

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

VOLUME IX.

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NUMBER 31

NOTES OF PROGRESS

FROM THE FIELD OF FIGHT.

Pushing the Battle—Lecturers and Conventions—Magistrates and Offenders—A New Prohibition Club—A Fearless Constable—There's Lovely Fighting All Along the Line.

Paying Up.

POLICE MAGISTRATE McDougall was at Blenheim a few days ago, and imposed a fine of \$50 and costs upon each of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Sheldon, Powell, Winters, Husband and Monteith.

One More Unfortunate.

C. FRANK, of Southwell Station, was before the police magistrate a few days ago and was fined \$50 and costs for selling liquor in defiance of the law.

Our Own Mrs Youmans.

Mrs. YOUMAN delivered a lecture at a very successful temperance meeting in Beaverton recently, and re-organized the W.C.T.U. of that little town.

A County Convention.

A SPECIAL convention of Oxford county Scott Act workers was held in Woodstock Baptist Church yesterday, commencing at one o'clock. We go to press too early to give a full report.

Pat Heffernan Agains.

Not long ago Pat Heffernan, the indefatigable and renowned Scott Act enforcer of Bruce county, was commissioned to do some law enforcing business in Chesley, and while attending to his duty received some impudent talk from a livery man of that town. Pat continued his work, however, until the ruffian, whose name was Henry, coolly fired at the constable with a revolver, and came very near to doing him serious mischief. Pat's patience was at last exhausted, and, leaping upon his would-be assailant, he mastered him after a short tussle, handcuffed him, and carried him off to the county gaol. He will no doubt have to pay dearly for his reckless attempt at assassination.

Elgin County.

In West Elgin during the year 1887 the whole expense of Scott Act enforcement was \$426.26, while the receipts from fines amounted to \$1966.28. In the eastern riding it cost \$814 to enforce the Act, while the receipts from fines were only \$350. There has been deplorable laxity in the enforcement of law in the east riding.

A Clever Lady.

Miss MINNIE PHELPS, of St. Catharines, is having crowded houses in different western towns to hear her stirring lectures upon "Civil Law and Moral Reform," "The Modern Sphinx."

A New Society.

THE town of Niagara Falls has organized a Law and Order League, "to promote the glory of God and the best interests of mankind by endeavoring to secure the enforcement of all law effecting the morality of the people and especially those intended to secure a proper observance of the Lord's Day."

A Batch of Offenders.

POLICE magistrate Horne held court at Beaverton on the 13th and 14th insts. Mr. A. Mosley was fined \$50 and costs; John Kennedy underwent the same punishment; in John McRae's case judgment was reserved; Robert Cockburn who had been summoned did not put in an appearance. J. Elliott failed to pay his fine and will spend 30 days in the county gaol.

R. T. of T.

THE Royal Templars of Elgin county had a big meeting last week at Aylmer. Rev. G. R. Gundy, district councillor, presided, and a good meeting was held.

A resolution was adopted in favor of organic union of the different temperance organizations. Officers were elected and the following declaration made: "Whereas an investigation by the Ontario Government into certain charges against the License Inspector of East Elgin was held in the town of Aylmer on September 19th and the following days, and said charges proved; this district meeting of R. T. of T. hereby expresses its surprise at such a length of time has elapsed and said officer has not been removed, also, its dissatisfaction with the present anomalous state of things, and would strongly urge the Government to proceed in the matter with the least possible delay." The resolution will be forwarded to Hon. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary.

Sons of Temperance.

From the *Whitby Chronicle* we learn that a very largely attended and most enthusiastic session of the Ontario County District Division of Sons of Temperance was held at Greenbank on the 12th inst, about 70 delegates being present from divisions at Whitby, Whitvale, Glenmajor, Mt. Zion, Claremont, Myrtle and Greenbank, officers and other reports presented show that the Order in this county is in a healthy and active condition. In addition to a large amount of business special to the Order, resolutions were passed unanimously, expressing a determination to stand by the Scott Act, in reference to the pernicious influence of moderate drinkers so called, and expressing the desirability of parents seeking and retaining connection with the Order, as an encouragement and example to the young. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. H. E. Derby for his services as D. Scribe, and to Greenbank Division and friends for the excellent accommodation provided for delegates to the session. The officers elected for the year are—D.W.P., W. H. Bowell, Whitby, D.W.A., Miss M. E. Kirton, Whitvale, D. Scribe, Chas. J. Mackie, Glen Major, D. Chap., Jas. Miller, Greenbank; D. Con., W. B. Jones, Balsam, D. Leu, W. A. Major, Whitvale. The D.W.P., D.W.A., D. Scribe, F. Hutchinson, Balsam, and Dr. Ferrier, Claremont, form the executive committee.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ALGOMA.

Inspector Maitland after the Illicit Vendors.

MR. ROBERT MAITLAND, License Inspector for Thunder Bay District has been kept pretty busy during the past year looking after the would-be illicit liquor sellers of his jurisdiction. From the *Algoma Miner* we learn that in his beat which extends over 700 miles along the line of the C. P. R. from Balgah to near Sudbury, and also to the mines to the southwest of Port Arthur, he has had 48 cases for infringement of the Liquor License Laws prosecuted during the year 1887, and the parties in 20 of these cases were fined \$850.00. Following is the list with the date of conviction and amount of fine not including costs:—

- March 2—John L. Bohn, Schrieber, \$50.
March 2—A. Harris, Schrieber, \$50.
March 21—Lewis Henry Coxotto, Savanne, \$50.
April 6—Charles McCready, Ignac, \$50.
April 9—Charles Inglis Bowly, Port Arthur, \$20.
April 10—Hugh McKenna, Port Arthur, \$20.
June 3—Robert Bailey, Jack Fish, \$20.
July 14—Mrs. Mary Palmer, Fort William, \$50.
August 7—Eugene Tanquay, Beaver Mine, \$50.
August 9—Eugene Tanquay, Beaver Mine, \$50.
August 20—Eugene Tanquay, Beaver Mine, \$25.
October 3—Harry Wilson, Heron Bay, \$50.
October 4—Wesley McRoberts Heron Bay, \$20.
October 19—Eugene Tanquay, near Beaver Mine, \$60.
October 20—Eugene Tanquay, near Beaver Mine, \$50.
October 25—Michael Hogan, White River, \$50.
October 25—Richard Thomas Young, Heron Bay, \$50.
December 6—Wesley McRoberts, Heron Bay, \$50.
December 7—Richard Thomas Young, Heron Bay, \$50.
December 28—David Rampton Bruce, Schrieber, \$20.
In all these cases costs were imposed in addition to the fine.

The Boys at Work.

TORONTO Y. M. C. C.

Last Sunday's Meeting.

THE Horticultural Pavilion, in Toronto, was crowded on Sunday afternoon to hear Rev. M. C. Lockwood, D.D., of Cincinnati. F. S. Sponco occupied the chair and on the platform were Rev. Dr. Cassel, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. D. Thomas, Rev. D. F. Wilson, Ald. Hewitt, Ald. Fleming, and a number of other prominent workers. The choir under the direction of Mr. Dewey did its work remarkably well. This work is fast becoming an important feature of these meetings. Solos were sung with much effect by Miss Bailey and Mr. Coates.

The president referred to the great loss the temperance cause had sustained in the recent death of Rev. John Smith, a vice president of the Dominion Alliance, and one of Canada's foremost prohibition workers. Dr. Cassel spoke on the same line and urged his hearers to take up the banner that had fallen from their brother's hands and carry it to victory.

Dr. Lockwood fairly captured his audience. He is a forcible speaker, and delivered an address that will long be remembered. He complimented Toronto on its physical, moral, and political cleanliness, then gave a graphic description of the present fearful condition of rum in Cincinnati. He asked his audience to remember that forty years ago Cincinnati—though now so rotten—was just where Toronto stands at the present time, and on these facts he based a powerful appeal to our citizens to fight the rum power, which, if not controlled now, would delatch our politics, ruin our homes, rob us of our Sunday rest, and make our city like his own, in which saloons were open and theatres in full blast on Sunday, while the streets of the council owned saloons, and the saloons owned the other two-fifths of the council. Christians must carry their temperance work into politics because they had to fight the saloon, the saloon had gone into politics and they must follow their enemy, to fight him on the ground he himself had chosen. The saloon would conquer the civilization of the nineteenth century, if the Christian church would not rise in its might and sweep these saloons from the face of the earth.

A cordial vote of thanks to the learned Dr. was moved by Dr. Parker, seconded by Rev. Dr. Wilson, and unanimously adopted.

More Plans for Progress.

ON Thursday evening of last week the Toronto Prohibition Club met in the large committee room at the office of the CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY. About fifty members were present and the proceedings were characterized by unusual enthusiasm. Steps were taken looking towards the securing of a permanent headquarters for the society at which would be located a reception room for visitors and members, where prohibition literature, including prominent temperance journals, etc., would always be on hand for consultation and reference. A committee was appointed to consider and report on the proposition, and another committee was given charge of the work of looking after the voters lists for 1888. The president pointed out the difficulties that had been met with in the recent election campaign (which had resulted so favorably in the securing of a prohibition council) and suggested how to avoid some of those hindrances hereafter.

At the next regular meeting of the club which will be held on February 9, an unusually attractive programme will be presented.

IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

The Kingston Boys are Stirring.

THE Kingston young men are getting a prohibition club into first-class shape. They propose to follow Toronto's example in making their power felt in municipal matters and no doubt will soon be heard from on the line of practical work accomplished.

To Christian Workers.

FOR the glory of God, the salvation of souls, we recently organized "The Soul Winners Band." Its efforts are intended to reach every part of the habitable globe, and to give abundant scope for usefulness to every Christian irrespective of his denomination, circumstances, or place of abode. A circular, giving full particulars of the operations of the Band, nature of work, condition of membership, etc., will be sent free on application to Rev. A. Sims, Tilsonburg, Ont. Mention this paper.

A Fitting Tribute.

ON Sabbath, 22nd inst., Rev. W. A. McKay, B. A., addressed the Gospel Temperance meeting in Woodstock and closed his address with the following tribute to a noble fellow-worker.

In the death of the Rev. John Smith the Presbyterian Church has lost one of her most honored ministers, and the cause of temperance one of its most earnest and successful advocates. Strong in his convictions, tender and loving as a child, he was bold and fearless as a lion in upholding the right and exposing the wrong. No man outside the county did more than he to promote our present temperance legislation in Oxford. Evening after evening he addressed large audiences, and his powerful appeal, accompanied with his pungent illustrations, carried conviction to many minds. These services were cheerfully and gratuitously rendered. Not one cent of money compensation did he receive from this county. To me he was particularly dear as a temperance worker. Often have we talked together on the best methods of promoting this great reform, together have we prayed for grace and guidance in our efforts, and for years have we worked together in temperance conferences and in church courts as well as on platforms of many of the counties of Ontario. He is gone and I am left to battle for a little while longer. His last published discourse was a noble defence of true temperance as opposed to that so-called temperance, gloried in by liquor sellers and their friends; his last sermon preached to his own people was from the text, "Prepare to meet thy God;" and his last night on earth was spent at a foreign missionary meeting. In these three last things we have illustrated his opposition to error, his sympathy with the penitent, and his conviction of the reality and importance of eternal things—three principles which strikingly characterized his whole ministry.

Farewell, my friend, my brother, my fellow soldier. "Thou hast fought the good fight, thou hast finished thy course, thou hast kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for thee a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge will give thee in that day, and not unto thee only but unto all them that love his appearing." Let it be ours, my friends, one and all, as many as are here present, by faith in Christ and a holy devotedness to every good work, to comply with the solemn exhortation pressed home upon the consciences of his people by our late brother in his last discourse, and "prepare to meet our God," and in all our work for God and humanity let us be encouraged and strengthened by the precious truth he was preparing to bring before his people to-day had a sovereign and righteous God not otherwise ordained. His text selected for to-day was Acts 17:27, "Though He (God) be not far from every one of us." For myself I ask no more than that, when my work is done, my last sermon preached, my last testimony borne in behalf of the weak and the oppressed, and my last ministration by the bedside of sickness and in the chamber of affliction rendered, I may be permitted, like my brother, to lie down quietly in the bosom of my family and with scarcely a pang of body and with the comforts of Christ in my soul fall asleep upon my couch, to awake among the glories which are at God's right hand.

THE SALOON MUST GO.

NO LICENSE FOR CRIME.

We have too much partyism and too little patriotism.—Nashville Issue.

O madness to think use of strongest wines, And strongest drinks, our chief support of health, When God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear His mighty champion, strong above compare, Whose drink was only from the liquid brook.—Milton's "Samson Agonistes."

"What is a penitentiary?" "A kind of fruit-basket in which tax-payers gather the products of their saloons." The Statesman.

Will you call us "cranks," "impracticables," any more, gentlemen politicians? Before you do so, just bear in mind that the highest legal tribunal on this continent, the Supreme Court of the United States, has formally declared that it is practicable, that it is right, and that the states and the nation have the legal right to enact and enforce Prohibition against the liquor traffic.—Aze, Binghamton, N. Y.

IT IS GOOD NEITHER TO EAT FLESH, NOR TO DRINK WINE, NOR ANYTHING WHEREBY THY BROTHER STUMBLETH, OR IS OFFENDED, OR IS MADE WEAK.—Paul.

The Serpent's Trail

SUFFERING, SORROW, SIN AND SHAME.

Heart-Teaching Facts from Many Lands—Blasted Prospects—Ruined Homes—Men Made Friends—Debauchery and Crime—Wealth Wrung From Battered Bodies and Lost Souls.

Poison Permits.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR Dewdney still persists in issuing permits by the wholesale in the North-West. Of course the law allows him to do so, but well informed persons say he scandalously exceeds what was contemplated in the formation.

Killed by Drink.

A terrible accident occurred at Woodstock on Tuesday of last week. Two men, William Hutchinson and Thomas Bell, who had been drinking, attempted to drive over the railway track and were struck by a passing train and severely injured. Hutchinson has since died and Bell's recovery is very doubtful.

The Price of a Husband.

Mrs. ALICE PRICE, of Orkney, sued Robert Robinson, hotel keeper, for \$1,000 damages on account of her husband having been killed on a railway track while intoxicated, the liquor having been supplied him at Robinson's hotel. The jury gave a verdict in Mrs. Price's favor but allowed her only \$100.

The Source of Crime.

Out of 520 arrests in Los Angeles, in December, 430 were resultants of the dram shop.

The Same Sad Story.

In Louisville, Kentucky, last year, there were 893 arrests, 700 of which were cases of drunkenness.

Whisky Bule.

The Mayor of Buffalo, New York, and 16 other members of the city council are in the liquor business.

3,018 Saloons.

A certain area of New York city comprises a population of 360,000 and contains 31 protestant churches and 3,018 saloons.

No Day of Rest.

The liquor party has won a temporary victory at Kansas City, Missouri. A city ordinance closing saloons on Sundays has been declared unconstitutional by a local judge. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

In Politics.

The city of Boston has nine rum-sellers in its council, and five men engaged in the same business are members of the State Legislature. The police of the State last year made 30,681 arrests, 19,640 of which were for drunkenness and violation of the liquor laws.

Drink! Drink! Drink!!!

At Madison, Wisconsin, on New Year's Eve a committee of Y. M. C. A. workers visited 24 out of 62 of the saloons of that town, and found in them 232 men between the ages of 16 and 40. At the same time there was a big spree going on at Turner's Hall where about 1,000 men were either drinking or drunk.

Drink and Death.

The Southern Journal records in one issue, the murder of his aged mother by Stephen Conroy, of Baltimore; the fatal shooting of his wife and himself by a saloon-keeper at Sioux Falls; the death, at Louisville, through freezing while lying out at night, of a drunken woman who leaves seven little children homeless.

A Mad Freak.

In Cincinnati, some days ago, a hostler named James Buckler made a wager with some fellow workmen that he could drink, inside seven minutes, two egg-noggs and sixteen straight whiskies, each containing one gill. The wager was accepted and the man completed his undertaking in five minutes. Treating all round several times followed his exploit. He was taken suddenly ill and carried to his home, where his medical adviser gave no hope of his recovery.

A Holiday Debauch.

The city of Cincinnati seems to have spent a fearful Christmas. Two hundred arrests for drunkenness were made, and there would have been more only that there was no room to stow away those arrested.

A High License City.

In Chicago (which is a high license city) the number of arrests last year was 45,400. In 1882, (Chicago's last year of low license), the number of arrests was 32,800.

Drink Did It.

A DISPATCH from Hastings, Michigan, says:—Wm. H. Jowell, a prominent farmer of Ashtabula township, and several terms register of deeds of Barry county, was found this morning in the woodshed of the court house at Hastings with his legs frozen solid to the knees and his arms frozen to the elbows.

A City Council.

THE Omaha Bee of the 14th inst. gives an account of some wild performances by the drunken council of that city on an expedition to Council Bluffs. The city fathers were having a wild time at the Ogden House, when the police were sent for and arrived just in time to see a man pushed out of one of the rooms into the hallway, his shirt torn from one end to the other, and his only other garment, a pair of drawers, hanging around his ankles and tripping his attempted steps.

A Brewers Combine.

THE Chicago beer-men are talking of uniting into a great corporation for the better controlling and managing of their trade. There are said to be 4,000 saloons in Chicago, and 2,000 of them are owned by the brewers, while many others are so backed by these gentlemen as practically to be under their control.

On New Year's Day.

THE total number of arrests for drunkenness in Glasgow as the outcome of the New Year's Day festivities was 204; this being more than double the number on the same occasion last year.

A Year's Record.

THE Edinburgh criminal statistics for 1897, just published, show that the police of that city made during the year 8,436 arrests; and, in 6,117 the offence was drunkenness, or some offence that grew out of drunkenness; 2,962 were taken up for disorderly conduct, 2,130 for being drunk, and 1,027 were cases of assault.

Shame!

A BAZAAR was held at Leeds in aid of Christ Church, and application was made to the bench of magistrates for a license permitting the sale of wine, beer and spirits in connection with the same. The magistrate refused to permit the sale of spirits but granted the beer and wine license.

On Christmas Day.

THE North Infirmary in Cork, Ireland, treated on Christmas day, 29 cases for injuries received, the result of rows or accidents, mainly resulting from drink. On Sunday, January 1st, the same institution

had 27 cases, and on Monday there were over 30. A number of these cases were serious, being broken limbs, etc.

All Through Drink.

THE Mayor of Newcastle recently addressed a meeting of All Saints' Church Temperance Society. He stated in his remarks that he had that morning visited the gaol, in which he found 172 men confined, every one of whom blamed drink for his incarceration. He asked the governor if there were any teetotalers in the prison as he wished to inquire how they came there. The governor, in reply, said that he had held a similar position to the present one for 17 years and had never yet seen a teetotaler in gaol.

Poor Little Bables.

A TERRIBLE tale of drunkenness and neglect must be behind the following statement made in a late number of the London Lancet:—"The coroner for East Surrey seems to have held inquiries into the cases of not less than eight infants suffocated on the night of Christmas Eve or the morning of Christmas Day. This represents a serious mortality. It is extremely regrettable that those who have the care of the children of tender age do not feel their responsibility sufficiently. Attention ought to be pointedly called to the need of special care, and distinct medical officers might help in making the facts known, and giving good and warning counsel." It is well known that most cases of this kind are the direct results of a mother's drunkenness.

Great Britain's Weekly Offering at the Shrine of Legalized Sin.

THE Alliance News for January 7th contains four columns of clippings from English papers detailing crimes and casualties of various kinds, all directly attributed to strong drink. Among them were the following: Rose Whitmore fell downstairs while drunk, at Leicester, and was killed; Frances Willis, an aged woman was found in her house after a drunken quarrel, at Leeds; Elizabeth Taylor was seen drunk on Sunday night and her dead body was fished out of the river the following morning, at Manchester; serious injury, at Southwark of a lady and gentleman through being run over by a drunken cartman; the death, at Glasgow, of a little boy named James Brighton through drinking; the suicide at Leeds of a woollen manufacturer who shot himself while drunk; the death at Surrey of a young man who was frozen while lying drunk out of doors over night; the suicide by taking prussic acid at London of Mrs. Mary Stirling, wife of a physician; James Ormo, a seaman, who drunk stabbed John McCallie; David Dinwoodie was sent to gaol for a theft committed while he was intoxicated; George William Bacon threw himself from a window while in a fit of delirium, fell sixty feet and was immediately killed; Felix Short set fire to his clothes while drunk, at Salford, and died shortly after from the result of his injuries; William Precious a laborer, died suddenly at Leeds while in a fit of "intoxication"; James Bamford, a clerk, died suddenly from excessive drinking at Limehouse; Henry Peters was sent to gaol at Woolwich for brutally ill-treating his little boy, three years of age, he beat the child till his hip was dislocated and then left him crawling in pain about the floor; three brutal assaults were tried at Newport police court, every one of them being the outcome of a drunken row. All these cases are additional to those published last week in THE CANADA CITIZEN as being taken from the London Temperance Record.

From other sources we learn of the following casualties occurring about the same time: Private Wm. Sybil was arrested at Peershill while drunk and died shortly after being locked up. John Campbell was found dead on the floor of a lodging house in Falkirk, he had been carried to his bedroom about one o'clock in the night stupidly drunk and at 8 o'clock in the morning he was found as reported. In Glasgow, Patrick McNeill while stupidly drunk staggered in front of a horse and cab, was knocked down, and had several of his ribs broken; about the same time John Campbell fell downstairs and had his head badly cut open; next day John Lang who had come home the previous night drunk and quarrelling, was found dead in bed; and Edward Caferty while intoxicated fell asleep before the fire, had his clothing ignited, and was nearly burned to death. Two drunken women went to bed together, at Dundee, and were found in the morning, one still fast asleep and the other dead through the effects of her carousal.

An Awful Array.

Out of a population of 3,500,000 in Australia, 60,000 are arrested as drunkards each year.

3,000 Drunkards.

It is stated that there are 3,000 habitual drunkards in the city of Sydney, New South Wales. The head of the police, in the colony named, complains that the licensing magistrates grant renewals of licenses in spite of protests by the police against the disreputable places and characters to which these licenses are issued.

New Zealand's Quota.

THE Otago Leader, a New Zealand paper gives a report of the burning to death of four persons, in a hut at Deep Stream, Edward Sutton, James Sutton, Chris Kiliott and Edward Urr, after a wild drunken spree. All slept together in the shanty which was discovered to be on fire about four o'clock in the morning. None of the unfortunate inmates escaped. All the bodies were fearfully burned.

An Inevitable Necessity

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO.

What the Saloon Power is Doing in Civilization—Are We Drifting Towards National Ruin?—A Call to Good Men to Unite in Defence of their Country and Their Homes—The Church Must Face the Saloon in Politics.

In the February number of Demorest's monthly magazine is a forcible article by Mr. Demorest, under the caption, "Prohibition an Inevitable Necessity." The writer presents a forcible and startling, but truthful view of our country's exact situation. There is no political question before the public to-day the magnitude of which at all approaches the liquor question. The traffic in rum will destroy our civilization unless our civilization puts down the traffic.

At the Pavilion, in Toronto, on Sunday last, there was placed before an immense audience a terrible picture of the present awful condition of liquor rule in Cincinnati, and attention was called to the fact that, 40 years ago, Cincinnati stood, in morality, in its freedom from saloon control, etc., where Toronto stands to-day. But the greedy, grasping, serpent-wise run-power, gradually, determinedly, unceasingly takes hold of every influence and interest that it touches, till to-day it is, in the city named, so dominant as to make resistance to its rule almost hopeless.

Canadians will do wisely in profiting by this awful example and we respectfully ask their careful attention to the following extract from the magazine article to which reference has just been made:—

"We are living in one of the most eventful periods in the history of the world, and the most momentous question that ever occupied the attention of a people is now up for consideration. On its proper solution depends more of the virtue and welfare of the community than on all other questions of a secular character combined. The magnitude and diabolical character of the liquor traffic are such as to make it apparent and inevitable that unless overcome by the virtue, intelligence, Christian zeal, and heroic determination of the people, our country, with all its great and glorious history, this beautiful land, the home and asylum of the oppressed of all other lands, our boasted Christian civilization, with its schools and churches, its numerous charities, its advanced claims to an enlightened liberty, must soon go down into a vortex of destruction, and become another Sodom and Gomorrah to engulf all that is good, true and beautiful in our yet glorious country."

We have only to look over the land and see what must be evident to the most obtuse mind, that the country is rapidly drifting toward a maelstrom of perverted politics and moral debauchery. We have only to examine the statistics to see the startling array of saloon influences, the accumulation of crime and pauperism. We have only to watch the bold, defiant and aggressive claims of those privateers on the sea of public plunder, the liquor-dealers. We have only to use our opportunities, to see them occupying the most conspicuous places of honor and power, to know the amount of alcoholic poison that is used by the people, and its constantly increasing consumption, and the startling question will meet us with an appalling significance, Where and when is this colossal evil going to stop?

The allurements of the saloon, the clamor of depraved appetites, and the large invested interests dominate everywhere, and have so effectively fastened their chains on us that our country to-day stands on the brink of a volcano, and nothing short of a moral revolution crystallized into law can retard this downward lava tide now crowding us toward the gulf of anarchy and final perdition of all that is worth living for.

The saloon must go in order to save our country and its institutions from this maelstrom of destruction that now threatens to engulf us. The horrors of anarchy are only the premonitions of the coming deluge. The people must be aroused to a sense of the dangers which threaten our civilization, and to their personal responsibilities on this most important question, before it is too late. The Church and its ministers must be brought to see that on them and their opportunities we are dependent for the development of such means and such an avalanche of moral sentiment and enthusiasm, such an expression of honest indignation, as will shut up and destroy the saloon. The danger must be made so apparent that it will arouse the people to an appreciation that their political duty is to crush out and demolish this insidious and awful enemy of our race. The people must be made to see that only by the exercise of their political rights with the ballot, for entire Prohibition, can they destroy this hydra-headed monster of crime and corruption that now holds such a dominant sway over a large portion of the country.

It is an earnest, strong faith in the justice of the cause, and a determination to exercise the physical and moral courage, that are now called for, and also justified by the encouragement in the signs of the times, together with a clear conception of the stupendous results that will follow and bring peace, plenty and salvation to thousands that are now suffering untold agony

all over the land, and save our country from the horrors of crime and pauperism that now threaten our homes and our property.

We know that this grand work, the destruction of the liquor traffic, would be the greatest moral and material triumph of modern times; a triumph of good-will, and a heroic expression of noble manhood that will call down the blessings of Heaven in a fruitful harvest of moral purity, Christian character, and national prosperity; a glorious harvest to enrich our country and show to the world an example of patriotic moral heroism unprecedented in the annals of time. Therefore all that is good in this world and the world to come pleads with the people to rise in their moral purpose and power, combine in a new movement with new leaders, throw off the incubus of old party ties, that delude and cheat them into a state of apathy and non-intervention, and join the ranks of those who are determined to crush this monster evil. Let us show that we are men, and dare to use the only possible means, the ballot, for entire Prohibition."

What May Be Expected Next.

A PHYSICIAN in good standing and reputed to be skillful, finds himself in need of patients. He has one or two cases of malignant scarlet fever and diphtheria, decides that the public owes him a living, and appears before the Common Council of his city and demands the right to scatter everywhere the seeds of the above-named diseases. He says, "Gentlemen, my business is a reputable one - well-known as required by the world, the world owes me a living, and I can get it, in this way most easily." "But," answer is made, "you cannot do that; you have no right to scatter the germs of disease among innocent people that is murder." "True," the physician replies, "it is not the best of business, but if you don't grant me protection, I'll do it anyhow. I am bound to have a living, but am willing to pay for the protection of law." The council carefully study the matter, and after finding that the most harm would be done to the women and the children, conclude thus, "We have decided to grant this license to you, for which you will pay \$500 per annum, providing you will understand that we charge this amount as a restrictive tax. We recognize that you would do this nefarious work in any event, so we grant you the license which will give you the protection of the law. If, however, you kill too many women and children, you may expect the restrictive tax to be doubled."

The physician accepts, pays the money, and straightway goes to the undertakers and agrees to furnish them with plenty of work, provided they will pay the cost of license. This the undertakers willingly agree to, as they will charge up all the "extra expenses" to the relatives of the departed ones. It works beautifully—the license system—and this is given as an illustration of how many applications it may have in the future. The leading daily newspapers all are sure that license is the remedy for the liquor evil. Why not have small-pox licenses, and cholera licenses? It has been shown that they could be made to work finely, especially in making the victims—or their friends—pay all the expenses thereof. If the law has the power to "regulate" that which confessedly is evil and only evil, there is no limit to the evil that is waiting, nay, anxious, to be regulated by restrictive taxation, and a tax is a levy for the purpose of protecting the thing taxed. The licenses issued in Chicago for selling liquor are quite gorgeous affairs, giving picture of council chamber, etc. Just think of what elegant black-bordered physician licenses the undertaker could have framed in one end of his hearse; it could be made quite touching! Foolish reasoning!

"License is hereby granted to sell vinous, malt and spirituous liquors to —" "License is hereby granted to cause sickness to —" Which is the most dangerous of the two, anyhow?—Union Signal.

LIQUOR PLACE RESPONSIBILITY.

If we, the tax-paying community,—We, the Legislature,—making voters,—We, the Christian people, have unused power, which, if exerted, would prevent the havoc caused by the licensed liquor traffic; the solemn query for us is,—How far may we be fairly held responsible for the destruction of peace, morals, and life resulting from our inattention and inaction?

ACROSS THE SEAS.

CHEERING NEWS FROM MANY LANDS.

Progress, Progress, All Along the Line.

There are nine Women's Christian Temperance Unions in operation in India.

All the students, with one exception, in Mr. Spurgeon's Pastor's College, at London, are teetotalers.

The authorities of Rio Janeiro punish drunkards by placing upon them a tin mask covering the offender's face and being securely locked behind it.

During the trial of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt all the public houses at Putnam, where the court was sitting, were ordered to be closed.

In Ashton-under-Lyne workhouse the inmates were, in connection with their Christmas dinner, given the option of having tea, coffee or tobacco, in lieu of beer, and of the 647 present 400 declined the strong drink.

We learn from The League Journal that at a mission meeting of Myrtle Grove Lodge in Eastwood, Mrs. S. Fielding stated that 46 new members had been added to the church through the instrumentality of the Good Templar Lodge.

We have already mentioned some disgraceful scenes that took place in connection with the dinner given by Mr. Spencer Charrington at the People's Palace some time ago. A great public protest meeting was held and the result has been eminently satisfactory. The trustees of the People's Palace having resolved that hereafter no intoxicating liquor will be allowed upon the premises.

Under the law at present in operation in Scotland, licensing benches of Magistrates (except in large towns), have discretionary power in regard to fixing the hour for closing of public houses. Active steps are being taken in many localities to secure the benefit of this law. Already, magistrates in the following towns have decided to issue licenses only on condition that the licensees will close at 10 o'clock in the evening.—Dumfries, Inverness, Stirling, Airdrie, Port-Glasgow, Wick (district), Wick (burgh), Nairn.

We learn from one of our exchanges that during the recent debate on Local Option in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, while Mr. Hutchinson was speaking in favor of the adoption of the bill, Mr. Toohy, a brewer, rose from his seat and handed him a glass of water. Mr. H. took the glass, and holding it high above his head, until there was perfect quiet in the Chamber, exclaimed, with great deliberation, "Would to God, that Mr. Toohy never gave to man a worse drink than that!" The House cheered, and the effect on Mr. Toohy may be imagined.

JULIA A. STRAUSS writes to the Woman's Journal some items of information gathered from European papers and showing that the cause of higher education for women is making rapid progress on the continent. In Brussels University there are now 20 women students, some studying medicine, some law, some natural science, but most of them taking up the study of pharmacy. In the great Swiss University of Zurich 66 women are now studying, 44 taking a medical course, and 22 are studying philosophy. We learn also that in 1886 there were 779 women students in the Russian universities. Many of these were daughters of men who occupy high public positions, besides these, many Russian women are studying in Switzerland, in Paris, and in other places.

THE Union Signal publishes the following translation of an item from the Tokio (Japan) Daily of December 8th, 1896:—"On the 6th of December, 1887, the Tokio W. C. T. U. held their second annual meeting. The president, Mrs. K. Yajima, made an address. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. K. Yajima, president; Mrs. I. Sasaki, secretary; Mrs. H. Honda and Mrs. K. Takao, treasurers. After the meeting was over, Mr. H. Sasaki, the generous gentleman, invited all the members to dinner at the East Palace. There were many speakers; among others, Miss Shigo Kushiha made a most interesting speech, after which Mr. H. Sasaki and Mr. Yu. Fukuwara contributed fifty dollars each, and Mr. G. Murata five dollars; many others contributed to assist the mighty work in the temperance cause."

Moderate drinking is the vestibule to drunkenness; and that a few people are knocked off the steps before going in doesn't change the relations of the vestibule to the building.—(The Challenge)

When good men join hands with bad men at the ballot-box in support of the liquor interest, they may succeed in keeping their party in power, but they by doing so inflict grievous wrong upon their country.—(Retormer.)

SUNDAY CLOSING.

A MAMMOTH PETITION.

English Ladies Memorialize the Queen—1,132,608 Signatures—Earnest Speeches for the Cause of Home—Her Majesty Will Consider the Appeal.

On Friday afternoon, December 31, there was presented to the Home Secretary an influential deputation commissioned on behalf of the women of England to present the great jubilee memorial to the Queen, praying for the suppression throughout the country of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays.

The views of the deputation were laid before Hon. Mr. Matthews by Mr. S. Smith, M.P., Mrs. Spring, and Mrs. Phillips, who urged the importance of the measure for which they pleaded, pointing out the comprehensive character of their memorial, which had appended the signatures of 1,132,608 women over 16 years of age.

This memorial has nothing sectional about it, coming as it does from all classes and all parts of the country, Lancashire taking the lead among the counties, and Liverpool among the towns and cities.

In replying to the deputation Mr. Matthews assured the ladies and gentlemen present that he would lay before Her Majesty the facts and circumstances brought under his notice, the remarkable character and extent of the petition, and the weight and authority with which it gave expression to the sentiment of the women of England.

MORE SCOUNDRELSM.

Firebugs at Work in Lindsay. (The following was crowded out of last week's paper.)

On Tuesday morning last, shortly after 3 o'clock, a villainous attempt was made to destroy by fire the residence of Mr. William Flavelle, a well-known Scott Act man of the town of Lindsay.

The town council held a special meeting the same evening and passed a resolution offering a reward of \$1,000 for the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries.

Drink! Drink! Drink!

Poisoning blood and maddening brain, Feeding gallows and forging chain, Monster, myriad-handed Cain, Revelling over millions slain!

Drink! Drink! Drink! Accursed by famished infant's moan, Accursed by wives who weep alone, Accursed by drunkard's dying groan, Accursed from Heaven's eternal throne!

Drink! Drink! Drink! Sold—boldly sold—all through the land, Protected by the law's strong hand, In pot-house foul, in grog-shop grand, Skull and cross-bones its fit trade brand!

Drink! Drink! Drink! Men of State, give ear and think!

Drink! Drink! Drink! Lord of the vat, barrel, and still, Sellers of battle, pot, and gill, With cankering gold your pockets fill; But surely, grinds God's justice-mill.

Drink! Drink! Drink! Men of greed, give ear and think!

and morally. 'Drink,' said your gifted and lamented, the Duke of Albany, a few weeks before his removal, 'drink is the only terrible enemy which England has to fear.' The evils to which it leads have been greatly lessened in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, by the beneficent operation of measures for closing public-houses on Sunday.

The Temperance Record gives the following analysis of the signatures of the great National Jubilee Memorial.

Table with 2 columns: County/Region and Number of Signatures. Includes entries like Northumberland (41,991), Yorkshire (131,760), Lancashire (270,380), etc.

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The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with 4 columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Ag't), MAJORITIES (For, Ag't), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various Canadian counties and cities with their respective voting results.

N.B.—In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place.

SUMMARY.

Now Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. Now Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act.

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and no county or city has yet repealed it, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Shorthand Reporting. BENGOUGH, THOS, Public Library Bldg Verbatim reports of Conventions. Phone 1555. Business College. CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Public Library Bldg. Telephone 1524 (See adv)

Electric Belt Institution. NORMAN, ADDISON, M.E., Consultation free. 4 Queen St. E.

Just as Ridiculous.

It is just as ridiculous to say it would make a woman act coarse and rampage around to vote, as to say that kissing a pretty babe would make a man a hon-huzzy.

What Prohibition has Already Done in Maine and Elsewhere.

By careful research and fortified by unquestioned testimony we find that: It has made liquor selling a disgrace. It has greatly modified the drinking habits of young men. It has greatly reduced the number of saloons.

Boarding and Day School

JUNIOR BOYS.

137 Simcoe Street, - - TORONTO. Established 1858. W. HAZELL, Principal; E. W. DILLON, M.A., Assistant.

Prospectus of this well known Preparatory School will be sent to applicant's address by return of mail.



Yes, yes, I'm agent for the LADIES HOME COMPANION, the leading Household paper. It's the paper for the people. And it's easy to make several dollars a day by getting subscribers for it.

THE HOTEL WORLD

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC'S MONTHLY ORGAN.

A Comical Journalistic Enterprise—An Anonymous Champion of the Rum Business—Billingsgate Denunciation of Temperance Men and Ministers—Re-hashing of Stale and Long-Ago Exploded Fallacies.

We have received the first number of The Hotel World, hailing from "The Hotel World Office," Brantford, but a careful examination of the neat little sheet fails to give us any idea as to who the anonymous publishers may be...

One of the huge stupidities of The Hotel World is that it absolutely fails to understand that a hotel is not necessarily a gin-mill, and that the business of providing comfortable food and lodging is really an honorable and respectable occupation...

"That there is at present great need for a live and able paper in the interest of the trade, few we think will deny. Surely it is time some effort was made to vindicate the character and reputation of those engaged in the business..."

In this little paragraph the cat gets out of the bag, and the professed "Travellers' Guide" is seen to be an attempt of the whisky business to "vindicate the character" of those engaged in it...

We are pleased to have somebody come out openly on behalf of whisky, even though that somebody be afraid to let the public know who he is. Canadians are a fair-play-loving people and desirous of hearing both sides of every question...

Our readers would hardly thank us for taking much time in replying to the many silly things which have been gathered into The Hotel World's columns. We are at a loss to know what to anticipate in its second issue...

Apologising to our many friends for trespassing so far upon their patience, we reproduce below the leading article of this new undertaking, promising however for the sake of our own reputation that it is a true copy of the original, verbatim et literatim.

PROHIBITION.

To every careful observer it must be clearly demonstrated that the Scott Act does not prohibit, but on the contrary it increases the evil of drunkenness, and makes people hypocrites. Stringent and atrocious as its restrictions are, it is clearly a fraud and humbug...

religious ceremonies into the Holy Communion. Some prohibitionists may ask us to prove that Christ made and used intoxicating wine for drink purposes. That we cannot do, nor do we think anyone can prove it wasn't. If Christ be the Son of God he must have been possessed of omniscience...

Therefore, we say prohibitionists must prove that the wine Christ made was not intoxicating before their argument amounts to anything. When this is proven the controversy, so far as we are concerned, will be closed.

Prohibition is no new thing. It has been tried in this country and the States for a long time, and so far has been a failure everywhere. Some 70 counties of municipalities in Canada have tried it, but in spite of the severest penalties the result has always been the same...

Whilst doing no good, prohibitionists are injuring the cause they pretend to serve. People have been driven to the whisky bottle in the closet, or for "medicine" to the drug store. They have indeed proved themselves the body-guard of King Alcohol.

Be Christians and not Turks. Be reasonable men and not fanatics who run wild on a one-sided idea. Don't make this beautiful country a slave pen, and its people miserable subjects, hypocrites, guarded and led on by a horde of sanctimonious preachers and agitators...

It is the same class who rob the pale faced, ill clad sewing girl and widow of their fair proportion of the wealth they create, the same set that burned the witches, tormented and tortured the Quakers, betrayed and exterminated the Indians. It is the same self-glorified hypocrites that take from \$25 to \$300 a night to preach and lecture in the cause of humanity.

These temperance pretensions are mere shams; it is but lust after notoriety and power, and an eye to the almighty dollar out of "temperance," whose only business from the moment they mount the rostrum is to vilify and calumniate their betters.

THE FIERY TRAIL.

ARSON AND DYNAMITE AGAIN.

On Tuesday morning, shortly after five o'clock, the office of the Renfrew Mercury, published at Renfrew, in Renfrew county, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Most of our friends are familiar to the name of W. B. Smallfield, the energetic Scott Act secretary of Renfrew county, who has done so much for the enforcement of law in that district. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the journal against which whisky spite has now done its worst.

Mr. Smallfield has lately been publishing another paper, an ably-conducted little monthly called the County Temperance Advocate. He was also a special constable sworn in to assist in enforcing the law, and he has been for some time the special target of whisky traffic malice.

The building in which the Renfrew Mercury and Temperance Advocate were printed was totally destroyed with all that it contained. The loss on plant is about \$3,000, of which only \$750 is covered by insurance.

Readers of our paper are familiar with the name of Mr. I. Evans, license inspector for East Kent, who has been making the law in his district a terror to evil-doers. He too has suffered from the heartless brutality of the liquor fiends.

The : Canada : Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal Devoted to the Promotion of Social Progress and Moral Reform.

Subscription, \$1 a year, strictly in advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President: Hon. A. VIDAL, Pres. Dominion Alliance. Vice President: ALD. R. J. FLEMING. Managing-Director and Editor: F. S. SPENCE.

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

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1888.

THE SERPENT'S TRAIL.

FROM every part of the wide area covered by Christian civilization, come to our ears the wails and groans of countless sufferers, crushed under the deadly Juggernaut car of the demagogue in intoxicating drink.

What must the loving and merciful Father think of those professed followers who sustain, by their political influence, the awful system that produces such fearful fruits, and makes the festival commemorative of His most marvellous manifestation of love, a time of the most disgraceful riot and sin?

The trail of the serpent! How it covers all our land! How many homes it curses! How many lives it blights! This awful demon-monster of incorporate malevolence, the accursed and cursing traffic in strong drink—how strange that we never realize its full enormity!

The professed Christians of this Christian community—the members of the Church of God—those who revere the name of Christ and profess to be followers of the meek and lowly Jesus—they are responsible for this ruin and damnation of the souls and bodies of their fellow-men.

Without the consent of the members of the Christian Church the liquor traffic could not exist a single day. If God's people unitedly, earnestly, determinedly said, "This evil shall be abolished," it would die to-morrow, and no government would dare to foster or protect it.

God help us all to strive to clear our skirts from the responsibility of the bloodshed of which we, as a community, to day are guilty.

A COMMENDABLE PROPOSAL.

EVERY true philanthropist, every one actuated by any sense of nobleness and desire for fair play, will be pleased that the Ontario Government proposes during its present session to introduce legislation looking towards prohibition of the excessive toll which is now exacted of children and young girls in retail stores...

DYNAMITE AND ARSON.

THE liquor traffic has again been wreaking its diabolical vengeance upon some of the earnest men, who, in the interests of humanity have been working for its suppression. From Renfrew and Chatham comes information of arson and dynamiting perpetrated in the interests of the illicit rum-business, evidently with the object of terrorizing those who are endeavoring to have the law enforced.

Only a few days have gone by since the Methodist church at Kemptville was destroyed by fire. Not many weeks have elapsed since malicious incendiarianism and other cowardly violence was used against some of our best friends and most ardent workers. It would seem as if in some parts of this Province a man's favor for the carrying out of law, and effort to conscientiously work out his convictions, are sufficient reasons why his property should be destroyed and his life endangered.

One of the worst features in connection with these outrages is that so few of the villains who take part in them are brought to justice. There is no use in endeavoring to evade the fact that this is largely because the public mind is not fully possessed of a correct view of the character of the abominable liquor-traffic, and the public conscience is not quickened as it ought to be in relation to this awful evil.

Can it be that the great difficulty is that the temperance electorate is not yet sufficiently organized, that the rum-power is more dreaded by the politicians than is the power opposed to the rum-traffic? Whatever may be the cause the facts remain: scoundrelism of every kind, arson, dynamiting, maiming of cattle, assaulting of temperance-men, all this goes on and there is no outcry, the public press has little to say by way of indignant comment, and the civil power fails to ferret out and punish the offenders. Why?

THE SIMCOE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

It was announced about a week ago that the Ontario Government had revoked the commission of Mr. J. T. Partridge, Police Magistrate of the county of Simcoe, on the ground that he had been too energetic in his efforts to secure the prosecution of parties charged with violation of the Scott Act.

We understand that the finding of the commission, was that Mr. Partridge's zeal in securing Scott Act convictions, and his evident desire to have such convictions made, disqualified him from acting as an impartial judge in such cases. We have not a full report of the evidence submitted to the investigating committee.

It is worth while, however, considering whether or not such zeal in the interests of the law really disqualifies a man from acting judicially, when investigating cases of violation of that law. In the evidence so far made public, there is not a hint to the effect that any conviction had ever been improperly made, that anyone had been punished through Mr. Partridge's efforts, who did not deserve to be

punished, or that there was in any case a miscarriage of justice.

Police Magistrates have been appointed in Scott Act counties to secure the better enforcement of law. Magistrates are usually appointed for a similar purpose. If the magistrate appointed to see law fairly carried out, knows or suspects persistent, determined violation of the law he is sworn to support, is it not his duty to do what he can to have the illegal course of conduct stopped? If Mr. Partridge has done more than this, if he has been in any sense a party to inducing men, through detectives or otherwise, to violate the law, then the punishment meted out to him was deserved.

The full evidence ought to be published, so that the public will be in a position to understand what at present seems a strange action, on the part of a government which is believed to be thoroughly in sympathy with law enforcement, and willing to stand by men who are willing to do their duty.

IS IT MURDER?

ELSEWHERE is reported, in this paper the recent fatal result of drunkenness in the town of Woodstock, where the Scott Act is in operation, where no liquor should be sold, where drunkenness is the result of violation of the law. There is a particular view of this case to which we would ask the careful attention of our readers.

Some time ago, in the course of a trial in this city, the learned judge who was presiding, laid down the following as a rule to be followed by a jury in deciding the question of guilt in a case in which the crime of murder was charged. If a man wilfully violates the law of the land and in his illegal act causes the death of another, he is, in the eye of the law, a murderer.

If this doctrine is sound, then somebody in Woodstock is a murderer. Of course there is a sense in which any man who sells intoxicating liquor to another should be held in some measure responsible for the evils that may result from the sale and the drinking of the liquor. We are not, however, speaking now of law-permitted crime in which an individual may be merely guilty but legally unpunishable.

If this is the case, if actual murder has been committed, through the determination of any person or persons to defy the law, should not the proper authorities at once put into motion the machinery of the law for the arrest and punishment of the murderer?

Further, if any government officers are evading the intent of the law and permitting, by a persistent fining system (which really means high license) the crime that has actually been murdered, as already explained, then, does not the charge of murder lie also against such derelict officers of the law?

HALTON.

It is announced in the Empire that Saturday's Gazette will contain notice of polling on the Scott Act in Halton, which will be about the first day of March. Our friends in the little banner county have not got any spare time but no doubt they will use all they have to good advantage, and the Scott Act will be sustained. We have full confidence in the Christian men and women of Halton. They will do their duty.

THE LITTLE ONES.

Of the many terrible phases of the awful traffic in strong drink there are few so heart-sickening as the fact of the terrible suffering it entails on the innocent little children whose parents are the victims of the liquor appetite. The would-be philosophical theories, about personal liberty and the necessity of temptation to make men and women strong, all fade out of sight, when any one with any spark of humanity comes to contemplate the realities of the situation, and there becomes at once irresistibly evident, the necessity for law to put down the traffic through which so many innocent children suffer torture and death.

Elsewhere in our paper is a record of eight cases investigated in two days by one English coroner, in which babies had been overlain and suffocated by their mothers on the night of Christmas eve. The same gentleman stated that last year in one day he had investigated sixteen such cases. There is no doubt whatever that a large majority, if not the whole, of these fearful casualties were the direct result of the stupid drunkenness of the parents, upon the festival held to commemorate the announcement of "Peace on earth and Good will to men."

We need not go to other lands to see this terrible evil working out the same appalling results, although perhaps in different forms. There is hardly a street of our towns and cities that does not every day furnish evidences of unutterable wretchedness, pain and shame entailed upon the innocent little ones of whom the Master said "Whosoever shall offend one of these little ones that believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were drowned in the depths of the sea."

How will our legislators, our citizens, our voters, face the judgment seat side by side with the little ones whose lives were so terribly cursed through a traffic sanctioned and legalized by the votes of these men.

REV. JOHN SMITH.

In the sudden death of Rev. John Smith, at his home in this city, on Friday morning last, the cause of temperance and prohibition sustained a heavy loss. Mr. Smith had been for a long time one of the most prominent, energetic and effective promoters of moral reform in this province. As vice-president of the Dominion Alliance, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the same body, as one of the founders and principal supporters of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and on many other lines, he had unfalteringly and faithfully fought hard to secure the supreme dominion of "purity in the home and God in the government."

His wise counsel, strong, steady inspiration, and outspoken defence of what he believed to be the right, will for a long time be missed in every council of war and on every field of fight. Always kind, charitable, and loyal to his fellow-workers, our esteemed friend was, nevertheless, as immovable as a rock in his adherence to principle, and in his long career as an indefatigable worker, in all his coming out and going in, as leader among the foremost and most radical of temperance advocates, no one can point to a word or act that was clouded by a shadow of anything approaching to compromise.

John Smith believed in prohibition. His was one of those clear, logical minds that see the real issue presented, and his that practical business character that always goes straight for the right method of removing the evil. He had hoped to see the law of the land on the side of the home before he laid down his armor, but the Great Commander willed it otherwise.

To-day a place is vacant in the ranks. All the more need for the more earnest effort on the part of those who are left. Our unhesitating and unceasing imitation of our beloved brother's shining example will be the most fitting memorial that we can rear of one whose "Record never can be shamed."

FAC SIMILE OF MR. HOWLAND'S LETTER.

QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO,

January 23rd, 1898.

DEAR MR. SPENCE:

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

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

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

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

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

I remain, yours faithfully,



A GRAND IDEA.

HOWLAND MAKES A VERY WISE SUGGESTION

And We Propose to Carry it Out.

Please Read Carefully.

A few days ago we received from W. H. Howland, Esq., a letter, making a suggestion so valuable, and containing a proposition so generous, that we have thought it wise to reproduce the entire letter and submit it, in full, for the consideration of our friends.

Mr. Howland's kind expressions of appreciation are very encouraging, and even apart from his liberal offer, would do much towards inspiring us with renewed energy and zeal. We earnestly desire, however, to have the great plan which he outlines thought out, and worked out upon its inherent merits.

We have been striving to do our best with THE CANADA CITIZEN and make it, as far as possible, of benefit to its large and growing constituency of readers. Our object has been to help forward that which was pure and good, as well as to oppose and thwart everything that is in the interests of what is degrading and impure. The liquor traffic is the greatest social evil of the age, and most of our work has been done on the line of fighting that evil. We are, however, heartily in sympathy with the suggestion that we should work in a much wider field, and that our columns should be used for the advocacy of everything tending to make society better, homes happier, politics purer, and men more what God intended they should be. We should be delighted to have in this work the

special co-operation and advice of those who stand as "watchmen on the walls of Zion," whose lives are spent in labor for the conservation of all that is good, the suppression of all that is bad, the glory of God, and the good of their fellows.

An inter-denominational Christian journal of moral reform need not be a mere ideal. The placing weekly, in the hands of men who would use them with best effect, of the latest facts in relation to every phase of the struggle between right and wrong, is not a chimerical notion. We have not only appreciated the generosity, but care fully thought over the wisdom of Mr. Howland's idea, and we respectfully submit the following results of our thinking.

There are at present in the Dominion of Canada about 5,000 Christian clergymen, taking every denomination into account. To supply them all for one year with THE CANADA CITIZEN at our regular prices, would require a fund of \$5,000. Our paper is published in a style and at a cost that leaves the margin of profit upon it very small. Nevertheless, we will do our share in this matter, and if the fund is constituted, we will contribute \$1,000 as our share of share of it, or a like proportion of any fund that may be raised. That is, we will send papers to the extent of \$500 for every \$100 paid in on this plan. We believe there is enough of desire to aid our cause, enough of liberality, enough of enthusiasm, in the ranks of our Canadian moral-reform workers to carry this plan into immediate execution. It is a big undertaking, but we have faith that it will be accomplished. We will try it.

We publish Mr. Howland's letter. We place his name at the head of our list. We ask for a fund of \$5,000 to be used in the manner proposed. Our good friends in the United States, of whom Mr. Howland speaks, have already raised more than \$19,000 for a similar purpose.

We will begin our share of the work as soon as the promises of assistance will warrant even partial success. One-fourth of the money, that is \$1,000, outside our own subscription, will be sufficient to supply our 5,000 clergymen for three months. When \$1,000 shall have been promised to this fund, we will put the names of these 5,000 ministers on our subscription list and send them a paper regularly for a quarter of a year, feeling confident that long before that time is completed the fund will be large enough to send it to them for the remaining nine months as well.

Many clergymen are already on our list. What will we do with them? Well, we would suggest that to those who are paid up for any time in advance we will send an extra paper, which they will judiciously place where it will be likely to do good, and any further subscriptions from these good brothers may go into the general fund. Many of them will be anxious to aid it. But, we want this matter to be looked upon simply as, to use Mr. Howland's words, "a token of public esteem," a small mark of appreciation, from the great Canadian public, to the men who have made our country what it is, whose earnest efforts have been blessed by God in the building up of a nation "by righteousness exalted."

Who will be the first to follow the good example that he has set? All the

contributions received will be acknowledged in THE CANADA CITIZEN from week to week. We believe there are hundreds of men who would be willing each to send \$100 if the case were laid before them. Will our friends kindly submit this proposition to their friends and ask them to send us their subscriptions?

Dear reader, will you give us your personal co-operation? If \$100 is more than you can afford, send us \$50, or send us \$20, or send us \$10, or send us \$5, or send us what you can afford, and we will thankfully accept it, acknowledge it, and dedicate it to this particular object.

Think of the results that would be accomplished! THE CANADA CITIZEN weekly in the home of every Christian pastor in the broad Dominion! Five thousand papers going into the hands of the men who would be the most influential and successful in using the facts that would be given them! Think of it, act upon it, and we believe that the result of this suggestion will be of incalculable benefit to our country at large, in the promotion of the great cause we all have so much at heart.

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

A CANE INSTEAD OF A ROPE.

Most of our readers will have noted the fact announced in different journals, that a Chicago city ordinance, prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, has been declared unconstitutional. The facts of the case in which this decision was made, are not, however, generally known. They are as follows:—

A young girl of Chicago, 16 years of age, was treated to liquor in a licensed saloon. The fiery beverage soon bewildered her brain, and before long she was fairly drunk. While in that condition she was taken to a disreputable house on Clark street, by a creature in the form of a man, Hugh Little by name, who there accomplished her ruin. The liquor-seller who sold her the drink, was prosecuted with the hope that the law of a Christian country might impose some small penalty on the only man whom those laws were supposed to have power to reach, although the wrong committed was one of the most diabolical that can be thought of. The case attracted much interest, and was finally settled by a decision of Judge McAllister, who declared the city legislation against the supposed unlawful sale to be unconstitutional.

Of course, the dram-shop keepers were jubilant over the success of their cowardly plea, and they united in presenting Harry Reubens, the attorney who conducted their case with a gold-headed cane as a token of their esteem.

It is our observation that beer-drinking, in this country produces the very lowest kind of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruffians in our city are beer-drinkers. Scientific American.

In an instance mentioned by Dr. McNish, the inebriate replied to the remonstrances of his friends, who painted the distress of his family, the loss of his business and character and the ruin of his health: "My good friends, your remarks are just; they are, indeed, too true; but I can no longer resist the temptation. If a bottle of brandy stood at the one hand, and the pit of hell yawned at the other, and I were convinced that I should be pushed in as soon as I took one glass, I could not refrain. You are very kind. I ought to be grateful for so many kind, good friends, but you may spare yourself the trouble of trying to reform me; the thing is out of the question." And the thing probably was out of the question. The habit had so vitiated the organs of mind, and the depraved organs had so reacted on the habit, that each had become bound to the other by bonds that death alone could sever.—E. L. LOMAX.

The Dominion Alliance.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC BRANCH.

Largely Attended Conference—Discussion on the Law and Order Work—The Officers Elected—Interesting Debates.

The ninth annual Provincial Convention of the Dominion Alliance assembled at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., in the Young Men's Christian Association parlour.

The Chairman nominated Messrs. H. Morton, H. A. Moulton and W. H. F. Sharswood, as the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Duff made a stirring speech reviewing the work of the year. The minutes of the last meeting were presented in printed form, and were adopted as read.

The Secretary's report set forth that the Alliance had been active during the year, having waited upon the Quebec Government on two occasions regarding amendments and enforcement of the existing liquor laws.

Mr. Lebourveau presented the report of the Law and Order League Committee. Since the beginning of October the League has entered 47 cases; judgments have been rendered in 32, and convictions obtained in 29 cases.

Mr. J. Baylis, provincial treasurer, reported collections during the year for general work, \$1,000; Law and Order collections, \$640; fines from Law and Order Committee, \$315, leaving a small deficit of about \$30.

Among the delegates present were Mr. A. M. Featherston, Mr. John Toes, Rev. James Watson, (Hemmingford), Rev. T. DeLong (Hudson), Mr. G. McLanaghan, Howick, representing the Royal Templars; Rev. R. Lindsay, St. Thomas Church Band of Hope; Messrs. F. Hamilton, George Barrett and H. A. Moulton, West End Temperance Society; Mrs. E. Middleton, President of the W.C.T.U.; Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Miss Dougall, Mrs. S. Finley, Mrs. J. Atkin, W.C.T.U.; Mr. S. A. Lebourveau, Law and Order League; Mrs. L. C. Geggie, Quebec W.C.T.U.; Rev. F. A. Reed and Rev. W. Adams, Stanstead County Alliance. Mr. A. W. Bannister represented the New Richmond Alliance.

Among others present were Mr. George M. Webster, Quebec Temperance Electoral League; Mr. A. M. Bannister, Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond; Rev. S. Bond, Right Rev. B. B. Usher; Mr. J. R. Nutter, Richmond; Rev. W. Pyke, Valleyfield; Rev. William Ryan, Waterloo; Mr. J. R. Dougall; Mr. S. Finley; the Rev. J. A. Newnam, Cote St. Antoine; Mr. D. Tees, Mr. C. Fessey, Mr. J. H. Cayford, Mr. H. Morton, Mr. F. W. Titus, Mr. A. Campbell, Dr. Bazin, Mr. Thos. Lee, Mr. James Baylis, Mr. Frank B. Smith, Mrs. C. W. McDonnell, Mrs. Gales, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. W. Paul, Rev. James Fleck, Mr. H. S. Sharswood, Mr. W. McNaughton.

The reports were referred to the committee of distribution of reports—The Rev. James Newnam, the Rev. James Fleck, and Mr. Webster, of Quebec. The Chairman appointed as auditors Messrs. J. H. Cayford and F. E. Grafton.

A discussion on "Law Enforcement, and Opposition to License Applications," was opened by Dr. Bazin. He held that the opposition to licenses was far more important than the punishment of evasions of the license law, and advocated prosecuting the leading hotel-keepers who break the law rather than the shobeen keepers.

Mr. Nicholls thought it very important the Alliance should now decide upon what lines law should be enforced. Mr. W. Paul thought the Alliance ought to keep clear from saloons those districts in the city which were not yet inundated with them.

Mr. A. M. Featherston said that it was a necessity to have our detectives buy and drink the liquor. Mr. Grafton was of the opinion that it was important to push the prohibition movement by public meetings, etc., than to give the whole of our influence to the Law and Order work, which was largely that of rendering the liquor traffic respectable.

Mr. Fessey opposed the sending of detectives to purchase and drink liquor; the end did not justify the means. The Revs. Bishop Usher, Mr. Bond and Mr. Watson replied, speaking in very high terms of the self-sacrificing and courageous work of the Law and Order Committee. The gentlemen named considered that the law left no alternative but to continue the methods in vogue, and that the plans were free from any tinge of immorality. The discussion closed at 12:15 without a vote being taken, and the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON BUSINESS. The first order of business in the afternoon was the election of officers. The Rev. Alexander Campbell presented the report of the nominating committee, which was adopted, as follows:—

Your committee on nominations beg leave to report as President, J. B. King, 111, The Lordship District, Bond, the Right Rev. Bishop Usher, Mr. T. S. Brown, Mr. James Baylis, Mr. S. A. Fisher, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. Hon. Senator Frier, Rev. James Henderson, Rev. J. Fleck, Mr. Wm. McNaughton, Grafton; Rev. A. A. Usher, Mr. A. M. Featherston; Mr. John Gough, Bedford, Mr.

M. H. Jowell, East Farnham; Mr. C. O. Colby, M. P. Stanstead; Mr. J. Berry, M. P. Hemmingford; Mr. E. Holton, M. P. Chateauguay; Dr. Christie, Lacluth; Mr. W. H. Lambly, Inverness; Lieut-Col. Dyor, Sutton; Mr. Peter Johnson, Quebec; Mr. H. A. Ekin, Sherbrooke; Mr. E. S. Orr, Cookshire; Rev. A. B. Chambers, Stanstead; Rev. D. W. Morrison, Ormatown; Rev. James Hines, Sherbrooke; Senator J. B. Rolland, Montreal; Mrs. Middleton, Quebec. Honorary Secretary, Rev. A. Campbell; Treasurer, Mr. James Baylis. Committee—Rev. J. H. Dixon, Robt. Lindsay, T. Bennett, F. M. Dewey, J. A. Newnam, Mr. MacVicar, S. Bond, G. H. Wells, D. E. Antill and Von Areldecon Lindsay, Waterloo; Mr. A. S. Wainwright, M. P. St. Mary, Sherbrooke; Mr. A. Watson, Hull; Mr. W. B. McLaughlin, Huntingdon; Mr. David Boyd, Huntingdon; Alderman Melville, Mr. F. W. Hamilton, Mr. H. O. Smith, Mr. H. J. Robinson, Waterloo; Mr. D. Graham, Mr. Robert Henderson, Mr. John Melville, Mr. W. E. Manson, Mr. W. Dagit, Rev. John Philip, A. G. Upham, Joseph Finch, S. O. Kendall, S. H. Abbott, Mr. W. Drysdale, Mr. F. E. Grafton, Mr. R. N. Mudge, Mr. H. Irwin, Mr. Walter Paul, Mr. David Toes, Mr. William Toes, Mr. J. A. Matheson, Mr. J. H. Cayford, Mr. E. Murphy, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Samuel Finley, Mr. J. S. Buchanan, Mr. O. Fessey, Mr. H. A. Moulton, Dr. McConnell, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Bazin; Rev. F. A. Field, Hatley; Mr. G. M. Webster, Quebec; Mr. George McLanaghan, Principal, Bannister, Hitchmond; Mr. Young, Quebec; Mr. Thomas Chambers, St. John; Mr. Trenevan, Three Rivers; Mr. J. Trenevan, Lewis; Mr. George Waite, Jr., the Rev. Mr. Ryan, Waterloo; the Rev. Mr. Watson, Hemmingford; the Rev. Mr. Pyke, Valleyfield; the Rev. Mr. DeLong, Miss Renaud; Mr. James Curran, Covey Hill; Miss Dougall; Mr. Peter Johnson, Quebec; Mrs. McColl; Mr. Geo. Webster, Quebec; Mrs. Scott; Miss Cook; Mrs. Gaggie, Quebec; Mrs. S. Foster; Mr. J. G. Sanderson, Hanville; Mr. H. Hutchins, East Farnham; Mr. Wm. Smith.

Mr. John A. Nicholls, Provincial Lecturer, presented a plan of campaign advocating a vigorous and systematic organization of the province. The details were referred to the Executive Committee, whose report upon them will be made public through the press.

After Mr. Nicholls had submitted the plan of campaign at the Provincial Convention of the Dominion Alliance, at the afternoon session, a lively discussion arose as to whether the recommendations could be embodied in the constitution, and the necessary amendments made, except at the annual meeting. The plan was referred to a committee of three, who recommended that it be referred to the Executive Committee. The plan, as a whole, received unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement. Encouraging reports were made by visiting delegates. Mr. Gough, of Bedford, thought the time was ripe for aggressive work in Missisquoi county, and as a result of his speech it was informally decided to hold a grand outdoor provincial prohibition demonstration at Bedford on Dominion Day.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Richmond, reported the formation of a new and vigorous local alliance, which is about to actively enforce the Dunkin Act in that municipality.

The Rev. Mr. Read, of Stanstead County, spoke in high terms of the work accomplished last summer by Mr. Nicholls in that part of the province. He had known Mr. Nicholls for many years, and would say from actual knowledge that that gentleman's plans were uniformly crowned with success.

Other delegates spoke briefly, and Messrs. McCrea and Mr. Sinclair sang a trio most acceptably. The subject of "TEMPERANCE FEDERATION" was opened by the Rev. James Fleck, who considered that the Alliance was itself the best solution of the problem.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Usher believed that with the new leaders the Alliance would prove a progressive temperance federation. Mr. J. M. M. Duff explained the plans and purposes of the Sons of Temperance, and their invariable practice of uniting with all other organization in temperance work.

Miss Dougall responded for the W. C. T. Union, and advocated a systematic organization of the workers in every church in the city for the especial purpose of effectively opposing license applications. The Rev. D. Saunders, of the Good Templars, thought organic union was in the distant future, but federation was a duty of the hour.

Mr. Roderick McKinnon, representing the Royal Templars, earnestly advocated the union of at least the three great orders Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, and Royal Templars—and adduced a number of practical reasons in favor of the proposition. An able and stirring address was made by Mr. A. M. Featherston on "the duty of electors." He said there were many who prayed daily, "Thy kingdom come," and then went out and voted for the devil's kingdom to come, there must be consistency in this work, and christians should be prepared to vote as they pray.

Rev. Mr. Ryan said we had passed sufficient resolutions, what was wanted now was action. Mr. Geo. Webster, of the Quebec Temperance Electoral League, spoke strongly upon the necessity of shaking off party ties, and uniting our effort in opposing every candidate for any public office, who is not prepared to support the principle of total prohibition.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:— 1st. That we are thankful to notice the improved position of the Alliance, both in its financial condition and in its membership and in the formation of branch alliances, and would urge the use of all the means at our disposal to increase the membership. 2nd. That we record with thankfulness the growing public sentiment in favor of temperance and prohibitory principles as evinced by the attitude of all philanthropic and religious bodies, especially we note the unity of opinion so largely shown both by Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and would also express our opinion that to the Government of Quebec is due part of the credit for the advance we note. Nevertheless, every effort is needed both by this Alliance and by every agency it can influence, to push on both Government and churches on the line of prohibitory sentiment, that being

the only goal which can be considered satisfactory.

3rd. That this annual meeting would express its strongest conviction that all lovers of the temperance cause should combine to exercise their voting power only on behalf of temperance candidates for public offices.

4th. That this annual meeting acknowledges with pleasure the successful work of the Law and Order League, believing that it has exercised a thoroughly good influence on the public, and a very salutary check upon transgressors of the law.

5th. We welcome the formation and are glad to observe the rapid growth of the Councils of the Royal Templars of Temperance. We note this work not to make an invidious selection, but because of its being a new organization.

6th. We again ask the prayer of all the churches of Christ for the Divine blessing upon the workers in this great cause.

7th. We express with gratitude our thanks to the Board of the Y. M. C. A., for the use of their hall. Shortly before six o'clock the ninth, and one of the most successful conventions of the Provincial Alliance was brought to a close.

A MEMORABLE MEETING.

The great mass meeting in the Queen's Hall in the evening was the most imposing temperance meeting ever held in the Province of Quebec. The spacious hall was crowded in every part by an influential assemblage of two thousand people. Mr. J. R. Dougall, Provincial President Dominion Alliance, was in the chair. The platform was occupied by many of the most eminent prohibitionists in the Province. Eloquent speeches, whose telling points were applauded until the hall echoed and re-echoed, were delivered by the Rev. Jas. Henderson, Mr. L. O. David, M. P. P., Mrs. Middleton, Provincial President W. C. T. U., and Mr. John A. Nicholls, Alliance lecturer. The music was of unusual excellence.—Montreal Witness.

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Family Reading.

The Good Time Coming.

TUNE—John Hutchinson's "Good Time Coming Boys."

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming,
There's a good time coming, girls,
Wait a little longer.
We hope to live to see the day,
For we can hear it on the way,
This good time coming,
Cannon balls are not for us,
But votas are weapons stronger;
We'll win our battle by their aid,
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming,
There's a good time coming, girls,
Wait a little longer.
When we beside our brothers stand,
Then right not night shall rule the land,
In the good time coming,
The law shall innocence defend,
And make the helpless stronger;
We'll roto for every noble cause,
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, girls,
There's a good time coming,
There's a good time coming, girls,
Wait a little longer.
Thou let us aid it all we can,—
Yes, every woman, every man,—
This good time coming,
For every prayer and every tear
Will make the impulse stronger;
'Tis surely coming, never fear,
Wait a little longer.

—Emma M. Chapin.

"For Pity's Sake."

BY MISS RICHARDSON, HARKER LODGE,
NEAR CARLISLE.

"AVE, for pity's sake, will not one of you stand by a poor fellow and save him from going to the dogs? I cannot drink moderately. You all know that when once I begin I cannot stop. It must be all or none with me. If but one of you will drink water with me, I shall have a chance."

The young lieutenant stood and spoke these words to his brother officers at the mess table, but no one stirred, no one responded; a dead silence followed his piteous appeal; some doubtless sneered, some probably pitied, but their pity was weaker than their love of wine. They all drank like men, and he drank too, and in three months he was in a drunkard's grave.

And this because English soldiers had no pity.

"For pity's sake, Sir William, eye, for pity's sake, put the wine off your table. Your son has been reclaimed by some of those fools and fanatics, the teetotalers. He had wasted his money, ruined his prospects, broken his wife's heart, beggared his children. His acquaintances had cut him, his friends had deserted him; you, his father, had cast him off, and had forbidden him to show his face in his childhood's home. But now those crotchety people, the total abstiners, have got hold of him. He has been steady for five years; his little daughter has learnt to love and trust him. She no longer hides herself tremblingly when she hears his footsteps. And you have granted his humble petition to come and see your face once more."

"But he feels his weakness still. For pity's sake put the decanter out of sight while he is your guest."

No; oh no! The father had grieved for his son, and he warmly and heartily thanked the good friends who had given him tender care and sympathy, who had raised him up to a better life, and inspired him with hope and courage to battle against the enemy.

He was really grateful to them, but the decanter held its place on his table; and in ten days' time news came from the disgusted father to those friends who had watched and guarded his son by day and by night, that his reformation was but skin deep—that he had deliberately preferred a low drinking place to his father's house; that he was gone from his home, and was drinking heavily once more. Shipwrecked, and this time for life!

Because his father had no pity.

"For pity's sake, Doctor, do not order stimulants to this fair girl. You have already, by former prescriptions, taught her to like them. She has struggled desperately with her enemy, and has overcome him. But the fatal appetite which you have created within her can never be eradicated; as long as she lives it will dog her steps like the shadow of death—her sole safety is in total abstinence. For pity's sake do not prescribe alcohol to this dear girl."

Oh, ah, yes—the doctor thinks it very sad; he is really not in the habit of prescribing alcoholic stimulants, but in this particular case there is no other medicine which will touch the disease,

and he orders only a teaspoonful of rum in milk in the morning, and a glass of weak claret at dinner.

Years pass away, and that gentle girl is a wife and a mother. She may any day be seen in the street, her cheek flushed, her step unsteady, guided home by one of her children with downcast eyes and shame-stricken heart. Her home is blighted, her sons, her daughters broken spirited, her husband robbed of all that makes life worth the living.

And this because the doctor had no pity.

"For pity's sake, young lady, become an abstainer. You know not what poor tempted being at your elbow will yield to the enemy and drink if you drink. For pity's sake deny yourself this small indulgence. It could be no real sacrifice to you."

Sacrifice! oh, certainly not. She is young. She is not much in the habit of taking wine; oh, yes, she could do just as well without it, it is nothing to her one way or other, but it would be singular, and she sees no reason why she should not take a glass when she requires it—very rarely of course. And she has no influence. No one would be affected by her doing so absurd a thing as to turn teetotaler, and nothing in the world will ever induce her to do so. No; those who cannot restrain themselves do quite right never to touch wine, but that is no rule for her.

So she drinks her wine at table, and at the railway station she begs the gentleman who has escorted her there to bring her a glass of sherry before she starts. She has no idea, of course, that he is a reclaimed drunkard. How could she! Those who have been saved from this degrading vice do not carry a badge about them by which they may be recognized. He brings it to her, and she thanks him and waves a graceful adieu to him as the train glides out of the station. And it bears her safely to her home.

But what of him? The deadly appetite has been aroused within him in all its restless fury, his best resolutions are swept away before it like chaff before the wind; he drinks, and he does not return from the station. He is sought for, traced to London, that vast hiding-place for sin and misery! He is never found—still living perhaps; perhaps dead. The light, the happiness, the life are gone forever from his home; those who loved him are in desolation and mourning and woe.

And all because an English girl had no pity.

"For pity's sake, dear madam, sign the pledge. It will be no trouble to you, for you are already an abstainer, and it may be safety and happiness to your friend who is now unconsciously overstepping the dangerously narrow line which separates moderation from excess. Once beyond it she will be out of your reach. Sign the pledge now, while you may possibly save her."

No, oh no! She will not listen for a moment. It is true, as we say, that it would not be the slightest sacrifice to her; she never takes wine unless ordered to do so. But she will not bind herself. She really sees no necessity for binding herself. On principle she would not take a pledge of any sort. It is very well for such as feel that they cannot control themselves; but she is thankful to say that such is not her case. No, never will she degrade herself so far as to sign a total abstinence pledge.

And so her friend shrinks from what is thus declared to be a badge of weakness and shame; crosses the invisible line of moderation, and falls, as only woman can fall—because a Christian lady had no pity.

"For pity's sake, O wife, put away your glass of beer."

"Your husband is bowed down under the shame of enforced abstinence. He is struggling painfully to regain his footing, to conquer his love of drink. Do not parade before him the fact that you are strong where he is weak, that you can safely drink what he may not touch or taste. Do not hold the deadly temptation before his eyes. His task is hard enough; would you, his wife, make it harder, press it more heavily? Abstain with him, for pity's sake."

No. We plead in vain. She has mourned over her husband's criminal weakness; she has laid very plainly before him the disgrace he was bringing upon himself, the misery he was inflicting upon her, the ruin which must ensue; and she rejoices that at last she has succeeded in opening his eyes to the truth. He is quite right to abstain entirely, if he feels that he cannot take wine in moderation; but for herself there is no fear—she takes only what her health absolutely requires. And he has assured her that her glass of beer is no temptation whatever to him; and she is therefore easy on that score. And so they of his own household become his foes; his wife is his tempter, and after a protracted struggle he yields, no more, and falls lower than ever;

humbly confessing in his hopeless despair, that, as she tells him, he has no one to blame but himself. His sorrowing teetotal friends vainly try to save him, and he dies in unpeepable horror.

But his wife had no pity.

For pity's sake you who hold authority in the Church of Christ, remove from the Lord's Table that enemy of mankind before whose dread power multitudes have fallen; whom so many cannot look upon and live. Those whom we have rescued from drunkenness would eagerly come to that table, and offer their thanksgivings for deliverance, and seek there for strength to maintain the position of comparative safety to which they have attained. But they dare not place themselves within the reach of that evil spirit; they dare not presume to tempt God by running into the fire; they cannot expect Him to bear them unscathed through it. They have seen others make the attempt; they have seen them fall scorched and crippled into a drunkard's grave.

Yet still there is hope for these sorely tempted ones. For pity's sake we come to the rescue. Our God is not a pitiless Juggernaut, beneath the wheels of whose car his hapless votaries may be ruthlessly crushed; and we know that it is according to His will we should have pity. We who have never known the drunkard's appetite, we who have never tasted of the direst of all the curses which afflict mankind; we who, in this matter, have no cause for trembling and shame, we come before you, and with no bated breath we ask that the cup of temptation be removed from the holy table; and we declare ourselves ready to bear the reproach of our weak brother, to refuse the cup which he dare not taste, to share with him whatever censure you may be pleased to cast upon him—because we have pity. Fourteen rescued ones fell before the temptation after one communion: fourteen who had gone up to the table in the hope of finding grace and strength—because their minister had no pity!

Bishops, pastors of Christ's flock, our rescued ones are falling on every side, and those who fall through this cause are they whom our Lord Jesus Christ Himself specially commended to our tender care, those who are of the household faith.

They are being lost daily through this cause. Is this to go on for ever? Must souls perish day by day, and week by week, because Christ's own chosen servants have no pity?

Have compassion one of another. Be pitiful.—British Temperance League New Year's Tracts for 1888.

Temperance Societies.

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FIVE BANKS WINDING UP

Such is the news from the Official Gazette of Ottawa. What an amount of loss the starting of those superfluous and worse than useless Banks have inflicted upon the public! By subscribing to their stock at par, hundreds of men expected to make money through the rise in value and were bitterly disappointed. Thousands of innocent people invested their all in the stock, or placed the savings of a life-time in the savings bank branches on account of the expectation of better returns than could be given by the sound and well-established Banks. Now that the five young Banks have failed these people, and a good many others, can see clearly that they did wrong, and acted foolishly, in putting their money at risk in those new, untried, experimental affairs. Their eyes have been opened since the failures.

But it was as foolish for them to put their money there (upon the expectation of greater value for it than the older and richer banks could give) before their eyes were so rudely opened, as after. They did not then see; now they do see.

Upwards of twenty-two long years the writer of this advertisement has represented one of the oldest and most carefully conducted, and most profitable Life Insurance companies of this continent—THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. During all that time he has kept his property, as well as his life insurance, in the oldest and most solid institutions. What were deemed tempting inducements have been held out for a change, but by pursuing this line, no loss has been met with. Fire Insurance companies, Life Insurance companies, Building societies and Banks, of mush-room character, have caused heavy losses to thousands during that time, who thought they saw in them better returns for their money in years to come than would be drawn from a With Profits Endowment Bond issued by the Aetna, and payable ten, fifteen or twenty years from date, or earlier death.

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Before insuring elsewhere, call for our rates, and do not believe the man who tells you some other company has done, or can do better for you, until you have investigated the matter thoroughly for yourself. It will pay you to see what the Aetna has done and is likely to do.

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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, good 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 by bulk as follows:—

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Domestic Department.

How to Train the Baby.

JUDICIOUS "letting alone" is a great gift. Happy the babies whose mothers possess it! Unfortunately there are comparatively few who do, and still fewer nurses.

Babies, especially first babies, are great sufferers from too much attention. They are very often, too, the victims of experiment or, even worse, prejudice. Grandmothers and old nurses have very rigid ideas concerning their training and discipline, while young mannnas have, on their side, a good many theories. Between those different influences the little nursery despot is often called upon to suffer many things.

It is a very trite thing to insist upon the fact that the very first month of the infant's life is a most important period in its educational training,—but it is so often forgotten by mothers that we must be excused for beginning at the very beginning.

The child should from the first be accustomed to absolute regularity in regard to its meals; but although this is essential, it is a very great mistake to apply the same rule to other matters—dressing, for instance. I have known many otherwise judicious mothers, with a mania for regularity, insist upon the baby's bathing-hour with as much energy as upon its evening meal, and allow of its being awakened to be washed. This is a very serious mistake. An infant's sleep should never be broken in upon. Even when the nursing hour arrives, it is exceedingly injudicious to arouse the baby for the sake of punctuality; but so easily are habits formed, that if the child is nursed at regular intervals, from the beginning, it will naturally stir about the right time, and can be lifted up and nursed without arousing it entirely.

Washing and dressing are quite different affairs. It is really better to let the infant remain unwashed than to waken it because the time for the bath has come. It is necessary to insist upon this fact, because calm is the key-note of training the baby. Fussy nurses and mothers, over anxious and fidgety, never have those sonsy, good-tempered, smiling babies whom we all love to see. The little ones in the over exact nursery are nervous, peevish, irritable; as unsatisfactory as those on whose training no thought whatever is expended.

Little children beginning to notice, and to babble out their monosyllabic utterances, are so engaging, that the temptation all the time is to wake up their faculties; they are always on exhibition, always being roused up to show their pretty ways to admiring friends, constantly on the alert, tossed and dandled and played with, when they had far better be left lying quietly in the crib.

A very great deal in the direction of training can be accomplished by accustoming the baby to lie still in its cradle when awake. Anxious mothers, on the watch for every movement, are far too apt to take the child up the moment it moves or awakens; it looks so pretty, and engaging too, with the pink color in its little cheeks, and the bright eyes opening with awakening interest. It is very tempting to take it up and toss it around, sing to it, make all those many uncanny noises which some mothers think essential to its development; and baby is so bright and winsome, so smart, as it is the fashion to say, or so cunning, that few reflect how bad all this excitement and turmoil is for the nerves, or trace a connection between the noisy chirping and tossing of the play hour and the restless, uneasy sleep in the evening. It is not a welcome fact, but it is a very pregnant one, that the less babies are talked to and noticed the first year, the better. All success in training them, indeed, depends upon this calm letting them alone, leaving the nerves unwrought upon, and allowing the little frame time to become accustomed to the strain upon it of acquaintance with this restless, rioting world of ours.

The children of the working poor are in this respect better off than those of the well-to-do; if later they miss much in the culture of good habits, they are, as babies, left so much alone, that, take them all in all, they are peaceable and quiet. One rarely hears the charwoman or seamstress talk of walking up and down all night with a fretful, excitable baby. One of the compensations of poverty is that its children are left in peace, for the reason that no one has time to spend on exciting them. It may be a negative training that they get, but it is the very best sort of training for the baby under a twelvemonth, and one that may be very advantageously copied by mothers and nurses.—Janet E. Runts-Ross in Democrat's Monthly for February.

How to Roast Meat.

Mrs. EMMA P. EWING, of the School of Domestic Economy at the Iowa Agricultural College, says:—

In roasting meats of all kinds the method adopted should be the one that in the most perfect manner preserves the juices inside the meat. To roast beef in the best possible manner, place the clean-cut side of the meat upon a smoking hot pan, which must be over a quick fire. Press it close to the pan until seared and slightly browned. Reverse and let the opposite side become similarly seared and brown. Then put it at once in the oven, the heat of which should be firm and steady, but not too intense, and leave it undisturbed until cooked. The time that should be allowed for cooking beef in this manner is twenty minutes to the pound, if it is to be rare, less half an hour deducted from the aggregate time on account of searing. In other words, a five-pound roast of beef will require an hour and a quarter, a six-pound roast an hour and a half, and so on.

If the oven is not too hot the beef requires no basting and is better without it. When the oven is at the proper temperature and the cooking is going on all right, the meat will keep up a gentle sputtering in the pan. If, upon opening the oven door, this sputtering is perceptible, more heat is required. But if in addition to the sputtering any smoke is discernible in the oven, the heat is too intense and should be lessened. Unless the heat of the oven is too great, the drippings in the pan will not burn and smoke, and when the meat is cooked there will be a thin coating of brown jelly in the pan where the meat rested, which by the addition of stock or water will make a delicious gravy.

A roast of beef should never be washed, and if it has accidentally been wet or moistened, it should be carefully wiped dry before it is seared or put to cook. Searing almost instantly coats the cut side of a piece of meat and prevents the escape of juices in the after process of roasting, while a firm, steady heat gently but thoroughly cooks it, and thus both juices and flavor are preserved. Basting is a troublesome as well as damaging process. And as salt and water have a tendency to toughen and extract the juices of meat, they should not be used on it while roasting, if it is desired to have the meat sweet, juicy and tender.

Ducks and Turkeys.

To Boil Ducks.—Clean and pluck them, taking care that the skin be preserved from rents while plucking; salt them for about thirty hours previous to cooking; flour a clean white cloth and boil them in it, a moderate sized duck will take about an hour's boiling; make a rich onion sauce with milk, and send it to table with the duck. When the duck is boiled fresh it may be stuffed as for roasting, and served with the same description of gravy.

To Roast Ducks.—Ducks should be well plucked without tearing the skin, all the plugs being removed. Some cooks go so far as to skin the duck, holding it a minute by the feet in scalding water, that the skin may peel easier; clean the insides thoroughly with a little warm water, and stuff them with the same stuffing as for geese, using perhaps a little more bread for the sake of mildness; roast them before a brisk fire, but not too close, and baste very frequently; they will take from half an hour to an hour, according to the age and size; when the breast plumps, they will be just done; serve them with a rich brown gravy.

BOILED TURKEY.—A hen bird is considered the best. It may be stuffed with truffles, chestnuts, or sausage meat. Boil it in a clean floured cloth, throw some salt into the water in which it is boiled. Cover close, and simmer for two hours, removing the scum frequently. Serve with white sauce, or parsley and butter; the latter is now scarcely ever brought to table.

ROAST TURKEY.—Stuff it with veal stuffing, with or without truffles; if the latter, chop and pound them, and mix in the stuffing, keeping all your large ones to be whole for the body of the turkey; you must keep them in the turkey for two days. Chestnuts should be used raw; pare and pound them, and roast at a slow fire, covered with buttered paper.

TURKEY, WITH SAUSAGE MEAT AND TONGUE.—Bone the turkey, then fill the inside with sausage meat, with or without tongue; if with it, it should be boiled the day before; cut off the root and tip to the length of the turkey; if you have a few to spare wrap the tongue in this after it is boned, and place it in the middle of the turkey, surrounded with sausage meat; introduce truffles if you like: if for

boiling, cover it with fat bacon and slices of lomon tied in a cloth, pouring whatever sauce you propose over the turkey.

TURKEY HASHED.—Cut up the remains of a roasted turkey, put it into a stewpan, with shallots, truffles, mushrooms, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, two spoonfuls of cullis, and a little stock, boil half an hour, and reduce to a thick sauce. When ready add a pound of anchovies, and a squeeze of lemon. Skim the sauce free from fat, and serve all together.—The Temperance Caterer.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday of the present week the Ontario Legislature was opened, and the Speech from the Throne delivered, laying out the Government programme of business for the present session. While there is a good deal of legislation proposed, much of it of a very important character, we regret exceedingly that no reference has been made to one of the most important public questions with which the Local Legislature has to deal, in reference to which much anxiety has been felt, and in dealing with which it was generally hoped some advanced steps would be taken at the present session.

Under our form of government the provincial authorities have in their hands the preservation of order and the enforcement of law. Over and over again during the past year, two matters have been specially pressed upon the attention of our Provincial Cabinet:—(1) The necessity for the enforcement of a small force of provincial police to assist in suppressing the lawlessness that in many places is rampant; (2) The desirability of legislation providing for the licensing of all public-houses so as to bring them under inspection and control, and for the protection and convenience of the travelling public.

There are other matters demanding careful attention, in connection with Scott Act enforcement work, and the improvement of the license law, but the points specifically mentioned are those of the most immediate urgency. Our government ought to have been prepared to deal with them and their intentions in that direction should have been indicated in the Speech from the Throne.

We sincerely trust that the omission does not mean that the matter is to be ignored, and we earnestly hope that there will be enacted such wise measures as the public desire and the situation demands.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Rev. John Smith is Dead.

PROBABLY every one of our readers is already aware of the sad fact that one week ago to day Rev. John Smith, pastor of Erskine Presbyterian Street Church, in Toronto, and one of the foremost of the Dominion Alliance workers, was suddenly called from the field of fight to wear the victor's crown. On Thursday evening, January 19, Mr. Smith attended two meetings, in both of which he took an active part. He walked home after the meetings, did some work in his study, was taken suddenly ill, and almost at once became unconscious. Before three o'clock in the morning he was dead.

A memorial service was held on Monday afternoon in his church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being unable to obtain admission. Another memorial service will be held under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance and the Y. M. P. C., in the Horticultural Pavilion, on Sunday afternoon next.

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