

March. Oh, March is a tricky fellow— A tricky, troublesome spring— He will be as mild as a lamb by day And fierce as a lion at night. He rushes about with a clatter and bang And makes the echoes ring. And lays his mouth to the doors of the flowers And roars, "Come out! I am Spring!"

MEET FOR PROHIBITION

AGITATION FOR A PLEBISCITE IN ONTARIO.

The M.L.A.'s Were Invited To Be Present and Exactly Seven Put in an Appearance—The Rift Within the Lute—Those Who Were in Attendance.

TORONTO, April 11.—That cynical old pagan monarch who said, "See how these Christians love one another," would have been grimly satisfied could he have been at the temperance caucus in the members' reception room of the Ontario Parliament buildings last night. The meeting was called for a conference between those members of the Ontario Legislature who favored prohibition and other friends of the prohibition movement. This was the substance of the circular sent to the members of the House and to the general temperance public, and signed by J. J. McLaren, chairman, and F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

But the advanced prohibitionists, who number in their ranks the society of that name, the I.O.G.T., the Royal Templars of Temperance and several other societies, say that another letter was also posted by Secretary Spence to those who were expected to attend a plebiscite. This Secretary Spence tacitly admitted and peace deserted the meeting from the outset. Now it is an open secret that there is disunion in the temperance ranks. The Dominion Alliance, so say the Advanced Prohibitionists, is in the net. Their methods are behind the times and their desires fanatical.

The Dominion Alliance is in favor of a plebiscite on prohibition at the next general election. Such a measure was carried in Manitoba and received a sweeping majority. They seek a like utterance from Ontario. This voice of the people they would forward to the Dominion Parliament, who could then reckon on Ontario's moral support in any prohibition measure that they might evolve. Side by side with the Dominion Alliance is the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The ladies are always in favor of sweeping measures. In the minds even of the Dominion Alliance there is a doubt whether any province has the right to prohibit the manufacture and importation of liquor, but certain they are that such power is in the jurisdiction of the Ottawa Government. Accordingly they struggle for a plebiscite.

But such is not the wish of the Advanced Prohibitionists, who are in favor of taking that measure of prohibitory legislation they can obtain from provincial assemblies and of resorting to a plebiscite afterwards. They are in favor of Mr. Martner's bill suppressing the retail sale of liquor in the province, and are more than suspicious that the plebiscite is a political dodge to evade a direct issue.

All these warring elements were present. They were represented as follows:

- Dominion Alliance: J. J. McLaren, F. S. Spence, Malcolm Gibbs, Dr. Dewart.
- Royal Templars of Temperance: Rev. J. W. Bell, Rev. Kettlewell, Dr. McKenzie (Hamilton), (Norwich), (Brantford), W. Buchanan, J. McKeeney, G. Washington (Hamilton), John E. Wilson, (Cooksville), L. T. Mills.
- Advanced Prohibitionists: Jas. Thompson, Wm. Munn, J.W. Bengough.
- M.L.A.'s: Spence, Eshantyne, Joseph Tail, W. F. Wood, Mr. Davis, A. S. Allan, Mr. Dack, G. F. Martner.
- Other Temperance Workers—unclassified: James Hughes, W. L. McMillan, W. L. Scott, Dr. Orouhat, Dr. Dobson, R. Martin, J. J. Doane, M. Donohoe, J. P. Marshall, Silas James, Jos. Lennox, Isaac Lennox, J. T. R. Preston, E. J. Ferguson, J. Rose, Rev. J. V. Smith.
- W.C.T.U.: Eighteen ladies.

Senator Vidal was elected chairman. He is president of the Dominion Alliance. F. S. Spence was the first speaker. His speech was not without interruptions. In fact it was interlarded with interrogations from W. W. Buchanan, editor of The Weekly Templar, which is the accredited organ of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Mr. Spence gave a history of the prohibition plebiscite movement in Canada. He outlined the trials of the Dominion Alliance in submitting a plebiscite measure to the Dominion Parliament. At the national temperance convention in Montreal in 1875 they had asked the Dominion Parliament for a national prohibitory law subject to the subsequent ratification of the voters. This the Ottawa House objected to as unconstitutional and un-British. Without the moral support of the provinces the Dominion Parliament had gone no further than to appoint a Royal Commission, which was still at work and would doubtless collect a lot of useful and useless information. He instanced the case of Manitoba and their plebiscite as corroboration of his contention that temperance sentiment prevailed, and stated that every declaration of the body he represented had been in favor of a plebiscite. Mr. Spence closed a lengthy speech by citing the following reasons for a plebiscite: It would afford a definite answer to those who flung the repeal of the Scott Act in their faces; it would advance progress towards a settlement of the disputed question of the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and provincial parliaments in the matter; it would ascertain the prohibition vote; it would demonstrate the strength of the prohibition party and command the respect of our legislators who regarded votes more

than petitions: it would place on record the definite demand of our legislators for a prohibition vote; it would let Ottawa know what Ontario thinks; it would give prohibition a knowledge of its strength, with the consequent confidence and enthusiasm thereon.

He presented a resolution, requesting that Mr. Davis, North York, and G. F. Martner of Algoma be their representative members in the House, in whose hands they might place any prohibitory measure, with instructions to press it to a division.

W. W. Buchanan's speech was a stormy one. Even the ladies hissed at some of his trenchant remarks. He was the first to expose the rift in the prohibition lute. Through his paper, The Weekly Templar, he has waged a vigorous warfare on the plebiscite movement. Speaking to this motion he decried it as a flash in the pan, and he doubted whether he had any right to speak in a meeting called for a plebiscite utterance, but he wished the legislators to understand that Mr. Spence did not speak for the whole temperance body. The advanced prohibitionists formed last August were against any such movement. The Royal Templars of Temperance, 16,000 in number, and of which he was a presiding officer, opposed it. Many other organized temperance societies didn't attend. He and the more reasonable temperance workers were in favor of any measure of prohibitory legislation procurable from the Legislature. The plebiscite would retard the desired end by distracting the attention of prohibition enthusiasts from the Legislature. He taunted Messrs. Spence and McLaren with an abandonment of their original stand against a plebiscite petition to the Dominion Parliament. The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, a small and stupid resolution in favor of a plebiscite, which that assembly most deliberately dismissed from consideration. Here the ladies hissed, and W. H. Orr, secretary of the body referred to, protested that there was not a word of plebiscite in the minute book from beginning to end.

"That's because it was struck out," retorted Mr. Buchanan.

"It never was in."

But Mr. Buchanan went on and concluded by advising everyone to unite in upholding Mr. Martner's hands in having his excellent act passed upon the statute book.

Rev. William Kettlewell defended Mr. Buchanan's position. An immediate law like Mr. Martner's bill was better than a plebiscite in the bush. He did not wish to have the Royal Templars of Temperance misrepresented. The Grand Council of that order were opposed to a plebiscite, and if the legislators were anxious to hear an expression of the most advanced prohibition sentiment he could call a convention of Royal Templars, who would unhesitatingly support Mr. Martner's bill.

Then followed Malcolm Gibbs. He is a Dominion Alliance man, is espoused to the plebiscite and defended Secretary Spence's two different batches of letters.

Mr. Thompson and W. M. Munn spoke warmly for Mr. Martner's bill as against a visionary and roundabout plebiscite.

Rev. John W. Bell, traveling secretary of R.T.T., recited the legend of the Duke of York, who paraded his army and led it back again. He ridiculed the arguments of Mr. Spence, who wished so much for a numbering of prohibitionists proper. He presented the following resolution:

That this meeting heartily endorses Mr. Martner's bill and expresses the earnest hope that the said bill may be endorsed by the Legislature and become the law of this Province before the rising of the House.

Rev. Dr. Dewart deprecated quarreling. Prohibition people must unite. Nothing but good could result from the expression induced by the plebiscite. He saw no argument to the contrary.

Then came John E. Watson and Isaac T. Mills, both in favor of Mr. Martner's bill. Mr. Mills was also sorry that there should be a squabble.

Senator Vidal endeavored to cast a little oil on the troubled waters. He saw nothing inconsistent in supporting both plebiscite and Mr. Martner's bill.

He was as much in favor of one as another. The prohibition of the manufacture and importation of liquor, he opined, was the sole right of the Dominion House. But the plebiscite would give them a direct and unmistakable expression of Ontario's views. Senator Vidal was not consistently pacific, however. He accused Mr. Buchanan of stabbing him in his paper by referring to him as a "professed" prohibitionist.

Mr. Buchanan gracefully disclaimed the imputation, and although there were indignant murmurs from the Dominion Alliance contingent, the chairman accepted the proffered explanation.

J. M. McKeeney was as conciliatory as Senator Vidal. He was out and out for Mr. Martner's bill, which would close all the barrooms in the province. If the sale of liquor by retail were prohibited the wholesale trade would die a natural death.

Mr. Spence explained the two sets of circulars, and denied any intention of packing the meeting. He thought that the plebiscite would help on all lines, and insisted on his resolution.

Just then Mr. Bengough queried whether Mr. Martner was willing to accept the duty required of him by Mr. Spence's motion, and suggested that the member would be in an awkward predicament.

And sure enough Mr. Martner, who had just come in, stepped forward to resign the office, and asked a unanimous vote from the meeting in favor of his bill. His bill meant a direct enforcement within a year, the plebiscite if considered by the Dominion Parliament, which was doubtful, delayed the operation of any prohibition measure for at least three years.

But Mr. Spence wouldn't go back on his plebiscite resolution, and when Mr. Martner asked him what he would do if the plebiscite were deferred for another session, Sir Oliver had announced there would be a fourth session—he responded that they could lose no time.

Rev. Dr. Dewart, Rev. Mr. Kettlewell and Mr. Spence argued this new phase of the question, but the meeting became impatient and there were cries of "Question."

Mr. Spence said he would insert another name for Mr. Martner's rather than have his motion lost. "Do you refuse Mr. Martner?" "No."

Mr. Spence then offered to combine his own and Mr. Bell's motions—anything for unanimity—anything to secure prohibition. But the advanced Prohibitionists stood on their dignity. Then came a worthy struggle for precedence of motions. Dr. McKenzie moved that Mr. Bell's motion be put first, but Chairman Vidal ruled this out of order.

The knotty point was finally settled. The chairman presented Mr. Spence's motion, then Mr. Bell's. Both were carried, the latter unanimously, and the meeting adjourned to discuss the matter homeward bound at 11 p.m.

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SWALLOWED A JACK.

Little Laura Blair's Experience a Warning to Other Children—Hard to Digest.

HAMILTON, April 11.—A little girl named Laura Blair, daughter of Mr. Joseph Blair, No. 254 Catharine-street north, had a novel experience on Saturday afternoon, which may result seriously. While playing jacks with little Mamie Doyle, near the Cannon-street School, she placed one of the small iron jacks in her mouth, and during the excitement of the game swallowed it. The jack stuck in her throat for a few moments and then passed into her stomach. Dr. Shaw was called in and was soon able to relieve the little one's pain, but the jack still remains in the stomach.

Defence of the Famira.

SHANGHAI, April 11.—The Chinese commander in Yuan and 40 drill instructors who have been trained in the military methods of Europe have been ordered to Kashgaria. With them will be sent six rapid fire field guns, 2000 magazine rifles and ammunition for both kinds of arms. These steps are taken to prepare the Mantua garrison for the defence of the Famira.

struck by Lightning.

QUEBEC, April 11.—Casimir Lachance, aged 8 years, was killed by lightning Saturday night at his parents' house in the village of St. Anne de Beaurup. The boy was sitting at the table eating his evening meal, when the lightning flashed in the room and struck Lachance lifeless to the floor. His father, who was seated a few feet from him, was also struck by the lightning, but it only stunned him. The same thunderstorm passed over this city, but rather mildly.

Plenty of Charet Tapped.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 11.—A fight took place here yesterday at a festival held by Turks, Arabians and Armenians. Over 100 men were involved and blood flowed in streams. A number of the participants were dangerously injured and 16 arrests were made.

The Wonders of the Telephone.

There is a tiny telephone wire stretching between New York and Chicago, and the sound of a voice can travel in a few seconds over a distance that a man cannot cover in less than a full day. Not only the voice, but all varieties of sound may traverse this wire thread, and it serves many useful purposes. Theodore Thomas, the great orchestra leader, is now conducting concerts in Chicago, and according to a correspondent of The New York Herald, a young lady pianist desired to appear with him. Distance and lack of time made it impossible for them to meet, so they arranged for a trial by telephone. A funnel and a receiver were placed near the piano in New York, and Mr. Thomas stood in Chicago listening to the playing, which was heard perfectly, and the experiment was entirely satisfactory. This is not exactly magic, but very near it. Yet we of to-day take all such wonders as a matter of course, and speculate upon what is going to happen next.

A Dog's Long Journey.

The account of a dog finding its way to its old home, say twenty or forty miles, although not formerly knowing the road, is nothing very unusual, but when the distance reaches some 200 miles, the event is worth notice. The following remarkable return of a fox-terrier is absolutely true:

A minister in a southern parish in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, had a fox-terrier sent him by rail from a friend near Elgin, Morayshire. After being kept captive a few days, it was let loose. No sooner did it find itself at liberty than it forthwith disappeared, nor could any trace of it be found. Judge of the surprise of the Morayshire people on seeing it walk in one morning. It was evidently tired out, for it laid down near the fire, and was some time before it was able to taste food. On exchange of letters, it was found that it had been just seven days traversing the distance, which, as the crow flies, is little short of 200 miles. How it made its way to its old home is a mystery, but still an indisputable fact.

Let Well Enough Alone.

It hardly seems possible that one can ever get too much of a good thing, but an American farmer has discovered, to his sorrow, that such a thing can happen. He started in to dig a well a little while ago, needing a greater supply of water than he had, and in the course of his digging he struck a flowing stream, which flushed out and overflowed a part of his farm. The flow of water still continues at the rate of eight barrels a minute, and up to the present has shown no evidence that it ever intends to stop. The farmer is very anxious about it, as he much prefers owning a farm to the privilege of sitting upon the horns of a jack. It is entirely his own. If the supply continues he may have to give up raising vegetables and poultry and go into the fish or summer-resort business. This is a case where all is not well that ends well, and where it would have been well to "let well enough alone."

A Woman to Girls.

Dear girls, it is no disgrace to be an old maid. Better be one than marry a man who thinks more of his bad habits than of you.

Do not be a crank, but become well enough acquainted with your gentlemen friends before promising to marry them, to feel free to talk in a kind, quiet way on all subjects, and have a perfect understanding.

You do not know what an influence you have. If all would say, "My husband must be so and so," the men would not be long in coming up to the standard.

All honor to the one who chooses single blessedness in preference to a man with bad habits!

A Free Translation.

An English journal states that a foreigner, slightly acquainted with the English language, cannot always place such reliance on its synonymous terms as the dictionary seems to promise. To prove this statement, it adds that a tutor has revealed the effort of a young German who was studying English under his care, to translate the famous lines of Longfellow:

"Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but a dream of life."
The young German's translation of this from his own tongue back into English, read:

"Tell me not in sadful poetry
Life is the larger end of a vain imagine."

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