

THE CANADA CITIZEN

THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

"FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG."

The Canada Citizen Will be sent on trial to any address six weeks for 10 CENTS. GET UP A CLUB.

Prohibition Battle Song.
I have heard Truth's silver clarion
In the watches of the night;
I can see her purple summits
Flush with morning's golden light.
I have seen the bow of promise
Over human doubts and fears,
And I hear the tramp of Progress
Sound the battle-march of years.

Of a nation's wakened conscience
I have caught the accents sweet,
Thrilling through the din of traffic
And the clamor of the street.
I have heard the clang of armor
Being furnished for the fight,
And have read the startling challenge
Of the champions of right.

I have heard the ringing anvils
Where the Master's will is wrought,
And the harrow-song of reapers
In the higher fields of thought.
I can see dark storm-clouds gather
Over Error's devious path,
And have caught the low, deep warning
Of the thunder of God's wrath.

Let no man henceforth hold poison
To his brother's lips for gold,
Or a nation's shameless sanction
Of iniquity be sold.
Never more let want and famine
All the land with mourning fill,
While the blessings of the harvest
Turn to curses in the still.

Never woman's wail of anguish,
And childhood's cry of pain
Hush to silence in the tumult
Of the strife of greed for gain.
For the olden voice is crying
In the wilderness of wrong,
"Make ye straight Jehovah's pathway,
Vengeance waits not over long."
—W. H. Mellen, in the Voice.

Vote it Down.
Vote the curse of liquor down,
Vote it down!
Curse of country, curse of town;
Vote it down!
When unto the polls you go,
Freeman, strike one mighty blow,
Lay the fiery dragon low,
Vote it down! vote it down!

Hydra-headed shape of sin,
Vote it down!
Lure that lures the young man in,
Vote it down!

Trap for careless human feet
Thronging thick the city's street,
Death is sure, and doom is fleet,
Vote it down! vote it down!

Voter king! thy scepter sway,
Vote it down!
Ere 'tis nightfall, while 'tis day,
Vote it down!

Rum yields ruin, shame and crime;
Rule it from the realm of time
By your ballot power sublime,
Vote it down! vote it down!

Vote for righteousness and peace,
Vote the traffic down!
Vote the drunk slave's swift release,
Vote the traffic down!

Vote against the licensed still,
Licensed dramshop and ginmill.
Slay the snake, and strike to kill,
Vote the traffic down!
—Edward Vincent.

How St. Patrick Banished the Snakes.
When Patrick, sainted by decree,
First stopped his foot on Erin's shore,
A cry went up from all the land
That snakes existed by the score.

At first he thought, and thought in vain,
Of how this grievous plague to end,
But soon he saw the reptile's course
To liquor stores did surely tend.

"Was then the thought occurred to him
That some men now on earth retain,
Of how—in order to be good—
One must from spirits all abstain.

So, throughout Ireland went forth
The mandate, cruel for a while,
That naught of liquors should be drunk
By people of the Emerald Isle.

Then soon the drunkards disappeared;
Likewise the "tremens" and the
"shakes";
And that's the way St. Patrick used
To banish and expel the "snakes."
—The Judge

Clippings and Comments.

When?
When will we have a strong and wise public opinion, so decided and so permanent, that we will be able both to secure right legislation and enforce it?
—Evangelical Churchman.

Just as soon as right-thinking electors are willing to make their miserable partizanship subordinate to principle, and unitedly insist upon the legislation and enforcement.

A Hint Worth Heeding.
Had Mr. Blake hoisted the flag of total prohibition he might have united the best part of the community together, and cert. In'y he would not have suffered a worse defeat than he did.
—Correspondent, Montreal Witness.

The opinion here forcibly expressed is shared in, we might say, almost generally by the best informed section of the Reform Party. Will the knowledge of the fact be utterly thrown away, or will Mr. Blake's successor be yet equal to the emergency?

Supply and Demand.
"The demand being there, will the sudden removal of three-fourths of the bar rooms make an equivalent reduction in the consumption?" Clearly the proposition is an absurdity. The demand is still there, practically unaltered in character and volume, and it will simply begin to adjust itself to the changed conditions of the supply.
—Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular.

This is an incorrect view of the case. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that as far as the liquor traffic is concerned the supply creates the demand. The fewer the liquor shops, the less will be the liquor drinking.

Growing Pretty Fast.
The growth of the Prohibition party of the United States will be seen from the following table, giving the names of the Prohibition party presidential candidates at the last four elections with the aggregate votes obtained by each. The Prohibitionists expect in 1888 to poll at least 400,000 votes.

1872—James Black	5,698
1876—Green Clay Smith	9,523
1880—Neal Dow	12,305
1884—John P. St. John	151,809

A Notable Fact.
Just notice how Prohibitionists are almost always selected nowadays for important and responsible public positions. A Finance Minister is needed for the Dominion and the clear-headed Prohibitionist of the Cabinet, Hon. G. E. Foster, is selected to fill the vacancy. A new Cabinet position is created in the Ontario Government, and Mr. Charles Drury, one of the soundest Prohibitionists in the Local Legislature gets the office. The important position of Assistant Treasurer is vacant, and Mr. D. E. Cameron, one of the most active and enthusiastic Prohibition platform workers of Western Ontario, is appointed. The constituency of North York loses its representative in the Local Legislature, and the Reform party gets together, picks out one of the soundest Temperance men of the county, Mr. J. E. Davis, and he goes into the Legislature without opposition.

Turn About, Fair Play.
(Globe editorial columns.)
It is beyond all reasonable question that the late shocking and deplorable murder by which Toronto has been disgraced was caused exclusively by intoxicating drink.

The whole of the sad and sickening tragedy is out another commentary on the character and another illustration of the legitimate effects of the drink traffic. It is for the community to say how long such a state of things is to continue.

(Globe advertising columns.)
— & CO.,
STREET TORONTO,
SOLE DEALERS FOR
BREWING CO'S
FAMOUS MILWAUKEE BEER.

CANADIAN WORK

Both Good and Bad.

Our Friends and Foes - Their Sayings and Doings - A Few Phases of the Fight.

Petitions are in circulation in the county of Middlesex, praying for the submission to a vote of the question of Scott Act repeal.

The *Huron Standard* calls attention to the number of drunken men that are seen on the streets of Seaforth since the repeal of the Scott Act.

Bracebridge Royal Templars are inaugurating a series of Gospel Temperance meetings. They will have the assistance of the Excelsior Quartet, and their local clergymen.

Henry A. Taylor of Halifax signed the pledge of total abstinence on May 4th, 1836, and the gentleman who induced him to do so, John Davis of Dunfermline, Scotland, is still an enthusiastic worker in the cause he has advocated so long.

A correspondent from Selkirk, Manitoba, tells us that temperance sentiment is going ahead there. A Division of the Sons of Temperance has been formed, and also a section of Cadets, the latter having a membership of about sixty.

Last week in this city an hotel keeper named McGreevy was arrested and locked up for assaulting a sailor, who was drinking in his tavern. The hotel keeper struck the drunkard on the head with a hammer, and inflicted serious injuries.

We have received a letter from the veteran Prohibition worker, Mrs. L. Youmans, in which she says that the CANADA CITIZEN is a power for good, informs us that the W.C.T.U. of Picton have started a series of Sunday Gospel Temperance meetings.

Temperance workers in Regina are pushing their Sunday Gospel Temperance meetings. They have recently had a visit from Messrs. Miller and Spencer, representatives of the Gospel Temperance Co-operation Commonwealth, who are on their way to form a branch of that organization in British Columbia.

Hon. Charles Drury was elected without a contest in East Simcoe. Our readers will remember that some time ago Mr. Drury carried this rather Conservative constituency, although he was a Liberal, by Scott Act votes, and now the people are so well pleased with their Prohibition representative, that they return him by acclamation.

In the Whitby correspondence of the *Oshawa Indicator*, it is stated that one night of last week a man, Dick Collins, got drunk, and forced his wife who had been confined that morning, from her bed and drove her out of the house, in her bare feet, to seek refuge in a neighbor's house. Constable Calverly arrived on the scene, prevented the bold Dick from cleaning out the town and marched him off to the lockup.

The Palmerston District meeting of the Methodist Church, which was held at Drayton a couple of weeks ago, adopted the following resolution by unanimous vote:—"That while we recognize the imperfections of the Canada Temperance Act and the difficulties in the way of its enforcement, yet, believing as we do that the Scott Act is the best local option law the country has yet received, and inasmuch as an effort is being made by the foes of Temperance to bring about a repeal of said Act, we call upon our people and all Temperance organizations to use every legitimate effort not only to retain the Scott Act, but to move on heartily and earnestly towards Prohibition."

Murdered by Drink.
A man named William Love, of Boscawen, was found some time ago, dead in the rear of the Commercial Hotel of Fredericton, N. B. He had evidently been drinking some of the vile decoctions which the Anti-Scotts of that city are in the habit of dealing out to any poor sot, degraded enough to drink it, and who can be relied upon to keep secret the fact of the sale. Commenting on the case the *Fredericton Temperance Journal* says: "Some fiend in this city or vicinity sold him what purported to be liquor but which was nothing but poison, a decoction called rum, of the worst kind brought him to an untimely end."

Here is a case of murder that there are no secrets about. The man was found dead, on his person was found a quantity of liquor that was made up of ingredients that no human being could take in any quantity without causing death; a coroner's jury viewed the remains, and in evidence it was shown that he died cursing

WILL FIGHT REPEAL.
A Rally of Scott Act Men at Woodstock.
The meeting last week at Woodstock of Oxford Temperance Association was large and thoroughly representative in its character. Rev. T. Trotter presided. Reports were received from different parts of the county in reference to the state of Temperance feeling, and the working of the Scott Act. The tone of the convention was earnest and aggressive. There was no talk of going back, and a resolution was adopted formally committing the convention to organization and effort in opposition to the movement for Scott Act repeal. Rev. T. Moore was appointed organizer and will at once get to work.

The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

That this Association after having witnessed the operation of the Canada Temperance Act for the past three years, feel called upon to express their gratification at the good accomplished, notwithstanding the acknowledged defects of the law and the inefficiency of its enforcement, and the Association further express its determination never to go back to the iniquitous system of licensing the liquor traffic, but will earnestly fight against the repeal of the present law, until we obtain the great end we have always sought, viz. the total prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Dominion.

Rev. W. A. McKay, J. Gibson, Esq., and J. Lind, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Montreal convention. The meeting adopted a resolution strongly censuring the License Commissioners for dereliction of duty.

A ROW IN OXFORD
Scott Act Commissioners Called Upon to Resign.
In license counties, the Ontario Government appoints Commissioners to administer the License Law. In Scott Act counties, the Ontario Government appoints Commissioners to enforce the Scott Act. The will of the people to suppress the liquor traffic has been expressed at the polls, and the business of the officials is to see that suppression carried out. Commissioners opposed to the Scott Act are as much out of place in a Scott Act county as would be an active Conservative wire puller in the Ontario Government. Placing a Temperance law in the hands of whisky-favoring officials, is simply insulting the Temperance public. Anti-Scott Act Commissioners should have the decency to resign, if they are not in favor of the law which they are appointed to administer.

It was this view of the situation, coupled with actual infraction of their own regulations, that brought down a few days ago on the heads of the North Oxford Commissioners the following resolution of the County Alliance—

(1) Whereas, the License Commissioners for the North Riding of Oxford in 1887 passed a resolution, which was published, affirming that in the event of the holders of wholesale licenses being proved guilty of the infringement of the Scott Act, they would not renew said licenses; and

(2) Whereas, both the holders of wholesale licenses were during the year convicted of infringement of the Scott Act; and

(3) Whereas, the License Commissioners, at a meeting held on the 18th April, emphasized the promise of the previous year by refusing to renew the wholesale licenses, but did at a recent meeting rescind their previous resolution, and violated their pledge by granting wholesale licenses to the persons convicted; and

(4) Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Association that the Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners is the owner of the building where one of the licensees stores his liquor; and

(1) Whereas, the Commissioners have further violated the spirit of their promise by giving a druggist's license to Dr. Adams of Embro, who has been convicted of a breach of the Scott Act. *Be it therefore resolved* that we, the convention assembled, representing the whole county of Oxford, do demand the summary dismissal of the said Board of License Commissioners of the N. R. of Oxford, and respectfully request the appointment in their places of men who will sustain and give effect to temperance legislation.

It now remains to be seen what action will be taken by the Government. No doubt the Commissioners will defend their apparently inexcusable conduct, but they will hardly be able to satisfy the public and the Government that they are fit to retain office.

SOUTH OF THE LINE.
A young man named Burns was killed a few days ago by a railway train at Wallace, Va., while he was drunk.

There was a great rally of Prohibition notables at the Michigan State Convention at Grand Rapids, on May 16th. Rev. J. Russell, father of the Prohibition party, was present, also Mrs. Mary Lathrop, Rullo Kirk Bryan, Samuel Dickey and Michael J. Fanning.

The Philadelphia Liquor License Court judges have finished their work. They received 3,431 applications. Of these 2,033 were refused, 136 were withdrawn and 1,258 were granted. A few are still under consideration. This is a great improvement from last year, when there were 5,773 licenses issued.

The State of Maine is in the front of the Third Party fight. A big convention was held at Portland on Tuesday, May 16th, every county but one being represented. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The veteran Neal Dow is among the delegates to the National Convention.

The Temperance politicians of Tennessee have also held a convention, that was of unusual magnitude and interest. A remarkable feature of the gathering, was the decision in favor of the Third Party of Hon. E. W. East, a well known Republican politician and ex-judge of the Supreme Court.

Illinois Prohibitionists met in convention at Springfield on the 15th and 16th of May. They had an immense meeting, thirteen hundred regularly elected delegates being on hand. The delegates elected to the National Convention were instructed to support Fisk as candidate for president, and J. A. Brooks for vice-president. The convention also declared for Woman Suffrage.

The Michigan Local Option law, which has been adopted by so many counties is now no more. The Supreme Court of the State has declared the law unconstitutional. It seems that the Act was entitled "An Act to regulate the manufacture and sale of malt, brewed or fermented, spirituous and vinous liquors, etc." A provision of the State Constitution requires that the object of every law should be stated in its title, and the Court showed that the object of the law being Prohibition, the title does not fairly describe it, and the whole Act is therefore void.

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The last issue of the *Christian Statesman* just came to hand says:—"Two tragedies were reported in the daily papers on last Saturday morning, both of them good Temperance sermons. Thomas Jones shot his wife in the head, in Dunlap, Iowa, Thursday night, and then fatally wounded himself. The woman may recover. The couple separated a few weeks ago on account of Jones' worthlessness, and since then he has been following his wife about, abusing her. At Fountain Green, Illinois, Ida M., the six months' wife of Silas M. Wright, was found hanging in a smoke house by her husband on Friday evening, on his return from a four days' absence from home. On seeing the body the husband fainted and lay in a stupor for several hours. A letter written by her was found, in which she bade her husband good-bye, and said she would hang herself, because she believed she would be happier dead than to live with a drunkard. It appears that Wright had gone home intoxicated once or twice since their marriage."

the rum that killed him persons gave evidence to hearing him shouting that the liquor was killing him, and a short time afterwards he was found dead.

There is a murderer on the sight of God in this community, and he should be given up to justice.

This is not too strong language. Wm. Love's murderer goes about the streets, possibly arrayed in good apparel, and continuing his deadly vocation—Wm. Love lies in a drunkard's grave.

Hush it up, you say, keep it quiet, what good can it do, now the man is killed? Yes! but the murderers are killing others around us, and we are participating in a measure in the act by taking no action to discover the perpetrator of it. We are sick of this hushing it up business. Shame on a government or people that will make laws, and not carry them out. Shame on a people who will allow murder to go on without raising a hand to discover the perpetrators.

It is a question every one should quietly ask himself. How long is this thing going on as it is? It is true there has not been as much liquor by one half sold in Fredericton since the Scott Act became law, but yet there is liquor sold, and there is no doubt on the part of the authorities or the public as to who sells it, or where it is sold."

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Alcohol in Medicine.

A SUMMARY OF THE CASE.

Miss Willard States It Clearly and Forcibly
—What is Being Done by the W. C. T. U.—
Remarkable Declarations by Medical
Associations and High Authorities—A
Dangerous Drug and not a Food
—Hinders, not Helps Work—
An Anæsthetic that can
often be dispensed with.

The scientific stand-point is probably, after all, the most important from which the Temperance question can be viewed. The theory that alcohol has a diætic value is one of the most dangerous doctrines that we have to deal with. The Temperance cause owes a debt of gratitude to the able men and women who have given time and thought to the discussion of the questions of alcohol as food, and alcohol as medicine. Slowly, but steadily, the most advanced and experienced medical men are coming over to the side of total abstinence. Total abstinence is the basis from which Prohibition is evolved. If total abstinence is wrong, or not to be commended, then the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic holds the same position. Some time ago Miss Willard prepared a very careful review of the position which this department of Temperance discussion then occupied. It is full of information, and food for argument and thought. We submit it nearly in full for the benefit of our readers.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has from the beginning believed that in its battle with the drink curse it must adopt the "DO EVERYTHING POLICY." Into every nook and corner of the awful darkness light must penetrate. Wherever the malaria broods, there disinfectants must be steadily applied. The area blighted by an unsteady blossom with God's grace. The drink curse is entrenched in custom, hence we must follow it into society; it shields itself behind false theories of science, hence we must follow it into the schools (medical colleges included); it is hedged about by the guarantees and safeguards of law, hence we must follow it into the realm of government; it exerts its utmost force to evade penalty, hence by political action we must seek temperance candidates—the officer behind the ordinance, the enforcer back of the law, which without him is but a rusty sword in a palsied hand.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

In pursuance of this many-sided policy, the National W. C. T. U. sent a memorial to the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1876, and was the most representative medical body ever convened in this country, consisting of over 600 delegates. A paper by the distinguished Dr. Ezra M. Hunt was read before the section on medicine, and its conclusions were quite unanimously adopted by the section, after a most thorough and able debate, and subsequently by the congress itself as a reply to our memorial. The subject of this paper was "Alcohol in Its Therapeutic Relation as a Food and Medicine," and the following conclusions from its well considered premises were filed by the congress as its opinion in the great chancery suit of The American Home versus King Alcohol.

1. Alcohol is not shown to have a definite food value by any of the usual methods of chemical analysis or physiological investigation.
2. Its use as a medicine is chiefly that of a cardiac stimulant, and often admits of substitution.
3. As a medicine it is not well fitted for self-prescription by the laity, and the medical profession is not accountable for such administration, or for the enormous evils arising therefrom.
4. The purity of alcoholic liquors is in general not as well assured as that of articles used for medicine should be. The various mixtures, when used as medicine, should have definite and known composition, and should not be changed promiscuously.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION SPEAKS.

But this opinion was rendered over nine years ago, and the progress of scientific investigation has been such that one still more favorable to the Temperance reform would doubtless be given were such a convention to be held to-day. In 1882 Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, our National superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, addressed the American Medical Association in Minneapolis at its twenty-third session where 700 delegates were present and they passed the following:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our former resolutions on the use and abuse of alcohol and its effects upon the race, and recommend instruction in hygiene in our public schools.

Among those "former" deliverances were the following:

Resolved, That in view of the alarming prevalence and ill effects of intemperance, with which none are so familiar as members of the medical profession, and which have called forth from eminent English practitioners the voice of warning to the people of Great Britain concerning the use of alcoholic beverages, we, the undersigned members of the medical profession of the United States, unite in the declaration that we believe alcohol should be

classified with other powerful drugs; that when prescribed it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility. Resolved, That we would welcome any change in public sentiment that would confine the use of intoxicating liquors to the use of science, art, and medicine.

THE NEED FOR WORK.

Some illustrations from personal observation may help to make more clear the reason why the W. C. T. U. is intent upon securing all possible help from the medical profession, and why in eighteen States and Territories it has already successfully labored to provide by statutory law for scientific instruction in the common schools relative to the evil effects of alcoholic and other narcotic poisons upon the human system.

One stormy afternoon in 1882 I went with Mrs. T. B. Carso, President of Chicago Central W. C. T. U., to the Harrison Street Police Station. As is generally known, this society has now a police matron at every station in the city, whose duty it is to look after the women brought there for violations of law, and to minister with sisterly kindness to their needs, both physical and spiritual. We found that many had been imprisoned that day, but the matron directed our attention especially to the most distant cell, where a woman lay curled up on a bench, with an old shawl over her head. She had been brought in drunk some hours before. As we stood there, thinking her to be asleep, and lamenting, in whispered tones, her sad condition, the woman arose, came towards us, grasping with a small white hand the bars of the cell, and spoke to us in a sweet voice, saying, "Do you ladies really care for one so hopeless?" We assured her of our sympathy, and in a talk that followed learned that she was born in a leading Southern city, had graduated from a first-class normal college, and been for years a teacher. One spring, about four years previous to our meeting, worn out with her duties, she went to the family physician, who prescribed an alcoholic beverage as a "tonic." From that day she had gone on, little by little, until now she was a confirmed imberbe, often reforming, but as often falling into sin. Subsequent investigation proved that she was related to a refined and wealthy family in Chicago. They and we have done all in our power for her. She has been at the Martha Washington Home, and for months has kept her pledge, only to fall away from it at last.

I have mentioned this one case out of ten thousand that come to the knowledge of practical temperance workers, because a single illustration is often retained in memory when a generalization may be forgotten, and because this is a type of fully one-half the cases of imberbe among women and perhaps one-third in men, viz. it began by an alcoholic prescription. It is quite probable that the physician whose ignorant advice lead to a pure and cultured woman's first step toward ruin, never knew the fact, and would be unspcakably astounded, not to say afflicted, if it were brought to his attention. I said the prescription was an ignorant one, and am prepared to prove it on the highest medical authority.

Dr. Andrew Clark, of London, physician to the Queen and to Gladstone, says "Alcohol is not only not a helper of work but a certain hinderer, and every man who comes to the front of a profession in London is marked by this one characteristic, that the more busy he gets the less in any amount of alcohol he takes, and his excuse is, 'I am sorry, but I cannot take it and do my work.'"

NOTABLE OPINIONS.

Dr. William B. Carpenter, one of the greatest names in medicine, says "It is the duty of the medical practitioner to discourage as much as possible the habitual use of alcoholic liquors in however moderate a quantity by all persons in ordinary health, and to seek to remedy those slight departures from health which result from the wear and tear of active life by the means which shall most directly remove or antagonize their causes, instead of by such as simply palliate their effects."

Sir Henry Thompson, of London, than whom the world's metropolis has not a physician more distinguished, makes the following declaration: "Alcoholic drinks are perfectly useless for any of the conditions of life to which men are subjected save under the most exceptional conditions, which none but skilled observers can declare."

Dr. James R. Nichols, editor of the Boston Journal of Chemistry, says emphatically that "the banishment of alcohol would not deprive us of a single one of the indispensable agents which modern civilization demands. Neither would chemical science be retarded by its loss."

In no instance of disease as any form is it a medicine which might not be dispensed with and other agents substituted.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE TREATMENT.

Dr. James Edmunds, founder of the London Temperance Hospital, states that the mortality there is "43 per cent. lower than in any other hospital taking the same run of cases. Alcohol is almost never used in the hospital, is not employed in making tinctures, a solution of one part glycerine to two of water, being substituted at a cost one-fifth less than that of alcoholic tinctures, and used in amputations or typhoid fevers with results that demonstrate the superiority of this method.

Chicago is soon to have a Temperance Hospital with Temperance Medical College attached, the only one in America. It has been founded by W. C. T. U. women, led by Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, our National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Heredity, and will open in a few weeks.

In the Manchester Royal Infirmary, England, the medicinal use of alcohol has

* This hospital has been in operation for two years.

fallen off in eight recent years 87 per cent., and the death rate from about 11 to about 7 per cent.

Felix L. Oswald, one of the most learned writers living, whose articles in the Popular Science Monthly have attained national celebrity, says in that magazine, "I will venture the prediction that before the middle of the twentieth century the internal use of drugs will be discarded by all intelligent physicians. Medical science is one thing, and medical dogma is quite another." As Dr. Edmunds wisely says, "Forty years ago the fathers of the very men who now prescribe brandy, wine, and also for almost all diseases, prescribed calomel, bleeding, and starving instead. They did this conscientiously, too, no doubt, but then, as now, the tendency of their medicines was to kill rather than cure."

WHAT THE W.C.T.U. IS DOING.

Far be it from me, a non-expert in medicine, to attempt anything more than to cite two opinions of leaders in the noble profession of medicine, which I do in order that the reasons, based on expert testimony, why the W. C. T. U. opposes the use of alcoholics in medicine may be clearly understood.

We use in our teaching of the young, Dr. Sewall's plates, made by that distinguished physician after he had studied with Dr. Beaumont the stomach of Alexis St. Martin, and had during the period of forty years dissected the bodies of 300 drunkards, some of whom had been distinguished statesmen in their day. The awful object lesson presented in these plates should be carefully considered by every medical student, every doctor and every druggist in the land.

The cumulative testimony of the best scientists explodes the medical dogmas that alcohol is either a food or a producer of heat, or that it increases the efficiency of the heart's action.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

In his admirable volume of medical lectures recently published, Dr. Davis gives a resume of the experiments that have revealed these wonderful truths, which have in the old theory of dynamo in exploding them the forces. Leading scientists in France, Germany, England, and America, though working separately, have reached substantially the same conclusions. Why the truth has been evolved so slowly is rendered apparent in the following statement of this same unimpeachable authority, Dr. N. S. Davis, former President of the American Medical Association, a physician and scientist of fifty years' experience. He states it in the preface to his recent standard work on "The Principles and Practice of Medicine." He says, "Having thus determined, experimentally, that alcohol is neither food nor a generator of force in the living body, the question recurs, what are its positive effects when taken in the ordinary manner? I answer simply those of an anæsthetic and organic sedative. Like ether and chloroform, its presence diminishes the sensibility of the nervous system and brain, thereby rendering the individual less conscious of all outward and exterior impressions. This diminution of sensibility, or anæsthesia, is developed in direct ratio to the quantity of alcohol taken, and may be seen in all stages, from simple exemption from all feeling of fatigue, pain, and idea of weight, exhibited by ease, buoyancy, hilarity, etc., to that of complete unconsciousness, and loss of muscular power. It is this anæsthetic effect of alcohol that has led to all the popular errors and contradictory uses which has proved so destructive to human health and happiness. It has long been one of the noted paradoxes of human action, that the same individual would resort to the same alcoholic drink to warm him in winter, protect him from the heat in summer, to strengthen when weak or weary, and to soothe and cheer when afflicted in body or mind. With the facts now before us, the explanation of all this is apparent. The alcohol does not relieve the individual from cold by increasing his temperature, nor from heat by cooling him, nor from weakness and exhaustion by nourishing his tissues, nor yet from affliction by increasing nerve power, but simply by diminishing the sensibility of his nerve structures, and thereby lessening his consciousness of impressions, whether from cold or heat, or weariness or pain. In other words, the presence of the alcohol has not in any degree lessened the effects of the evil to which he is exposed, but has diminished his consciousness of their existence, and thereby impaired his judgment concerning the degree of their action upon him. It is this property of alcohol to produce that sense of ease, buoyancy, and exhilaration, arising from a moderate diminution of nerve sensibility, that gives it the fascinating and delusive power over the human race which it has wielded so ruinously for centuries gone by. But while the presence of alcohol diminishes the sensibility of the nervous structure it also retards all the molecular changes, thereby diminishing the activity of nutrition, secretion, elimination, and the evolution of heat, constituting a true organic sedative."

MORE EXPERT OPINION.

Let me give, in conclusion, the authoritative language of this Nestor among physicians, for it is a harbinger of the new departure in medicine for which all temperance women toil and pray. He says: "I speak the more positively on this subject because for more than thirty years past I have faithfully tested the correctness of the sentiments I have given you in relation to the therapeutic effects and uses of alcoholic liquids in an ample clinical experience both in hospital and private practice, and during that time I have found no case of disease and no emergency arising from accident that I could not treat more successfully without any form of fermented and distilled liquors than with."

As I do not like to exert, let me add just here the words of Dr. Greene, of Boston, when addressing his brethren of the

medical association in that city. He said, in closing an essay on "Alcoholic stimulants as medicines":

"It needs no argument to convince you that it is upon the medical profession, to a very great extent, that the rum-seller depends to maintain the respectability of the traffic. It requires only your own experience and observation to convince you that it is upon the medical profession, upon their prescriptions and recommendations for its use upon so many occasions, that the habitual dram-drinker depends for the seeming respectability of his drinking habits. It is upon the members of the medical profession, and the exceptional laws which it has always demanded, that the whole liquor fraternity depends, more than upon anything else, to sustain it from the opprobrium and just punishment for the evils which the traffic entails upon society, and it is because the rum-seller and the rum-drinker hide under this cloak of seeming respectability, that they are so difficult to reach, either by moral suasion or by law.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE MATTER.

As a result of thirty years of professional experience and practical observation, I feel assured that alcoholic stimulants are not required as medicines, and believe that many, if not a majority of physicians to-day, of education and experience, are satisfied that alcoholic stimulants, as medicines, are worse than useless, and physicians generally have only to overcome the force of habit, and the prevailing fashion in medicine, to find a more excellent way, when they will all look back with wonder and surprise that they, as individuals and as members of an honored profession, should have been so far compromised."

I have gathered these significant facts for the thoughtful consideration of both Doctors and Druggists, whose relations to the temperance reform are so similar as to be susceptible of treatment in the same general discussion. May I say in conclusion, to all physicians and medical students on behalf of the homes of America

HONORED FRIENDS.—You will lay aside my respectful and sisterly message to go out among the homes and take your sacred place at the bedside of the people. Your advice, implicitly believed in and obeyed, will shape many a destiny for this world and the next. There are beloved sons and daughters of gentle mother hearts who will have clear or clouded brains because of temperate habits confirmed or intemperate habits begun under your auspices. And so, while I pray God's blessing upon your own lives, I earnestly invoke His spirit as your guide, that, reverently studious of His laws written in our members, and obedient to His health decalogue, your work and influence may mightily reinforce the army of temperance men and women who fight "for God and home and native land."

HEREDITARY DISEASES

Much has been written respecting the heredity of disease. A long list of maladies have been included in the list of diseases which may be transmitted by heredity, chief among which are consumption, gout, rheumatism, insanity, scrofula, various forms of skin diseases, diseases resulting from immorality, and various nervous disorders. Consumption and insanity probably figure more largely in the matter of heredity than do others. Thousands of people live all their lives under a cloud, because their father or mother or some more distant relative suffered or died from one of these maladies. Doubtless many people are actually frightened into consumption or driven to the madhouse, simply by apprehension of a malady which they would have escaped, if they had had no knowledge of the influence of heredity, or had been unaware that a possible influence of this sort existed in their particular cases. That a father, mother, or other relative has died of consumption, or has been insane, should never be looked upon as a necessary cause of either of these maladies. Heredity should be looked upon simply as a predisposing cause, whose influence may be escaped by a proper mode of life. A man who has a predisposition to consumption or insanity or any other so-called hereditary disease, need not necessarily suffer from the malady to which he is predisposed. All that is necessary is that he should carefully avoid the exciting causes by which the particular malady in question is produced. However strong the predisposition to any malady may be, the action of some particular exciting cause is necessary to bring about the development of the malady. In this enlightened age, when public and personal hygiene are so thoroughly understood, the influence of heredity may be almost ignored. At any rate, its sole influence should be to lead a person with a known hereditary predisposition to a somewhat more careful mode of life than he otherwise might follow. Hereditary tendencies may be extinguished by carefully following necessary health rules, and by observing proper hygienic precautions.—*Mother's Magazine.*

The Central Canadian, published at Carleton Place, states that a terrible scene was enacted at Perth on Tuesday, when a young man of wealthy and honored parents made an attempt to slay his father with a carving knife. He was arrested by Constable Stone and lodged in the jail. Drink is his besetting sin.

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OLD COUNTRY NEWS.

Saccharine in Beer—Dr. Richardson's Plea for Simple Foods—Ho "Quit" the Company—Rev Jackson Wray Becomes an Abstainer—The Fight Over the Compensation Clause—The New Visitation Plan.

Fraudulently Kept Sober.

The dry light of science, says the Pall Mall Budget, usually sputters and sparkles whenever the House of Commons discusses beer or blended spirits...

Fruits or Flesh?

Dr. B. W. Richardson has been lecturing on "Foods for Man." He says—By weighing the facts that now lie before us the inference is justified that in spite of the very long time during which man has been subjected to an animal diet, he retains, in preponderance, his original and natural cast for an innocent diet derived from the first fruits of the earth.

No License for the New Gallery.

The grand "new gallery" in Regent Street has been refused a refreshment license by the Middlesex magistrates. Surely this is a remarkable sign of the tendency of the times.

The "Dubs." of the "Pubs."

Under the title of "How our Pubs are Dubbed," the Pall Mall Gazette publishes a long list of the oddities of public-house sign boards, from which it appears that there are fifty-three "Red Lions" in London, six "Black Lions," and seventeen "White Lions," each of which are free to do their work of slaughter for nineteen hours daily.

Self Rule First.

The Bishop of Peterborough, speaking at Leicester, said the masses, if they were to be trusted to rule the nation, must first learn to rule themselves. When workmen, as a class, realized drunkenness to be a degradation, and treated the drunken workman as a disgrace to his order, they would rise in the supremacy of their power, and show that they could rule in righteousness.

It Would Not Remain.

A British exchange is answerable for the following:—Once a pig was lying by the side of the road. On the other side was a man. The pig was sober, the man was drunk. The pig had a ring in his nose, the man had a ring on his finger. Some one passing exclaimed, so that the pig heard it, "One is judged from the company he keeps." Instantly the pig arose, and went away.

Compelled to Come In.

The Rev. Jackson Wray, one of the most noted among British preachers has just declared himself an abstainer saying: "I am now compelled, as the results of my observations at home and abroad, to join the ranks of those who make deadliest war against strong drink; and, as I did on Saturday to my comrades at the meeting, so now, I declare myself to be a Total Abstainer, and propose to do my best, in courteous fashion and in a Christian spirit, to induce others to follow my example of this, more hereafter."

Sunday Morning Visitation.

Mrs. Lewis, in connection with her teetotal mission, has made a new departure of some importance, by which the objects of the mission will be more effectively gained. It is well known that the best time to find at home the victims of the drink traffic is Sunday morning, when the public houses are closed. At that time the subjects of the Saturday night's dissipation are generally sitting on the "stool of repentance," and a word wisely and kindly spoken under such circumstances

would have a greater effect than at other times. In order to take advantage of this, Mrs. Lewis summoned a meeting of her workers at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, about fifty persons responding to her appeal. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, when it is expected that a larger number of willing workers will be present. It has been decided to make a thorough visitation of the homes cursed by drink, and to make a personal and pointed appeal on behalf of total abstinence. The visitors will be armed with pledge cards, tracts, etc., and will commence work at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue the visiting as long as there are drinking homes unseen. An order has been given for 16,000 tracts. Last Sunday's meeting was most encouraging to the new movement, great eagerness being manifested to engage in the work. The new departure is a noble one, and if judiciously and wisely carried out, cannot fail to result in a great amount of good.

Eden in the East End.

For the sad state of the east end of "the world's great metropolis" the celebrated Dr. Parker has a speedy and effectual remedy. These are his words: "I could make a garden of Eden in the East-end of London in three months, if I had my own way. I should do nothing but burn down all the breweries and shut up all the public-houses. The deadliest enemy with which the social constitution has to contend is the damnable drink-shop."

The Compensation Clause

Continue to meet with strong opposition, and although the Government is still firm, the influence of numberless meetings to protest, and above all the open disaffection of many Temperance men who otherwise give the Government their support, is said to be alarming them somewhat. The Manchester Guardian thus expresses the growing conviction. "There is reason to believe that the Government have taken alarm at the growing hostility to the licensing clauses in the Unionist ranks. Mr. Chamberlain's adoption of the principle of compensation had its effect at the time, but this effect is steadily working off, and if the Government insist on the provisions in their present form they will run a strong risk of incurring a Parliamentary defeat, as they cannot count on the unanimous support even of their own party in this matter. It is stated that from 30 to 35 Unionists have intimated their intention to vote against the clauses unless they are modified. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that Mr. Ritchie is seriously reconsidering his position in the matter, and I believe that a proposal has actually been submitted for the consideration of certain members directly concerned, the adoption of which will morally change the whole aspect of the licensing question. The terms of the proposal are at present kept secret, but I hear that they are much more likely to be popular with the brewers than with the publicans.

A Mighty Protest.

Against compensation was made by the citizens of London when recently they filled Exeter Hall to overflowing to pass resolutions condemning the action of the Government. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., was chairman and in addition to a dozen members of Parliament there were on the platform leading men of every department of the Christian church, leading physicians and lawyers. The speakers included Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Cardinal Manning, A. C. deacon Farrar, George Livesey, (son of Joseph Livesey), Mr J. H. Kayse and others.

A High-License Catechism.

Q. What is high license? A. It is a law which, for a stipulated sum, authorizes the rum-seller to manufacture drunkards. Q. What raw material does the rum-seller use in such manufacture? A. Boys. Q. Whose boys? A. Anybody's boys. Q. What benefit is to be derived from a high-license law? A. It will elevate the business. Q. What business? A. The business of making drunkards. Q. How does it propose to do this? A. By shutting up the dead-falls, and making the palace saloons more attractive. Q. What is the difference between a dead-fall and a palace saloon? A. A palace saloon is where the boys take their first lesson in crime; the dead-fall is where they graduate. Q. What is the difference between a Prohibitionist and a high licensist? A. High licensists believe in putting whisky into a boy through a \$1,000 funnel, and then putting the boy into the gutter. The Prohibitionists believe in putting the whisky into the gutter and saving the boy.—Waco Advance.

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PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT. Points and Pointers for Workers and Friends—Practical Progress in Prohibition Promotion.

PARAGRAPHS WORTHY A PATIENT PERUSAL We want our readers to read page seven. It will give them a half-hour's profitable occupation. We mean business, and we want the co-operation of every Prohibitionist who means business.

If this country is to be rescued from the ruinous rule of rum, the rescue must be the work of an intelligent, enlightened electorate. The electorate has the intelligence. Will you help us in the enlightenment?

A lot of loyal workers are already at work. They are not sending in immense lists, but they are sending many lists. This is better. We would rather have fifty lists of ten names each, from fifty towns, than a list of five hundred names from any one town.

The more places we reach the more good we do, the more generally does the educating work go on, the less likely are any two papers to cover the same ground. We want to send some papers to every part of the country.

There are in Canada 7,634 post-offices. Ten 10-cent subscriptions (surely not much, only one dollar) from each post-office neighborhood would add to our list seventy-five thousand three hundred and forty new subscribers. We will distribute our cash prizes as soon as we get TEN THOUSAND.

We said we have not many large lists. There is therefore the wider range of competition for the large premiums we offer. Most of our lists have come from villages and country places where the lists cannot get to be very large. Nearly all our workers say that it is very easy to get lists.

We might fill columns with quotations of expressions of the kind interest of our friends, promises of material aid, and reports of progress in the work. The experience of those who have taken hold is very encouraging, every day bringing us in lists of names of new subscribers.

And so it goes. Here, and there, and all around, the men and women and boys and girls are getting to work. They find the work easy. They are succeeding beyond their most sanguine expectations. And they are doing good. Now, dear reader, will you kindly—

READ OVER PAGE 7 AND GET TO WORK.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Just what the cause requires—Just what our workers need—Information—Logic—Fact—Appeal—Read Carefully.

We desire to again call the attention of our readers to THE TEMPERANCE HERALD, the little paper prepared weekly at this office, and specially prepared to meet the popular demand for cheap, fresh, pointed, pithy temperance literature for gratuitous distribution by workers and friends.

The TEMPERANCE HERALD is not in any sense a newspaper and does not aim at giving news. It consists of the most stirring and forcible appeals, arguments and facts, selected from the CANADA CITIZEN and reproduced in a cheap and convenient form. It is a rousing, practical, sound campaign sheet, that must do good wherever it goes, and ought to be scattered broadcast everywhere.

To give the TEMPERANCE HERALD a wider circulation and make it still more effective we have slightly diminished its size and reduced the price of large quantities. It will hereafter be supplied on the following terms:—

50c per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 45c per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 40c per hundred for orders of not less than 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:—

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In cases where 1,000 or more copies of any special issue are ordered, we will send the same, in parcels of not less than 100 each, for \$4 per thousand.

Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country. In many counties, in our Scott Act contests, the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities. THE TEMPERANCE HERALD is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used against the liquor traffic. Specimen copies furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, Cor. Richmond & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

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OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1st, 1888.

Montreal Convention.

RAILWAY RATES.

Delegates to the Dominion Prohibition Convention will be able to go to Montreal and return home for a SINGLE FARE.

The arrangement made by the principal Railway Companies is that they will issue round trip tickets to Montreal from any starting point for single fare. On this simple plan we hope to see a large turn out at Montreal.

UNION.

The weakness of the Temperance Party to day lies in its want of cohesiveness. So far we have not been able to lay down an electoral policy in the carrying out of which we have all been able to unite. Temperance sentiment all over the Dominion is fully two to one over that which is definitely opposed to Prohibition. The Montreal Convention should keep continually before it the desirability of unifying our forces. The liquor party is solid, the liquor party gets respect and attention, and secures legislation in its favor. The question of "new party" or "no party" is of little importance compared with the great question of "how best to consolidate our forces, and secure such unanimity of action as will fairly represent the great power that is latent in the Prohibition-favoring Christian electorate of the Dominion."

THE PROHIBITION RESOLUTION

Parliament was closed without a vote being taken on the Jamieson resolution. Perhaps no one is to blame for this. Perhaps it could not have been forced to a vote. But it is strange that matters with which our legislators desire to deal can always find a place on the order-paper such as to secure attention, while those which they wish to ignore can be left over or never reached. We have on record the division on the Prohibition resolutions which were taken in 1887, and in addition to this, we have to guide us, the fact that in 1888 the House of Commons would not consider the question at all.

NOT YET TOO LATE.

Prohibition is not a political issue to-day, simply because the leading men of both political parties have definitely refused to place it among the special issues on which they desire to give their opponents battle, and round which they will rally the enthusiasm and strength of their party following. No one disputes the oft-stated truism that Prohibition is the most important public question of the times. The men who are pushing the Prohibition movement are not satisfied to have those to whom they look as political leaders ignore that question, and treat it with deliberate neglect, that means little less than contempt of its advocates. What is the secret of the fear that our public men have of dealing with this all-important matter?

This condition of affairs cannot last much longer. Party leaders are putting too heavy a strain upon the allegiance of the followers from whom they expect support, while they refuse to merit that support, or respect their supporters, or pay any attention to this pressingly important question.

It is not yet too late for some clear-headed politician to take advantage of the situation and make himself and his party strong by manfully declaring for that which is right. Prohibition will soon be an accomplished fact. It will be accomplished through a political party. If neither the Liberal party nor the Conservative party will deal squarely with it, then a new party will be formed, a party that will inevitably become dominant, to the disaster of existing organizations. Then it will be too late for "Grit" and "Tory" managers to wake up to the realities of the case. We will "wake" them. Will they be wise in time?

RAILWAY PROHIBITION

The new Railway Bill which has passed the Dominion Parliament, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Pope, contains the following remarkable clause.

Every person who sells, gives or barter any spirituous or intoxicating liquor to or with any servant or employee of any company while on duty is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding one month or to both.

This is probably one of the most strongly-worded and advanced pieces of legislation of the kind that has yet been enacted. It will, however, commend itself to the common sense of every intelligent man and woman. There has been fearful loss of life, there has been incalculable disaster to different sections of the community through the intoxication of railway employees. Our legislators have recognized that there is responsibility in this matter, even beyond that, of those who are criminally careless in the use of the stupefying drug. Those who induce railway employees to drink, or who even supply the means of intoxication, are rightfully held to be criminals, and punishment is provided for them accordingly. We are pleased to be able to record the fact that the Dominion Government has initiated such action.

In this connection, however, there is another consideration that forces itself upon our attention. It has been unmistakably demonstrated that the liquor traffic debauches, ruins and destroys in every walk of life. All that can be urged as a plea for the legislation suggested by the Dominion Government, and we believe unanimously adopted by the Dominion Parliament, can be urged with equal force for Total Prohibition. Why are our legislators not consistent with themselves? Why do they not give us the legislation which the facts of the case warrant and which their own action asserts to be right?

By the way, we have heard no objection made to this extraordinary and perhaps difficult-to-enforce law, on the ground that some people will violate it, and therefore it ought not to be enacted.

A PLEBISCITE.

Now that the arrangements are complete for the Dominion Prohibition Convention, and it is absolutely certain that there will be at Montreal on July 3rd, a rally of intensely earnest women and men, determined to take some definite step towards making Prohibition a foremost political question, demanding immediate attention, we may expect the usual flutter among uneasy politicians, and the usual stratagems to divert Temperance sentiment and energy into some other channel than that of direct political action. Already the old plebiscite proposal is being re-arranged and talked up, ostensibly as a means of influencing Parliament, really as a scheme to save M.P.'s and would be M.P.'s the annoyance of squarely facing the Prohibition question either at or before the next general election. Let us, however, consider it on its merits, regardless of its source or objects.

Of course it is not contended that a plebiscite would have any legal value.

It would be simply an expression of opinion. There is no need for any such further expression. Synods, assemblies, conferences, church bodies of every kind, have declared most emphatically in favor of Prohibition. The results of Scott Act voting are overwhelming evidence that the people want Prohibition. For it must be borne in mind that the votes for the Scott Act were all votes for Prohibition, while many of the votes against it were given because it was not sufficiently strong Prohibition. The immense aggregate Scott Act majority is only a part of the immense Prohibition majority that exists. This fact is well known to our legislators. They have the fullest and strongest evidence of public sentiment in favor of Prohibition, and they do not need any further enlightenment on that point.

When temperance people were willing to have a plebiscite taken twelve years ago, the proposition was rejected. The Scott Act was offered as a substitute for a plebiscite and as a measure of Prohibition. It was taken in good faith as a means of recording the sentiment which then existed, and which has since been vastly augmented. Our plebiscite has been taken. It was taken in good faith. We cannot consent to ignore all the work that we have done, and go back to our position of twelve years ago. We were then willing to submit the evidence of a general vote. We were told that such evidence would not be taken, but that other evidence would be satisfactory. We have presented the other evidence, more of it than was expected, more of it than ought to be required. From scores of counties, from every part of the Dominion, from church courts, even from Local Legislatures, the evidence has been overwhelming, uncontradicted, even unchallenged. Our case is as complete as it could possibly be made. Why were these witnesses called, if their testimony is to be utterly ignored? A refusal to accept it, a demand for something more, something which involves heavy expense, hard work and long delay, when that something was actually once tendered and refused, while instead of it was demanded the evidence that it is now proposed to ignore, such treatment would be a breach of faith with the public, and an insult to every voter, County, Church Court and Local Legislature that has already declared in favor of Prohibition.

Prohibition legislation must come from the Parliament at Ottawa. A plebiscite, if decided upon, would in all probability be fixed for the time of the next general election, which is probably yet three years in the future. Three years' delay! It would then take the prohibition question out of politics for the time being. What would be the use of worrying candidates about a question which was being voted upon by the people? Every man would of course declare himself willing to be guided by the general vote. The plebiscite would ensure that next Parliament would be no better than the present. It would be worse. While we campaigned in counties to carry the Scott Act, the Antis campaigned and wire-pulled over the municipal elections. We carried our measure and the whisky party elected the officials who have hampered or hindered it. These Antis would like to see the same farce played on a larger scale. They would not care for our plebiscite, if they could capture the Parliament. Then if we won, and their men were in power, they would play with us for five years longer. The plebiscite is a big scheme to keep the prohibition question out of politics, out of influential activity, out of the way for the next eight years.

Further, we stultify our cause, we weaken our position by any acceptance of the doctrine that the liquor traffic is not wrong per se, and that it is right and ought to be tolerated when it can rally a majority of electors in its favor.

It is here that the Scott Act is weak. We believe the whisky business to be utterly immoral, sinful, infamous. It ought never to be licensed. It is degrading, debauching, ruinous to those who carry it on and to those who patronize it. We have no more right to license it than to license any other crime. A majority vote cannot make license right, any more than it can make sheep stealing or adultery right. The law that proclaims the liquor traffic a thing to be sanctioned and fostered in a certain locality because the people of that locality approve of it, is a bad law, and has on public sentiment an educative effect in the wrong direction. Generally speaking it is among the people opposed to a law that that law is most needed. We want right laws enacted because they are right, not simply because people will not break them or oppose them.

Our political system selects certain men and gives them law-making and law-enforcing power to be used over the people for the benefit of the people. Those men are supposed to study the public welfare, and legislate for that, not for the approval of the baser elements of society. A majority vote elects a man to a position, but it should never control that man's conscience or conduct, or influence him to favor or support what is utterly sinful and injurious. If the liquor traffic is a sin and a curse, an honest M.P. ought not to need any plebiscite to tell him whether he is to favor it or oppose it.

We oppose the plebiscite proposal because it is a device to dodge the pressing issue of Prohibition, because it would furnish a pretext for needless delay, because all the information it could give has been already obtained, and because it is based upon wrong and pernicious ideas as to what ought to be aimed at in legislation and what are the responsibilities and duties of the people's representatives in Parliament. Canadian Prohibitionists understand all this, and politicians may as well save themselves the trouble of trying to side-track the Montreal Convention by any dodge so palpable and absurd.

I. O. G. T. Course of Study.

The attention of all Good Templars is directed to the Course of Study which is now being established in connection with the Order, the object of which is to provide them with special opportunities not only to more thoroughly study the various aspects of the temperance question, but also to acquaint themselves with the laws of health, so that while living temperately they may also live wisely and well.

The Course will consist of three years' careful reading, requiring forty five minutes each day, for six days in the week and nine months in the year, July, August and September being omitted.

Examination papers will be furnished each registered member, who will return the same, at the end of each year, with the questions answered, and at the end of the three years' course a certificate of graduation, in the form of a suitable diploma, will be granted, such graduate to receive a degree, the name and ritual of which will be hereafter prepared by the Literature Committee.

The following is a list of books assigned for the first year's reading, with the cost of each book, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Book Title and Price. Includes titles like 'Alcohol in History', 'The People vs. The Liquor Traffic', 'The Good of the Order and History of Good Templary', etc.

When a full set of books is ordered at one time, it will be furnished, including the International Good Templar, for only \$3.00 in paper and \$5.00 in cloth. Registration fee, 50 cents.

The class of 1891 will be organized in May, 1888, but students will be received to said class at any time after that date, if they are able to make up the work, and the programme for the first three months will be so light that any one can easily do it by joining before the first of August.

The Registration Fee will be required to be paid annually during the Three Years' Course. In urging each Good Templar to work hard to make the Course of Study a wonderful success, we simply plead for the Order and cause.

We ask of you at once to enter this door now opened for improvement and preparation for successful work in this great reform. The contest waxed warm—the field is wide—the harvest is ripe, and the need of well-equipped laborers great. Send to Thomas Lawson, G.S., Hamilton, who has been appointed Director for Ontario, for forms of application and full particulars.

OUR SYMPOSIUM.

We publish below a second instalment of post card suggestions for the Montreal Convention. Every true friend of the Temperance cause will no doubt desire to make this convention as practical, thorough and effective as possible.

Again we respectfully invite every friend of Prohibition to send us on a post card his or her opinion of what ought to be done at Montreal, what declarations ought to be made, and what lines of policy adopted.

A. C. STEELE

Wants Business and no Waste of Time.

The situation is propitious and the call to arms opportune. The Convention should waste no time in idle discussion as to the necessity for Prohibition, but decide upon the best means of securing it, and at once complete the necessary arrangements therefor.

A. C. STEELE.

20 Queen West, Toronto.

REV. DR. AYLESWORTH

Thinks the Party Wire-pullers Should Have a Back Seat.

The Temperance Convention in Montreal should be made a grand success. The ablest minds, lay and clerical, should by all means be present. No such crisis ever came on the temperance cause in this Dominion as the present.

I. B. AYLESWORTH.

St. Thomas, May 24, 1888.

J. S. ROBERTSON

Is for Independent and United Action.

The Montreal convention must eschew the slightest approach to partisanship in politics. Forget for the nonce that we are Grit or Tory, and be then, henceforth and forever thereafter Prohibitionists first and always.

J. S. ROBERTSON

Secretary's office, Y. M. P. C., Toronto

REV. DR. CORNISH

Does not Approve of a Third Party

The liquor traffic is the curse of this Dominion, and the greatest enemy of Christianity, therefore we must continue to work energetically on the line of total Prohibition. I am of opinion that this can be more speedily secured by placing in power the party that has done, and is doing, the most to secure that end.

Geo. H. Cornish.

May 28th, 1888.

C. N. VROOM

Goes in for a New Party Straight

Our present situation seems to be as follows - 1. Canada wants prohibition of the liquor traffic; not merely a prohibitory law, but such a law with government enforcement.

C. N. VROOM.

St. Stephen, N.B., May 24, 1888.

Contributed Articles.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

"Do write a word of protest," remarked a lady friend, "against the disgusting habit of tobacco smoking and spitting on board our excursion steamers."

Why should everyone on board the deck of a steamer, there for an afternoon's enjoyment, or comfortably ensconced in the cabins, who does not use the weed, be forced to swallow, without any sugar coating even, the fumes of smoke of varied degrees of strength that are scattered around, and with the wind in the most favorable direction too often, from pipe or cigar, as the case may be.

I like the doctrine so forcibly laid down by a visiting clergyman in this city during the past winter, viz., that no man can be too particular of his life and conduct—be a clean man. This may seem an extreme view, but is it?

Said a mother, in conversation a short time since, speaking of this habit of tobacco smoking, "I shall not mind it one bit, if my boy does smoke when he grows up."

The paragraph published in the Citizen last week referring to the fact that the authorities had made the discovery that done up in the packages of cigarettes, sold in such numbers to our boys, there are enclosed obscene and indecent pictures, is startling.

An English writer tells us, that at the Edinburgh Reformatory of 80 boys, there was not one who had not been a smoker or chewer and most of them had done both.

And yet there are clergymen, and church members and Temperance men who treat this vice lightly. Let us be clean all through. The clergyman who smokes, let him excuse himself as he will, lessens his influence as the upholder of Him, who know no sin, in a degree that he little appreciates.

Don't call me a crank, kind reader! Let us be whole men—clean men. Discourage the tobacco habit on board our excursion steamers, and every where else—and for the sake of our boys.

IN THE SWIM.

The world is much more conservative than most people imagine. It is astonishing with what reluctance we change

our opinions. We are prone to entertain the delusion that because a thing has been so and is so, therefore it must continue to be so. This applies to certain evils which have been allowed to exist from time immemorial simply because they were considered necessary evils, but is especially applicable to those twin abominations, the liquor traffic and the social evil.

The fact that an evil has existed for centuries and fattened and grown strong by draining the life blood of the people and pampering their frailties and vices, is no argument that the evil is irremediable and must not therefore be interfered with.

We are too apt to get accustomed to things. A drunken man is such a common, every-day sight that we do not stop to think about him at all. We never seem to consider that the man may have a wife and children who are suffering for food and clothing on account of his indulgence in strong drink.

At night the street walker is almost as common as the drunkard by day. When we see one of these do we think of the boys that are growing to be young men and the temptations to which they are exposed? Do we make any special effort to shield them from such temptations?

Let us get out and keep out of the popular swim. But don't let us stop at that. A jelly-fish floating on the tide is a pretty sight, a butterfly sailing along with the wind is pleasing to the eye, but of what practical utility is either of them.

THE TRIANGLE

SCRUTINEER

On The Nearer the Better. Prohibitionists and license-lists are pretty well agreed about the law known as the Crooks Act, regarding it as about the best of the class called License Acts.

Of course the value or excellence of law must always and entirely be evidenced by the extent to which it is obeyed or effectively enforced—that is the Prohibitory excellence—because the license part will not require official enforcement.

The provision discontinuing the "license to sell" to a consumer after a defined stage of intoxication called "drunk," must always constitute a very difficult measure to carry out in practice.

Evidently, the less license in the law and the less practice according with the license, the better. Now that some very instructive experience has been had of the working of enforcement or non-enforcement, and the discovered results of several restrictive measures, fair comparison ought to be considered in order.

If every added provision of curtailment, restraint, hindrance, or prohibition is fairly to be taken as adding to the excellence of the law, then, as advanced enlightenment of legislators proceeds, even if but slowly yet surely, as enlightened voters persistently push on the tardy politicians, every session of Parliament should be occasion for advance; the Provincial, narrowing, tightening, and the Dominion amending and improving—all in the one uniform drawing nigh to the yet more excellent legislation—complete Prohibition.

HISTORY AGAINST HIM.

Some one having suggested in newspaper correspondence that Prof. Goldwin Smith would be the right man "to take some action to composing the differences in the perplexing and angry question of temperance legislation," this learned student of political and social problems has written a letter to the Daily Mail on the subject.

The selection, we fear, is an unhappy one, for the Professor, with all the prestige that is supposed to be associated with his name and social position, has not shown himself to be an adept at welding together broken forces in any cause.

Elgin county Antis have resolved upon a repeal campaign. They held a meeting at St. Thomas last week and decided to at once put into circulation petitions praying for a vote.

A special despatch to the New York Times shows that the licensing court of Philadelphia had considered already 3,020 applications for liquor licenses, only 1,110 of which have been granted.

At Greensboro, the Prohibition party workers of North Carolina held a convention on May 16th. There was a big turnout of representatives from all parts of the State.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY

Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Rock in the Queen's Park at 3 o'clock. Addressed by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir.

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Samples of wine, and samples of beer, Samples of all kinds of liquor sold here; Samples of whisky, samples of gin, Samples of all kinds of bitters. Step in. Samples of ale, and porter and brandy. Samples as large as you please and handy. Our samples are pure, and also you'll find Our customers always genteel and refined; For gentlemen know when they've taken enough, And never partake of the common stuff. Besides these samples within, you know, There are samples without of what they can do: Samples of headache, samples of gout; Samples of coats with the elbows out. Samples of boots without heels or toes. Samples of men with a broken nose, Samples of men in the gutter lying, Samples of men with delirium dying. Samples of men carousing and swearing, Samples of men all evil daring; Samples of lonely, tired men, Who long in vain for their freedom again; Samples of old men worn in the strife, Samples of young men tired of life; Samples of ruined hopes and lives, Samples of desolate homes and wives; Samples of aching hearts grown cold With anguish and misery untold; Samples of noble youth in disgrace, Who meet you with averted face Samples of hungry little ones, Starving to death in their dreary homes. In fact, there is scarcely a woe on earth But these "samples" have nurtured or given birth! Oh! all ye helpers to sorrow and crime, Who deal out death for a single dime, Know ye that the Lord, though he may delay, Has in reserve for the last great day The terrible "woe," of whose solemn weight No mortal can know till the pearly gate is closed and with one accord Acknowledge the justice of their reward.

—Philadelphia Quill.

Must I Let Him in?

There's a wolf at my door, and his name is sin; Must I let him in—must I let him in? He howls out there through the live-long night In the rain and storm, and the fierce mad light Of his eyes gleams in at the window. He Is waiting out there in the dark for me! I hear him and shiver—my weary head Bends o'er the writing that brings me bread— A crust, but no matter—'tis much to win With a man's doors barred on this wolf of sin! But hunger and thirst and the soul's despair Are bitter and burdensome things to bear. This hand where the quivering pen I hold Might strike a blow in the dark—then—gold Glowing, glittering gold to buy A gleam of life with before I die! But better a crust, on a winter's night, By the flameless hearth where I sit and write. With the soul as God made it—stainless—white— Than the golden chain of this wolf of sin, Whose fangs would rend if I let him in! —F. L. Stanton, in Temperance Caterer

The Home vs. the Saloon

"I do not deliberately desire to do harm," says the saloon keeper, "but I must keep my patronage recruited, because if I do this I am sure to become a rich man after awhile. That is the reason why I am in the business I must pay my tax on somebody's fire-side, on somebody's cradle, on somebody's dearest and best. In order to succeed I must take away the little fellow from his mother's side, bait for him with cigarettes and cider, music, cards, and young company, drawing him away gradually, until after awhile I will change that boy's ideas so greatly that he who loved the songs of home and sanctuary, shall far better love the bacchanalian ditty of the saloon—he who used to breathe God's name in prayer, shall hiss out that name in curses; and I will so change his face that his mother would not know him, and his soul that God would not recognize it." Friends, it is because these things are true that womanhood has been aroused at last; for to protect her child from the dearest and most sacred instinct of a woman's heart. FRANCES WILLARD.

Four Drinks.

Policeman Number Sixty-seven was an elder and more thoughtful man than is usually found on the municipal force. He was retained, in spite of his gray hairs, because of his staunch integrity. He was apt, in his leisure moments, to look below the misery and crime which came in his way, to find their cause.

I was once standing in front of Tuft's saloon, he said one day, when the bar-keeper set down a blue bottle on the counter, and said: There are just four drinks in that. It occurred to me I'd like to trace up them four drinks—where they went and what they did.

Well, continued the policeman, a woman, got the first glass. She wasn't an old woman, nor used to whisky; about thirty years old, had been pretty once, and accustomed to having a gay time, I suppose. She was on her way home now from a day's hard work, tired and cold, and the whisky was a temptation. It would take the place of the dance and theatre and fun. She turned down into a by-street, and stopped at the door of a snug, little house.

I knew her husband Crafts, the carpenter, a cheerful, hard-working fellow. He opened the door and her baby ran out to meet her. She struck it down to the ground with an oath. Her husband looked at her, and fell back as though he, too, had been struck. Then he picked up the child and carried it into a pretty, warm room. I saw the mother lying stretched across the hearth as though she were dead.

The second drink out of the bottle, the bar-keeper told me, was given to old Stacy. He is nigh seventy, and soaked with liquor; blood, stomach and brain is poisoned by it. There's not a healthy atom of flesh left in his body, not a good feeling in his heart nor manly thought in his head. The drink only helped, with all the liquor that he has drunk to kill him surely inch by inch.

By this time I had got back to the saloon, and in a few minutes I saw a young man named Waters stop for the next. He had been drinking already; I called to him. I used to know Waters, a young clerk with a good salary; had a nice little home, and pretty wife and babies. He's quarrelsome in drink and a glass or two upsets him.

Waters, I said, don't drink that, you've had enough. But he laughed, took his drink, and went down the street. A few minutes later I heard a row going on and followed him. He had picked a quarrel with one of his friends and shot him dead. Waters was sentenced to ten years; his home is broken up, his wife takes in washing to keep her children from starving.

There was one drink left in the bottle. An hour later a young lad came in, a bright faced boy, the son of Dr. Bunker. He's about sixteen now. I've watched him grow up since he was a baby in his pretty lace dresses. I know what he is to his mother. They have but this one child. I think they never heard of a good or great man that they do not fancy Jim will be like him.

He tossed off the drink, and went down the street, with a red face and leering, stupid eyes. He is on the same road as Waters and old Stacy. They are a little ahead of him.

I only traced up those four drinks; but I know there is not a drop of liquor which goes out of Tuft's saloon which does not help to carry discomfort, ill temper, misery, disease, poverty and disgrace into some wretched, unfortunate home.—Youth's Companion

Spley Definitions.

A smart, pithy, or humorous definition often furnishes a happy illustration of the proverbial brevity which is the soul of wit. Here are a few apt ones that are evidently spontaneous: A boy once said that "dust is mud with the juice squeezed out." A far, we learn from another juvenile source, is "a thing to brush warmth off with," and a monkey "a small boy with a tail." salt, "what makes your potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on," and ice, "water that stayed out late in the cold and went to sleep." A schoolboy asked to define the word "sob," whimpered out "It means when a feller don't mean to cry and it bursts out itself." A youngster was asked to give his idea of the meaning of "responsibility," so he said: "Well, supposing I had only two buttons on my trousers and one came off—all the responsibility would rest on the other button." To hit off a jury as "a body of men organized to find out which side has the smartest lawyer," is to satirize many of our "intelligent fellow-countrymen." The word "suspicion" is, in the opinion of a jealous husband, "a feeling that compels you to try to find out something which you don't wish to know."

ing that compels you to try to find out something which you don't wish to know."

A good definition of a "Pharisee" is "a tradesman who uses long prayers and short weights;" of a humbug, "one who agrees with everybody," and of a tyrant, "the other's version of somebody's idea."

A lady's idea of the ballet girl was "an open muslin umbrella with two pink handles," and a Parisian's of chess, "a humane substitute for hard labor."

Thin soup, according to an Irish mendicant, is "a quart of water boiled down to a pint, to make it strong." Of definitions of a bachelor: "unaltared man," "a singular being," and "a target for a miss," are apt enough. A walking-stick may be described as "the old man's strength and the young man's weakness," and an umbrella as "a fair and foul weather friend who has had many ups and downs in the world."—The Voice.

Domestic Department.

Waste in the Kitchen.

Waste in the kitchen is often very great from apparently trivial sources. In cooking meats the water is thrown out without removing the grease, or the grease from the dripping-pan is thrown away.

Scraps of meat are thrown away. Cold potatoes are left to sour and spoil.

Dried fruits are not looked after and become wormy. Vinegar and sauce are left standing in tin.

Apples are left to decay for want of "sorting over." The tea cannister is left open.

Victuals are left exposed to be eaten by mice. Bones of meat and the carcass of turkey are thrown away, when they could be used in making good soups.

Sugar, tea, coffee, and rice are carelessly spilled in the handling. Soap is left to dissolve and waste in the water.

Dish towels are used for dish cloths. Napkins are used for dish towels. Towels are used for holders.

Brooms and mops are not hung up. More coal is burned than necessary by not arranging dampers when not using the fire.

Lights are left burning when not used. Tin dishes are not properly cleansed and dried.

Good new brooms are used in scrubbing kitchen floors. Silver spoons are used in scraping kettles.

Cream is left to mould and spoil. Mustard is left to spoil in the cruse, etc.

Vinegar is left to stand until the tin vessel becomes corroded and spoiled. Pickles become spoiled by the leaking out or evaporation of the vinegar.

Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding. Hams become tainted or filled with vermin for want of care.

Cheese moulds and is eaten by mice and vermin. Tea and coffee pots are injured on the stove.

Woodenware is unscalded and left to warp and crack.—Temperance Caterer.

KITCHEN CLIPPINGS.

Vegetarian Cookery.

Rice (Milk).—Boil three ounces rice in a quart of milk, gently stirring often, one hour; add one ounce of sugar, and flavor with lemon peel rubbed on some of the sugar; or a little nutmeg or other flavoring.

Rice (Moulded).—To eight ounces rice add half a pint water and one and a half pints milk. (Rice does not cook well in milk alone.) Stew the rice in milk till the whole is absorbed and the rice thoroughly softened, then press it into a mould or basin for half an hour with a weight. Serve, turned out, with preserved or stewed fruit.

Rice (Snowballs).—Boil six ounces rice in a quart of milk, stirring often, flavored with lemon freely, rubbed with sugar; or boil three bay or two laurel leaves in the milk (taking them out after ten minutes) and one ounce of loaf sugar. When the rice is quite soft—in about one hour—put it into tea cups. When cold turn out in a deep glass dish, pour one pint of custard over, flavored like the rice, and on the top of each ball place a piece of bright preserve or jelly.

Sago (Jelly).—A quart of water, three ounces of fine sago; boil two hours, stirring occasionally. When the sago is quite dissolved, add the juice of a large lemon and three to four ounces of loaf sugar; rub one or two lumps of sugar on the rind; boil two or three minutes, and pour into the mould. Should be made the day before.

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, January 1st, 1888.

Table with financial data for Etna Life Insurance Company. Includes columns for ASSETS, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, and LIABILITIES. Total assets reported as \$31,234,520.72.

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THE Response to this proposal has been VERY LARGE. In the Month of March we booked a great many of these trial subscribers, many friends kindly sending us in good lists. In view of this fact we have decided to CONTINUE THE OFFER for a time, also to offer some SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS for competition among these kind friends, and further, to present SOME TANGIBLE TOKEN of our appreciation to every one of them who will continue this generous assistance.

WE HAVE accordingly prepared the accompanying PREMIUM LIST and will send, to anyone getting us up a List of Ten Cent Subscribers with the Money for the same, any premium offered in the List for the number of Subscriptions sent.

Any person who gets up a list, may select any combination of premiums that could be secured by the number of his list.

For Example: A Person sending in a list of twenty names may take any premium offered for twenty names, or any two premiums offered for ten names each. A person sending in a list of thirty names may select any premium offered for thirty, or any premium offered for twenty and any premium offered for ten, or any three premiums offered for ten each.

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3. This offer does not apply to any subscriptions secured by agents, and upon which we pay commission. Persons paid by us for canvassing may not compete in such paid for work.
4. NO name is to be more than once on any list. The names must be of new subscribers, but persons who have sent us trial subscriptions before the announcement of this offer, may send such names again as part of a new list if they wish to do so.
5. THERE must not be any transferring of names after they are sent in. A Lodge, a Union, any society may appoint a canvasser, who may have all the help he or she can get, but when a name is entered on our books as that of a competitor, the subscriptions sent by that person cannot be counted as for any one else.

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