on property. Stubbs, in his constitutional history of England, asserts that "his logical system of politics, when it was applied to practice, turned out to be little else than socialism." Prof. Milligan, in an article in the *Fortnightly*, characterizes this as a misunderstanding, and gives an interesting, though too brief, account of Wyclif's opinions on the point above referred to. Leaving the matter at issue to be settled by controversy, I would like to point out that even on Prof. Milligan's admission the ground principle of Wyclif's system and of socialism are the same—that no man has in all circumstances an absolute right to what he has acquired or inherited—and Prof. Milligan himself defends this principle as "sound." He adds:—

"Even if we look at the principle in its relation to mere worldly movements, it will, perhaps, appear not so absurd or dangerous as we might at first sight suppose. The difficulty of the application may be granted, but upon what other principle shall we justify the expulsion of the Stuarts, the Bourbons, or the Napoleons? We may not always see clearly when to enforce it. The principle is ideal. We are commonly very far from the ideal. But there come moments in history when, under the pressure of mighty wrongs, the divine righteousness and justice rise before a nation's eyes like a vision of the third heaven. In moments of that kind the nation is in an ideal world, and, under the influence of the ideal, it executes righteousness and justice with a decision and a swiftness of which, when it afterwards returns to its normal state, it can only say that it was then hearing unspeakable words, which it is not lawful for a man to utter. That seems to be the real meaning of Wyclif's principle; and, thus applicable even to personal property, it is more easily applicable to the property of the Church."

This reads marvellously like a passage from Henry George, and suggests the surmise whether Prof. Milligan is Prof. George's disciple, or whether their arriving independently at common ground does not indicate that so-called "socialism" is not held as a political creed by a far larger number of eminent thinkers and keen observers than people generally suppose. A more thorough study of the political writings of Wyclif, in con-

nection with the graphic account given in the "Vision of Niers the Plowman," and other contemporary writings of the terrible social condition of England in the fourteenth century, would do much to clear up, if it did not justify, such views as those held by Wychf, defended by Prof. Milligan, and propagated by Henry George.

The refusal of Mr. Gladstone to go up to the House of Lords will do much to restore him to more than his former popularity, and will be warmly approved of by his admirers in America. No title could add any lustre to his name. It is well enough for the Northcotes, Lowes, Hardys, and even a Macaulay, a Tennyson, or a Disraeli to take a peerage, but it is gratifying to find now and then a man who prefers to be known to history under his own name, and who thinks he can afford to trust his fame to posterity without trying to enhance it by such adventitious distinction. It is to be hoped that no name will appear on his monument beside that by which he has been known for half a century—William Ewart Gladstone.

One of the Indians belonging to Poundmaker's band got the better of Gen. Middleton in the celebrated interview at Battleford. "Breaking-through-the-Ice," the Indian referred to, after making his statement expressed a wish that his mother, an old woman with a blue handkerchief on her head, should have a chance to speak. "We don't listen to women," said the General. "Then what's the reason the great mother (the Queen) sends her word here!" said Mr. Breaking-through-the-Ice; to which the General replied: "She has councillors who are men." This was obviously no satisfactory answer to the Indian's sharp question, nor can any be given. The truth is that so long as the British throne is filled, and well filled, by a woman, just as long will the opponents of woman's political enfranchisement find this question a stumbling-block.

If Queen Victoria were a mere figure-head this would still be so, but it is well-known that she has a mind of her own, and that she frequently insists in having her own way, especially in matters of foreign policy. There is good reason to believe that for two weeks past she has been using all her powers of persuasion, if not of intrigue, to secure a change of advisers. She promptly accepted Mr. Gladstone's resignation, and when Lord Salisbury declined to take office unless he received certain pledges of support from the Liberals she sought to induce Mr. Gladstone to make the required promises. Of course, in the long-run her councillors are virtually the choice of the people, who can send Mr. Gladstone back to advise her if they please; but within certain limits she can wield a powerful influence in matters of State, and the present Queen has not allowed that influence to become less if she has not increased it. No one knows this better than Mr. Gladstone, who has been twice Prime Minister, and to whom Her Majesty has no doubt given many a bad quarter of an hour. In a well-known magazine article, comparing the British with the American constitution, after reciting at some length the prerogatives and functions of the occupant of the British throne, he says: "It is plain, then, that there is abundant scope for mental activity to be at work under the gorgeous robes of Royalty." Yes, not Gen. Middleton, but Breaking-through-the-Ice was right in his idea of the Queen's position.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Sir Leonard Tilley will sail for Ottawa on the 9th July. His health is much improved.

Five new cases of smallpox have been reported in Montreal, within the last two days.

Mr. Walter Shanly has been selected as the Liberal-Conservative nominee for South Grenville, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. W. T. Benson.

The Toronto City Council at a special meeting last week, adopted the estimates for the year, and fixed the rate of taxation at seventeen mills on the dollar.

James Norley, aged 12, son of S. Norley, Peterborough, was drowned in the Otonabee river, on the 21st, while catching driftwood.

At Kingston, on June 21st, a man named George Davis, while drunk, dragged his wife and newly-born infant out of bed, and put them in the street. He was afterwards arrested and sent to gaol for a month.

Herbert Maddox, a youth between 15 and 16 years of age, son of Mr. Thomas B. Maddox, Manager of the Western Publishing Company, London, was drowned while bathing in the north branch of the Thames.

A boy named Smithers, 10 years of age, was drowned in the canal near Montreal, on Thursday last, while trying to save a companion. Deceased heroically jumped in, although he could not swim.

Low lying lands in the vicinity of Belleville have suffered somewhat from the very heavy rainfall of Monday morning. The crops in general, however, present a splendid appearance, and fruit promises to be abundant.

During the gale which blow steadily all day in the vicinity of Gravenhurst, on the 22nd, a tree standing beside the Musquash road, near the railway crossing was blown down, instantly killing a man named Richard Nowton, who was walking along the road at the time. Newton leaves a family of two.

Farmers from various parts of Ontario say the condition of the crops throughout the Province is such as to promise a splendid yield of all kinds of grain and roots. Hay is likely to be a short crop.

The St. Catharines City Committee of the Dominion Alliance are consulting to consider what proceedings should be taken to punish the rioters at the recent Scott Act meeting, who have sent further threats of violence. The ring-leaders likely to be prosecuted are E. Dorr and A. Bayne, saloon-keepers, and J. Malcolmson, bookkeeper at the brewery.

The condition of the crops in the Province of Manitoba is of the most promising character, and farming prospects are reported to be better in every branch than ever before in the history of the Province. A wheat yield of 7,179,530 bushels is estimated. There is every indication of an early harvest, the season being two weeks earlier this year than the average.

The Grand Lodge of Canada (Ontario) of the I. O. G. T., opened its thirty-second session Tuesday morning in Hamilton. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to suggest measures for taking aggressive action in the direction of total prohibition. A resolution thanking those members of the House of Commons who assisted in defeating the Senate amendments to the Scott Act was also adopted. Mr. F. S. Spence, Editor of the CANADA CITIZEN, and Secretary of the Alliance, was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar for the ensuing year.

A great deal of impatience exists among our boys at the front at the detention in the Northwest, when there now exists very little reason for their remaining there. Of course, the delay is caused by the following up of Big Bear and his braves, but it is out of all reason keeping such a large force in the field, when those of the troops, who have volunteered to remain on active service in the Northwest, would form a sufficient force to cope with the rebellious chief and his insignificant band of warriors. The troops are getting enough of this sort of warfare; forcing their way through an almost impassable country, and suffering from the heat during the day and the intense cold at night.

FIRES.—A despatch from Gladstone, Manitoba, announces the burning on June 17th, of the old Union Hotel and registry office. They were owned by Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Mason. Cameron lost two children and J. Logie one child in the fire. Only two bodies have been recovered. The fire was originated by the children (who are all under 3 years of age) lighting matches.—At Penetanguishene, on June 20, Tate's planing mill was totally destroyed by fire. Cause unknown; loss about \$3,000; insurance \$800, in the Commercial Union.

UNITED STATES.

Hog cholera is causing great loss to the farmers near Shelbyville, Ill.

Gen. Grant dictated ten pages of his book on Tuesday, the bracing air of the mountains having strengthened his throat. He feels much better.

Instructions have been issued to the American Customs officials to impose the ordinary duty on fish and fish products of Canada and Newfoundland after July 1st.

Several linon, print and cotton mills are shutting down in the States, the markets being over-stocked. Thousands of people will be thrown out of work.

Within a week 21 persons living in Meriden, Conn., have been poisoned by eating ice cream bought of street vendors. Some of the sick are in a critical condition.

An insect called the dumb locust is committing ravages in the apple trees in some of the southwest counties in Virginia. The trees are dying by hundreds.

Farm and railroad property and crops for many miles in Southern Illinois have suffered serious injury from floods caused by heavy rains and the bursting of a waterspout.

Crop reports from the principal wheat-growing counties of California indicate that the yield will be only about three-sevenths of that of last year. The fruit crop, however, will be large and good.

The June estimate of the wheat yield in Kansas made by the State Board of Agriculture is proved by the results of the harvest in twenty-seven counties to have been fifteen per cent. below the actual yield.

There is great excitement at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, over a threatened outbreak by the southern Cheyennes, who are making preparations to go on the war-path. Troops have been despatched to quell the disturbance.

On Monday, near Lancaster, Pa., a gang of workmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad stepped from the north to the south track to avoid a train, when they were run into by the mixed train. Harry Kennedy, Wm. Conover and Jos. McIlvaney were instantly killed.

In Union county, South Carolina, Proctor Vaughan and Hayes Robbins bought a jug of whiskey and got into a batteau to cross over Broad river. When they reached the middle of the stream the jug was accidentally broken. A quarrel arose and Vaughan plunged his knife into Robbins. Both fell overboard, but they managed to reach the shore, where Robbins drew a pistol and sent a ball through Vaughan's heart.

At Lynchburg, Campbell county Va., when leaving a church fair which had been in progress all night, William Atkinson and Peter Gilliam quarreled as to which should accompany home a girl to whom both were paying attention. Gilliam called his rival a dog, and Atkinson without reply pulled out a large butcher knife and killed Gilliam by cutting his throat, nearly severing his head from his body. The murderer was arrested. All the parties are colored.

At Elkhart, Texas, Ex-Constable Randolph Hazell on returning home Friday night found his young wife missing from her bed. Search was instituted and her nude body was found in a field near the house with her throat cut. She had been carried to the field, brutally used and then murdered. About a dozen negroes are under arrest.

About 2 o'clock, Sunday morning, a mob of several hundred persons at Elkhart, Texas, on hearing the verdict of the coroner's jury investigating the death of Mrs. Randolph Hazell, proceeded to a storeroom where the negroes charged with the murder were imprisoned, took the negroes, Andy Jackson and his wife Lizzie, also Frank Hayes, Joe Norman and Wm. Rogers, and hanged them to a tree near the scene of the previous night's murder.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Sir Robert Hart has been appointed British Minister to China and Corea.

By an explosion in the Burley pit, at Apedale, North Staffordshire, ten persons were killed.

The French Government has decided to give the remains of Admiral Courbet a state funeral.

More than half of the town of Babrova, in Galicia, has been destroyed by fire. Hundreds of families are homeless.

A serious labor riot took place on Tuesday night at Brunn, Austria, to suppress which the military had to be called out.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 256 to 120, has refused to exempt priests from serving in the army reserves.

The Pope will create six new cardinals at the Consistory to be held shortly. His Holiness will also announce the name of the new Archbishop of Dublin.

A partial potato famine and a sharp rise in prices is threatened in England, as it is estimated that one-half the English potato crop has been ruined by frost.

It is now known that 140 persons were killed by the explosion in the Penderburg Colliery, near Manchester, on the 18th. The chamber in which the explosion occurred is so filled with debris that thus far only 45 bodies have been recovered.

The English cotton mill owners have decided to enforce the reduction of ten per cent. in wages which they recently announced. The operators are willing to agree to short time, but are determined to resist the lowering of wages, and a great strike is probable.

The report of a rebellion against the Ameer of Afghanistan in Badakshan is confirmed. The people have murdered the Governor of the Province, who was reported to be recently negotiating with Russian agents for the surrender of the Capitol.

It is reported that the Mahdi has Gordon in secret keeping, having discovered him severely wounded, but not dead, and that Gordon recovered. The story is credited at Massowah, and forms the subject of an official despatch. The report is confirmed that Kassala is still holding out.

King Alfonso having determined to visit the cholera infected districts, although the Ministers threatened to resign, immense crowds gathered on the streets on Saturday last, and made a demonstration in favor of the King and Queen as against the Ministry, and the municipal authorities. The crowd becoming riotous, the Civil Guard was ordered out and fired upon the mob, whereupon the latter stoned the soldiers. Two workmen were shot dead and several were wounded. Many of the rioters were arrested. Fourteen soldiers were wounded by stones, and two by shots. The King, after consulting with the Ministers, finally decided to abandon the projected tour, and the Ministry was reinstated to-day. Cholera is making great ravages in the infected districts, and is still making headway. Large numbers are dying daily. Thirty thousand people have fled from the city of Murcia.

The political deadlock in England over the formation of a new Ministry is at an end. Lord Salisbury has formed the following Cabinet. — Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, The Marquis of Salisbury; First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Stafford Northcote; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Hardinge Gifford; Lord Privy Seal, The Earl of Harrowby; Secretary for the Home Department, Sir Richard Assheton Cross; Secretary for the Colonial Department, Col. Frederick Stanley; Secretary for War, Right Hon. William Henry Smith; Secretary of State for India, Lord Randolph Churchill; Secretary for Ireland, Sir William H. Dyke; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton; President of the Local Government Board, Arthur J. Balfour; President of the Board of Trade, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Vice-President of the Council, Hon. Edward Stanhope; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, The Earl of Carnarvon; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Edward Gibson; Postmaster General, Lord John Manners; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Henry Chaplin; Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Holmes; Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Monroe. The minor appointments are not yet made.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

ITS HISTORY AND ITS OPERATIONS.

Report of an Address delivered in Carlton St. Methodist Church, Toronto, by Hon. E. R. Hutchins, Iowa.

(Continued from last week.)

Do not think that the struggle was won when this law took effect. From the moment it was enacted to this moment the enemy have fought us step by step, inch by inch. They again carried the case to the Supreme Court, and the decision of that Court was, that from the first move to the last of that law it was constitutional, and this opinion was entertained by the entire bench. The same weapons that have been used against prohibition in other States, are being used in ours now, with a view to bring about a repeal of the law next winter, when the Legislature meets again. I presume these weapons have been flaunted in the faces of my brothers here in this country. Let us briefly notice some of them. First, they circulate the report everywhere that prohibition don't prohibit. You have heard it here, I am sure. Now, I have just to state that this assertion is grossly false. True, men violate the law, but I assert here that in a very large majority of the towns of Iowa this prohibitory law is absolutely enforced, and in towns where prior to July 4th last, two, three, five or more saloons existed *not a single one now curses the place.* In the large cities like my own,—Des Moines—not one-fifth the number exists, and in these liquors can only be obtained by the grossest deception, and day after day the law is grasping in its clutches these violators, and even these great cities shall soon be cleansed from the curse. Besides this, I say that this assertion that prohibition does not prohibit, is not that of an honest man, but only that of a political demagogue. I look at the criminal laws of my State like those of your own country, and find that there is not a single criminal law, but that it is a prohibitory law, and that every one of these laws are violated constantly. Because this is true, are we to go to our law libraries and destroy these laws, and say, "away with them—prohibition does not prohibit." Why even since God thundered the Ten Commandments down from Mount Sinai those Ten Commandments have been broken, and because of it are we going to these sacred desks and our family bibles, and tear from these holy pages these commandments, and say we do not want them—prohibition does not prohibit. Nay, verily, the law is just, and all things else may die, but justice is eternal. Another weapon is that of license. Our enemy now promises an acquiescence in high license, if this law shall be repealed. Now, Iowa is just like other communities. We have tried license, high, low and medium, and I have yet to see in my own State or anywhere else, where license has prevented drunkenness one iota. I remember, with a good deal of pleasure, an incident related by Bro. Finch, in one of his speeches in Iowa, and as nearly the same thing happened to myself, I venture telling it here. After speaking in his usual eloquent way, a woman came to him and said, "I don't think much of you." Finch is said to have said, "I am very glad of that, especially if my wife learns of it." "It is your business," said she, "to save the drunkard, and not pitch into the saloon-keeper so." Finch replied, "If you will give half the money your husband makes in making drunkard, to save them, I will agree to give my life to saving men from the gutter." Said she, "Well, you think I'm smart don't you." Again it is said, Finch replied, "No, not very," and continued something in this way, when I see a man who but a little while ago was away down in the ditch a drunken sot, now trying with God's help to raise himself into manhood again, and when I see his wife, who but a little while ago was pale and sad with heart breaking, and tearful eyes, now with a happy face and a happier heart going arm in arm to the church of God with that husband, and when I see those little children who but a little while ago were sad and ill clad—and do you know the saddest sight on earth is the face of a sad child—now with the sweet joy of happy childhood, with faces akin to the light of angels, now going to the Sabbath School with that father and mother, I am going with all the power God will give me for the man that will enter that home and tear into ruin again, and so I will, so help me Heaven. And any system, call it license or what you please, that says to a man you, have paid so much money, and hence you have the right to destroy homes and happiness, and hearts, is a long way from civilization, and further still from God and Heaven.

Again, they say that the liquor traffic is a legitimate industry, and we have no right to interfere with it. I deny this, and not only deny it but pronounce it a public nuisance. Now, it is a well known fact in political economy, as well as in good common sense, that no business is legitimate, that is not based upon the law of an equivalent; and that every business not so based is necessarily illegitimate. Now I want the man in all Canada, who buys his beer, or ale, or liquor, to tell me what equivalent he gets for his money. Not one thing! The man who sells it to him not only gives

him no equivalent, but he robs him of his money, his health, his reputation, and his honor, and drives him from his door, a reeling drunken sot.

And this is the kind of an industry that those, who at your Capital are striving to introduce amendments to your Scott Act by which drunkards shall be made by ale and beer, are defending. Speaking from among those citizens of my country, whose homes have been assailed by this very method; I beg you, that you may stamp out of existence such treachery.

The business is essentially dishonest and illegitimate, a thing to be despised and hated, and no community that does not aim to crush it is worthy the name of civilization. And I want to say a word for the boys and girls of Iowa, and I think they will apply to your dear children in Canada. Before our Legislature passed this prohibiting law, I took down one code and I looked it over carefully, for a shelter for my two boys. God bless them to-day in far away Iowa. I saw the fish of our streams were protected, and so were the birds that flew in our air, and so too were even the brutes of the animal creation on our prairies; but I looked in vain for a single law that sheltered my two boys from the encroachments of this cursed liquor traffic, and I said to myself and to the law-makers of my State: "Aren't my two boys as precious as the fish that swim in our streams, or the birds that fly in our air?" And when that bill became a law, I looked at those two children as they lie upon their pillows, and I said, "Thank God, they are safe now from the curse of beer and ale as well as of whiskey." And I say to you, my friends, while these people are talking of license, answer them back and say: "If my children are to be ruined, they shall be ruined in violation of a law, but by the help of God, never by a law's protection."

No class of people in the world are affected by this liquor traffic so seriously as the wage workers. In my office as Commissioner of Labor, Statistics of Iowa, I have received from working men hundreds upon hundreds of earnest appeals for prohibition. I could occupy the day in presenting them to you. Let me simply call your attention to a very few, as examples.

FROM CARPENTERS.

"All honest men want a strict enforcement of our laws, and especially the prohibitory law."

"Three months I lost from drink. No man need suffer as I have who will let liquor alone. Not only have I suffered, but my family have, and had it not been for a good wife I don't know what would have become of me. I have quit now, hope never to touch it again. I wish to God the law could take it from the country."

"There seems to be plenty of work here, and if there is any suffering among the workingmen it is generally the result of intemperance."

"I have a good home and a happy one, and would have had it much sooner if we had had a prohibitory law long years ago."

"If workingmen would keep out of the saloons they would have more money, better health and be more respected than they are."

"I am sixty-four years old. Have seven children at home. By hard work and temperate habits—letting intoxicating drinks all alone—I have a nice home and a little farm, and still work at my trade."

"Too many of my trade spend their earnings as fast as they get them in saloons. Keep out of them, is my motto."

"If whiskey was let alone there would be fewer strikes or family sorrows."

"I am sixty years old. Have worked at my trade for forty, and the greatest obstacles to success I have known are whiskey and beer."

A printer says:

"I am not a prohibitionist but know what drink has done for me, and I quit four years ago, and while I don't believe in prohibition because I fear it won't work, yet if it can be made to work it will be the best thing that ever happened to a working man."

MINERS.

"Temperance will help the miner more than anything."

"We are all temperance folks in my household and as a result we are comfortable and happy."

"We need pleasant homes instead of saloons. We can't very well have both. Let us have the homes."

"I save my money instead of drinking it up."

"I believe a rigid enforcement of the liquor law would better the condition of working men."

"Let us make prohibition prohibit."

"My family and I are well and happy. We save our money instead of drinking it up. Do let us have the prohibitory law enforced."

"Let us have reading rooms instead of drinking saloons and we will be better off. Enforce the law."

"I don't drink and I save money."

"A strict enforcement of the prohibitory law would help us."

"For the sake of my now happy home let us do what we can to keep the prohibitory law."

FROM ENGINEERS.

"Let the prohibitory law be enforced and a cut-off thus placed on the working man's passion for drink, and we will be safe."

"I have saved money. I attribute it to temperance. No whiskey or beer for me, therefore, more money. Thank God for Prohibition."

"The prohibitory law is the best Iowa law we've got. Don't let it be repealed, say I. I know what drink has done for me, and I know what temperance is doing for me now"

BLACKSMITHS.

"I am comfortably fixed; so is my family. Total abstinence from drink, which makes men poor and miserable, has done it."

"I believe in a strict enforcement of our prohibitory law. This I do as a workingman who knows what he says."

"If the towns will keep whiskey and beer away from the workingmen, they won't have to furnish so much coal and wood."

"I was not a prohibitionist, but I am now, for it will lead men to save their money, and keep their wives from washing to feed them."

"As the thrifty German puts it, 'If I make fifty cents I spend him not all.' The amount of money spent in the State for beer, whiskey, and tobacco in ten years would provide every homeless family with a comfortable habitation all their lives."

"Let beer and whiskey alone."

"Abolish all liquors so men can't drink, and that will be a rich blessing to Iowa's working men."

"Do what you can to have the prohibitory law enforced. This is from one who needs it to be saved."

"Total abstinence is what we need as working men. As moral suasion won't accomplish it let's carry the Prohibitory law to its utmost limit."

FROM LABORERS.

"Enforce Prohibition and you will do more for the laborer in Iowa than to advance his wages 25 per cent. This is the sentiment of a moderate drinker."

"Thank God for Prohibition. In this town we had two saloons which used to capture two-thirds of my earnings. Now they go to my wife and my children and we are all happy."

"Prohibit absolutely the sale of all intoxicating drinks and Iowa will advance and her people be happy."

"I think the condition of all would be better if whiskey was left out."

"I want to see the Prohibitory Law enforced. It will help me, personally, more than money."

"Wages do well enough. Drive the beer and whiskey out of the State and the workingman will have plenty of change to spare."

"I think the workingman would be benefited better than any way by banishing every saloon and drinking shop from Iowa."

"Get away with the rumseller and the workingman is all right."

Those are no idle sentiments. They come voluntarily from the hearts of the workingmen of my State. What we did in Iowa you ought to do in Toronto.

When your election comes, this Scott Act should be endorsed by your people overwhelmingly, and later, prohibition ought to ring out over your city and country from border to border.

How have we brought this about in Iowa? In the same way you must do it in Canada. You want a mighty moral public sentiment that shall sweep over your borders like a mighty tornado, terrible in its destructiveness. You want real heroism, real bravery. The same spirit that the old Spartan mothers had when kissing the son good-bye, as he went to his country's defence, said, "God bless you, my son; if the sword be not long enough take one step further to the front." You want the same spirit that the brave Hollanders had of old. When they looked out and saw the mighty sea, did they say, "One wave of that sea would sweep us away like so many shells, and destroy our homes and our harvests and our people." No, no they didn't say that, but they said, "You shall *not* destroy our homes and our harvests and our people" and they built great dykes which have ever since been the admiration of the world, and they walled out the old ocean forever, and the only answer it gets as it thunders upon the outer walls of those dykes is a perpetual Amen to the gallant heroism of those brave Hollanders. I tell you, my friends, God loves courageous souls, and no reform worth having was ever gained except in the teeth of clenched antagonism. Let us build a wall as of fire—a wall of human hearts—between the endangering saloon upon one side, and the endangered home upon the other and say to the saloon element, "Thus far thou hast gone, but, by the help of God, thou shalt go no further." This is the spirit we want. Our Mrs. Foster has painted with words the work that is going and I can only give to you the idea. She says we are building a great pyramid dedicated to the living God, and then she delineates the builders. Then the Temperance Alliance, here the Good Templars, over there the Sons of Temperance and here the W. C. T. U. From back of these there comes a great army of children—God bless the myriad of pure white souls—and they are helping to build, and as they work they are filling the air with sweet music—the harmony is like that of angels—as they sing:

"I'm glad I'm in this army,
I'm glad I'm in this army."

Then right behind them, like a wall of defense comes a mighty host of reformed men—clothed, thank God, to-night in their right minds and as they build, their manly voices sing out, "Hold the fort for we are coming." Then behind them comes an army of wounded and bereft ones; wives, broken hearted; mothers bowed down, sisters, brotherless; sweethearts, loverless. Yet, with faith, like John of old pictured on their sweet faces, they, too, sing—listen! it is faith and victory linked—

"My faith looks up to Thee
Thou Lamb of Calvary,
Saviour Divine."

And thus they build. By and bye this pyramid will be complete. What shall its capstone be? I look up, and in glory tinted letters I read "National Constitutional Prohibition." May its counterpart be erected beneath the flag of your Queen, and later a grander civilization than ours,—grander because they shall be children born of men and women who did not drink,—shall surge around their base and look up their rugged sides and shall say who built these, who built these pyramids? who built these pyramids? Then I trust you and I looking over the aspired walls of heaven may see the very stones we set in place, and I know that the surging will be happier and the rest sweeter and the hallelujahs longer because we helped to build them. They say to us in Iowa that we will retreat. They point to the Good Templars and the men who have been redeemed, and say "they'll not last; they'll go back." Remember during our unhappy war, when valiant brave men fought on both sides, there were those who talked this way of freedom, but I remember standing before Pittsburg once and seeing long rows of them, "when teeth gleam and eyeballs shine." Up through the dew and smoke they marched, the dead and dying on every hand. In advance of one company a color bearer was shot, but another grasped the flag and on he marched till his arm was crushed, when a third grasped it and far on ahead of his company he ran, when the captain shouted, "Sam, bring back those colors." The black man with flag aloft shouted over the smoke and blaze of battle, "Dese yere colors never go back; bring de men up to de colors." So we in Iowa have planted the white banner of Prohibition out in the very foremost of battle and we shout back to the enemy "These colors never shall go back; bring your men up to the colors!"

Tales and Sketches.

OVER A COFFIN LID.

"She—was—a—good—wife—to—me. A good wife, God bless her." The words were spoken in trembling accents over a coffin lid. The woman asleep there had borne the heat and burden of life's long day, and no one had ever heard her murmur; her hand was quick to reach out in a helping grasp to those who fell by the wayside, and her feet were swift on errands of mercy; the heart of her husband had trusted in her; he had left her to long hours of solitude, while he amused himself in scenes in which she had no part. When boon companions deserted him, when sickle affection selfishly departed, when pleasure palled, he went home and found her waiting for him.

"Come from your long, long roving,
On life's sea so bleak and rough,
Come to me tender and loving
And I shall be blessed enough."

That had been her love song—always on her lips or in her heart. Children had been born to them. She had reared them almost alone—they were gone! Her hand had led them to the uttermost edge of the morning that had no noon. Then she had comforted him, and sent him out strong and whole-hearted while she stayed at home and—cried. What can a woman do but cry, and trust? Well, she is at rest now. But she could not die until he had promised to "bear up"—not to fret, but to remember how happy they had been. They? Yes, it is even so. For she was blest in giving, and he in receiving. It was an equal partnership after all!

"She—was—a—good—wife—to—me!" Oh man! man!—Why not have told her so, when her ears were not dulled by death? Why wait to say these words over a coffin wherein lies a wasted, weary, gray-haired woman, whose eyes have so long held that pathetic story of loss and suffering and patient yearning which so many women's eyes reveal—to those who read. Why not have made the wilderness in her heart blossom like the rose with the prodigality of your love? Now you would give worlds—were they yours to give—to see the tears of joy your words have caused, bejeweling the closed windows of her soul. It is too late.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for our own
The bitter tone,
'Thou'gh we love our own the best.

Detroit Free Press.

"NELLIE'S WEDDING-RING."

It was wet and cold outside, a drizzling chilly rain was falling, and those who had a home to go to, hurried on as quickly as they could, to get into shelter. The sky was unlighted by moon or star, and the wind moaned with a pitiful wailing sound; altogether the state of the weather seemed bent on making those who were unfortunate enough to be out in it quite gloomy and spiritless.

Hurrying along as fast as she was capable up one of the streets of our city, was a woman poorly clad; she paused many times to catch her breath, and one had but to hear her hacking cough to know that her weary form would soon be tired no more. She stopped at length outside of the "Pride of Ulster"—a public house whose name was certainly a misfit. She peered through the window, but the shutters were closed, then through a chink in the door, but apparently without success. She strained her hearing to catch if possible the sound of a voice, which, alas, she had often heard there before, but she could not now discern it in the dinning chorus that rose from the throats of those within.

Poor woman! what a mission! What made the memory flash through her brain just then, of a church in the valley of Glen—of a young man's voice proudly vowing to love, honour, and cherish his wife till death did them part. Well, death had not come between them, but drink had.

Could we but lift the veil of futurity and see the fate that awaited some of our loved ones, or perhaps ourselves—the hushed up memory, the dishonoured grave, all brought to pass through drink, we should say with shuddering breath, "Death! death! before drink ten thousand times!"

With trembling hands she knocked at the door, once, twice, but no answer; again, and yet again she sought in vain to draw attention, and still the rain and wind played about her sadly, the cruel drops seemed determined to soak the thread-bare shawl and dress, and torn shoes, while the wind blew coldly and drearily, making the thin form cower for shelter still closer to the doorway. Ten o'clock struck, once more the feeble hands sought for admittance in vain. Half-past ten, eleven—the door opens, the publican peeps out carefully to ascertain the state of things outside, if the weather is genial enough for his drunken customers to face home in; he rubs his greasy looking hands together, and draws back with a shiver as the cold air meets him, and a few cold drops of rain sprinkle his highly-colored face. He pushes the door with a bang almost, but it won't shut. Why, what is this? A woman's cold thin hand caught between the door and the threshold.

The landlord is terrified, and runs to the room from whence issue a villianous perfume of cheap tobacco, porter, whiskey, &c., and the usual accompaniment of drunken oaths, and vile songs. "Here, Barnes, quick, I tell you! Edwards, come along! here's a case at the door, be quick! some old hag been and got drunk, and trying to shove her hand in thro' my door-way. Lucky I didn't break it."

Barnes and Edwards, the only two capable of walking, rose and tottered after him.

"What the—does she mean by throwin' herself at my door?" said the landlord indignantly, as he held the lamp that its light might fall on the threshold. "Here, I say, give her a kick off my premises, will you, Barnes?" said he, coarsely: "I aint goin' to be pestered with police and sich like comin' in here a botherin'."

Barnes, the younger of the two men who had followed him from the tap-room, staggered forward to have a nearer view of the poor thin hand and arm, that lay so helplessly on the ground. What makes him start back and tremble so? Why does he look so terrified? Why does his heated face grow so cold and ghastly, just for that look!

The landlord glances contemptuously at him, and says sneeringly, "Well, Barnes, you be a chicken after all, I knows how to deal wi' such. Look here," and he raised his heavy foot to kick the prostrate form off the narrow pathway at his door. "Hold! you dare," cried Barnes, as he clutched the landlord's arm and drew him back.

"Hi! hands off, Barnes, summats upset you, man: have a drop of brandy." "The mischief take you and your brandy," muttered Barnes, as he pushed the landlord from him, and stopped to raise the poor soaked body that had fallen at their feet.

Poor Barnes! drunk as he was, his eyes had recognised on that hand the wedding ring he had placed there five years ago. Yes, it was his wife. Worn out and chilled through waiting, she had at length sunk down exhausted.

Useless were all the invitations of the owner of the "Pride of Ulster" to have "summats to set him up." Thoroughly sobered now with fear and shame, Barnes clasped his wife in his arms and hurried home. Home! a few rooms all but devoid of furniture, and without fire or light of any description. This was all drink had given him in return for a snug cottage, nicely furnished, some acres of land, a few cows, and a pretty garden; besides all this a good reputation, and a steady employment. Just weigh them in the scales, drink on one side, home, happiness, and a hopeful hereafter on the other. See drink with its deadly weight sinks them all down, and yet there are many who prefer this deadly weight.

Nellie Barnes never recovered that last walk in search of her husband, but she lived to hear him bitterly repent of his wasted years, and to see him a man fully resolved to fight against his old enemy—strong drink.

The grass grows over her grave, but her wedding-ring carefully treasured by her husband, serves ever to remind him of that sad memory which sobered him once and for ever.—*Sister Lily, in Irish Templar*

For Girls and Boys.

THE ANGEL'S LADDER.

"If there were a ladder, mother,
Between the earth and sky,
As in the days of the Bible,
I would bid you all good-bye,
And go through every country,
And search from town to town,
Till I had found the ladder,
With angels coming down.
"Then I would wait quiet softly,
Beside the lowest round,
Till the sweetest-looking angel
Had stepped upon the ground;
I would pull his dazzling garment,
And speak out very plain.—
'Will you take me, please, to heaven,
When you go back again?'"
"Ah, darling," said the mother,
"You need not wander so
To find the golden ladder
Where angels come and go.
Wherever gentle kindness
Or pitying love abounds,
There is the wondrous ladder.
With angels on the rounds."

—*Wide Awake.*

ONLY A BABY.

On a sultry day last summer, at a time when children of the poorer class in Philadelphia were dying by the score every week, a bloated old man staggered up the steps of physician's dwelling. The boys shouted out after him "Old Bourbon," the name by which he had been known in the locality in which he lived for many years.

"The baby's worse," he said, standing hat in hand, when he met the doctor coming out.

"You've been here for me every day for a week," explained the doctor. "I cannot go again to-day. I told the child's mother there was no chance, this morning, it was dying then."

"Won't you come now?"

"No; I have not a minute to spare. There are patients waiting, whom I can help."

"Old Bourbon" followed him to his carriage door, twisting his rag of a hat in his shaking hands. "She's—she's all I've got, doctor."

But the doctor, with a pitying nod, drove away, and the old man, nearly sobered by his keen distress crept home to the attic where his little grandchild lay dying. Whatever nursing or kindness little Mary had known had come from "Old Bourbon." Her mother had six other children, and went out washing every day. The poor old drunkard and the innocent baby were left to form a strange friendship for each other. She called for him now feebly, as she lay on her mother's lap.

"Daddy! daddy! come to me!"

He knelt down and put his finger into the tiny withered hand. The tears ran down his bloated cheeks.

"God, leave her to me!" he muttered.

"Daddy, come to Mary!" she cried once more, and then the little soul, whose taste of life had been so bitter, passed into the unseen.

It was only a baby. Its mother, who had six other half-starved children to feed, shed but few tears over it. The doctor sent in a certificate of its death with a dozen others. In the weekly bill of mortality there was an item. "Of cholera infantum, seventy." Little Mary was one of the seventy. That was all. Her record was ended. The world had done with her.

But an old trembling man crept next Sunday into the back pew of the little mission church, not far from the attic in which he lived. He stopped the clergyman when service was over.

"Why, is this you, Bour—I beg your pardon. What is your real name?"

"John Black, sir. I want to take my name again. I'm thinkin' of signin' the pledge, 'n' pullin' up for the rest of the time left," stammered the poor wretch.

The clergyman was wise and helpful. John did "pull up." He lived but a few months after that, but he did what he could to live a decent, honest, Christian life in that time.

"The Lord is merciful, John," his friend said to him, as he lay dying.

"I know it, sir. I'm not much acquainted with Him, but I've been tryin' to foller little Mary. I hear her always cryin', 'Daddy, come to me.' I'm comin', an' I reckon He'll not turn me back."

Even the baby had its work to do, and had done it.—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

SPECIMEN OF THE WORK DONE INSIDE.

One day a gentleman was passing a rum shop, when he saw a drunken man lying on the ground. The poor fellow had evidently been turned out of doors when all his money was gone. In a moment my friend hastened across the street, entered a hardware shop, and addressing the proprietor said:—

"Will you oblige me with the largest sheet of paper you have?"

The sheet of paper was soon procured.

"Now, will you lend me a piece of chalk?" said my friend.

"Why, what are you going to do?"

"You shall see presently."

He then quickly printed in large letters—SPECIMEN OF THE WORK DONE INSIDE.

He then fastened the paper right over the drunken man, and retired a short distance. In a few moments several passers-by stopped, and read aloud, "Specimen of the work done inside."

In a very short time a crowd assembled, and the keeper, hearing the noise and laughter, came outside to see what it was all about. He eagerly bent down and read the inscription on the paper, and then demanded in an angry voice, "Who did that?"

"Which?" asked my friend, who now joined the crowd. "If you mean what is on that paper, I did that; but if you mean the MAN, you did that! This morning when he arose, he was sober; when he walked down this street on his way to work, he was sober; when he went into your shop, he was sober, and now he is what you made him. Is he not a true specimen of the work done inside?"—*Exchange.*

Literary Record.

"THE WEED THAT BEWITCHES."—The National Temperance Society has just published a pamphlet of twelve pages with the above title, by Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, in which the evils involved in the tobacco habit, also the use of opium, are presented with remarkable power. It is one of the most important and valuable contributions yet made to the discussion of the tobacco question especially as involving the welfare of the young. It ought to be in the hands of every minister, every teacher, and every young man in the land. Price five cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

"WORSE THAN WASTED."—The National Temperance Society has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Worse Than Wasted," from the pen of Dr. Wm. Hargreaves, author of "Our Wasted Resources," giving facts and figures from the last census and other official documents, presenting an array of statistics and arguments important and valuable to every friend of temperance. It gives, from official sources, the resources of the United States, Agriculture, Manufacturers, Trade and Commerce, Live Stock, Railroads, Mines, Navigation, Fisheries, Personal and Real estate, and presents the relations of the use of intoxicating drinks and the traffic in them to trade, labor, and the general prosperity of the country, showing the social, moral, and pecuniary evils inflicted upon our country. The book contains seven chapters, with the following table of contents: I.—The Resources of the United States. II.—The quantity and Cost of Intoxicating Drinks in the United States. III.—Cost of Intoxicating Drinks Contrasted, etc. IV.—The Losses from the Drink-Traffic. V.—Drink and Bad Trade. VI.—Money Spent for Liquors Injures Labor. VIII.—The Brewers' Business vs. Productive Industry.

The book contains eighteen statistical tables giving official figures invaluable to every friend of the cause. It is the most important and valuable book of the year. Every temperance worker, every student of political economy and reform, every lover of God, home, and country should read these facts to post himself on this great question. 12mo, 93 pages. Price, paper cover, 30 cents; bound in cloth, with "Our Wasted Resources," \$1.25. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

Sons of Temperance.

In the report of the presentation at the semi-annual session of the Grand Division of Ontario to Bro. Thomas Webster, P. G. S., we should of said a "valuable silver tilter pitcher with goblets, &c.," in place of as it read "filter pitcher."

The county of Brant District Division holds its quarterly meeting in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Cainsville, on the 25th inst. A large attendance of delegates is expected.

The semi-annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, 3rd and 4th inst., in the town of Picton. Among those present were J. W. Manning, Grand Worthy Patriarch, Almonte; J. K. Stewart, Grand Scribe, Ottawa; Platt Hinman, Grand Chaplain, Grafton; and Messrs. G. M. Rose and H. O'Hara, Toronto; Thomas Webster, Paris; S. Holland, Bradford; Rev. J. T. Darling, Colborne; John Holesy and T. F. Spencer, Concession; W. McRossie, Kingston.

The reports of the Grand Officers show that the Order is prosperous, and has made rapid strides during the past six months. In that interval 35 new divisions have been organized. Very energetic steps are proposed for further active work throughout the whole province. The reports show that the mutual relief scheme of insurance is lending valuable aid in giving permanency and additional vitality to the order.

On Wednesday morning an interesting event took place in the presentation of an address and a very handsome silver water pitcher to the Past Grand Scribe, Thomas Webster, who retired from office last session after 14 years of service.

The pitcher bears the following inscription: "Presented by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario to Thomas Webster as a memento to a cold-water man after 14 years service as Grand Scribe."

The state of the Order was considered and action was taken to carry out the recommendations of the Grand Scribe respecting district divisions.

Notice was given by the representatives of five divisions that they would move to abolish the semi-annual session in the event of a scheme being adopted to provide for the efficient working of district divisions, and the Executive instructed to recommend a plan for the more general introduction of District Divisions.

The Senate and the Scott Act with reference to the proposed amendments ancient wine and beer, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This Grand Division desires, most emphatically, to protest against the action of the Senate, in its attempt to annul the Scott Act, by the addition of so called amendments, which, should they come into force, would render the Act worthless and practically void.

The course pursued by the Senate we denounce as contrary to the spirit of our institutions, the principle having heretofore been acted upon, that legislation should be in accord with the well understood wishes of the people.

We denounce this action on the ground that it is an attempt to overthrow the will of the electors in all those counties which have adopted the Act.

We denounce this action on the ground that it is a retrograde movement, which would inevitably tend to create drunkenness, disorder and crime; and thus multiply evils which it has been the aim of Parliament, heretofore, to prevent or limit.

This Grand Division, therefore, instructs the Executive to draw up a petition and present it to Parliament, in opposition to the said action of the Senate."

The Grand Division adjourned to meet in annual session in the town of Bowmanville, on Tuesday, 1st December next.

The annual session of the National Division of America, commences on Wednesday, July 8th, at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, U.S. Delegates are expected from all the States and Provinces. The Grand Division of the District of Columbia have invited delegates, who can conveniently do so, to go via Washington, and have tendered to representatives and friends a complimentary excursion to Mount Vernon, on the Potomac River. The Grand Division of Maryland has made arrangements for the comfort and convenience of delegates, and a very pleasant and profitable time is anticipated. This annual gathering of the veteran temperance Order promises to be of unusual interest. The following delegates represent the Order from Ontario:—P.G.W.P.'s A. Morse, A. Farewell, John Wilson, Dr. J. Beatty, G. W. Ross, E. Rowland, G. M. Rose, J. M. T. Hannum, J. W. Manning, David Millar, Thomas Caswell, H. O'Hara, P.G.W.A.'s W. H. Orr, E. Carswell, J. S. Larke, J. G. Howe, J. K. Stewart, J. Leggo, R. Windatt, W. H. Howell, R. Hopkins, Platt Hinman, J. Brooks, Rev. E. R. Young, P.G.W.P. John McMillan, P.G.W.A. W. Stewart, Thomas Webster, P.G.S., and T. B. Smith, G.W.A.

Good Templars.

CARLETON.—We have received from Ottawa the following report of a recent meeting of Carleton Co. Lodge, I.O.G.T.:—

A large meeting of the County Carleton Lodge of Good Templars was held in the stone church, Bell's Corner, on Friday last, at which the following lodges were well represented: Manotick, Hazledon, Merivale, Cameron, Excelsior, Nepean Enterprising, Salamander, Nepean Rescue, and Ramsey.

After the usual routine of business the various committees which were struck were reported fully, showing the order in the county to be in good standing. Nepean Enterprising Temple furnished the refreshments for the County Lodge, which were both varied and plentiful, and spared no pains to accommodate those present. The Temperance House in the village was well patronized. The next meeting of the County Lodge was arranged to be held in Wellington Village on the second Friday in October at 1 o'clock p.m. Amongst several

important resolutions passed the following by the Committee on Report deserves attention:—

"That we have read with great dissatisfaction and alarm the recent action of the Dominion Senate which is calculated to so mutilate the Canada Temperance Act as to make it practically useless, and therefore enter our emphatic protest against said action.

That we believe the time has fully come when the temperance people of Canada should place their principles as such above mere adhesion to party in politics and the matter of temperance legislation, and that they should send to Parliament such men only as shall pronounce themselves in favor of prohibition, and we hereby engage to act in accordance with the resolution for the time to come."

There were nearly 90 representatives present, and the resolutions were carried unanimously by a standing vote.

E. STORR, C.W.C.T.
A. ABBOTT, C.W.S.

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

Grace after meat. Child who has no pudding, whilst her mother has—
"Thank God for mamma's nice dinner."

Eldest sister, aged five, on being told of advent of fourth brother, "Papa, what a lot of children we shall have to keep."

If your daughter is in poor health let her use the mop about the house. Nothing like home-mop-athy for a weak young woman.

"You're opaque," said an exasperated spectator at a concert to a huge fellow standing in front of him. "No! I'm O'Callaghan," was the serene reply.

An editor who was impelled to give up his seat to a lady in a street car, described it as being "crowded out to make room for more interesting matter."

Two lawyers while bathing, being chased out of the water by a shark, one of them said to the other, "It strikes me that that was a flagrant want of professional courtesy."

Mayor to a soldier returned to his village, from Tonquin, with a wooden leg:—"Thanks to you, my brave, France has now a foot in China." "I know that; it is I who have left mine there."

A young man searching for his father's pig, accosted an Irishman as follows. "Have you seen a stray pig about here?" To which Pat responded, "Faix, and how could I tell a stray pig from any other?"

A country clergyman says he has married but one couple in a year, and that they paid him nothing, stayed to dinner as it was a rainy day, and then borrowed his umbrella when they left, which he has never seen since.

A little girl, aged two years, having been taught always to knock and ask when she wanted a door opened, was trying to open a big box one day, and as she couldn't, she went up to it, and knocked, "Pese may I come in?" and then stood by, waiting for the lid to open.

"God made the sun, and moon, and stars, and everything." "Not everything, in the world, mamma?" "Yes, dear, really and truly, everything in the world." "But, mamma, we watched the men every day, and we saw them build every bit of Mr. Palmer's new house!"

A man suddenly ended his bachelor career by marrying a widow worth £40,000. "Don't imagine," said he to one of his friends, "that I am simply marrying for money. If she had had only £20,000 I should have married her just the same."

A mendicant approached a Westchester man on the cars the other day and said, "Dear Sir, I have lost my leg," to which the Westchester man replied, as he hurried away: "My dear friend I am very sorry, but I have not seen anything of it."

An editor in a large French town recently published this notice: "The wine merchant who sold me last week a bottle of lemonade flavored with vitriol for a bottle of champagne is requested to send me, within twenty-four hours, a bottle of genuine champagne, failing which his name and address will be made public." The result was that he received almost unlimited contributions of first-class wine forthwith.

A GAELIC RHYME.—The Rev. W. A. McKay, B.A., of Woodstock has been giving a number of rousing addresses on the Scott Act in different counties. In dealing with the consciences of his hearers Mr. McKay has few equals, and perhaps no superiors in the country. The enthusiasm at some of his meetings is very great. A correspondent sends us the following Gaelic quotation which Mr. McKay lately employed when addressing a large meeting of Highlanders:—

"Cha-n uisge-beath' ach uisge-bais
An t-uisge chraidh mo'chrì:h 'm chom,—
An t-uisge dh-fhag mo cheann'sa liadh,
An t-uisge dh-fhag na ciadan lom!"

For the sake of those English in his audience who through want of education could not understand the Gaelic, Mr. McKay translated the above verse as follows:—

"The water of life! No, not at all!
The water of death 'twere better to call
That which so oft has racked my head,—
That which leaves thousands lacking bread."

The Scott Act is working well in Oxford. The Mayor of Woodstock, although not at first a pronounced Scott Act man, now gives it as his conviction that nineteen-twentieths of the drinking has been done away with by the law. Thus far there has been one prosecution for violation of the law, and a conviction was easily obtained.