

**Pages Missing**

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

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 2, 1887.

NUMBER 23.

### THE LEADER CHOSEN.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received from Chicago that Prof. Dickle has been elected by the National Prohibition Committee to fill the position vacated by the death of Hon. John B. Finch. The selection was made by a majority vote on the first ballot and was afterwards unanimously agreed upon. The choice is a wise one. Prof. Dickle is eminently fitted for the position. The Prohibition Party of the United States is to be congratulated on having secured a man of such great powers for the leadership of its cause.

### TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Plain Statement of the Case by Hon. G. W. Ross.

AFTER repeated efforts, the W.C.T.U. has at last succeeded in inducing the Minister of Education to state plainly the position of the temperance instruction in the public schools. The deputation obtained a hearing on Friday last, and was introduced by J. J. McLaren, Q.C. As explained by Hon. Mr. Ross, the position now in brief is as follows:—

The subject of scientific temperance education is compulsory, and the teacher is under the same obligation to teach it as he is to teach reading or writing.

The Inspector has no power to omit temperance instruction from the school curriculum and if he reports that scientific temperance is not taught the department will insist on it being made a subject of instruction, or withhold the grant.

The subject of scientific temperance instruction has not been placed on the list of departmental examinations for public school pupils.

The text book has been made compulsory, where a text book is used; but the teacher, as in all other subjects, may teach without a text book.

The new regulations embodying these changes will be issued in a few days. The Minister was willing to change the word "shall" to "will," if it was necessary, but he did not think the alteration would make the regulation any more mandatory. From the above it will be seen that many points of importance have been conceded but there seems to be a "missing link."

It is of the greatest importance the scientific temperance should be made the subject of departmental examinations, for that would have the effect of fixing a certain standard which every teacher would be anxious his pupils should reach. As it is, temperance will be one of the subjects for promotion from class to class and thus at once should assume an important part in the school curriculum.

### A Sure Remedy for Intemperance.

THERE is one perfectly sure remedy for intemperance, and that is total abstinence. There is no sure remedy except that, and what I will not recommend to others. I have been a total abstainer from birth. I rejoice that I was early taught to abhor even moderate drinking, and that what I suppose to be sound principle as to temperance were inculcated upon me from the very outset of my preferences as a child. Let us bring our offspring up by our example rather than by our precept. Let us set in our households such a blazing light before our children, that when they come into the temptations of great cities they shall be strong in advance of their period of trial. Let us put the school and the press on the right side. Let us make the Church a great pillar of fire, through which God can look in the morning watch, and trouble the hosts of his enemies, and take off their chariot-wheels.—Rev. Joseph Cook, in Temperance Journal.

### For Young Men

The following is taken from the last article ever written by the late Henry Ward Beecher, a short time previous to his death:—

"I rejoice to say that I was brought up from my youth to abstain from tobacco. It is unhealthy, it is filthy from beginning to end. I believe that the day will come, when a young man will be proud of not being addicted to the use of stimulants of any kind. I believe that the day will come, when not to drink, not to use tobacco, not to waste one's strength in the secret indulgence of passion, but to be true to one's nature, true to God's law, to be sound, robust, cheerful, and to be contented that these elements of health and strength are derived from the reverent abstinence to the commandments of God will be a matter of ambition and endeavor among men."—The Guardian.

### The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain on the Temperance Question.

(From an English Correspondent.)  
The opinions of a statesman of whom an American citizen in his popular work, "Triumphant Democracy," writes "Mr. Chamberlain who certainly bears to the Premiership of Britain than any one except Mr. Gladstone," must naturally be of interest to all men of affairs. Mr. Chamberlain's declarations should, however, possess a peculiar interest for Temperance men, as it is in his hand more than any other in England which will control the course of legislation respecting the Liquor Traffic throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain's sympathies have ever been with the masses of the people who suffer from ignorance, want and disease, however caused, and his public utterances on the Temperance question are no exception to the rule, neither are they only of recent date. With the single exception of Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain is of all English Ministers of Cabinet rank the most favorably disposed to the Temperance party; and he is, moreover, by reason of his "Gothenburg" scheme, the only one who has ever made any practical attempt on his own responsibility to deal with the Liquor Question.

In a speech delivered before the Birmingham Six Hundred, in 1876, Mr. Chamberlain said:—"As Chairman of the School Board, I have been convinced that some of the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend are caused by the intemperance of the parents of the children, and I have reason to fear that even the education which we have provided for them may not be sufficient to ensure their future welfare, unless we can secure at the same time some reform in the drinking habits of the people, and as Mayor of Birmingham, and as chief magistrate of the borough, the statistics of the police and the experience of the magistrates continually brought this question before me, and the evils which are connected with it, I can assure that you are as convinced as I am of the urgent importance of this matter—that no statistics are needed to assure you that Temperance reform lies at the bottom of all further political, social and religious progress. Drunk is the curse of the country. It ruins the fortunes, it injures the health, it destroys the lives of one in ten—I am afraid I should be right in saying one in a hundred of our population, and anything which can be done to prevent this, or to diminish this terrible sacrifice of human life and human happiness, is well worthy of all the attention and the study which we can give it."

As to how the sobriety of the nation is to be brought about, Mr. Chamberlain in this same speech, said:—"I know that there are some persons who, either because they love their selfish ease, or because they have been discouraged by their failures of all previous attempts at legislation, would sit down in presence of this evil and do nothing, but would wait for some change in the habits of the people, for the results of education, or for some subtle revolution which would do for us what they profess we are unable to do for ourselves. Now, I say it is sufficient, in answer to these gentlemen, to say that we cannot be still if we would. The agitation will go on without us if not with us, if we are silent, the cry does not cease, and the only question for us to consider is whether we will endeavor to direct this agitation to a beneficial and practical end. If there is in the whole of this business any single encouraging feature, it is to be found in the growing impatience of the people at the burden which they are forced to bear, and their growing indignation and sense of the shame and disgrace which it imposes upon them."

When Mr. Chamberlain was a candidate for Sheffield, he said:—"If I could destroy to-morrow the desire for strong drink in the people of England, what changes should we see? We should see our Taxes Reduced by Millions sterling! We should see more Lives Saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage War."

In 1887, Mr. Chamberlain declared "that the vast majority of the Englishmen are now in favor of placing the control of the traffic in the hands of the most affected by it, namely, the people themselves." At the Town Hall, Birmingham, addressing the Birmingham Liberal Association a few weeks since, Mr. Chamberlain said:—"There are a vast majority of the people of this country who believe that by that means they would do more than in any other way for the social and material elevation of the people." In his last public speech he made before leaving England, Mr. Chamberlain further said:—"Local option, we are told, must now be conceded. I have no difficulty in agreeing to that proposition. Little more than twelve months ago I was engaged in preparing a bill which would have extended a popular system of local government to the whole of England, and in connection with that bill I had prepared clauses which would have given practical application to the principle of Local Option which has been three times affirmed by great majorities in the House of Commons."

### UNION IS STRENGTH

#### CONSOLIDATION IN THE ANTIPODES

Women to take the Temperance Organ of Australia. An International Convention Local Option and Temperance Teaching Demanded.

THE temperance people of Australia celebrated the Queen's jubilee by holding an international temperance convention. The meeting was convened at Adelaide, South Australia, on September 13th and lasted two days. Prominent gentlemen in all parts of the world were invited to contribute papers and it was from this that the convention obtained its international character. Although the convention does not appear to have taken what might be considered in Canada as advanced ground on the question of prohibition, yet it marks an important era in the history of temperance reform in the Australian colony. The evils of the liquor traffic are evidently compelling temperance sentiment to assert itself. An idea of the present stage of the temperance movement in the antipodes may be gathered from the utterances of the convention.

J. Harding, New Zealand, announced that Dr. Richardson's "Lesson Book" had been introduced into some of the New Zealand schools. In one school he offered a prize to the scholars to learn portions of the book. Sometime afterwards the teacher told him:—"One lad has completely learned the book by heart, and four scholars have learned so much of it that I don't know to whom to award the second prize. The only way out of the difficulty is to give five prizes instead of one." This he accordingly did.

W. Bunday who occupied the chair at one of the sessions, said that he hoped the time was not far distant when public houses would be closed all day on Sundays.

P. McLean in a paper on "Local Option in Queensland," said there were comparatively few places in the British Empire in which local option had been made the law of the land. It was claimed that local option was merely on its trial wherever it had been introduced, but he held that it was the highest form of representative government. The convention after considerable discussion adopted the following resolutions:—"That in the opinion of this Convention, representing the temperance organizations of Australasia, the aim of temperance reformers in political action should be to secure in their respective colonies a measure of local option by direct vote at the ballot-box which would give to communities the right to prohibit the liquor traffic in their midst."

The subject of juvenile temperance was debated at great length and the following resolution adopted:—"That in the opinion of this Convention immediate steps should be taken to instruct our children in the nature and effects of alcoholic beverages, and that such instruction should be made a part of our State school system, and that political action should be taken to make it illegal for any licensed retailer to supply any child below the age of sixteen years with alcoholic liquors, whether that liquor is asked for by the child or to be carried off the licensed premises to be drunk presumably by other persons."

Mr. Gale, M. P., Sydney, suggested that all friendly societies should be asked to withdraw from meeting in public houses.

A committee was chosen to formulate a scheme of union to embrace the whole of the temperance organizations in Australasia and submit a report to a future Convention.

### An Australian Report.

THE report of the New South Wales Drink Commission has been issued. During last year the colony spent £4,634,020 on drink, or £4 14s 6d per head of the population, the average for Great Britain being £3 7s 10d; 232 violent deaths through intemperance had occurred during the year. The visiting surgeon of Darlinghurst gaol informed the Commission that in three and a half years, out of 34,206 prisoners, 5,086 were under medical treatment for diseases induced by drink. The Commission recommended that the licensed houses in Sydney should be reduced from 500 to 400, and that the 94 private bars should be suppressed.

### A Lively Lawyer

At a Scott Act trial, not long ago, in Drayton, before Police Magistrate Lowe, Mr. A. B. Morphy, a Listowel lawyer, after insulting the Police Magistrate, knocked over the Inspector, and treated a constable, who attempted to eject him from the court room, in a similar fashion.

### THROTTLING THE TERRITORIES.

#### The North-West Council Against a Vote on Prohibition.

THE unsatisfactory state of affairs caused by the abuse of the liquor permit system in the North-West has resulted in an agitation for its repeal and the substitution of a method more in accordance with the views of the people. The permit system is being opposed on all hands and the cry has been raised for a stringent law prohibiting the sale of liquor, so that the dreaded traffic may never get a foothold in our young North-West. Petitions have been sent into the North-West Council asking them to take cognizance of the state of affairs and make such representations to the Dominion Government as will bring about the much-needed reform. The liquor men, ever on the alert, are endeavoring to turn this to their own advantage. They are showing themselves equally dissatisfied with the permit system, but they suggest a different remedy. The matter has been under discussion at the North-West Council, and it appears that the opponents of temperance have been able to snatch a temporary victory. The Council decided to ask that "they be given some powers to deal with the liquor question as other provinces, that clauses 92 to 100 of the North-West Territories Act be repealed, that the Canada Temperance Act be applied to the Territories and voted on by the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan." It is a significant fact that this resolution was opposed by the majority of the elected members but was carried by the minority, who had the support of the nominated members. The elected members, who represent the people interested, and not the Government at Ottawa, asked that the voters be allowed to pronounce between the license system and prohibition, but their voice was over-ruled. The liquor traffic has everything to gain by preventing the voice of the people from being heard, and is following the usual course in trying to throttle the voters of the North-West territories.

### SUSTAINED IN THE COURTS.

#### Important Legal Points Decided in Favor of the Scott Act.

CHANCELLOR BOYD has given judgment in the case of the License Commissioners v. Frontenac, deciding that the Act was not affected by the consolidation of the statutes, that the legislation of the Ontario Government requiring municipalities to pay the expenses of license commissioners is valid, and that the claim of the Frontenac commissioners is a legal one.

The first point raised was that by the revision of the statutes all existing laws were repealed, and that consequently the Scott Act went out of force and could only be brought into force again by a vote of the electors. The Chancellor replies to this by stating that the purpose of revision was to revise, classify and consolidate the old statutes for the convenience of citation and reference. The acts were repealed and re-enacted for the purpose of giving a new starting point, but it was expressly provided that the revised statutes shall not operate as new laws and that as to all prior matters the provisions of the repealed acts remain in force. There was no moment in which the repealing Act stood in force without being repealed by the corresponding provisions of the Revised Statutes. Any alteration made in the phraseology were not vital. There was no reason for holding that any county was exempt from its operation in consequence of the revision.

The second objection was that the acts providing for the enforcement of the Scott Act by the application of local funds were ultra vires of the Ontario Legislature. To this Chancellor Boyd replies that as the Scott Act is brought into force by a vote of the electors in a municipality it becomes a part of the municipal law relating to public order, safety and good government in that locality. The expenses of carrying the Act into effect within the adopting county are to be borne by the ratepayers of that county. He decided that the Canada Temperance Act being localized by local option, may be enforced through the medium of Provincial officers to be appointed and paid for according to Provincial Legislation.

### A Big Lot of Liquor.

THE amount of liquors consumed for 13 years in the United States from 1890 to 1872 inclusive, was two billion seven hundred and sixty-two millions nine hundred and sixty-two thousand and sixty-six gallons. The cost to the consumer was \$6,780,161,905. If put in wagons—10 barrels to the wagon would extend 45,500 miles—nearly twice around the earth, or half way to the moon.—Prohibition Advocate.

### FEMALE PATRIOTS.

#### THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Floquet Address by Miss Willard—Christ's Kingdom on Earth The Knights of Labor Aided Prohibition The Officers Elected—Women's Power in Municipal Politics.

THE fourteenth annual convention of the National W. C. T. U., which was held in Nashville, Tenn., on November 16th and five subsequent days was an unprecedented success. Special trains brought the delegates to the place of meeting and the attendance at every day's session was very large. Watkins Institute where the convention was held was festooned with evergreens and hung with the elegant banners of the State unions. "For God, for Home and Native Land," the national motto, was displayed over the platform. Miss Frances E. Willard, the national president, called the meeting to order. After the opening exercises Mrs. Lido Meriwether, president of the Tennessee union, was called to the chair and Miss Willard delivered her annual address. This address was full of deep thought and womanly feeling, frequently moved the hearers to outbursts of enthusiasm.

#### The Annual Address

Miss Willard addressed her remarks to her "Beloved comrades in Christ's army." She reminded them that forty States and Territories were represented and that their battalions could now belt the world twice over. Speaking of their mission she said: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, local, State, national, and world wide, has one vital, organic thought, one all-absorbing purpose, one undying enthusiasm, and it is that Christ shall be the world's King. Yes, verily, this world's king in its truth of cause, its effect; king of its courts, its camps, its commerce; king of its colleges and cloisters; king of its customs and its constitutions. The kingdom of Christ is no poetic fancy with us White Ribboners, no mystic dream. It is a solid sphere of fact. In the world as God created it at first, man and woman dwelt together, and to them he gave dominion over every living thing. After the fall they began to drift apart, he into the realm of force and she into that of seclusion, but in Christ's kingdom they have been slowly learning that they were created to live in one world—not two. Under the curse, man has two worlds and woman only one, he "ransacks the ages, speaks the climes," then comes back to her world and finds her—waiting. Under the blessing, man and woman go hand in hand wherever they are called to go. Under the curse, man has his standard of morality, based on the prerogatives of force prevailing in his world, under the blessing, man and woman have one and the same standard, based on the truth that the body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, and that this is not a dual world with different codes. Under the curse, man has snatched out the State as his largest sphere, and the Home as woman's largest, under the blessing, man and woman shall map out Home as the one true State, and she who, during centuries of training, has learned how to govern there, shall help man make the great, cold, heartless State a warm, kind, and protecting home. The White Ribbon women are tired of this unnatural two worlds in one, where men and women dwell apart, they would invade the solitude of the masculine intellect, break in upon the stereotyped routine of the masculine hierarchy in Church and State; and ring out in clear but gentle voices the oft-repeated declaration of the Master whom they serve: "Behold, I make all things new."

Three debasing physical habits drag down to the earth, the captive souls of men. These are intemperance, impurity, and the tobacco habit. All of them "fleshly lusts that war against the soul." Each of these habits is a relentless foe to manhood's purity and woman's peace, each is a separate fury, the sworn enemy of home, the Nemesis of every little child, adding it from birth with a load of deprecation, or stunting it with the lash of depravity. These three must all be put away before men and women can live in one world, Christ's text book of the New Testament be the law of the realm, and his kingdom come on earth.

#### A Threefold Curse.

She pleaded eloquently for the sixty thousand prisoners in the United States, three-fourths of whom owe their condition to strong drink, and declared that the three-fold curse—drunkenness, the narcotic habit and impurity—is grounded in infidelity and interwoven with social usage. The women were determined to

The Canada Temperance Act.

THE NEW LEADER.

WHO WILL SUCCEED HON. J. B. FINCH?

The National Committee of the Prohibition Party in Session Names of the Probable Candidates Topics for Discussion.

As we go to press the National Committee of the United States Prohibition Party is meeting in Chicago to elect a successor to the late Hon. John B. Finch and fix a time and place for the Nominating Convention of 1888. The building in which the meeting is being held - the Banquet Hall of Battery "D" - will hold eight thousand persons. The action of the chairman of the National Committee is a most important work. Upon the choice of the right man depends to a large degree the future success of a cause dear to the hearts and homes of the country. Hon. John B. Finch succeeded in giving the prohibition party a status and now the time has arrived when it must make itself felt in every way and gradually develop into strong, sturdy manhood. The Force published last week a number of letters from leading prohibitionists containing suggestions as to the best men for the position of leader. Mrs. Willard writes to say that in her opinion Prof. Dickie of Albion, Michigan, would be the right man. Fred F. Wheeler, chairman of the New York State Committee, advocates Prof. A. A. Hopkins of New York. His second choice is Prof. Dickie. Wm. Den I, chairman of the Maryland State Committee, also prefers Prof. Hopkins. Hon. John Lloyd Thomas, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the leadership, but who stated in Toronto that he positively could not take it, declines a name his candidate, but advocates an experienced organizer for the position in preference to an orator. Ex-Governor St. John is named for the chairmanship by T. C. Richmond, chairman of the Wisconsin State Committee. The man with the biggest head and heart is what J. B. Campbell of Mississippi suggests. Fontaine T. Fox, chairman of Kentucky State Committee, announces that his candidate is Charles S. Wolfe of Pennsylvania. Neal Dow suggests Prof. Hopkins. Alabama wants Prof. Hopkins for chairman and G. W. Bain for National organizer. The Wisconsin and Pioneer of New York would like Prof. Dickie appointed, but announces that he will not take the position unless he is almost unanimously agreed upon. From these names it will be seen that there is plenty of good material to select from. The committee has also outlined for it a considerable amount of other work. The following is a programme of the various topics for discussion: - "A Political Party with Prohibition its chief aim is the only way to accomplish the needed reform." A. B. Leonard, Ohio; Samuel Dickey, Michigan. "Party Organization and Finance." T. C. Richmond, Wisconsin; Fred F. Wheeler, New York. "High License - Is it a step toward Prohibition?" Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Missouri; W. W. Satterlee, Minnesota. "Prohibition as related to our agricultural interests." Jno. A. Brooks, Missouri; Fontaine T. Fox, Kentucky. "The Prohibition Party movement the only solution of the Southern problem." A. A. Hopkins, New York; E. L. Dohoney, Texas. "The proper attitude of the Prohibition party toward Woman Suffrage." Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio; I. K. Funk, New York. "The Relations of Labor and Liquor." John L. Thomas, Maryland; Walter Thomas Mills, Ohio. A memorial service for the late Hon. J. B. Finch was held last night. It was expected that two days' sessions would conclude the business.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Agt), MAJORITIES (For, Agt), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various locations and their respective vote counts.

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. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act. In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 2 three times, making an aggregate of 92 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 71. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been: - For the Scott Act 161719 Against " 111764 Net Scott Act majority 49955 If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote: - For the Scott Act 147372 Against " 102539 44833

more than we know that the local... Constitution as to permit no beer or other intoxicants at their picnics and holiday excursions. God bless them, for that noble deed unto which wealthy wine drinkers have by no means attained.

Business of the Convention.

The national treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$3,592.07. The total receipts from all sources had been \$2,842.62 of which \$10,886.16 had been received for dues.

The Women's Temperance Publishing Company reported that it had sent out 50,000,000 pages of literature during the year, and the receipts were \$100,000.

The corresponding secretary reported that there were now 6,506 local unions, with a membership of 136,747, and 2,245 Loyal Legions, with a membership of 102,621, making a total membership of 239,368. The local unions raised \$330,655.08, and the State unions \$34,888.39 during the past year.

The prize banners were awarded to the following States for showing the largest percentage of increase of membership. Massachusetts, 39 per cent.; Delaware, 89 per cent.; Maryland, 26 per cent.; New Mexico, 25 per cent.; Minnesota, 62 per cent.; Wisconsin, 160 per cent.; Tennessee, 80 per cent.; and New York.

Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Frances E. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge; Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

The Temple.

The project of a Woman's Temple proposed by the Publication Association was presented by Mrs. T. B. Carso, of Chicago. This Temple is to be the headquarters of the National Union. The lot fronts on three streets. The capital stock of \$100,000 will run not less than ten years. The building will cost \$160,000. A large subscription was made by States to the stock.

Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions adopted cover every phase of the work. They declare against the internal revenue tax on liquor and tobacco; against personalities in politics; for the preservation of the Christian Sabbath; for scientific temperance education; against the use of décolleté dresses and the printing of forms and faces of women as advertisements, and in favor of the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The following are some of the more important deliverances. That the success of municipal suffrage in Kansas convinces us that no stronger weapon has been hurled against the liquor power; we therefore urge upon our members the importance of trying to secure this power in any and all States and Territories where there is a prospect of success in such an undertaking.

"That an Amendment to the National Constitution is the final goal of all these efforts for the enfranchisement of women which shall deal the death blow to the liquor traffic, and for the first time provide adequate protection for the home.

"That we rejoice in the great successes which have been gained by the Prohibition party during the past year, and we again pledge it our hearty co-operation, assuring it of our prayers and sympathy.

"That we ask the Prohibition party at its coming National Convention to reaffirm its former position in regard to woman's ballot.

"That it is the sense of this Convention that if the name of the Prohibition party is ever changed, it would be wise to call it 'The Home Protection party,' as expressive of its aims, and likely to educate and enlist many not yet favorable to the movement."

A SCOTT ACT FIRE.

Martin Committed for Trial in the Wallaceburg Arson Case.

The Wallaceburg arson case was investigated on Monday last, and the prisoner Martin was committed for trial. Green, who had surrendered to the court, was not proceeded against. The evidence of Police Magistrate McDougall showed that Martin is the son-in-law of Joseph Ebear, a tavern keeper, whom the witness had fined in September last for violation of the Scott Act. He met the prisoner shortly afterwards. Martin was in a violent passion. He slapped his fists and used very profane language. He said there was a prosecution against certain of the hotel-keepers in consequence of their being Catholic, and witness was to blame. Mr. McDougall tried to explain, but Martin would not hear and said he would suffer for it; that he would be burned out and his property destroyed. Subsequently Martin apologized, but on his father-in-law being again convicted he once more threatened the police magistrates that his property would be burned. Two nights afterwards Mr. McDougall's stables were destroyed by fire. The stables were close to his house and the strong wind which had changed during the night and blew in the opposite direction, was the sole means of preventing his house from being destroyed. Two witnesses testified that they saw Martin near the building that night. Robert M. Burns overheard the remark that it was "a Scott Act fire and served him right." Martin was released on \$2,000 bail to await trial.

A Change of Address.

St. Mark's Lodge I. O. G. T. is now meeting on Tuesday evenings at Bruckton Town Hall. Mr. G. W. Whitley Lodge Deputy, has also changed his address, and he is now to be found at 806 Dundas St., Toronto.

harness the liquor traffic every inch of the way and at last freeze it to death under the steady hail of bullets that are ballots and prohibition that prohibits.

But besides all this, said the speaker, some brave men longer in the work than we, discovered about fifteen years ago that the curse had coiled itself up in every caucus, darted its venom into every county, district, State and national political convention in all the land and had through the two great political camps into such a subject that the Kingdom of Christ "which must enter the realm of law through the gateway of politics" was effectually kept out and Satan was victoriously barred in. We then, most earnestly and prayerfully, studied the subject of the Christian versus the saloon politician, and learned that to offset the influence and ballot of the one, we must have the ballot and influence of the other. Legislation against this cause could never be expected from the old parties, because self-preservation is the first law of nature, and each of those parties had a liquor vote large enough to defeat it at the polls. It was not enough to have a prohibitory law, the penalties of which were sufficiently heavy to make the investment in alcoholic stimulants unsafe, but we must have a judiciary that was not controlled by the saloon in its decisions, and enforcing officers who are true to the cause and to their oaths, and besides all this we must have a party in power that would defeat any officer who was false to prohibition. We learned that, as our great and lamented leader, John B. Finch, has said, "no party will do right if you give it your vote whom it does wrong." And so the cry ran all along the line, "To your tents, O Israel; come out from among them, and be separate, and touch not the unclean thing." He who votes for the saloon politician, or for the saloon politician's candidate, is as bad as he who votes for the saloon itself. There are enough temperance men in America, if they will come off the sinking old hulks of the past and join the crew on our new steamship, Prohibition, to bring us to the harbor of deliverance.

Work for 1888

Looking forward to the coming year's work Miss Willard said she was more than anxious that they should soften the asperities of the impending political campaign. As the most representative body of American women ever assembled, in the gentlest and most considerate way they petitioned all political parties to nominate men of pure life and then to discuss platforms and principles rather than candidates. She was content to leave the National prohibition platform just what it is save that it should declare Christ and His law to be the true basis of government. The municipal ballot had been a power for good in Kansas, and the strongest weapon ever yet brought to bear against the liquor curse. Women, high and low, educated and ignorant, foreign and native, black and white, have been true to their homes, and the old cry that "They wouldn't vote if they could" effectually assuaged. Over twenty-five thousand women voted in Kansas at the local elections last spring, the men voting in the same towns being about sixty-four thousand. Mrs. Susanna, lady Mayoresa of Argonia, Kansas, had given her opinion thus of the women's vote in the municipal elections: "Woman's ballot as a temperance weapon will be as powerful as dynamite is destructive."

Social Parity Department.

Marriage, Miss Willard declared, is not an episode in man's life and an event in woman's, it is the sum of weal or woe to both. There are in this modern land and age as many noble men unmarried, because they had to be, as there are women because of a memory cherished, a dream unfulfilled, an ideal unrealized, a duty bravely met, many of the noblest men living go their way alone. Sometimes of the two it is man who loves home best, for while woman is hedged into it by a thousand considerations of expediency and prejudice, he chooses it freely and royally for her sake who is to him the world's supreme attraction. This gentler age into which we have happily been born is attuning the twain whom God for such great destiny hath made, to higher harmonies than any other has yet known, by a reform in the denaturalizing methods of a civilization largely based on force, by which the boy and girl have been sedulously trained apart. They are now being set side by side in school, in church in government, even as God sets male and female everywhere side by side throughout his realm of law, and has declared them one throughout his realm of grace.

The Knights of Labor.

Secret societies are a relic of medieval times, and destined to become extinct. But the Good Templars and Knights of Labor have so much in them that is praiseworthy, their secretism is so nominal, and their purposes so helpful, that they form exceptions to the general rule. They will not always be secret even in name, but that this useless feature will fade away and merge into the light of common day. It is a satisfaction to note the triumph of the better element in the Knights of Labor over the Anarchists and Socialists; the growing influence of Mr. Powderly and the fearlessness of his utterances, and Mr. Leitchman's concerning temperance. Before we had this society workingmen went to the saloon as their only rendezvous; now men and women meet in the local assembly, from which liquor dealers are expressly ruled out, and discuss the interests of their class and their families. Then young men spent the evening over games of chance and mugs of beer; now, with new hopes and impulses, they debate the living issues of the day, and have been stirred to aspirations hitherto unknown. Then the Bible was a book unopened except with jests; now it is being studied as a marvellous text book of political economy. It means

Correspondence.

Gray County.

Editor Canada Citizen:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHERS, - Perhaps a few words from this part of the country in regard to our work here may not be out of place just now.

A G. T. Lodge was organized here last March with twenty-five charter members. We had pretty hard work to get the thing moving but I am pleased to be able to say that we did get it to move and have kept it moving ever since till we now have fifty-three names on our books, and among these are about twenty-one voters. As you see we are not all boys either. We have held two open meetings during the past summer with the most pleasing results, in the way of securing new members.

I believe there is some little talk of trying the Scott Act in this county (Grey). In my opinion it would be an unwise thing to do just now, or indeed at any time so long as the Act is so openly violated in the neighboring counties of Wellington and Bruce, though of course should it be submitted we would work for it tooth and nail.

Am pleased with the recent change in CITIES. Yours fraternally J. K. HICKMAN. Murlock, Grey County, November 25th, 1887.

IMPERIAL EAR COLORING advertisement with details of the product and its benefits.

PRESERVE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THIS TABLE FOR REFERENCE.

A MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY

Terrific, but True.

(Continued from last week)

It was the annual "Athletic sport" day at Killaburra. Every other year Dermot Donohoe had run and wrestled with the best of them.

"An' why won't yez throw a weight, or put your best foot foremost, Dermot?" inquired one and another.

But the bridegroom shook his head, and answered all the joking allusions laughingly.

"Bad ces to yez, for a spoilt young goosoon," at last said they all.

The glasses of whiskey circulated freely in Klutcke's store that day. At last, flushed and rather unsteady, Dermot made his way out of the shop, not so far gone, however, but that he remembered the nails and the knife he had come for, and, with a ribbon in his pocket for "his own Eileen," he started on his way home.

When Dermot reached the gate leading up to the Hill Farm, he paused for a moment. Should he go first to the cottage and give Eileen her "fairing," or finish the little job he had on hands up at "the shop."

Such were some of the comments, as with his head bowed, and his hands clasped to conceal the shameful gyves, Dermot Donohoe walked up the Killaburra Hill. Sad and worn and weak was the Dermot Donohoe of to-day; so different from the Dermot of a week ago, with his bright, eager face, and quick springing step.

The door he had locked carefully, before he started for Killaburra that morning, was standing open, and there out in the yard lay his cherished "sticks o' furniture."

"Was it you, Thady, who did this?" and Dermot pointed significantly at the laves of his hearth and household lying in the yard.

"It was I, Dermot Donohoe! No beggarly brido o' yours—at least the one Terence our father cursed—shall come to our own Hill Farm!"

"Then here's your payment." And seizing a log of wood lying near, Dermot raised it over his shoulder and brought it down on Thady's bare head.

"Thady! Thady, asthore! Why did I do it at all? At all! Speak to me, boy! Don't say your dead, Thady! Thady! Thady!"

Grace's voice recalled poor Dermot to himself. It was what they would be saying nearly all their lives long "Thady; I want you!"

Rising quickly he went out of the workshop and pulled to the door behind him. Then he pushed a big log to the entrance, and went mechanically towards his wife's house.

Through the town of Killaburra the same night drove one of the Constabulary cars. On it were three policemen with cocked rifles, and between them sat Dermot Donohoe, with bowed head and handcuffs on his wrist.

"Gentlemen, what is your verdict?" Dermot Donohoe awoke out of his temporary dream, and looked eagerly at the twelve men who held his life in their hands.

"Manslaughter, while under the influence of drink, and with many other extenuating circumstances." Judge Norton looked over the paper he held in his hand.

for him, and the big spot on the front of his best coat.

"Why! going into Killaburra again, Dermot?" inquired Eileen in surprise, as she met him.

"You will know soon enough enough! An' an' don't come near me, Eileen alanna!"

"Eileen! Eileen! Don't desert me I never meant to do it. It was the devil in me! Forgive me, Eileen, darlint!"

Through the town of Killaburra the same night drove one of the Constabulary cars. On it were three policemen with cocked rifles, and between them sat Dermot Donohoe, with bowed head and handcuffs on his wrist.

The trial was to take place in the county town of C., at the Autumn Assizes, but before then, Dermot had to appear at the Monthly Sessions in Barris Courthouse.

"Poor fellow! God help him!" "It's a sad day for him!" "An' such a good boy he's always been!"

"Well! it was the drink 'and bad cess to it!"

The impressionable Celtic faces round were wet with tears, as they heard the cry and saw the bitter drops in their old friend's eyes.

"My God! My God! Have mercy upon me! My God! My God! Have mercy upon me!"

"A light sentence," said some, but others viewed it differently.

"Two years' imprisonment" would probably brand for life the young carpenter with ignominy and shame.

And so she was! All the compromising evidence came from her lips.

"Terribly true is this story of a 'Mountain Tragedy.'"—C. I. T. Fenitor.

on his arms once more, with the bitter cry for mercy.

The decision was given by the Honorable G.—S.—, and the prisoner was committed for "Wilful Murder."

The town of C. was crowded as usual during Assize week. More crowded than usual, indeed, during the "Donohoe Murder Case," as it was called.

The most telling part of the judge's summing up was his condemnation of the "drink," that had caused this brother to offend.

Dermot listened with bowed head. Well he knew that but for the glasses of whisky to which he had been "treated" by his friends, his hands would now have been clean from his brother's blood.

"Gentlemen, what is your verdict?" Dermot Donohoe awoke out of his temporary dream, and looked eagerly at the twelve men who held his life in their hands.

"Manslaughter, while under the influence of drink, and with many other extenuating circumstances." Judge Norton looked over the paper he held in his hand.

"It is, my lord." "Dermot Donohoe"—the judge spoke solemnly to the prisoner at the bar.

"A light sentence," said some, but others viewed it differently.

"Two years' imprisonment" would probably brand for life the young carpenter with ignominy and shame.

And so she was! All the compromising evidence came from her lips.

"Terribly true is this story of a 'Mountain Tragedy.'"—C. I. T. Fenitor.

"A light sentence," said some, but others viewed it differently.

"Two years' imprisonment" would probably brand for life the young carpenter with ignominy and shame.

And so she was! All the compromising evidence came from her lips.

"Terribly true is this story of a 'Mountain Tragedy.'"—C. I. T. Fenitor.

VICTORIA PROHIBITIONISTS.

Another County Convention Satisfaction with the Scott Act Disappointment with the Inspector.

Victoria County had a Scott Act convention at Lansday on Thanksgiving Day. A large number of reports were received, showing about the usual condition of matters.

The election of officers for the coming year, resulted as follows. President, R. Smythe; Vice-President, S. F. Cunnings; Sec. and Treasurer, W. Flavell.

Resolved that the Convention desires to express its strong disapproval of the policy of doing as first and second offences Scott Act offenders in which third offences have been committed; and that they strongly approve the use of detectives to assist in securing convictions for the violation of the Law.

known and outspoken prohibitionist candidate having the other necessary qualifications for the position of leading the whole strength of the prohibition vote into active force in favor of immediate prohibition.

Commenting on the proceedings of the Convention, the Victoria Worker finds a good deal of fault with the meeting and after criticising the methods of work proposed, specially condemning the proposal to employ detectives, goes on to say—

"We should delight to see an Association formed whose aim and object would be to search out the drunkard and put back on him; to bring about practical prohibition by gradually developing man's power to resist temptation; and to form not only drink and food abstaining clubs, but also those of everyone but oneself and an education to manure (but the meanest and worst kind of) culture, the weak."

We are a little surprised to read such statements in a paper that usually speaks out well in denunciation of wrong doing and in favor of moral legislation.

We are also sorry to see our esteemed contemporary indulge in the usual Anti Scott Act method of sneering at temperance workers who are earnestly endeavoring to do the best they can and laying their charge on the unworthy, because unmanly and unproved general charge of "hypocrisy."

The Text Book. A TEACHERS' convention in the county of Bruce, after being addressed by a deputation from the Chesley W.C.T.U., discussed the question of Temperance Text Books, and, by a rising vote, adopted a resolution declaring that all teachers should use their influence to have the book introduced and studied.

WEST MIDDLESEX. A Remarkably Good Showing.

Our readers will have noticed in last week's CANADA CITIZEN that some inspectors had remarkable high records of work for the quarter ending Oct. 31st. We learn that Mr. W. C. Robertson, Inspector for West Middlesex, had between February 1st and November 16, of the present year, 77 convictions, 18 of which he brought during the same time were dismissed. The money penalties imposed in these aggregated \$5,000, nearly all of which has been paid. The license fees in the same district used to aggregate less than \$4,000 per year.

Mr. Robertson has one man in jail, serving out a two-month's sentence; and a warrant is out for another who cannot be found. Nearly all the cases which were dismissed were cases in which a hotel keeper and his bar-tender were both prosecuted, and the former escaped punishment, though swearing himself free on the old beer-leasing pretext.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MONTREAL! Five Car Loads, containing the Wholesale Bankrupt Stocks bought by Mr. Cousineau in Montreal, amounting to \$66,000, at 49c on the dollar.

This great purchase is thrown on the market for sale here, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Ladies of Toronto may therefore look for and fully anticipate the Greatest Bargains ever presented to them in the history of the Toronto Dry Goods Trade.

600 pcs. All-Wool French Dress Goods, to be sold at precisely half price. 50 pcs. Rich Black Gross Grain Silks, which we shall run at 75c. This is a great bargain.

LADIES, Make a note of the prices. The 600 pcs. French All-Wool Dress Goods will be sold as below:— 1st LOT—Regular 25c. Goods at 15c. 2nd LOT—Regular 35c. Goods at 20c. 3rd LOT—Regular 50c. Goods for 25c. 45 pieces Black Merveilleux and Gros Grain Silks at 60c., regular 75c. Goods 75c., Regular \$1.45 Goods. \$1., Regular \$1.45 Goods.

Our Prices are Bound to Wake Up this City. The Entire Stock Must Be Converted into Cash before Christmas.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO. 7 & 9 KING STREET EAST "THE BON MARCHE"

SOLID PROGRESS & GOOD RESULTS

Persons insuring their lives should investigate the financial standing of a company, the same as they would a bank in which they intended to invest, not by the volume of business passing in and out, but by its financial record and interest paying results.

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD. Head Office for Canada, 9 Toronto Street, cor. of Court Street, Toronto.

We invite attention to the following unequalled showing of increases in all four items of (1) Cash Dividends, (2) Profits to each \$100 of Liabilities, (3) Assets to each \$1,000 of Insurance, and (4) Gross Accumulated Funds:

Table with columns: YEAR Ending Jan. 1st, PROFITS Paid on Policy No. 25,000, ASSETS Per \$100 of Liabilities, ASSETS Per \$1,000 of Insurance, GROSS Accumulated Funds. Rows for years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

Some companies retain profits for five years before declaring them, and then their agents sometimes compare such accumulated profits against the ETNA'S Annual Cash Dividends, without explaining that most of these profits drop out of such companies during the five years, receive no dividend. The ETNA divides annually, and pays down in cash, or in reduction of next premium, not in scrip or bonus additions, or fine bills, to be lost if the policy lapses.

Table with columns: Year Paid, ETNA Life, Three Other Leading Co's., ETNA Life, Another Co's. Rows for years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

Average of the ETNA Life's footings, upon the \$50,000, same age and plan. Average of the Other Year Companies. Better Results from the ETNA'S Management on similar policy in ten years.

Information as to the name and residence of the party holding the first four policies, and particulars of the plans of insurance recommended by this Company, will be cheerfully given to intending insurers by addressing W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers. Toronto, October 27th, 1887.

Temperance Societies. THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, at 3 o'clock. Addressed by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir. J. WARDLLE, Pres. J. D. MARSHALL, Sec.

Sadler's Department. WOMAN. ELIZABETH F. MERRILL. AFTER EDEN. BLACK the night is round about thee, by no thickening star-gleam crossed;

Let government go to wrack, let commerce and society conspire to accomplish evil, let lives be blasted and hearts be broken and souls be damned. What are these to thee! Thy sole duty is as a violet, to smell sweet, as a lute, to sound fine harmonies.

kept from autumn until the following April, and when cooked, were found equal to the finest Spanish importations. Onions realize from eight pounds to ten pounds per ton in Metropolitan markets, and a well cultivated acre should yield an average return of £120.

found myself able to take several whiffs of tobacco smoke without discomfort. At his request, I learned to smoke, as he said, for companionship; and for many years I have taken my pipe with regularity.

BEDDING OF ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED AND RENOVATED BY STEAM. Mattresses, Pillows and Cushions made to order. Spring Beds of every description on hand. H. J. SMITH, 876 Queen St. W.

Drop Goods. -GO TO- The People's Store 622 Queen St. W., Cor. Muter. -FOR- Cheap Blankets, Cheap Comforters, Cheap Dress Goods, Cheap Shirts and Drawers, Cheap Millinery, Table Linens, Flannels and Blankets.

PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE. ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES OR PACKAGES. THE LEADING LINES ARE BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SHOE BLACKING, STOVE POLISH, COFFEE SPICES, BORAX, CURRY POWDER, CELERY SALT, MUSTARD, POWDERED HERBS & C.

Lo the eastern star is flushing! Lo, the morning star appears! God hath counted all thy sorrows, God hath numbered all thy tears.

Women ought to accomplish the duty of voting. It is an easy thing to teach, an easy thing to learn, selfishness, and call it womanliness. There are plenty to say or to hear the saying, "The world is God's, not thine; let Him work out a change, if change must be."

Go to the doors through which men go in men, and come out wild beasts. the doors that return for the money there left, poverty, fightings, dismantled homes, brawls, murders; that absorb men and money, and in exchange crowd almshouses and jails, and ripen fruit for that ghastly tree of civilization, the gallows.

Domestic Department. Onions. MR. GLADSTONE'S words, says the Echo, deserve to be printed in golden letters. He says:—"I am perfectly convinced that as the means of this kind of cultivation—the cultivation of vegetables and fruits—are enlarged in this country, partly by awakening public attention to them, partly by the multiplication of gardens and allotments—a matter of the utmost consequence—and I must also say by the increasing disposition of farmers, here and there, to include these important objects in their view, and to add to the variety of their resources, by trying something in this direction, we shall have a large increase on the one hand of the means and wealth of producers, and, on the other hand, of the advantages enjoyed by the consumers of food, both for the reasonable satisfaction which the Almighty never intended to be severed from the use of food, and likewise in that most important view with reference to the sanitary condition of the country, and the health of the people."

What Becomes of all the Pins? THE manufactories of Birmingham, which hold the first rank in the pin industry, are said to produce about 37,000,000 pins per day! The output of other pin factories in this country is about 17,000,000 per day, thus making a grand daily total of 54,000,000 of pins for England alone.

Tobacco Blindness in a Woman. A PROMINENT oculist recently reported a case of tobacco blindness in a woman of apparently cultivated and refined habits. Not suspecting the real cause, the doctor made a very thorough investigation of the cause, and was much puzzled to determine its real nature.

IN LINCOLN COUNTY. A Convention of Workers—The Scott Act Does Good Work But the Inspector Does Not Strong Resolutions. ON Saturday last the Scott Act workers of Lincoln county held a convention in Victoria Hall at St. Catharines, for the transaction of general business. Reports were received of the working of the law in the different parts of the county, those running on the general lines with which our readers are familiar, asserting that the Scott Act is an almost unmixed good in rural districts; but that, owing to the inefficiency of inspectors liquor is being freely sold in towns and large villages.

Another Step of Progress. THE women of Wisconsin scored a victory recently, which entitled them to vote in the municipal elections. The State Legislature passed an act granting women the right to vote at all elections in the state pertaining to school matters. In some cities the mayor appointed the school board. At the election in Racine for Mayor a lady tendered her vote and it was refused. She sued for damages and the courts decided in her favor, thus establishing municipal women suffrage in Wisconsin. The Woman's Journal announces the victory in an article headed by a dove with the olive branch instead of the customary roster.

Family Reading.

The Wicked, Cruel Spider.

I know a dingy corner where a wicked spider clings; Where he spins his web round bottles, glasses, jugs, and other things; And I listened in the shadow as one day I passed along, And I heard the wicked spider, as he sung his cruel song:

"Will you take a little cider? Will you call while passing by?" Said the wicked, crafty spider to the buzzing little fly.

"Will you take a little lager? Surely you will not decline Just to take a drink for friendship; say, just sip a little wine."

"He is coming for his cider," said the wicked, cruel spider,

"He is coming for his wine, and my cords shall round him twine;

While he sits and sips his lager, I will whet my little dagger,

And when he has drunk his wine he will find that he is mine!

Ha! the little fool is coming, I can hear him buzzing, humming;

He who comes to visit me, vainly struggles to be free.

"You are welcome to my parlor. I am glad to see you come.

Do not stay outside the entrance; please to make yourself at home.

Will you take a little lager, while I sharpen up my dagger?

Will you take a drop of wine? then you surely shall be mine:

I will bind you, I will grind you, though you struggle, weep, and pray;

I will tie your hands behind you, you shall never get away;

I will light you, I will smite you, I will stab you, I will bite you,

I will make you poor and needy, I will make you old and seedy,

I will make you bleared and blotted, and with rags and tatters coated,

And your hat will look so shocking that the boys will all be mocking;

I will haunt you till you die, then I'll hang you up to dry."

O my boy! beware of cider, and of lager, and of wine,

Then the wicked, cruel spider ne'er shall get a child of mine.

Let us storm his ugly castle, let us tear his web away;

Let us drive away this spider. Heaven in mercy speed the day!

—The Little Christian.

Poor Maggie.

A TRUE STORY, BY T. L. T.

STANDING at the bar of a public-house in Colombo street, the main thoroughfare of the Ecclesiastical City of Christchurch, was what had once been a modest woman. Now, she is absolutely defiant in her immodesty. Once she was possessed of considerable personal attractions now, clad with the veriest rags of garments, she stands an emaciated being—shrivelled and skinny—her unkempt, dishevelled grey hair hanging over, and rendering more wretched, the drunkard's face, which indulgence had marred in an almost indescribable manner. As she stood there, so drunk that standing was rendered difficult to her, she was supplied with more of that which had blasted her life's prospect and happiness. With a trembling hand she raised the glass and drank the contents with feverish haste—then, purchasing a quantity of brandy, she adjusted her remnant of a bonnet, buried the bottle under her shawl, and drawing it around her, passed out into the street.

It was a beautiful, calm, starlight night, with a tendency to frost, as, with unsteady footsteps the wretched woman wended her way southward. Before she had proceeded many yards the town clock struck the hour of ten, and the sounds floating out upon the frosty air seemed to startle this poor lost soul, for she increased her steps perceptibly.

Before reaching the South Town Belt, she halted, and stood listening opposite a house in which the brightly-lighted windows and the sounds of music betokened the fact that a party were making merry within. The words of that sweet song,

"Sweet dreamland faces, passing to and fro, bring back to memory days of long ago,"

were distinctly heard by the listener, and old time memories were revived, and aroused feelings of remorse, for she drank deeply from the bottle before resuming her journey. This draught completed the work of intoxication, for in a few minutes the woman stumbled and fell.

Stretched upon a couch, covered with sooty bed-clothing, lay a young

girl of some twenty years of age; the thin white hands, crossed on the outside of the coverlet, and the lustrous eyes, deeply set in a pale, sorrowful face, plainly bespoke the nature of the malady from which the patient was suffering.

A fit of coughing seized the sufferer, whose frail body was convulsed, and a child of twelve years of age, who had been for more than an hour sitting staring into the embers of the fire, rose hastily from her seat, crossed the room, and placing her arms around her sister's neck, said softly— "Poor Maggie!"

"Worn out by the paroxysm, the sick girl lay some time without speaking; then, opening her eyes, she enquired— "Has mother come home yet?"

"No," replied the child, her eyes moistening while she spoke— "Is father in?"

"Yes, Maggie; I'll fetch him," and in a few seconds the child returned to the room with her father.

"Father; do you know where mother is?" enquired the sick girl, but no reply came from the man until the question had been repeated, when he replied in a hard voice—

"Yes. She is in prison again."

The dying girl turned her face, and sobbed bitterly, whilst the younger child laid her head on the pillow beside her sister's, and poured out her childish grief and sympathy.

"Father," the girl spoke again, "I shall not be here much longer, and I must see mother again. Tell them that I am dying, father; surely they will let her come to see me! Do try," and with the pleading voice ringing in his ears, the man left the house.

It was late in the evening when the cottage door opened, and the man again entered his forlorn house, followed by his wife—sober now. Scarcely raising her eyes, the woman opened the bedroom door, and at the sound the sick girl inquired in a low tone—

"Is that you, mother?"

Without answering, the wretched mother knelt down at the bedside, and covering her face in her hands, burst into an agony of tears.

"Mother, I have been waiting for you. Do not cry so; for nothing can be done for me now. But, oh mother! do, for my sake, for poor Hetty and father's sake give up the drink. You can still be happy, if you will—pry to God, mother, to help you."

"I will try," sobbed her mother, now broken-hearted. "I will try again, Maggie. God help me! God help me!" cried the wretched woman.

"Keep praying, mother. you'll be safe if you keep praying," murmured the girl.

No sound was heard for several minutes, except the low sob of the woman and the younger child. Presently the woman raised her head, and looked at her daughter's face; but it was only to see that the release from bondage had been effected, for she exclaimed—

"Oh, my God! she is dead!"

The girl was dead. Fallen in the morning of life, a victim to the results of a traffic carried on in a Christian country with the sanction of the people; and while the traffic exists, so long will innocent victims be sacrificed. No trifling objections to any proposed remedy should deter us from contending for the utter destruction of this great evil. Nothing but "Prohibition" will suffice to save Maggie's mother; for, clinging for a short time to her good resolves, with the desperation of one who feels the approach of some overwhelming disaster, she has again been carried into the vortex of drunkenness. Tempted on every hand, she now stands with hundreds of more unfortunates, disfiguring the beauty of God's universe.

Some one will say, Prohibition is an unjust interference with the liberty of the subject; but the loss of liberty of the subject would result in the redemption and salvation of the drunkard. A heavy moral responsibility rests upon all who have the welfare of their fellows at heart to see that their hands are clean of 'lood in this matter.

Duvedin Temperance Herald.

THE METHODIST OBSERVER contains every week several columns of latest denominational news, timely editorials, articles by able divines, Talmage's Sermon of the previous Sunday, excellent notes on the Sunday school lessons, interesting health, household and other departments, instalments of a good moral story and carefully selected miscellany. Every Methodist family in Canada should take it. Only \$1 a year, with great reductions to clubs. Agents wanted at every post office. The commissions sample copies sent free. Address: JAMES PUBLISHING HOUSE, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

WILSON'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA, IRON.

To the Consumptive. Wilson's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endorsed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials are given in every copy. Sent by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Merchant Tailors. Men's Furnishings! LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, ETC. D. HENDERSON, 352 Queen St. W.

SEXSMITH & SON, Merchant Tailors and Drapers. 193 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

CHARLES H. PRESTON, 415 King Street West, MERCHANT TAILOR. A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPORTED GOODS.

H. STONE, SR., UNDERTAKER, 239 YONGE ST., TORONTO. TELEPHONE 931.

Boots and Shoes. The Queen City Shoe Store. DINNOCK'S BLOCK, 742 Queen W.

S. SHEE, THOMAS MOFFAT, (Late of K. Dack & Son.) FINE: ORDERED: BOOTS: AND: SHOES

JOHN HANNIGAN, NOTED Cheap Boot and Shoe Store. Custom Work to Order. Repairs Executed with Neatness.

673 1/2 Yonge Street, Toronto. "Rest for the Weary" Can be obtained by buying your BOOTS AND SHOES

H. & C. BLACHFORD'S 87 and 89 King Street East, TORONTO.

HEADQUARTERS for BOOTS SHOES Toronto Shoe Company, CORNER OF KING AND JARVIS STS.

GET THE BEST! THE WESTERN ADVERTISER OF LONDON, ONT.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER OF LONDON, ONT. TASTY IMPROVED! ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES! ALL THE NEWS! POPULAR DEPARTMENTS! SOME READINGS! 12 PAGES REGULARLY!

BALANCE OF 1887 FREE To all now subscribing for the year 1888. At the low price of \$1 PER ANNUM \$1

TALMAGE'S AND OTHER SERMONS! EXCELLENT MUSICAL SELECTIONS! SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS! "THE HOLLY QUEEN"

A limited number of this beautiful premium picture is offered subscribers for 10 cents extra. Western Advertiser and Premium for \$1.10

Agents wanted every where. Twenty-five valuable prizes to be awarded over and above the cash commission to the most successful agents. Registered letters come at our risk. For free sample papers, terms to agents, etc., address: ADVERTISER PRINTING CO., LONDON, ONT.

Art. NEW PHOTO STUDIO, 256 YONGE STREET. After extensive alterations we have opened a first-class PHOTO STUDIO. SHANNESBY & HALL.

CABINET PHOTOS! \$1.50 PER DOZ. AT J. DIXON'S, 205 Yonge Street.

HERBERT E. SIMPSON, Successor to Notman & Fraser. Photographer. 31 KING ST. E. to The Queen.

Pictures finished to any size in Oil, Water Colours, India Ink, or Crayon. Duplicate orders filled of all negatives taken by the late Notman & Fraser. Patrons are sure to receive courteous treatment as well as artistic work. Life-size work a specialty.

Groceries. G. W. LOWE, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Groceries, Provisions, Etc. Choice Tea, Coffee, Spices and Canned Goods. Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

NEW STORE. Carmichael & McGribbin JEWELLERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Groceries and Glassware, Cor. Queen and Crawford Streets, Toronto. All Orders promptly attended to.

Mats and Rugs. W. J. ROBINSON, The Famous Sheep-skin Mat and Rug Manufacturer of the Dominion.

DR. BARTON, 50 First Prizes since 1871 at Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, London and Gt. Exhib. including 3 Silver Medals at Toronto and First Prizes at Provincial Exhibition, and First Prizes at Grand Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1882, 1886.

DR. BARTON, 514, 516 and 518 Dundas St. Toronto. Telephone 926. OFFICE, 12 Louise Street. Hours—10 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 8 to 10 P.M. Specialties—Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

T. COULTER, Importer and Dealer in Best Grades of Coal and Wood. Wood Cut and Split by Steam. Head Office and Yard: 78 to 82 Spadina Avenue. Branch Office: 325 Spadina Avenue. Full Weight and Measure Guaranteed.

PROF. DAVIDSON & Co., Late of New York. Chiropodist and Manicure. Finger Nails Beautified. Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails Cured Without Pain. Office Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Patients received from 6 to 9 a.m. 71 YONGE STREET, Cor. King. Residence, 170 WILTON AVENUE.

"DAWN," As well as all the other books by— H. RIDER HAGGARD, On Sale at—

80 YONGE ST., (NEAR KING ST.) JOHN P. MCKENNA, Importer, Wholesale and Retail.

CLARK & CAMPBELL 704 House & Sign Painters PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS 136 Dundas Street.

R. MERRYFIELD Practical Boot and Shoe Maker, 374 YONGE STREET. Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes made to order.

10 cents or three for 25 cents, AUTOMATIC PENCILS. 15c. & 20. Wax Dolls worth 25c. & 30c. MOGGRIDGES 364 1/2 YONGE ST.

OAKVILLE DAIRY, 481 1/2 Yonge Street. Guaranteed Pure Farmers' Milk SUPPLIED RETAIL AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

FRED. SOLE, Proprietor.

Lunch Rooms. JAS. COX & SON, Pastry Cooks & Confectioners, 83 YONGE STREET. Ice Cream and Soda Water Oysters in season. Wedding Cakes made to order.

Miscellaneous. MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.

CHANEY & CO., Bedding Manufacturers & Renovators, 290 King Street East, Toronto. Manufacturers of Pillows, Mattresses, Cushions, etc. Dealers in Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Spring Beds.

Ladies Hair Dressing Parlor 20 QUEEN STREET WEST. The ONLY separate parlor for ladies and children in WEST TORONTO. G. H. BERRY, Proprietor.

- R. FLEMING - FOR NOBBY JOB PRINTING 14 KING STREET E., TORONTO. Satisfaction Guaranteed

H. SLIGHT, 407 Yonge Street, - FLORIST - Jubilee Flowers, Decorative Plants and Wedding Bouquets, Birthdays and other Floral Offerings. Best in Canada. TELEPHONE 3280.

MATTHEW GUYS For Fine Carriages 103 and 105 Queen St. E., Toronto.

MARTIN SUMMERS THE FAVORITE BARBER So long in the employ of G. H. Berry, of 200 Queen Street West, has opened an elegant Barber Shop on Bayview Street, 2 doors east of Queen Street. He respectfully requests a call from his friends and the public generally.

Dr. Wild's Cough Balsam THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ETC. FLETCHER'S DRUG STORE 462 Queen St. W.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, and all other leading varieties of Dutch Flowering - BULBS - for planting now—indoors and outdoors. Highest Quality. Lowest Prices. Our beautifully illustrated and priced catalogue free.

J. H. SIMMERS, 147 King Street East, Toronto. For Purity and Healthfulness THE CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER CANNOT BE SURPASSED. For Good Value to the Purchaser it has No Equal.

Experience of over a quarter of a century in making and selling the "COOK'S FRIEND" enables the manufacturer to offer it with the fullest guarantee of superiority in every valuable point. It stands but a trial to convince any one that it will do more work for the same money than any other. All Ingredients Absolutely Pure. Retail by all Grocers.

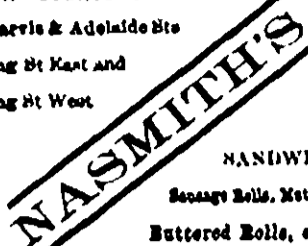
W. H. STONE Undertaker - REMOVED To 349 Yonge Street. Telephone No. 928.

MAGIC LANTERNS

Miscellaneous.

LUNCH COUNTERS

Cor Jarvis & Adelaide Sts  
48 King St East and  
41 King St West



HANDWICHES  
Sausage Bolls, Mutton Pie  
Buttered Bolls, etc  
Tea, Coffee, Milk and no delay

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY

706  
TROY, N.Y.

MANUFACTURE SUPERIOR

CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS.

LADIES Get the  
Best. (Simplified by Prof. Moody.)  
It drafts DIRECT: no paper or patterns required.  
Also new book on Dressmaking and Mantle-making. Agents wanted.

J. & A. CARTER, 373 Yonge St.

GLEN & HUFFMAN

Practical Plumbers, Steam and Hot  
Water Engineers.

Telephone 1366. 120 YORK STREET

PURE HONEY, COMB & LIQUID.

SPENCE HONEY DEPOT,

Astonishing value. 78 Colborne Street.

TELEPHONE 1114. 650

V. P. HUMPHREY, Undertaker,

308 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.  
Open Day and Night.

ANNUAL VOLUMES, 1907.

JUST RECEIVED:-

- Boys' Own Annual, \$2 00.
- Girls' Own Annual, \$2 00.
- Every Girl's Annual, \$2 50.
- The Quiver, \$2 50. Sunday, \$1 00.
- Chatterbox, \$1 00. Our Darlings, \$1 00.
- Little Wide Awake, \$1 25.
- British Workman, 50 cents.
- Hand of Hope Review, 35 cents.
- Children's Friend, 50 cents.
- Infants' Magazine, 60 cents.
- Family Friend, 60 cents.
- Friendly Visitor, 60 cents.
- Child's Own Magazine, 35 cents.

JOHN YOUNG, 5777 CANADA TRUST SOCIETY,

102 Yonge St., Toronto.

Laundries.

STAR LAUNDRY.

- 23 - Three Doors West of Adelaide St. W. Grand Opera.

F. H. HOPLAND, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS OF THE WEST END

The Dominion Steam Laundry  
114 QUEEN STREET WEST  
(Dominion Bank Block)  
Fine Work. Moderate Prices. Your Patronage Solicited. E. LARSEN, Prop.

THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY,

43 ELM STREET, TORONTO.

All kinds of work well and promptly done.

BRANCH OFFICE—688 YONGE STREET.

H. D. PALSER, Prop'r.

Parcels sent for and delivered to any part of the city.

Teas and Coffees.

DELANEY'S

Tea and Coffee Store is the leading house for the finest Brands of Teas and Coffees. Owing to his extensive trade he can sell his goods cheaper than other so called Tea dealers can buy for. Hold on their merits and require no presents to be offered as inducements. In view of these facts I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies that presents are a snare dealers use to sell their inferior Teas. So if you want good value buy from the direct importer.

John Delaney 123 Dundas St

We would solicit all members of the Temperance cause in our locality to give us a call and see our EXCELLENT SAMPLES of

TEAS AND COFFEES.

Taylor, Watt & Co.,

840 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO.

Our Presents are unsurpassed.

IF YOU WANT COMFORT BUY

"THE FAVORITE - STANDARD RANGE"

723



The Largest Order in the Quickest Order, and the most convenient change on the Market.

Thos. O'Brien, 682 Queen St. W.

Miscellaneous.

Leading: West: End: Grocer

W. MARTIN,

Cor. Queen & Dovercourt Rd. Toronto,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Fine Teas, Sugars and General Groceries.

Orders solicited and Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the City and Suburbs.

MISS L. BIRDSALL,

16 BUCHANAN STREET, TORONTO.

Teacher of Music, Technic and Harmony. Terms on application.

DRS. HALL AND EMORY,

33 and 35 Richmond Street East, TORONTO.

J. W. HALL, M.D., W. J. HUNTER EMORY, M.D., Surgeon.

Hours—9 to 11.30 a.m. except Sundays, and 2 to 4 p.m. daily. Tuesday on Monday and Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9.00.

FAIRCLOTH BROTHERS

Importers of Wall Papers

Celling Decorations, Painting, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paperhanging.

356 Yonge Street - Toronto

COLIN SKINNER, - FLORIST -

273 YONGE STREET,

Makes a Specialty of

Choice Roses & White Flowers.

TELEPHONE—Store, No. 1163. Greenhouse, No. 3127.

J. YOUNG,

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,

347 YONGE STREET.

Telephone 679.

Dentists.

M. F. SNIDER, DENTIST.

Has removed to 330 Jarvis Street, third door north of Carlton Street. Nitrous oxide administered.

SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH

- DENTISTS -

61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE

BEST Teeth on Rubber Plate, or Vitalized air. Telephone 1614. G. H. RIGGS, L.D.S., Cor. King and Yonge Sts. TORONTO.

PROGRESSIVE DENTISTRY.

For the best known methods of saving natural teeth, and replacing those already lost with the greatest degree of comfort, perfectness in appearance and utility, and at the least possible cost, consult

M. F. SMITH, DENTAL SURGEON.

(18 Years' Experience in Europe and America). Offices—Cor. of Queen and Berkeley streets, and over Central Bank, corner of Boulton Avenue and Queen street east. Telephone 722.

Medical.

NIGHT CLERK. SPEAKING TUBE.

TELEPHONE No. 118.

J. A. ALLEN, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

326 SPADINA AVE. Cor. Nassau St. N.B.—Special attention given to physicians' prescriptions. Remember the address.

CATARRH!

HAY FEVER. CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A New Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet, explaining this new treatment, is sent free on receipt of stamp, by

A. H. DIXON & SON,

306 King St. W., Toronto, Can.

Levy & Tax.

"We must levy a tax!" the statesman said, As he gazed with a conscious air On scenes where many a pure heart bled— On pictures of deep despair.

"We must levy a tax!" said the candidate, "This evil is growing worse; We must levy a tax, and regulate The fast increasing curse."

"We must levy a tax!" said the demagogue, "Tis the urgent need of the hour!" For he sees through the grog-shop's odorous fog The pathway to place and power.

"We must levy a tax—'tis what we need!" The doggerel-keeper said, As, hardened by his unrighteous greed, He swallowed his stolen bread.

"You must levy a tax!" said the Evil One, "For this is a favorite plan Through which my tireless work is done, And I capture the soul of man."

Yes, levy a tax! 'Tis the price of souls— The price of your fellow-man; Then, through the sorrow that onward rolls, Enjoy your work—if you can.

—National American.

A Plea for Help.

EVERY one who knows anything at all about the subject tells you, and has been telling you for fifty years; all judges, with one voice, all your police, all your jailors, all who have really mixed among and seen for themselves the condition of the poor, are telling you that the chief cause, both of vice and pauperism, is drink. For more than a hundred years good men, stung to the heart by pity, have been telling you to stay the plague and heal the cause of drink—as yet in vain.

We plead with you for the sake of our country. Two masses of our poor countrymen have long been pleading with you to save them from their miseries, and to save them even from themselves. Will you once more lift no finger to help them? Which do you really think will make the people better, and which do you seriously believe will add to their happiness and reduce their degradation? The possession of some forty millionth fraction of political power, or some of those strong and simple measures, the work of a people which fears God, which might rescue them from the intolerable and interminable malignity of corroding vices. Other nations and other empires have fallen each in turn, undermined by their own sins or blasted by their own ambition. They have been choked in blood, or unmanned by lasciviousness, or clogged with greed.

Where is the cedar of Assyria and the lion of Greece and the eagle of Rome? Did the gold of Spain save her, or the fleet of Venice? What has happened to the trampled golden lilies of France? Is our country safe except by her faithfulness to the eternal moral law? "Is not Calno as Carchemish? Is not Hamath as Arpad? Is not Samaria as Damascus? Shall I not as I have done to Samaria and her idols so do to Jerusalem and to her idols?" yes, and to our country and her idols?

Two of these idols are to be destroyed. One is the idol of vested interest in national wrongs; the other, the idol of spurious liberty, which thinks that freedom consists in unlimited license to do wrong, and that we ought to be allowed to do what we will, though the result may be the injury of our neighbors. The liberty to do wrong is the mother of bondage. No man is free and no nation is free which is free from righteousness and a slave to vice. The impulse of appetite is slavery, and the obedience to salutary restraint is the only liberty.

"Who are free? They who have scorned the tyrant and his rod, And bowed in worship unto none but God; They who have made the conqueror's glory dim, In chain, in cell, though manacled in limb, Unwarped by prejudice, unswayed by wrong, Friends to the weak, and fearless of the strong: They who will change not with the changing hour. The self-made man in peril as in power; True to the law of right, in spite of frown, To grant another's as maintain their own; Foes to oppression, where'er it be— These are the proudly free."

Architect.

W. G. STORM, R.C.A.,

Architect and Civil Engineer

Rooms 16 and 18, Union Loan Buildings, Toronto Street.

GORDON & HELLIWELL,

ARCHITECTS.

24 King Street East, Toronto, Ont. (Next to Globe Office.)

H. S. GORDON. GRANT HELLIWELL.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

MEN'S OVERCOATS AT \$4.50, \$6.00, \$7.50 AND UP

YOUTH'S OVERCOATS AT \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 AND UP

BOYS' OVERCOATS In all the Leading Styles and at Prices within the reach of all

PETLEY & PETLEY

THE LEADING DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING DEALERS

KING STREET EAST, OPPOSITE THE MARKET, TORONTO

BEST QUALITY COAL AND WOOD

AT LOWEST PRICES

OFFICES: 20 King Street West

do. 409 Yonge Street

do. 705 do.

do. 552 Queen Street West, and 244 Queen Street East

do. and YARD: Cor. Esplanade and Princess Street

do. Bathurst Street, opposite Front Street

do. Esplanade Street, near Berkeley Street

ELIAS ROGERS & CO

A GREAT SACRIFICE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. V. Cozens is Selling Boots and Shoes at a Great Sacrifice for the next ten days at the Red Boot and Shoe Store.

NOTE THE ADDRESS, 311 YONGE ST. OPP. NORTH WEST COR. OF AGNES ST.

J. Pittman & Co. THE LADIES' TAILORS OF CANADA

Have now on Exhibition the Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Mantles, Mantle Materials and Trimmings, ever imported into Canada. Ladies cordially invited to inspect our enormous collection. All garments made to order we guarantee a perfect fit or no sale. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention. Estimates, samples and self-measurement cards sent on application.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING AN ART WITH US

Mantle and Mourning Goods Warehouse, 218 Yonge Street and 488 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

CARPETS CURTAINS OILCLOTHS LINOLEUMS

W. BEATTY & SON

Are now offering a Special Line of 100 Pieces of

WILTON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS

At greatly reduced prices. Also a fine selection of best quality Tapestry

AT 65 CENTS CASH

Church Carpets in all Cloths and at Extra Low Figures

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WM. BEATTY & SON 3 King Street East Toronto

THE SCHLIGT & FIELD CO. (Limited) MANUFACTURERS OF

LETTER AND BILL FILE

SHANNON

OFFICE LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

31 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, CORNER GLOBE LANE, TORONTO.

OFFICES:—114 N. 3d. Paul St., Rochester, N.Y.; 20 & 24 Rensselaer, New York; 108 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; North Street, Moorfields, London, E.C., Eng.; 106 Fährmann, Frankfurt, A.M., Germany.

In ordering Goods mention this paper. (341) JOHN F. LANE, Manager.