

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

To a large number of our subscribers we send a parcel of extra papers, free, and will be much obliged if they will kindly give the same to friends in their respective localities, urging these friends to become subscribers. In this way a little work may do a great deal for our cause. We trust all those who receive these specimen copies will make the best use possible of them.

The Clergymen's Fund

MR. HOWLAND'S IDEA WORKING OUT

A Good Start Made—A Liberal Minded Manufacturer Firm Follows Mr. Howland's Lead—More are Coming—Kind Words of Appreciation—What are you Doing to Help?

Mr. Howland's kind letter and liberal proposition are already bearing fruit. We have no doubt that when our friends have had time to consider the proposition they will readily respond, so as to make us able to carry out the suggested plan. Already we have received a number of intimations from persons who are desirous of taking part in the good work. We publish below some of these kind communications, and we hope shortly to have in our columns a long list of contributors.

Both Mr. H. A. Massey and Mr. C. D. Massey of the Massey Manufacturing Company, are level headed business men as well as ardent moral reform workers, and can readily see the advantage of such an effective method of using money as this scheme presents to any one desirous of furthering the cause we advocate.

A few criticisms and some objections have reached us, but they are comparatively few. We believe that, as a whole, the rank and file of our moral reform workers believe that the undertaking is wise on our part and will be welcomed on the part of the ministers.

Canada is a religious country. Our population heartily appreciate the work being done by our many thousands of faithful ministers, and these faithful ministers will not on their part fail to appreciate the public desire to testify in this manner the high regard in which the public hold them.

Less than \$5,000 will cover the amount, and our own subscription brings this sum below \$4,000. As soon as one fourth of this sum is promised we will begin the work, and place the CANADA CITIZEN in the hands of Canada's 5,000 clergymen. Kind reader, do you appreciate our paper? Have you derived benefit from its perusal? Does it aid you in working for the cause you love? Think what an impetus might be given to that cause by sending weekly to the pastor of every church in Canada a summary of the latest facts in reference to the progress of our cause, important statistics, condensed arguments and stirring appeals. Remember that these men are more skilled and potential than any other class in the use of the facts with which they come in contact, and do vastly more than any others to mould and determine our country's character and life. Only \$1,000 is needed to set in motion this great enterprise. More than one-fourth of the amount is already promised—a few more large contributions would start us at once, but a number of smaller ones would do the work equally well.

Some of our correspondents propose getting up a subscription among their friends, or in their temperance organizations. This might easily be done. We have faith that from the warm-hearted and better-off philanthropists—from the widespread rank and file of temperance workers—from organizations—from many sources, the money will come. Mr. Howland's grand idea will be made a practical success, and ere long the CANADA CITIZEN will be winging its way towards the home of every Canadian clergyman. What

will you do about it, personally? Kindly let us hear from you very soon.

Please remember that besides sending us his personal contribution Mr. Howland has consented to act as treasurer of this fund. Drafts, cheques, or money orders may be made payable to him. Address W. H. HOWLAND, 24 Church Street, or F. S. SPENCE, 19-21 Richmond Street East, Toronto.

Here are a few of the communications we have received:—

Another Hundred Dollars.

February 8th, 1888.  
GENTLEMEN,—We have read with much interest Mr. Howland's letter, and heartily approve of the scheme he outlines, of sending the CANADA CITIZEN to all the clergymen of Canada. Put us down for a subscription of \$100 to the Clergymen's Fund. The ministers are an important factor in society, and exert a very wide influence. We think it of very great importance that they should have a thorough knowledge of all facts and arguments relating to the cause of temperance, and have them at their tongues' end ready to affirm when opportunities offer—and what class of men have better opportunities. In this way a very large proportion of the population will be reached, and the public sentiment will be constantly strengthened on this subject. If the entire pulpits of the land were thoroughly aroused on this question of Prohibition, its early success would be fully assured. With hearty wishes for the prosperity of this movement, and of the cause in all its departments.

We remain,  
Yours truly,  
THE MASSEY MFG CO.

Half a Hundred More.

A member of the Toronto Young Men's Prohibition Club sends us word that he will contribute fifty dollars and wishes he could make it over so much more.

A Veteran Prohibitionist Heed From.

Woodstock, Feb. 1st, 1888.  
DEAR SIR,—Put me on your Clergymen's Fund for \$10, I wish I could make it \$50. I will try. If this scheme succeeds it will be the best thing for temperance in this land that has happened for a long time. I speak what I know when I tell you that there are very few ministers who would not be prohibitionists were they acquainted with the facts published weekly in the CITIZEN.

Yours,  
W. A. MCKAY.

A Very Willing Helper.

A good friend in Hamilton who is not wealthy sends a dollar and follows it up with another. He says: "I do hope our friends will take hold of this plan. Hurrah, for W. H. Howland and the CANADA CITIZEN!"

Rev. J. G. Currie Will Take a Hand In.

St. Catharines, Feb. 6, 1888.  
F. S. SPENCE, Esq., Toronto  
DEAR SIR,—I highly approve of Mr. Howland's plan and think \$1,000 should be raised in the province for year or two. Each city and county should contribute its quota. The scheme, if carried out, would do good work for the cause of prohibition. At our next County Convention I will see what can be done. I wish you would send me the names of your present subscribers in this city when I will try to increase the list.  
J. G. CURRIE.

TEMPERANCE UNION.

This project of temperance union, which was ventilated some time ago in the columns of the CANADA CITIZEN, has attracted a good deal of attention in different parts of the country. In almost every place in which it has been discussed it has been received with warm approval, and we earnestly trust that the great organization likely to be affected by it will deal with the proposal so as to bring out of it the best practical results for the temperance cause, and this means the greatest success for the organizations which have formed to promote that cause. We subjoin a few newspaper clippings which will give some idea of the approval to which we have made reference:—

The Central Good Templar.

"We believe it can be done, and we are sure it ought to be done, and we sincerely hope that steps will be taken by the leaders of the different societies looking to this much-to-be desired end."

The Toronto Globe.

"It would be hard to find a substantial objection to Mr. Buchanan's proposal. The three Orders are moving upon parallel lines, and by union they would sacrifice no principle, while they would combine their resources, escape the wastefulness of common expenditures, and materially increase their working strength in many communities. One strong, earnest, active Order of Temperance workers should be the early outcome of the movement which Mr. Buchanan has inaugurated."

FAC SIMILE OF MR. HOWLAND'S LETTER.

QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO,

January 23rd, 1888.

DEAR MR. SPENCE:

For some time past I have been warmly appreciating the work that is being done by THE CANADA CITIZEN, and wishing very much that some plan could be devised by which its weekly array of information, argument and appeal could be placed in many thousands more of our Canadian homes.

One of the most gratifying and hopeful features of our present position is the deep interest taken in our cause, as well as its earnest and judicious advocacy, by the clergy of all branches of the Christian Church. If these faithful workers all had your valuable paper in their hands they would gather from it much that would interest and aid them. Many of them might, in return, kindly assist you with articles, news, or advice; and so our paper might be broadened into a great inter-denominational exponent of all that is good and true, bringing us all closer together in more effective labor in the Master's service.

In this connection I have been pleased to note what our United States friends have done with their able paper—"The Voice"—. Might we not do similarly here? Our great and growing country has in it as much of true patriotism as any other land—as much of respect and affection for our worthy pastors, those who are promoting its best interests: and many would take pleasure in helping a movement to send your paper to every clergyman in the Dominion. Nearly every one of these gentlemen would, I feel certain, accept and value it, as a small token of public esteem.

Though already overloaded with financial promises and calls, I would rejoice to aid in so worthy an enterprise, and if you can work out some plan of carrying this suggestion into practical operation, you may set me down for a contribution of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to a fund that will be sufficient for that purpose.

Wishing you in all your labors the best and fullest success "the blessing that maketh rich and addeth no sorrow."

I remain, yours faithfully,

W. H. Howland

The Methodist.

"We want to say to the temperance men of this country, with all the love and earnestness we can command—Make arrangements to unite your temperance forces into one strong, solid phalanx as soon as ever you can. The interests of temperance, the welfare of the country, the success of the cause demands this. Whatever sacrifice of feeling, or sentiment, or self, may be necessary, let them be made, cheerfully made, and let the grand temperance army of this Dominion be united, that it may go forth to battle and to conquest."

The Fleetherton Advance.

"Dominion Councillor Buchanan, of Hamilton, strongly advocates the union of the Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, and Royal Templars, on the principle that 'union is strength.' We like the idea very much, and hope the scheme will be put into practical shape at an early date."

The News Argus.

"We should think the time ripe for such action. So long as those engaged in a common cause are kept apart by principle, it is their duty to stand by their principles. When they are separated by no vital principle it is manifestly their duty to unite, that those energies which are all needed for the conflict with the common enemy be not wasted in efforts at each other's expense."

Grip (Accompanying a Cartoon).

"One day it occurred to a long headed Buchanan that if the three clubs that were being used to smash the old giant Rum, were bound together in one, it would save expense and make the work much more expeditious. So he called the heads of the three Orders together and proposed the matter to them. Benign men of sense they at once saw the excellence of the project and assented to it, but the old rascal Rum, who stood by trembling in his boots, said it was all nonsense, and that they would make much better headway against him if they remained divided."

Law Enforcement in Victoria.

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th ult. I find an editorial under the following heading, "Victorious in Victoria." "The Scott Act Putting Down Illicit Liquor Selling," in which you give a

summary of the Scott Act convictions in this county between May 1st and December 1st, 1887. You say, "the Scott Act is evidently being worked in Victoria county." Let us take a glance at the list of convictions between the above named dates and leave it to an intelligent public to judge whether either the spirit or the letter of the law has been carried out by those entrusted with its enforcement, or if even-handed justice has been meted out to all alike.

We will begin with the town of Lindsay where both the police magistrate and the inspector reside. Here we find one man convicted on July 23rd, August 26th and September 13th, each time of a first offence; another on August 11th, and August 26th, each time of a first offence; another on June 23rd of a second offence and on September 13th of a first offence. By what peculiar train of reasoning did the worthy guardians of the law reverse the usual order of things in this case? Another is convicted on June 27th of a first and on November 22nd of a second offence, and another on August 11th and September 13th each time of a first offence; are these three cases either law or even-handed justice? Turn now to the village of Fenelon Falls and what do we find? On July 8th and again on July 26th one man was convicted, each time of a first offence; another is convicted on July 8th, July 23rd and August 19th, each time of a first; another on the same dates is convicted, three times of a first offence. Then we had another convicted July 8th of a first, he is up again on November 16 and is then convicted of a second offence, he either cannot, or will not pay his fine and is sent for 60 days to the county jail. Is there either law or fair play in those cases?

Come now to the village of Woodville, and we find a man convicted on October 19th and again on November 9th, each time of a first offence. Drive a few miles southeast to the village of Oakwood and here is one convicted on July 26th of a first and on November 14th of a second offence. Go now to

the village of Bobcaygeon, and we find one party convicted on July 20th of a first and on August 13th of a second offence; another on the same dates of a first and second respectively. Our worthies are evidently determined to put the law rigidly in force here. In another part of the county one man is convicted on July 26th and again on October 28th, each time of a first; another on August 13th and November 24th each of a first, and another July 20th and November 24th, each time of a first offence.

Comment on the above is needless. Is there a judge in the whole of our wide Dominion who will say that either the spirit or the letter of the law is being enforced in this county, or that the law breakers are even meted out even-handed justice?

Yours, COMMON SENSE.  
Victoria, 6 Feb., 1888.

A Miracle.

Dear Sir—  
While a number of bricklayers were working on Howard street, Toronto, on Monday, Jan. 6th, they were presented with a good sized jar of whisky. We are sorry we cannot give the name of the miserable creature who presented it. It was handed to a man who for years has been a heavy drinker. His name is George Wallace; he is well known in the east end of this city. Recently he entered the People's Church, King Street, where they have a good prohibition pastor, Rev. J. McD. Kerr, and a good Gospel Temperance Society in running order. This man having been taking hold of by pastor and society, had wholly given up liquor. Taking hold of the jar he dashed it on a pile of stones, smashing it to atoms, while he exclaimed, "I will lick the devil this time anyway." We believe this to be a miracle. It was only done through God's strength. May our brother ever rely on God for help, and may all the churches see the need of having temperance meetings once a month. This is a fact.

I remain, yours truly,  
GEORGE C. FLINT.