

Twenty-four hundred rewards you doubtless will secure something. Be prompt. Answer as soon as possible after seeing this notice, and TAVIN will at once be forwarded as an acknowledgment of your subscription, and your letter will take its place in the order it received at this office. There is no favoritism, and all are treated alike, fairly and equitably.

S. FRANK WILSON,

Proprietor TRUTH.

25 and 35 Adelaide St. - Toronto, Canada

"Abuse Me, but Confute Me."

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—One thing has been at any rate quite apparent to your readers by the see-saw statements of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Snelling on the one side, and myself on the other, and that is, that there is no consensus of opinion among experts which justifies anyone in calling alcohol a poison, and that it is neither scientific nor moral to assume this in argumentation. To go on bandying uncertain authorities in such a case is mere fiddle-faddle, and I wash my hands of it after a few words. Some years ago the balance of opinion inclined to "poison," but the *Encyclopædia Britannica* representing the latest certain results, is against this conclusion. Then Dr. B. W. Richardson, who must be above suspicion on the prohibition side, says in the *Cantor Lectures*:—"We are driven by the evidence now before us to the certain conclusion that in the animal body alcohol is decomposed." For my part I might have saved myself some trouble if I had been earlier acquainted with the "Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, for the year ending September 1878." In answer to the head of another similar establishment, who maintained that alcohol "has always and in every form proved itself to be the most pernicious agent that was ever employed—medically or otherwise," Dr. Clark furnishes forty-six testimonies to the contrary from eminent authorities in medicine and physiology. I do not then that the unequalled assertions of teetotal fanaticism are simply immoral. Mr. Taylor need not think that I can be dragged through all the "iteration," which most richly deserves the Shakespearean prefix, in spite of the seductive elegancies with which he strews the path. Were I to imitate his method, our discussion would at once become, in a showman's phrase, "a great moral lesson." No, I have more serious work in hand. I mean, as God shall help me, to expose the dishonesty and ignorance and anti-Christianism of the fanatic temperance party. And there is much need. For example, for all the crowds who rave against the moderate drinker as worse than the drunkard, has anyone ever forwardly repudiated the villainous blasphemy lately reported in your columns. There is no doubt that while many would shrink from using the words, all the extremists sympathize with the profane writer. Again, but yesterday there came into my hands a packet of American temperance tracts, the mazarine, I believe, of much of Mr. Taylor's learning; and from a brief inspection, I dare say plainly a more recklessly lying and demoralizing literature never came from the press. Did not the exigencies of this controversy require that I should not even touch such unwholesome garbage. Of Mr. Taylor's last letter I may say the gist is, "What bad liquor are used." Well, the conclusion of a reasonable writer would be—Let the Government look to their inspection; or let the individual determine, if he can't get safe liquors, not to drink at all. But no, nothing will do but prohibition. It is as if, because in the market fish, flesh, fowl unfit for use are sometimes presented, all must be prohibited. But now, without any circumlocution, I take Mr. Taylor to task before the public, for tergiversation and ignorance. If I fail to bring home my charges, let the

where wine and strong drink are used together in the same breath, so that whatever woe lies on one lies on the other also; and it is distinctly dishonest to insinuate a distinction. But more; Mr. Taylor perverts those very awful words of God, not awed by their "thundering." The woe he says, are "thundered out upon the drinkers of strong drink." That is utterly false. How could it be, when the drinking of strong drink is expressly allowed in Deut. xiv. 26? But here are the words themselves: "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night till wine inflame them!" Clear then it is that Mr. Taylor has "handled the word of God deceitfully." It thunders not upon the drinkers of strong drink, but upon, in this place, the most obstinate drunkards, who live for no other purpose, who make excess the business of their days, who rise up early for no other purpose, and pursue (radoph) it with the eagerness of a revenger or a hunter; nay, more, who are not content to spend the day in it, but continue till late at night with wine inflaming them "for so is the Hebrew, far beyond the English. I ask any one who is not besotted by temperance bigotry, if it is not a gross dishonesty to apply to any drink of strong drink what is said with such elaborate carelessness of the most extravagant forms of drunkenness? Is not this an obliteration of the distinction between truth and falsehood, vice and virtue, right and wrong? In a word it is corrupting. Now I a second time challenge anyone to refute what I have so lately said on January 6. But (2) I have to accuse Mr. Taylor of ignorance in assuming with the mass of the fanatics that "the fruit of the vine," in our Lord's words, is unfermented grape juice. Does not any man see, in a moment's reflection, that "the fruit of the vine" is an unnatural expression for unfermented grape juice? Would it not be as just to call cider "the fruit of the apple tree?" Apples are the fruit of the apple, and grapes are the fruit of the vine; so that as the literal meaning won't stand, any unperverted mind would look out for another meaning—a meaning that can be found in the right place, in the Mishna. Now, will the good people, whose oracle is the illustrious Dr. Norman Kerr, be surprised to learn that "the fruit of the vine" was the exact technical term for fermented wine in the liturgical use of the Jews! In the Mishna we read (*de Bene dictibus*, cap 6, part I, page 20, Surenhuis):—"How do they bless for fruits? For fruits of a tree they say, 'Thou who createst the fruits of the tree;' except for wine, as for wine they say, 'Thou who createst the fruit of the vine.' So that our Lord but used the customary liturgical phrase in speaking of a sacred drink. On other occasions He employed the common term, wine. Let who can refute this. Again, Mr. Taylor shows his ignorance by saying that "the Jews use unfermented grape juice in observing their Passover." I have no doubt he has read that many times in the N. Y. Temperance Tracts; but I set against it one dental, which I think will suffice, from the author of the latest "Life of Christ." Dr. Alfred Eberheim, a convert from Judaism and now a priest of the Church of England—"Steeped to the lips in Jewish lore" is the general sentiment respecting him. In a letter to Prof. Bright, of Oxford, dated 15th Sept, 1882, he says: "The wine used at the Paschal supper was undoubtedly fermented and intoxicating. In point of fact it did intoxicate. A number of instances are related in Jer. Pes p. 37 c., etc., in which certain Rabbis (who are named) suffered in consequence." Dr. Deitzsch is equally positive. The whole of Dr. Eberheim's letter is worthy of reproduction; though, indeed, Mr. Taylor might have cured his ignorance by reading the *Force Hebraica* of Dr. John Lightfoot, who was one of the Westminster assembly of divines. I end this letter by observing that most of this lying literature comes to us from the United States, where, as the late presidential election has shown partizan lying practised without any manner of restraint; and I observe further that this vile abuse of the sacred Scriptures is only not on a level with the burning of barns, against prohibition, because it is on a lower level still. In one case it is a piece of property which is destroyed, in the other it is the precious Word of God. In one case it is the brutal, ignorant drunkard who is the incendiary. In the other the offenders are a class of persons who, at least, have some education, and are the pretended champions of morality. If my words should not touch the conscience of the prohibitionist, caused as it is in triple brass of bigotry, they may at least warn fair minded and well-disposed people against such a mixture of falsehood and indignance. Gentlemen, abuse me, but confute me.

Yours, etc.

JOHN CARRY,
Port Perry, Jan. 13, 1885

Exchange Department.

Advertisements under this head are inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for five lines. All actual subscribers to TRUTH may advertise one time, anything they may wish to exchange, free of charge. It is to be distinctly understood that the publisher reserves to himself the right of deciding whether an Exchange shall appear or not. He does not undertake any responsibility with regard to transactions effected by means of this department of the paper, nor does he guarantee the responsibility of correspondents or the accuracy of the descriptions of articles offered for exchange. To avoid any misunderstanding or disappointment, therefore, he advises Exchangers to write for particulars to the addresses given before sending the articles called for.

A good pair of parlor skates, for a printing press in complete order. GEORGE DEMAREST, 431 W. 53d St. New York City.

Three vols. of Laver's works. (worth \$8.00) and 100 foreign stamps for three vols. of *Boy's Own Paper*. Address H. THOMSON, Bowmanville, Ont.

A German kraizer, a twenty sixth of a shilling, and a three-penny bit, for a violin instructor, either Howler or Winner's. JOHN G. KATRAY, Glenwalk, Ont.

One dozen fine silk cocoons from Kansas, and a specimen of silver and gold ore, for a starfish or an Indian tomahawk. RALPH HOFFMAN, Enterprise, Kansas.

Send 25cts. in silver to me and I will send my new book, containing plain rules for knitting over 100 beautiful designs. Address E. MARIE NILES, 41 Chapel St., East Gloucester, Massachusetts.

For exchange for books or other articles of equal value, a copy of *John Ploughman's Tale*, *John Ploughman's Pictures*, *Life of James Garfield*, *McBride's Temperance Dialogues*, a printing press, price \$1. I would like a book on short hand. Address J. WM. MONK, Nappau, N. S.

A good violin and bow with instruction book to learn with, with a lot of choice music, all in good condition, first-class tone instrument, for a gun or watch in good order; the gun either breach-loader or double barrel rifle preferred; must be worth about ten dollars. G. H. WILLIAMS, Flinton P.O., Addington County, Ont.

Systematic arrangements made to exchange 1500 species of New York beetles for a like number in other States during the coming spring and summer. All species sent and received will be named for correspondent as far as possible; full directions for capturing and sending (no pine). Samia cynthia in cocoons, for other pupae, shells, minerals, or curiosities. A. C. WEEKS, 120 Broadway, New York City.

I have a very fine case of stuffed birds I would like to exchange for a good pony. The case is about 6 feet high, by 5 feet wide, 18 inches deep, glass front, ash and walnut, and contains about 60 specimens, all of them good, and is valued at \$175.00. Pony must be sound, kind and gentle, and weigh about 1,900 pounds; would also trade for a good upright piano. Correspondence solicited. GEORGE A. BLAKE, M.D., Watertown, N.Y.

Ten good varieties of foreign stamps, such as Venezuela, Peru, Canada, Persia, Persia,

Hong-Kong, Portugal, etc., for any one of the following, namely, Austria 2-k. of 1850, 3-k. of 1853, 25 or 50-k. of 1857, newspaper of 1850 Baden all values, Land Post or envelopes, of 1851, 1853, 1857, 1860 Bavaria 1, 12, or 18 k. of 1850, 1, 9, 12, or 18 k. of 1862, 6, 9, or 10-k. of 1867, 10-k. or 1 or 2 n. of 1876. No other exchanges desired. CHARLES JEFFERYS, 331 Wellesley St., Toronto, Can.

"A Lady."

"Lady—a well-bred woman," says Webster. Here is no hint of pedigree, *prociuous* as it is, nor of wealth, nor occupation, nor previous condition of servitude, nor of nationality, nor complexion, nor even of a higher education. The secondary meanings are—a wife, a head of a household. Clearly under this definition any woman may become a lady, for the ladyhood meant is primarily an inward and spiritual grace. It is probable that the common confusion of idea and speech in the use of this arises from its Old World significance as a title indicating social rank. Then, too, an adequate conception of what it is to be a citizen is not common among women, and it is easier to acquire ladyhood by outward state than by inward being. Hence it follows that there exists among us a curious aristocracy of wealth and idleness, and the word lady is very much overworked.

Mr. J. A. Simmers, seedman, 147 King street east, Toronto, has issued a very neat and comprehensive "Catalogue" for 1885, a beautifully printed book of nearly a hundred pages, with fine illustrations of plants, shrubs, and flowers. Intending purchasers, gardeners, florists, and others wishing to lay in a spring stock, would do well to send to the publisher for a copy. It is certainly "a thing of beauty." With such a guide before you it is easy to make out your order and get your supply of choice seeds by mail.

The *Hulton News*, of Milton, Ont., has changed hands, Mr. Starratt retiring in favor of Mr. W. J. Watson, a gentleman of a good deal of journalistic experience. The *News* now appears in a new dress, making a very neat and attractive appearance. It has prefixed to its title name the *Milton News*. The *News* and *News* is a well printed and well conducted local paper, and little doubt need be entertained of its good success under its present management.

A Testimonial

CUTLERS' POCKET INHALER I have thoroughly tested, and can heartily recommend to any minister or public speaker as the best remedy for tired throat or hoarse voice. No cold in the head, no parched throats, is my experience with this valuable instrument—with Cutler's Inhaler.

NORMAN LA MARSH,

Pittsfield, Maine. Pass or M. E. Church. There is a class of men ever ready to pump you to any extent, if you only give them a handle.

The Great Inflammatory Remedy.

NERVILINE the latest discovered pain remedy, may safely challenge the world for a substitute that will as speedily and promptly check inflammatory action. The highly penetrating properties of Nerviline make it never failing in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pains in the back and side, headache, lumbago, etc. It possesses marked stimulating and counter-irritant properties, and at once subdues all inflammatory action. Ormand & Walsh, druggists, Peterboro, N.H. "Our customers speak well of Nerviline." Nerviline may be tested at the small sum of ten cents, as you can buy a sample bottle for that sum at any drug store. Large bottles 25 cents. Try Nerviline, the great internal and external pain cure. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.

DENTAL.

J. G. ADAMS, D.D.S., DENTIST OFFICE 316 Yonge street, entrance on Eglar street. Office hours—9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

DR. H. T. ADAMS,

223 KING ST. WEST

SPECIALTY—Diseases of the Stomach & Bowels, in connection with the general practice of Medicine & Surgery. Consultation free.

OFFICE HOURS:

9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., Sunday, 12 to 3 p.m.