

"By the hearts now crushed and broken,
By the blood and by the tears,
By the stream of living sorrow,
Flowing down the tide of years,
We entreat of you, our brothers,
Stay this fountain-head of woe;
And the blessings that will crown you
Only God Himself can know."

FEAR NOT MEN, TRUST GOD AND DO YOUR DUTY.

"No! let every heart re-echo;
Rouse, ye gallant men, and true!
Rouse, ye broken-hearted mothers!
See the night is almost through;
Rouse ye, every man and woman,
God is calling now for you."

ELECTORS.

Is there a man of you who would vote to have a bar-room opened next door to his own dwelling? Then will you vote to have one opened next door to your neighbor's dwelling? Remember that the liquor traffic has been outlawed in Halton for six years. Do not give the terrible system a foothold in your county again. Remember that the Scott Act has never been repealed. Surely Halton will not break the record of which we are so justly proud. Vote for the Scott Act and against the petition.

VOTE for the SCOTT ACT ON MARCH 1st.

"The crisis is upon us! face to face with us it stands;
With solemn lips of questioning, like the Sphinx in Egypt sands.
This day we fashion destiny, the web of life we spin,
This day for all hereafter choose we holiness or sin.
Even now from misty Gethsemane, or Kbal's cloudy crown,
Call we the dew of blessing or the bolts of cursing down."

A SAD WORD. "TOO LATE."

Yes the 2nd of March will be too late to cast your vote against the liquor traffic. It may curse your home!
It may ruin your child!
It may crush your heart!
It may—and too late you may find out it was a mistake to vote for rum and the rum-seller.
Make no mistake but vote for the Scott Act on Thursday March 1st.

"Shall law or liquor be king? Let your ballot answer."

HIS BUSINESS IS BETTER.

Mr. HENDERSON, merchant, of Milton, brother of D. Henderson, M.P., of Acton, states that the business done by him during the year 1887 was more than four per cent. greater than his last year under license. The Scott Act pays.

Three-fourths of the idiots born are children of intemperate parents.—(Dr. How).

DURING the last two years the Scott Act has cost the people of the county of Halton nothing—\$1,500 in fines has been paid into the county treasury and \$1,233 has been paid for enforcing the law.

BRITISH LIBERTY.

It is charged that the Scott Act is a tyrannical measure, an undue interference with liberty, etc., etc. It is strange that the liquor traffic, in whose interests these statements are made, should be looked upon by any person as the institution most careful and jealous of the rights of citizens. Is the Scott Act tyrannical? Who says it is? Not the Parliament of Canada which voted against repealing the Act by a majority of 107. Not the Supreme Court of Canada which finds the law to be all right. Not the Privy Council of Great Britain, the highest judicial tribunal of the Empire, which declared the Scott Act constitutional and valid. All these high authorities say that the Scott Act is not tyrannical, and not an interference to any extent with the cherished liberty of the British subject. Every common sense man knows that the "British liberty" cry is simply a liquor-traffic dodge, echoed by others without sufficient thought. Let no one be deceived by this absurdity.

"The weary watching wave on wave,
And yet the tide heaves onward;
We build like corals—grave on grave,
But pave a pathway sunward.
We're beaten back in many a fray,
Yet ne'er strength we borrow;
And where the vanguard rests to-day
The rear shall camp to-morrow."

Vote to sustain the law that has reduced drunkenness OVER SEVENTY PER CENT.

A CONVERT.

We know of one man in Halton who was supposed to be an Anti, but his own sons were working against the Scott Act repeal movement. This man was waited upon and asked to try it he could not influence his boys to stop working for the Scott Act. He hesitated, and then replied, "Supposing I do, and then one of those boys dies a drunkard. What then?" His interviewers replied, "Oh! we were not looking at that." This father will now vote against the petition.

"No practical enforcement of the license system will ever sensibly mitigate the evils of intemperance. But let the law inflexibly forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages, and every youth is thereby warned from the cradle that those beverages are harmful and dangerous, and that in drinking them he encourages the violation of the law. It would command the respect of the antagonists."—Horace Greely.

Would License Work?

If you believe license ever was, or ever can be made to work, suppose you go into license territory and try it to-morrow morning. Go down and swear out warrants against liquor dealers who are selling adulterated liquors; keep it up for six months, and if at the end of that time you are not a prohibitionist, I will buy you the best suit of clothes to be found in this town. You know, my friends—I care not how much you talk in favor of license—that you do not try to make license work. You know that if you did, the liquor men would endeavor to injure your business and smirch your character; that they would hire bullies to come up behind you and club you on the head.—John B. Finch.

Only One Way.

It is a good thing for the voter to make his protest against the liquor traffic in the prayer meeting or by his manner of life, but if he would really tell the government, as well as the Lord and the people, that he wants the saloon closed, there is but one method by which he can be recognized; but just one law under which his opinion can declare itself, and his conviction make itself felt, and that law and method are fulfilled when he drops into the box a ballot that calls for Prohibition.—Frances Willard.

LOCAL OPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We do not lay claim to any prophetic powers, but we venture to predict that the proposal of the British government in reference to a change in the system of dealing with the liquor-traffic will turn out to be a big fizzle. From what has been stated by the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Local Government Board, it would seem that the government programme is likely to be the transference of the liquor business to some sort of local elective authority without, however, giving ratepayers any direct veto power. In addition, it is intimated that provision will be made for the compensation of discarded publicans. We have had experience, not at all satisfactory, in this country with the system of having the liquor-traffic controlled by municipal councils, and enough attention has been given to the question of compensation to show that it would be not only absurd in theory but utterly impracticable in operation. The question of the liquor-traffic, however, is to be dealt with in a separate bill, not in the measure constituting local governing bodies. There is no doubt whatever that the question will receive an unusual share of public attention. The liquor party will be dissatisfied with any measure of further control of their business by anybody. Temperance men will be dissatisfied with a measure falling far short of what they desired and asked, and embodying principles to which they cannot assent. The probabilities are that the whole project will have to be abandoned

or else put in some form very different from what it is at present likely to take. Members of the government have been interviewed by deputations from both the Licensed Victuallers and the United Kingdom Alliance. Neither of these deputations was at all pleased, although the liquor-men loudly applauded the sentiments of the President of the Local Government Board when he stated that

"He knew there was a class of persons who believed that that great trade was a trade that ought to be suppressed, being inimical to the best interests of the community, and that its claim was one that ought not to be fully and carefully considered—its claims, he meant, with reference to the pecuniary interests involved. He could assure the deputation that this was not the feeling of the Government, and they might rely upon it that whatever changes the Government might propose, the financial and other interests involved would be most carefully considered, and, he hoped, sufficiently provided for."

This, of course, may be taken as an official utterance—as a declaration that the Imperial Government is away behind the times, and as indicating the result at which we have already hinted, that the government will learn before the close of the present session how little they really understand of the matter concerning which which they propose to legislate, and will be compelled to withdraw their measure, or else allow it to be completely remodelled by those who understand something about the subject with which it deals.

Iron-Shod.

THE safety of a mountain climber depends upon being well shod; therefore the Swiss guides wear heavy shoes with sharp spikes in the soles. On a July morning a famous man of science started with two gentlemen to ascend Piz Morteratsch, a steep and lofty snow mountain in Switzerland. Though experienced mountaineers, they took with them Senni, the boldest guide in the district. After reaching the summit of Morteratsch they started back and soon arrived at a steep slope covered with a thin snow. They were lashed together with a strong rope, which was tied to each man's waist.

"Keep carefully in my steps, gentlemen," said Senni, "for a false step here might start the snow and send us down in an avalanche."

He had hardly spoken when the whole field of ice began to slide down the icy mountain side, carrying the unlucky climbers with it at a terrible pace. A steeper slope was before them, and at the end of it was a precipice. The three foremost men were almost buried in the whirling snow. Below them were the jaws of death. Everything depended on getting a foothold. Senni shouted loudly, "Halt! halt!" and with a desperate energy he drove his iron nail boots into the firm ice beneath the snow. Within a few rods of the precipice Senni got a hold with his feet and was able to bring the party all up standing, when two seconds more would have swept them into the chasm.

The narrow escape shows the value of being well shod when in dangerous places. The lesson is especially needed by the young. No boy is well prepared for climbing unless he is well shod with Christian principles. Sometimes temptation ices the track under him and then he must plant his foot down with an iron heel or he is gone.

A poor boy of my acquaintance signed a pledge to never taste liquor. On a day his rich employer invited him to dinner. There was wine on the table, but the lad was not ashamed to say:

"No, I thank you, sir; I never touch it."

Then came the rich pudding, which the boy tasted and found that there was brandy in it; so he quickly laid the tasted morsel back on his plate. The employer discovered that the boy had "pluck" enough to stand by his conviction, and he will never be afraid to trust him. He is a sure-footed boy.

God knows what steep places lie before us. He has provided the "shoes of iron and brass" for us to put on. They are truth and honesty, and faith, and courage, and prayer. A clear conscience will keep the head cool. And up along the hard road there is a signboard, on which is written in large bright letters: "He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely."—Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

A Temperance Town.

A correspondent from Almonte tells us that a very notorious offender of that town, John Fay, has finally been convicted and paid a fine of \$50 and costs. A strong temperance sentiment is growing up. A Gospel Temperance meeting, held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., on a Sunday evening recently was a remarkable success. Rev. James Ross, D.D., of Perth, spoke to an immense audience. Other ministers addressed the meeting along with Mr. J. Jamieson, M.P.

THE ENFORCEMENT RECORD.

ANOTHER THREE MONTHS' WORK.

Returns of Cases of Scott Act Violation—The Law is Being Carried Out—Offenders are being Heavily Fined and a Number of Them Sent to Goal.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. J. W. Manning, Chief Superintendent Department of Scott Act Enforcement, we are enabled to lay before our readers the returns of Informations, convictions, etc., for violation of the Scott Act for the quarter ending January 31st, 1888.

The return is not complete, the figures for Carleton, West Northumberland and West Simcoe not yet being in. There is sufficient in the table before us, however, to show that commendable energy still characterizes the work of a number of Inspectors. It is probable that the complete returns will show a very small falling off in the number of cases and convictions from the number reported for the quarter ending October 31st, 1887. But it must be borne in mind, that the right method of comparison is with the similar quarter for the preceding year, and if we take the quarter ending January 31st, 1887, and compare it with the quarter ending January 31st, 1886—the same territory being under Scott Act, we find an increase in Informations laid from 373 to 1,323, and an increase in convictions secured from 248 to 790.

The figures are startling, the more so when we recall the fact that law violation is not at the present time at all so open as it was a year ago. Another point worth noting is that the average fine imposed in the quarter ending October 31st was \$60, while that for the quarter closed was \$40. This shows that a much larger number of persons have been convicted as for second offences. Further the number of imprisonments imposed during the quarter just closed was 15 as against six in the preceding quarter. The law is telling more severely than ever upon offenders.

On the whole the report contains much that is both gratifying and encouraging. There are in it some things which are not exactly what we would like, some evidences that more might be accomplished in some localities if the Inspectors were all as diligent as they should be. These matters we will refer to at another time. At present all we have to say is that in the table here published there is a demonstration of the practicability of the Scott Act, such as ought to convince any reasonable man of the soundness of the principle of prohibition, and there is also in it sufficient evidence to satisfy anyone as to the real cause of the present Anti-Scott Act repeal agitation.

Later—The figures are now all in.

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS, CONVICTIONS AND FINES, QUARTER ENDING JANUARY 31st., 1888.

License Districts.	Informations.	Convictions.	Amount of Fines.
Addington.....	41	23	\$1400
Brant North.....	15	11	825
Brant South.....	1	1	100
Brockville & Leeds.....	91	68	3400
Bruce Centre.....	31	5	750
Bruce North.....	22	10	650
Bruce South.....	19	2	200
Cardwell.....	16	3	200
Carleton.....	36	24	1475
Cornwall.....	8	2	250
Dufferin.....	22	11	600
Dundas.....	34	22	1250
Durham East.....	31	24	1450
Durham West.....	14	14	800
Elgin East.....	11	7	350
Elgin West.....	33	22	1100
Frontenac.....	12	5	300
Glenora.....	34	26	1450
Greenville.....	32	22	1150
Halton.....	32	10	450
Huron East.....	19	11	650
Huron South.....	12	4	350
Huron West.....	20	17	1100
Kent East.....	37	34	1850
Kent West.....	35	27	1450
Lambton East.....	24	10	600
Lambton West.....	10	8	400
Lennox.....	19	17	900
Lennox South.....	37	11	650
Lincoln.....	18	10	1050
Middlesex East.....	6	4	200
Middlesex North.....	36	23	1650
Middlesex West.....	7	2	100
Muskoka.....	22	9	1450
Norfolk North.....	5	1	50
Norfolk South.....	3	2	150
Norfolk West.....	1	1	50
Northumberland E.....	23	18	900
Northumberland W.....	7	7	350
Ontario North.....	59	35	1850
Ontario South.....	56	27	1350
Oxford North.....	50	25	1800
Oxford South.....	52	27	1800
Perry Sound.....	15	7	400
Peterborough East.....	16	11	650
Peterborough West.....	20	21	1350
Renfrew North.....	18	11	650
Renfrew South.....	34	16	1175
Russell.....	17	13	870
Simcoe Centre.....	4	4	300
Simcoe East.....	10	6	300
Simcoe West.....	5	1	50
Stormont.....	20	14	700
Victoria East.....	18	13	750
Victoria West.....	32	21	1250
Wellington East.....	15	10	450
Wellington South.....	30	13	750
Wellington West.....	18	9	650
Total.....	1,370	822	48,945

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UNITED STATES.

A Good Candidate.

HON. NEAL Dow, of Portland, has been nominated by the Prohibitionists as a candidate for Mayor. He ought to be a strong man, and a straight out prohibition party victory in Portland, Maine, would be a big thing for our cause.

"Michigan My Michigan."

OUR cause keeps marching on in Michigan. The following additional counties are reported as carried for prohibition: Calhoun, by 3,000 majority; Genesee, by 1,500 majority; Kalamazoo, by 300 majority; Shiawassee, by 1,110 majority; and Cass, by 1,800 majority. This makes eighteen straight victories for local prohibition in Michigan, while not a county has gone in favor of drink.

Missouri Also.

MISSOURI also shows up with a good record. Bates county and Centry county have both adopted prohibition by good majorities. Butler county, too, has just won a big prohibition victory. Local Option was carried by a majority of 1,221. Temperance workers celebrated the event by an enthusiastic prayer and praise meeting, and a big procession.

DRINK'S DOINGS.

Attempted Suicide.

A WOMAN named Mary Queen, sometimes called Mary Queen and sometimes Ellen King, was arrested at Hamilton on Thursday of last week for drunkenness, and very nearly succeeded in committing suicide in her cell at the police station.

Driven to Her Death.

A LUNATIC temperance lecture was administered to a drunken father of Bowmanstown, Pa., last week. He staggered home and found his daughter giving a music lesson to two girls. With much profanity he ordered both teacher and pupils out of the house. This was not their first experience of the kind, and the daughter, a sensitive girl, who had been much depressed for months by overhearing remarks as to her father's habits, went straightway to her room, wrote pathetic letters to her father and mother, in which she declared that no possible punishment after death could be much worse than the suffering she had already endured from her father's conduct, and drank a fatal potion of laudanum.—Chicago Times.

MARK YOUR BALLOT AGAINST THE PETITION.

KITCHEN CLIPPINGS.

OATMEAL PORRIDGE.—Take two ounces of oatmeal and one and one-half pints of water. Rub the meal in a basin with the back of a spoon in a small quantity of water, pouring off the fluid after the coarser particles are settled, but while the milkiness continues repeat the operation until the milkiness disappears. Put the washings into a small pan; stir until they boil, adding a pinch of salt, and boil until a soft, thick mucilage is formed. Sweeten to taste.

GRAHAM GEMS.—One egg, well beaten, one cup of cold water, one cup of sweet milk, a little salt. Stir into these enough graham flour to make a stiff batter. Put in gem pans and bake from twenty to thirty minutes in a very hot oven.

FRIED PARSNIPS.—Scrape and leave in cold water for an hour, then cook half an hour in hot, salted water, wipe, slice lengthwise, dip in melted butter, then in flour, seasoned with salt and pepper, and fry in boiling dripping. Drain free of fat and dish.

SMALL POTATOES.—Take potatoes about the size of a marble, put them into a stew-pan with plenty of butter and a good sprinkling of salt, cover, and shake occasionally until they are quite done, about an hour.

JERMY LARD CAKE.—Two and one-half cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, four cups of flour, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in three sheets (two of white). After taking out the quantity for the two of white, leaving less than a third, add two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one grated nutmeg; add a little more flour to the dark; put together with frosting.

FRIED POTATOES.—Peel them and boil in salted water; do not let them boil until they are soft. Beat one egg, and have ready some fine cracker crumbs; roll the potato in the egg and then in the cracker, and fry in butter until a light brown, turning frequently that the color may be uniform; or the potatoes may be dropped into hot lard. In this case, a cloth should be laid over a plate and the potatoes should be drained for a moment in this before sending to the table.