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N. L. T. U.

Globe Feb. 18.

A public meeting of the National Liberal Temperance Union was held last night at 8 o'clock in Occident Hall. Professor Goldwin Smith occupied the chair. On the platform with James Beatty, M. P.; Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, Mr. C. Gordon Richardson, Mr. J. Gordon Mowat, Mr. George Evans and Dr. McMahon, President of the Union.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, on rising was received with applause. He said that they met to-night with so much more favaorble prospects than they had ever done before At first it seemed a hopeless enterprise, so great was the power of the enemy and so small were their forces. He remembered on one occasion hearing an enthusiastic prohibitionist detailing the successes of the Scott Act and confidently declaring that it would soon be submitted and carried in Toronto. He confessed that at the time he feared that that gentleman was saying what was likely to prove true. But since that time the aspect of the question had changed, and now he thought it was out of the question that the Scott Act should be submitted in this city. The tide of opinion had materially changed. The Vermont, although prohibition was still in force, where increasingly stringent prohibition laws were being made, it was perfectly clear, that they were inoperative. Maine proved that there had been 300 more committals than there had been in the preceding year, and prosecutions were on the increase. Iowa had adopted prohibition two years ago. We found there every thing favorable to success as far as the orderliness and general law-abiding spirit of the population was concerned. There was in Bradstreet's agency a report of a gentleman on that subject, stating that drinking was on the increase there, and that already twenty municipalities were moving for the repeal of the Act. In regard to the Scott Act in this country there were diversities of opinion, but if anyone would read the papers and the intelligence which came in from different quarters, he must arrive at the conclusion that the Scott Act has been a failure. The result of the election in St. Catharines was due to the fact that a delegation had been sent from that City to look after the working of the Act in Halton, and they had on returning, given such a report that the result had been the defeat of the Act. It destroyed the licensed and regulated trade, and substituted an unlicensed and unregulated trade. It discouraged the lighter drinks and encouraged ardent spirits, which could be more readily smuggled. It might diminish the drinking of some moderate drinkers, but, on the other hand, this was counterbalanced by the fact that in some cases some persons were driven to the use of opium as a substitute. Of course, it destroyed part of the revenue of the State, but this was a secondary matter. It also promoted contempt of the law and perjury. It was the support of public opinion which alone could make a law of this kind valid in this country. He then gave an account of the delegation which had waited on the Hon. O. Mowat, Premier of Ontario, and the demands made in the petition, an account of which will be found in another column. He explained at some length the arguments for which they were asking.

JAMES BEATY, M. P., said that he differed perhaps with other members of the Liberal Temperance Union in regard to one subject, and that was the prohibitory legislation. He believed in the liberty of the subject. He had entertained a view in regard to this for twenty years. It was in the direction of the statement that legislation should be, not for any class, but always for the public good. He entertained the view that some kind of prohibitory legislation was not only justifiable but necessary for the public good. There were he considered, three classes of prohibition, and lastly, the prohibition of ardent spirits. He favored the last. It was not the wine or beer which caused the drunkenness, but it was the whiskey. The man who got drunk was the man who put his arm round the tumbler so as not to let the bartender see how much he was pouring in, filled his glass with whiskey and drank it (Laughter) The cause of the difficulty was the ready access to ardent spirits. Many a man who went into a tavern and took a glass or two of whisky got drunk, when if he had drank three or four glasses of beer he would have been perfectly sober. The reason the Scott Act was insufficient was because its penalties were not severe enough. The Act did not prohibit the purchase taking in, use or selling the article. The property of anyone who broke the law should be confiscated. No person kept when the thousands of dollars worth of property of smugglers was confiscated by the Customs authorities. The protection was in having the law enforced. He would punish the drunkard. Why should the drunkard be allowed to do harm to himself, his family, society at large, any more than a man should be allowed to steal a hat.

Mr. C. GORDON RICHARDSON spoke against tyrannical legislation. He said that the advocates of prohibition of ardant spirits had a strong case, but he preferred to trust to moral influences. The question in Mr. Beaty's mind evidently was expediency. The Scott Act was used the same arguments. He did not question the honesty of their opinions. But he would rather favor high licenses than even partial prohibition. We could not get people to say that it is a crime to buy a glass of beer. The Scott Act does not refer to the purchaser, because no wise legislator of the of the present day would be foolish enough to advocate the old sumptuary laws. An Act of Parliament could never be passed to make a man moral. How would a wise creator make anything that was bad? Liquor was a natural product, and was good in its place. There was not a passage in the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, which condemned its use. It was the abuse that was condemned. The Scott Act contained clauses so tyrannical as to be a disgrace to the country. Heresay evidence was quite sufficient to convict a man under the Scott Act and commit him to gaol without appeal. A man may be put into the witness box, compelled to give evidence against himself, or go to gaol. The fundamental principals of British justice were swept away by the Scott Act. While he was opposing prohibition he hoped he was not opposing the interests of true temperance.

Mr. O. R. R. COCKBURN, ex Principal of Upper Canada College, was called on. He said that some time ago when he was visiting Maine, he had found wine and beer easily placed on the bill of fare. He ordered a glass of wine and had a glass of beer and got drunk. He brought that if were to allow the opinion to go abroad that the licensed victuallers were a lot of roaring lions seeking whom they might devour, the consequence would be that the respectable men at present at the business would go out of it, and their places would be filled by just such men as the prohibitory advocates picture them to be now. The time was when the good a civic man was not supposed to show his appreciation of his host's hospitality unless he drank himself under the table. The improvment from this state of affairs had not been brought about by an Act of Parliament. He did not believe in severer penalties. There were men amongst the licensed victuallers who were just as respectable as any goods men and grocers, or men in other lines of respectable business, and he would like to enlist their sympathies. He was in Paris during the late exhibition. Paris was crowded with people. There were 750.000 people from other parts of France, come to enjoy themselves, having a high old time for three days and three nights, and he did not see a drunken man, nor did he find a man who drank water. (Laughter and applause.) If we had the Scott Act here it would deprive us of our best class of immigrants, the Germans.

Mr. J. GORDON MOWAT said that we should resist tyranny, whether it came from oligarchy or a democracy. We must get a better rule of conduct than the will of the majority. At first it might seem that it would be difficult to make a legislative discrimination between ardant spirits and wine. A man who buys liquor for sale should be held responsible for seeing that it is pure, just as the man who buys, sugar. The Act should be accompanied by an Adulteration Act. A system which could not tolerate beer, could generally tolerate dry wines and whiskey. He touched briefly on the medical aspect of the question, showing that there was a conflict of medical authorities. He has over three months ago visited Milton, and gone through thirteen shebeens. In only one of these he found beer. All of the rest had whiskey only. He had tried about half an inch of the whiskey in one of the places and had a headachwall next day. (Laughter.) In another town of Halton there was an equally bad state of affairs, and a great deal of juvenile drinking. In Oakville there was not so much open selling, possibly on only two places, but thousands of gallons were imported. In Oakville he saw thirty drinks in five minutes. In Woodstock he found the hotels selling liquor openly. He found wine on the table. In one hotel there was not a vacant space at the bar from ten o'clock till one. There was no concealment at all. In Maine there was no enforcement. Liquor was sold in almost every place. This was the case in Hamlets and small towns. Into whatever part of the prohibitory county the week they might go this would be the case. He gave instances of prohibitory legislation in China over 2,000 years ago. A prohibitory law was passed in Sparta, and the death penalty was enforced, but it fell through because it was unnatural. Wine and beer was a cure for indigestion, and beer was good for ague. It was a question if the disease of ague was not due to a large extent to the increased use of beer. He spoke of the agricultural bearing of the Scott Act. Barley could not be profitably fed to cattle. Grape growing and the wine manufacture would be in the future the great industry of the Province. Many farmers had been frightened from this industry by the passing of the Scott Act. Ontario was capable of producing wine of as good flavor and in as great quantity. As any other country in the world. The temperature of Oporto was the same summer temperature as that of Ontario. Why did we neglect an industry which promised so much to us? It was rarely in Southern Ontario that wine would cost more than 20c per gallon which could be exported and sold at 60 c. What we wanted was to know how to make good wine.

The meeting then adjourned.

Scott Act Enforcement.

Toronto World.

The more closely the Scott Act is examined, and the more practical experience the public obtains of its character and effect, the stronger becomes the conviction that its proper enforcement is impossible. Had any other law provided such a source of annoyance and loss to the people, and such an embarrassment to the people's representatives, it would before now have been amended out of existence. It may be safely stated as approximately true that our laws generally enforce themselves, inasmuch as they possess inherent virtues that command the respect of law abiding citizens who are prepared to evince their respect by giving their moral and if need be material support to the officers of the law. We take it for granted—and the assumption will not be challenged—that there is no conflict of law in existence where the letter and spirit of the law are better designed to protect the rights of the accused than this, nor one where there is less danger of improper public sympathy for law breakers.

The Scott Act affords the one evil exception to this rule. It is the most difficult of all statutes to enforce, although it has been invested with internal and external machinery in a special and invidious character. It does not respect marital relation as other criminal laws do. It compels the wife to testify against her husband, and gives her the choice of either sending him to jail or herself to—where perjurers go. Every county that has the Scott act ought to have a divorce court also. It compels a man to testify against himself, or also to perjure himself under certain circumstances. It does not require the informer to swear to the character of the liquor sold but leaves it to the the magistrate to infer from "appearance" whether the accused is guilty or not. It deprives the accused of the right to appeal on matters of evidence—a right freely accorded to Riel, and to the worst criminals of every type except the man charged with having sold a glass of beer. In short, the Scott act deprives the accused of rights and privileges as ancient as magna charta and (heretofore) as sacred as British freedom of opinion. Notwithstanding all these tyrannical departures from constitutional usages and practices the act has been a failure. To remedy that failure the Ontario government is asked to tax the people of the counties which have rejected the Act for the payment of a swarm of magistrates, inspectors and informers, whose duty it shall be to enforce the act in the counties which have adopted it. Not content with this the petitioners have actually demanded that these officials shall be selected from their ranks and shall be partisans of theirs. We have often animadverted upon the way in which appointments were made by grits and tories, but the politicians have at least abstained from demanding that our judges should be active party men.

The World believes that the quickest way to bring about the repeal of the Scott Act is by attempting its ricorous enforcement. We are therefore quite willing that Mr. Mowat should aid in such an attempt *at the expense of the counties which have adopted it.* The task is morally a delicate one and full of danger from a point of view, but it is one which we are willing to see undertaken, as a step towards repeal. Let Mr. Mowat appoint fair minded magistrates and inspectors no partisans or informers—in the Scott act counties, and let the counties pay those officials their salaries. If the act can be enforced on those conditions well and good. Its opponents are prepared to abide the issue. But no true friend of Mr. Mowat will advise him to take money out of the provincial treasurery for the local purposes of any county. It will be time enough for the province to pay Scott act officials when the province shall have adopted the act.

How the Scott Act Works.

Rev. Father Collins, formerly of Ottawa, but now stationed at Renfrew, gives the following testimony respecting the failure of the Scott Act as he finds it in his parish. He says: "I can safely say no improvement has been effected in the way of the virtue of temperance in the use of alcoholic drinks since the act came into force last May. Those whom I knew to be drunkards before are drunkards still. The Scott Act man abstains not from his free will but from necessity; and when the occasion presents itself he takes advantage to go to excess, and what is still worse, he imbibes poison. For one hotel closed up, at once several grocteries open up, and any number of whisky hawkers swarm the county, dispensing rot gut to both young and old. Loafers are paid fees to act as spies by the officials of the act, and these spies peddle As drug at weddings, wakes and funerals on the sly."

Two men supposed to belong to a gang of counterfeiters were captured in a town in St. Catharines last week, together with a quantity of suspicious "stuff" and counterfeiting implements.

Nassagaweya Township Council.

BROOKVILLE, Feb. 13, 1886.

The council met pursuant to adjournment here to-day.

Members all present, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Norrish, second by Mr. Marshall, that the offer of Brothers & White to print 200 copies of minutes, by-laws, &c., of this township for the past year, for the sum of $8 25, be accepted.—Carried.

On motion by Mr. Hutcheon and Marshall, the by-law providing for the remuneration of Dep. Returning Officers and other expenses in connection with the late municipal election, was read a second and third time and passed.

Moved by Mr. Marshall, second by Mr. Norrish, that a by-law be introduced for the appointment of pound-keepers, fence-viewers and overseers, and that the same be now read a first time.—Carried.

By-law read accordingly.

On motion by Mr. Hutcheon and Wheelihan, the following accounts were ordered to be paid: W. J. Watson, for advertising Voter's List for 1885, $2; Rowsell & Hutchinson, for Municipal Blanks, etc.

Moved by Mr. Hutcheon, seconded by Mr. Norrish, that the Auditor's report be now received and examined by a committee of the whole, and that Mr. Wheelihan take the chair.—Carried.

The council in committee—the Deputy Reeve in the chair.

The Report of Committee—The committee appointed to examine the Auditor's report beg leave to state that we have carefully examined the said report and have finally audited the accounts of this township and find them correct.

D. Wheelihan, Chairman.
James Menzies,
John Marshall,
Joshua Norrish,
D. Hutcheon.

Moved by Mr. Norrish, seconded by Mr. Hutcheon, that the report of this committee of this council appointed to finally audit the accounts of this township, be adopted, and the Auditor's report accepted as correct, and that the Auditors be paid $6.00 each as per by-law.—Carried.

On motion by Mr. Wheelihan and Hutcheon, the sum of $10.00 was granted to Neil McMullan in aid of his sister, Betsy McMullan.

Moved by Mr. Wheelihan, seconded by Mr. Norrish, that the sum of $5 00 be granted to James Teboe in aid of Henry Ferrier, a poor and indigent person.—Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday, the 22nd February, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of appointing overseers of highways and other township business.

COLIN CAMERON,
Township Clerk.

The L. T. U. Deputations.

(Globe, Feb. 18th.)

A deputation of the Liberal Temperance Union waited upon Hon. O. Mowat and Hon. A. S Hardy yesterday with reference to suggested alterations in the Crooks Act. The following composed the deputation:—Goldwin Smith, J. G. Mowat, A. J. Cattanach, G. M. Evans, Larratt Smith, Gordon Richardson, J. H. Kenny, of Toronto; Rev. Canon Worrell, E. H. Gulledge, Dr. Allison, W. B. Chisholm, Thos. Howarth, Oakville; Dr. McMahon, A. A. Hewson, Orangeville, C. Chase, Guelph; R Steele, Fergus; T. Chisholm, Hornby; Dr. Tweedale, Walpole, Norfolk Co. Mr. Goldwin Smith represented the views of the deputation, urging that the wish of the deputation was to strengthen and amend the Crooks Act. He argued that total prohibition whether general, such as the Maine Law, or local, such as the Scott Act, is impracticable, and any attempt to enforce it produces injury instead of benefit. The better and wiser policy is a license law for which the Crooks Act affords on the whole a satisfactory basis.

The Commissioners should receive a salary out of the license fees and be held responsible for the general enforcement of the law, the granting of licenses, besides the suppression of the illicit traffic and the prevention of adulteration, and they should be armed with all powers requisite for the performance of these duties. All provisions at variance with the general rules of law and evidence should be struck out of the Crooks Act, and the provision compelling husband and wife to give evidence against each other should also be ex ungued.

Hon. O. Mowat—Does that aim at strengthening the Crooks Act?

Prof. Goldwin Smith—That is by way of amendment.

Hon. O. Mowat—That would weaken it.

Prof. Goldwin Smith—Why should a person convicted of an offence against this Act have the right to appeal? We ask by this that all the general laws of evidence should be nothing exceptional in this class of offences. Any person receiving money, or money's worth, for liquor in unlicensed premises, and any person actually selling the same, shall be punished with a substantial fine and imprisonment for the first offence; the severity of the punishment to be increased on the repetition of the offence. Upon a second conviction for infraction of the law license holders should be liable to suspension or withdrawals of their license at the discretion of the Commissioners. In case of any infraction of the law the purchaser should be liable to the same penalty as the seller. Effectual provision should be made for the detection and prevention of noxious adulteration of any liquor and persons so adulterating, or knowingly selling liquor so adulterated, shall be fined and imprisoned. That in order to discourage the use of whiskey and other ardent spirits and give a preference to the lighter drinks, such as beer, light wines and cider, there should be two licenses, one general the other for beer, cider and light wines only, and that the fee for general license should be five times the fee for a beer, cider, and light wine license. Wines to be deemed light if they do not exceed the regulation strength. In fixing the amount of license fee there should be a discrimination against saloons merely for drinking purposes.

Arbitrary and sweeping reductions of the number of licenses to be deprecated, inasmuch as by rendering the trade precarious they make it less respectable, less responsible, less willing to obey and support the law. They protest against the appointment of partisan officers for the enforcement of the Scott Act, and against the violations of justice which have arisen from the partisan action of magistrates from whose sentence there is no appeal. Seeing that applications have been made to the Government for the appointment of partisans as magistrates to enforce the Scott Act, and they protested against any such appointments, being assured that much injustice has already arisen from the action of partisan magistrates from whose sentence there is no appeal, and think it most important in the public interest that all cases arising under the Act should be dealt with by the ordinary tribunals of the country. The adoption of the Scott Act being a purely local measure, it is unjust that those parts of the Province which have declined to adopt it, should be compelled to contribute to its enforcement. He concluded by enforcing the necessity of insisting that the Scott Act being a local measure, should be enforced by the parts which had adopted it only. It was considered wrong to force parts which had rejected the Act to assist in enforcing it. Mr. Cattanach insisted on Commissioners being made responsible for the character of the persons receiving the licenses. Rev. Canon Worrell gave an instance from his own experience of what he called the increase of immorality, which was caused by the adoption of the Scott Act in Halton. He stated that boys who would otherwise have been contented with a glass of beer had purchased a gallon of whiskey. Mr. J. G. Mowat represented the necessity for making greater distinction between the amount for licenses for spirituous liquors and beer and light wines. Hon. O. Mowat said his (Assistant) Minister of the suggestions made of value, but he did not agree with them all. He would see that their opinions were laid before his colleagues.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE.

IT IS PROMISED A MORE POPULAR SEASON THIS WINTER THAN EVER.

This winter the interesting game of progressive euchre promises to be more popular than ever, and hundreds of parties are organizing to play in many parts of the country. Its fascination is independent of that which, to some persons, belongs to ordinary euchre, and consists of the briskness and range of the competition, as well as the merriment and physical activity which invariably provokes. In order to give a just idea of the game let us describe a particular instance in which it was played with success, not because this instance is in any way remarkable, but because being a fair average one, it will represent many others. The host or hostess, then, standing in the drawing room in the presence of, say twelve, sixteen or twenty ladies and gentlemen who have been invited for the evening, holds in one hand a number of pieces of pasteboard to be drawn successively drawn by the ladies, and in the other hand a similar number to be drawn by the gentlemen. Suppose the number of players is sixteen, or four at each one of the four small tables, which have been placed diagonally across the room, and on each of which has been laid a card representing one of four gem-trical figures, say a square, a circle, a parallelogram, or an octagon. Each of these has two duplicates, which after being cut in two, are held for distribution in the hands of the host or hostess. The ladies proceed to select in like manner from another eight held out to them, and the fun begins by attempting to match the pieces so selected. A gentleman, for instance, who has drawn a half a square, goes around to find the lady who has drawn a similar pattern and who, when found, becomes his partner at that particular table on which lies a square In like manner two other players are selected for the same table, making the usual euchre party of four. The table on which lies a circle obtains its sitters in a similar way, and so also the tables on which are lying respectively the parallelogram and the octagon. The table nearest the front door is said to be at the head of the row, and the corresponding one at the other end of the room is said to be at the foot. The players being thus seated four at a table, one of those at the head table strikes a bell, and the game begins. Everybody plays as fast as he or she can and the excitement is great until the sound of the bell announces that a couple at the head table have finished their game. Immediately all the other players stop playing and the winners at each table chance places and take the table next above them, the ultimate object being to get at the head of the table. The losing couple at the head table go down to the foot, and at every table the partners change, so that your partner in the previous round becomes your enemy in the round now beginning.

The delightful haste and confusion caused by this sudden change and energetic effort to advance are accompanied by much laughter, and the spirit of competition is soon in full swing. The prizes are at the head who have won games, the take from a small box containing wafers in the shape of red stars, one of which stare and stick it to their coats to indicate the fact of their triumph. The more stars any player has on his card the more success he has won. But the couple who lose at the lowest table of all are compelled to fasten their disgrace by affixing to their card half of a little red paper seal like that adjoining signatures in legal documents. The more of these wafers or seals any couple has the greater their ill-repute.

The game continues in this way until the time previously chosen by the host or hostess has expired. This time is usually two hours and a half, when the final reckoning is taken and the prizes awarded. To the lady and gentleman who have won the most points a prize apiece is to be awarded, and this may be of any description or cost, although good taste seems to dictate that its pecuniary value be not large. To the lady and gentleman, on the other hand, who have lost the most while sitting at the lowest table, and who consequently, therefore, is the greatest number of half seals, a mock prize is awarded, consisting, say, of a cheap doll 'a tastically dressed', or other ludicrous exponent of unsuccessful effort. The presentation of these prizes is often accompanied by humorous speeches, in which the real or affected merits of the successful players are dilated upon in serio comic fashion; and when the person selected to make the speech of presentation is apt for the task, the merriment often becomes hilarious Supper is then served, and dancing may follow, or the game may be renewed. Most young people, however, prefer to close the evening with some fresh sport.

To any person who has never played progressive euchre, the pitch of excitement to which even our grandmothers and grandfathers often succeed in elevating themselves would be almost past belief, but everybody at all familiar with this festive game knows that the physical activity and the buoyancy of spirit created by its exercise must be equaled only by blind-man's-buff. Its intellectual conditions, under which progressive euchre attains its happiest consummation are of a high order also, Euchre, like checkers is an intellectual game if played in the right way. It is a mistake to suppose that whist or chess has a monopoly of the intellectual element. There is as much difference in the methods of players of ordinary euchre as in ordinary checkers; and when, to the usual conditions, those active and jovial ones of progressive euchre are added, the pleasure is immense.—Harper's Bazaar.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,

Has all the virtues of these two most popular remedies. Made into a form that is very palatable and acceptable to the most sensitive stomach, and is without doubt, unequalled, as a combined food and remedy for lung troubles, and wasting conditions.

Ontario's Claims for Railroads.

Mr. Waters, M.P.P., has given notice of a resolution to be introduced in the provincial legislature which will assert the claim of the province to the amounts paid as bonuses to the railroads, the jurisdiction over which was assumed by the Dominion government. The resolution provides that a statement of these sums should be furnished to the Ottawa authorities, and expresses the opinion that the Dominion should assume the debt and pay Ontario five per cent. interest until the capital sum be returned. This is in every respect a reasonable demand. The ground upon which the railroads in question were placed under Dominion law was that they were declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada. If so, the sums spent in aiding their construction should come out of the Dominion, and not from the provincial treasury.

In the case of railroads in Quebec province, similarly assured by the Dominion, the amounts supplied by the province towards their construction were recouped by the general government. Why should not the same rule apply in Ontario? The people of the whole province, without distinction of party, should insist on this act of justice.

The provincial opposition, in other instances where the interests of Ontario clashed with those of the Dominion, actuated by party feeling, took sides against the rightful demands of their province. By so doing they put themselves in a false position, and greatly injured themselves with the electors. We hope that Mr. Meredith and his followers will show sounder judgment and more regard for provincial sentiment in this matter, and join with the government in asserting the rights of Ontario.—World.

On the 25th ult. a life-size bust in bronze of General Gordon was unveiled in the Corporation Galleries of Glasgow, by the Earl of Aberdeen, in presence of a numerous assemblage of citizens. Mr. Leonard Gow, on behalf of the subscribers explained that a few citizens desirous of perpetuating the memory of General Gordon, had got up the memorial with the view of being placed in the Corporation galleries, besides the tributes to other great men. The Earl of Aberdeen, having unveiled the bust said that it seemed highly fitted that this great city of commercial enterprise and Christian benevolence should possess a memorial of that great hero whose memory was dear to the hearts of all of them. As one who had the privilege of not only the acquaintance but also the friendship of that distinguished man, he could not forbear from at once offering his humble testimony to the remarkable success the sculptor had achieved in imparting his likeness.

SEWS ITEMS.

The busiest mad dog of the season showed himself on February 6th, in Crete, Neb., where he earned a record of twenty-three other canines bitten by him before he was shot, without saying anything about three children.

The latest society sensation in London is "High Jinks," an organization patronized by the Prince of Wales and other leaders of fashion. One of its novelties is to be dramatic performances, beginning every Saturday night at twelve o'clock.

The first Canadian woman who emigrated to the Northwest, Mme. J. B. Logimoniere, whose life has been written by the Rev. Abbe Dugout, has now, in Manitoba alone, 550 descendants, besides a number of others in Quebec and the United States.

The Scottish Farmers' Alliance have resolved to agitate during the present parliamentary session for a Bill to give tenant farmers under leases the option of quitting their holdings after one year's notice, or a re-valuation by mutual arbiters.

The reports of the damage to the orange crop of Florida by the recent cold snap were much exaggerated. The fruit remaining on the trees was frozen, but the trees themselves are very slightly injured, and give promise of a fair crop the present year.

In the event of Dr. Cameron bringing forward his resolution for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, Sir Donald Currie will propose an amendment in favor of a Royal Commission to inquire into the wishes of the Scottish nation.

An Amsterdam company has undertaken the stupendous work of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee. The water which will have to be pumped out, after a sea wall has been built, covers an area of forty five miles, by thirty-five at its widest point. On the line of the proposed cut-off there is a series of islands which will greatly shorten the wall that is to be built. Thus is man altering the geography of the earth.

The mortality among prominent men in the United States has been startling of late Grant, Hendricks, McLellan, Hancock and Seymour, besides many others who held high positions in public life, have passed away within a short time. These were the men who carried the United States through the most critical period of its existence, and they died when comparatively young In the old countries life does not wear out so soon, as instance Gladstone, Bismarck, Von Moltke and the Pope, all of whom have responsibilities enough to worry ordinary men to death.

Some months ago the Education Department issued a circular warning teachers inspectors, and trustees against "the illegal introduction into the Public School of annotated editions of the authorized Text Books, particularly the Fourth Reader. Trustees who do not prevent the use of such annotations in schools are liable to have their certificates suspended. It would be well for parents and guardians who complain of the cost of school books, to see when they are asked to make purchases of this kind that they are not needlessly spending their money for what is unnecessary, and at the same time contributing to a violation of the law.

It has been ascertained that considerably more than one-fourth of all the fires occurring in the United States during 1885 resulted from incendiarism. The insurence people claim that although the incentive in many cases was malice, in the majority it was over insurance. But though the knaves played a prominent part in originating fires, the tools were far more active Exclusive of incendiarism nearly 80 per cent. of all the fires were what may be called preventible. Ignorance and carelessness are responsible for more than a third of which the real or affected merits of the successful players are dilated upon in serio comic fashion; and when the person selected to make the speech of presentation is apt for the task, the merriment often, becomes hilarious Supper is then served, and dancing may follow, or the game may be renewed. Most young people, however, prefer to close the evening with some fresh sport.

To any person who has never played progressive euchre, the pitch of excitement to which even our grandmothers and grandfathers often succeed in elevating themselves would be almost past belief, but everybody at all familiar with this festive game knows that the physical activity and the buoyancy of spirit created by its exercise must be equaled only by blind-man's-buff. Its intellectual conditions, under which progressive euchre attains its happiest consummation are of a high order also, Euchre, like checkers is an intellectual game if played in the right way. It is a mistake to suppose that whist or chess has a monopoly of the intellectual element. There is as much difference in the methods of players of ordinary euchre as in ordinary checkers; and when, to the usual conditions, those active and jovial ones of progressive euchre are added, the pleasure is immense.—Harper's Bazaar.

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COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES,

Has all the virtues of these two most popular remedies. Made into a form that is very palatable and acceptable to the most sensitive stomach, and is without doubt, unequalled, as a combined food and remedy for lung troubles, and wasting conditions.

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is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c. Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.
FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.
FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.
FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

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Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere —who has ever given it a trial.

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CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

STRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

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This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon debility or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic, exciting the organs of digestion to action, and thus affording immediate and permanent relief The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, and in all cases where an effective and certain stimulant is required, the Elixir will be found invaluable.

In Fevers of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Calisaya and Serpentaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disorders.

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Godey's Lady's Book for March presents some notable attractions not the least of which is a cleverly executed frontispiece portraying "The Frown," a companion picture to "The Smile," which proved to be such a point of merit in the January issue. "The Frown" is a fine steel engraving of excellent finish and artistic workmanship. It presents the usual strong features which are known to characterize the illustrations appearing from time to time in Godey's Lady's Book. The fashion plates of this magazine display more taste and common sense than those of any similiar publication we have ever seen. The work design this month is quite unique and is accompanied by an extra plate of silhouettes illustrating an article in which amateurs are instructed how to make shadow portraits The reading matter for March comprises among other things the conclusion of Helen Mathews' story, "Love and A Bleeding" and the continuation of "In Her Own Right." Next month there will begin a charming French serial by J. V. Prichard The editor considers this a very strong dramatic story which will be certain to captivate the readers of Godey's. The table of contents for March contains among other readable matter the following:

"The Spirit of the Desert; a Mesmeric Mystery," "The Rose and the Lilly," "Jack's Silhouettes," "A Trifling Misapprehension," "Woman in Japan," "The Miracle of Living," "Art vs. Love," "Wheel of Luck," "Legacy of Love," "Evening Boat Song," "When the Cows Come Home," etc., etc. Godey's improves every month. It is one of the few magazines one never tires of seeing.

Harper's Magazine for March opens with a graphic description of Krupp's gun making establishment at Essen, by Moncure D. Conway, effectively and amply illustrated. The subject is one of exceptional interest because this is the largest manufacturing est.ablishment under private management in the world, employing 20,000 men and owning 574, mines; because of the social features connected with Krupp's provision for the comfort of his workmen and for the education of their children; and because attention of all nations is now especially directed to the manufacture of heavy ordnance. The article takes its place naturally in the series begun by M'Clellan's article on "The Military and the Army," continued in Sir Edward Reed's on "The British Navy," and to be still further extended in future contributions.

Mrs. Woolson's novel, "East Angels," now approaches it conclusion, and the reader's interest is wholly absorbed in the heroic character of Margaret. A portrait of the author, printed separately on plate paper, is one of the features of this Number.

Edmund Kirke contributes an interesting article on the City of Cleveland, which is sumptuously illustrated.

C. H. Farnham continues his Canadian articles with an entertaining paper on "Cape Breton Folk," beautifully illustrated by A. B. Frost—one of the engravings, "The Open-air Sacrament," having the place of honor as the frontispiece to the Number.

"With the Afgan Boundary Commission" is the title of interesting Central-Asian sketch by William Simpson, with illustrations by the author.

"She Stoops to Conquor" is continued including the half of Act IV., with more of Mr. Abbey's charming illustrations.

David Ker, as the result of his recent visit to Africa, contributes a very instructive and valuable resources and opportunities of the three great river valleys of Africa—those of the Nile, the Niger, and the Congo. A good map accompanies the paper.

A series of papers, especially interesting to the owners of small holdings of land, under the title of "The Home Acre," by E. P. Rowe, is begun in this Number.

Brander Matthews contributes a clever and pathetic short story entitled, "Brief as Woman's Love."

Mr. Hugh Dalziel's paper on "Dogs and their management" is as useful as it is timely. The author is a recognized authority on this subject.

Mr. George William Curtis, in the Editor's Easy Chair, discusses American Opera, and other subjects of social interest.

Mr. Howell's Study for this month is devoted to property.

An excellent Drawer is introduced by Mr. Warner, with some comments on "The New England Farmer." On the whole the Number is one of unusual strength and attractiveness.

Prof. Saunders, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, has been appointed to accompany the Canadian fruit collection to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

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