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Alcohol and the State. A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. 12mo, 411 pp. By Robert C. Pitman, LL.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. Paper, 50 cents, cloth 1 50

It treats with great conciseness and marked ability of what the State loses in various ways through alcohol, and, in turn, of what is the duty and proper function of the State concerning it. It is of a high order of literary merit, and is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the liquor traffic is the enemy of the State, and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists, and presents such strong arguments, statistics, appeals, and authorities as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the liquor problem. The economic and legislative aspects of the alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, and it should be in the hands of every citizen and in every library in the land.

Alcohol and Science; or, Alcohol, What it is and What it does. A \$500 Prize Essay. 12mo, 306 pp. By William Haggreaves, M.D. Paper, 50 cents; cloth 1 50 This is a thoroughly scientific work, containing all the latest authorities, and showing what alcohol is and what it does to the human system. It treats of alcohol as food and as poison, its effect upon disease and upon pregnancy, as well as its action upon the stomach, liver, and kidneys.

Alcohol in History. A Prize Essay. 12mo 481 pp. By Richard Eddy, D.D. 1 50 "Alcohol in History" is a most valuable addition to temperance literature, and invaluable to students of the great question. It embraces the historical, statistical, economical, and political phases of the reform. It contains many rare documents otherwise inaccessible except in the largest public and college libraries, and has very numerous marginal and reference notes, representing a vast amount of careful research and painstaking labor. The work has a general index, making it easy of reference.

Bound Volume of Sermons 1 50 Sixteen sermons delivered upon the invitation of the National Temperance Society, and published in the National Series, have all been bound in one volume, making 600 pages of the best temperance matter of the kind ever published. The sermons are by H. W. Havelock, T. L. Crayler, T. De Witt Talmage, J. H. Dunn, John Hall, J. B. Nowman, J. W. Mearns, C. D. Fox, J. H. Berry, Peter Striker, C. H. Fowler, H. C. Fish, H. W. Warren, S. H. Tyng, and W. M. Taylor.

F. S. SPENCE,

19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO.

Wait Till The Lord Strikes.

"No. 25." "Bring in No. 25!" "The court is waiting for No. 25!" There was a little hanging back on the part of the usually prompt official, but in a moment more a tall, fine looking woman was brought in and awaited the usual questioning.

"My name is Aileen Byrne, yet honor, I were born in Aberdeen, off the Scottish coast land."

"And you are charged with striking a man."

"I am, yer honor."

"And you meant to."

"I did, indeed, yer honor. He's kill me, yer honor."

The woman spoke with a low, impassioned wail that caused respectful attention.

"McGinnis testifies that he never laid a hand on you," returned the judge.

"He stabbed me to the heart, yer honor."

"Stabbed you! Suppose you tell me about it."

"I will. Yo might ken wha' it is, yer honor, to have one bonnie laddie and none else. I left the gude father o'my lad a sleepin' in the kirk yard when I brought my wee sannie to this land. For many a year I toiled in sun and shade for me winsome Robbie. He grew so fine and tall and soon he were ta'en to a gentlman's store to help. Then this mon McGinnis set his evil eye on the lad. I was forced to pass his den on my way to and fra' the bread store, an he minded't was mesel' hanted the uncanny look o' the place. An' one morn as I passed by he said I needn't be so grand about me by, he were no above ta'en a sup o' the liquor wi' the rest. I begged my chilt for the love of God to let the stoof alone. Me Robbie promised to bide me wishes; but the mon McGinnis wachet o' the night's when't were auld an' stormin' and gavo the lad many a cup o' his dreadfu' drinks, to warm him he would say. I got on me knees to me chilt and prayed him to pass the place no more, but to gang home by some other road. Then I went mesel' to the man, an' perhaps ye ken, yer honor, how a nithur wud beg an' pray for the bone of her bone an' flesh o' her flesh; but he only laughed in me face. Last night, yer honor, the noise at me door frightened me; I ran wi' all me might to see wha' were the trouble, an' me Robbie swayed into the room and fell at me feet—he were drunk yer honor. Then McGinnis poket his face in at the door and asket, 'Wha' think ye now, Mistress Bryno? Did I mean to strike the mon, yer honor! An' I could, I'd a struck the breath from his body. Yo'd better keep me wi' lock and key till me gloom dies out; but O, judge, I wish mesel' and me lad were in the kirk yard aside the gude father! They tell me if I could prove the mon sold liquor to the bairn under ago the law would stop him. I tell ye, judge, there's naught but God's vengeance can stop his ilk. It's well enough to arrest the nithur as she strikes the mon as ruins her chilt, but wait ye till the Lord Almighty strikes—aye—wait ye for that."

As the threatening voice stilled the woman was pronounced discharged, and after his reappearance in court, McGinnis was lodged in the county jail on a charge of having wilfully sold or given intoxicating drinks to a minor. His comrades declared the evidence on which he was convicted to have been legally aight and uncertain, but the clerk of the court was heard to remark that he believed from his soul the judge dare not wait for the Lord Almighty.

Methodist Advocate.

"KITTY, COME DOWN HERE AND KISS ME."

"I'm Gloriously Drunk."

Three months ago, Henry Brandt, a common drunkard of New York City, a plumber by trade, prevailed on Kitty Zohman to become his wife. This was to be the beginning of a life of happiness. Brandt was very jolly when drunk. February 13 he went to his home drunk, with him another drunkard, William Conville. They had a growler or tin pail full of beer, the laboring man's nectar, and went home to have a regular hog time of it. When Brandt came home, his wife, to escape a beating, such as he always gave her when he came home drunk, hurried up stairs to another room out of his way. The two men drank their beer and obtained another growler full. When they finished the second growler Brandt went to the stairs and shouted, "Kitty, come down here and kiss me! I'm gloriously drunk, and if you don't come I'll go up and cut your head off."

"I told him I was afraid," says Mrs. Brandt.

"Fearing for my life I descended and he kissed me and embraced me until I heard my brothers John and William coming up stairs, and I said, 'My God,

there comes my brothers.' Husband and they were always quarreling. My husband went to a cupboard, and got a large carving knife, saying he would kill them if they came into the room. Mr. Conville, who was there, opened the door and told me to go out and he would settle my husband. I went up stairs and soon saw a crowd on the sidewalk, standing over a dead man mashed on the sidewalk. It was my husband who had fallen or been thrown out of the window, or had jumped out.

Thus ended the three months of married life of Mrs. Kitty Brandt, and the successive beatings and kissings and poundings and embraces of her drunken husband. She constantly feared that she would be killed, but there was no escape for her. Society demands that a woman shall remain and be crushed, pauperized and made desolate, and that she shall be a good, kind, loving wife to a drunken, abusive brute. The law gives her no relief except that she can have her husband arrested, and sent to goal to be kindly cared for till he gets ready to go on another tear, when he is sent home to renew his devotions to beer, lust and brutality. The city licenses nearly ten thousand men and women to sell murder fluid to depraved, diseased persons, who by its use are fitted for work the devil himself never yet engaged in, assuming that there be a devil, who certainly could not rule if he were drunk.

Mrs. Brandt fled for her life. She is called back to be kissed, caressed and insulted by her drunken husband, who dares to show to another drunkard how wives should be and could be treated when afraid of their lives.

Death, disgusted with the evidence as to what vice uses drunkards put their wives to, sent its agents to close the scenes by removing one whose only successful aim was to reduce himself to the lowest possible condition of brutality.

Girls. If you are desirous of participating in the sorrows of hell, marry a drunkard. Society will respect you no more than if you went to live in a pen with hogs, even if you suffer a thousand times more. You cannot vote. Politicians dare not favor Prohibition of the cause that leads men to blaspheme God. You have no rights in this country, therefore it is best for you to be careful whom you submit yourselves to.—The Inquirer.

PROHIBITION WORKS.

More Information from the State of Kansas

Another official declaration has been made bearing out all that has been claimed for Prohibition. This time the testifier is Attorney-General Bradford of the State of Kansas, and the important point in his report, from which quotations are below made, is that the longer the law is in operation the more perfect and efficient is its working. In his annual report, the officer referred to says:—

"The status of Prohibition in Kansas is a generally improved condition, taking the State over. Convictions are easier, and the number of cases has decreased within six months. A prosecution for selling liquor very rarely fails except in a few instances. It has been stated by the enemies of Prohibition in the East that crime and pauperism were on the increase, when the truth is that Kansas was never so prosperous since it was made a State; that there was never as little crime in proportion to the population as now, and that pauperism has materially decreased. Let the casual observer and old resident of the State look about him and within his range of observation he can find men by the score who can say to-day, truthfully, that they have not touched a drop of liquor for two, three and four years, who before Prohibition took effect were constant so-called moderate drinkers. Public men, who are the worse for drinking intoxicating liquor, are practically unknown in Kansas. It is true, occasionally there is a man who has forgotten himself with whom the use of intoxicating liquor is a disease, but they are scarce, and such men, when it becomes known to the public that they are in that condition receive no particular favor at the hands of the electors. I find from thorough investigation that the enforcement of the law has had a very beneficial effect upon pauperism, and it is safe to say that, notwithstanding this fact, the large towns in Kansas have increased in population very rapidly, and thus increased the percentage of pauperism, because in all densely populated communities there is a greater percentage of pauperism than in the rural districts. Notwithstanding these facts, there is a decrease of pauperism in Kansas of almost 50 per cent."

Who is Responsible?

Those who gave their votes and influence in favor of licensing this iniquity, and sharing the profits, are parties to the crime, and responsible for its consequences. This is true whether they believe it or not. Ignorance of the law excuses no man from the consequences of his acts, and God requires of every man a belief of the truth, as a condition of salvation. The receiver of goods obtained by theft, robbery, or other crimes, is, by law, as guilty as the principal offender.

High License Results.

Every objection that may be urged to the license system, generally applies with all its force to the high license iniquity with many more. It does not decrease drunkenness or the amount of liquor consumed. The result of the experiment in Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota and in this State, proves that it increases both. Hon. Samuel W. Packard, of Chicago, in a carefully prepared statement of the beer traffic in that city, shows that in 1883, the last year under low license, the number of barrels of beer consumed was 1,674,146, for which the consumer paid \$23,127,648. That in the year 1887 there was consumed 1,674,146 barrels, for which the consumer, paid over \$40,000,000, being an increase of over eighty per cent. During the same period the increase in arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was fifty-three per cent. This is Chicago's beer bill alone. If we add to it the expenditures for distilled and vinous liquors, the aggregate will be more than one hundred million dollars per annum for that single city. In 1883 the number of saloons was 3,682; for 1887, 4,193.

Saloon Associations.

No man can claim that high license lessens the appetite for drink, or the opportunity to indulge it. The price per drink is just the same. The large additional sum paid into the public treasury as blood money, is not made up by an increase in the price, but in the quantity consumed. The dealer must have his money back off his customers, and is stimulated to greater exertions to secure new customers, and a greater consumption by his old ones. New expedients are resorted to in order to attract customers. Annexes are fitted up for gambling and for prostitu-

Ever Hopeful.

All aspirations pure and bright, All germs that upward grow, All darkness leading on to light, All preach perpetual hope. S.—Selected

You will find that which will interest you on Pages 7 & 8.

HIGH LICENSE.

MORE EXPERT TESTIMONY.

The Opinion of a Learned Judge—Who Has Had Experience of Its Operations—Modern Chicago—The Results of the Traffic—And on the Community.

Now that the question of High License is being vigorously discussed in Canada, and advocated by some gentlemen who are known to be favorable to the Temperance cause, it will be wise on the part of our workers to learn all they can in reference to the scheme. The experience of places where high license has been and is now in operation, and the opinions of advanced temperance men, who are acquainted with its working, ought all to be examined and weighed. Already we have called attention several times to the city of Chicago, which has tried high license for several years. We have had our attention directed recently to an able article in the Union Signal, by Judge James Barker, who deals specially with the history of high license in Chicago and some other places. Our readers will find well worthy of study the following extract, from this gentleman's interesting statement of the case:—

The new scheme, conceived in the interest of the liquor traffic, to counteract the great Prohibition movement now agitating the country, a scheme known as "the high license system," is more detrimental to the cause of temperance, and more helpful to the traffic than low license. All the objections that can be urged against the latter apply with equal force to the former.

The drink traffic is generally conceded to be the greatest vice of the age, and the prolific source of three-fourths of all other crimes and vices. It greatly injures the public health and morals, and disturbs the peace and security of the people, and hence has been properly denominated a "public nuisance" by the highest tribunal of the land. To legalize and license the iniquity is a sin against God and man.

What License Does.

Vice should never be legalized or licensed, and especially this greatest of vices, the mother of crimes. To license it tends to make it respectable and popular. It stupifies the consciences of men by familiarizing them with vice and crime. Those who buy indulgences feel under no obligations to conform to the restraining provisions of the law, and hence the traffic has become an outlaw. All licensed saloons are in the habit of violating the laws repeatedly, thereby committing with impunity, many crimes every day. This creates in their minds a contempt for all penal laws, and familiarizes the mass of the people with lawlessness. Because of this condition of lawlessness, a great many good people have come to the conclusion that no effectual protection can be secured to the public, and that all that can be done is to secure a division of the spoils.

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tion. Although high license reduces the number of saloons but little, if any, it does change the character of the saloons and the personnel of the dealers. It drives out of the business men of limited means, who do but a small business, and, therefore, but little injury, and not those who keep "low priced." It is the latter that can best afford to pay the license, for they have the hard drinkers and sets for their customers, each of whom drinks ten times to a moderate drinker's once, and is, therefore, worth to the saloon-keeper as much as ten moderate drinkers. Men of more means and more fertile in resources take the place of those of small means, and hasten to increase their business by recruiting more customers and improving those they have. They sell cheaper and adulterated liquors, and resort to many other expedients to make good their additional expenditures.

An Infamous System.

The friends of this measure chiefly rely on the large amount of revenue derived from it as its justification. As a revenue system it is simply infamous. It is generally conceded that one half of the money expended for liquors is paid by wage workers. If the liquor bill of Chicago is one hundred million dollars, it is safe to say the laboring men pay fifty millions and thus furnish one half of the large sum paid in that city as revenue. The burdens of government should be borne by the rich, not the poor. A proposition to take from the working class such large sums of money in any other way would be denounced by everybody as brutal in the extreme. It takes the bread out of the mouths and clothes off the backs of the poor, helpless women and children, intensifies the hardship and suffering of the poor, contributes to ignorance, degradation, and want. The Christian people of this land should not tolerate such gross injustice and cruelty.

The Real Object of High License.

The object of the friends of high license is to defeat the movement of the people in favor of Prohibition. It is hoped that the large sums of money so obtained will debauch the consciences of the people to such an extent as to reconcile them to all the iniquities of the run traffic. In this respect they will be disappointed. Our people are not so easily bribed as that; they will soon comprehend fully this great iniquity, and the organized villainy that urges it. As abundant evidence that high license is in the interest of the liquor traffic, the reader is referred to the letters of the president of two of the largest distilleries in the country, to a letter of the secretary of Dick Bros. Brewing Company, and one of C. Metz, of the Metz Brewing Company, Omaha, recently published in the Voice, and to the Chicago Tribune of late date, all of whom favor high license as the best law for the liquor trade that has been devised. Can it be possible that honest, temperance men, in view of such outspoken advocacy of the measure by those so extensively engaged in the traffic, and by their leading organ, can much longer favor such a "delusion and a snare?"

SUNDRY OLD-WORLD ITEMS

It is stated that a lately deceased wine merchant in Great Britain has bequeathed \$1,200 to the National Temperance Society to be used as prizes for essays on total abstinence.

Old Country Temperance papers are discussing a curious question. A Scotch brewer who recently died bequeathed \$27,000 to a Presbyterian Church. The discussion is, as to whether or not it is right for Christian Churches to accept money made in the liquor business.

An exchange informs us that a temperance society with eighteen members was lately organized at Kiuiking, China. The president is a Chinese girl of fifteen years. Her written report of the meeting might serve as a model for some of our more mature years and of other nationalities.

"Owning the right to vote I will not hand it over to a party or a party leader, but will exercise that right as best suits myself, and in accordance with my own views of the duty which the citizen owes to his country. I believe that the man who votes for country before party is a patriot, and that he who votes for party before country is a traitor, in whose hands the ballot is as dangerous to the country's weal as the dagger in the hands of the assassin is to the man against whom the assassin has a grudge." T. V. Powerly.

Why not License Him?

Nine residents of the neighborhood of the Town Hall last week petitioned the Council to prohibit Mr. J. A. Jamieson from blasting rock and continuing the construction of a lime kiln near their properties. Their complaint was that it was a nuisance; the noise an annoyance to invalids and the fly-rocks a chance danger to the residents. If these things are true, it would not seem out of the way that the petitioners should seek relief. But nearly everyone of the petitioners, we believe, was an advocate of the return to the license system of dealing with the whisky selling nuisance. The whisky-sellers make money out of their business. We presume Mr. Jamieson makes money out of his. The whisky-selling shops are to a large proportion of the decent residents a nuisance, and one whisky-selling place brings more sorrow and annoyance to women, well and ill, than the blasts from any lime kiln; while there is no more danger, or as much, to life from flying rocks than there is from flying whisky. And if it is right and expedient to license flying whisky why not right and expedient to license flying rocks? Gentlemen of the petition, to be consistent, should you not review the terms of your petition and ask the Council to sell Mr. Jamieson a license to go ahead with his business, even if it is a nuisance.—Reverend Mercury.