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GET UP A CLUB.

VOLUME XIX.

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HALTON.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN GOING ON.

The Little Banner County to the Front Again--The Contest Waxing Hot--The Antis Fighting Under Cover--Lots of Anonymous Falsehoods Circulated--But the Moral Tone of the County is Sound.

No election contest that has taken place in this country for many years has created more widespread interest than has the struggle that will terminate in Halton county on Thursday, March 1st. The liquor party is playing a desperate game. Recognizing the fact that Halton's brilliant history was a standing rebuke to their pretensions and misrepresentations, they made up their minds some time ago to do all that possibly could be done to change the little county's record. They began their campaign in good time, and for years they worked until they finally believed that they had got things into such shape as would enable them to attain their nefarious object. But they went too fast, and they went too far. Their policy of law defiance, incendiaryism, and brutal assault, only strengthened the determination of Halton electors to have nothing to do with a cause supported by such measures and such men. The petition for the repeal of the Scott Act was circulated and signed. It barely covered the requirements of the law, but it went through, and the Antis' case was seen to be about hopeless. The liquor party, however, recognized that sentiment was growing against them fast, and in sheer desperation, fearing that they would never have so good an opportunity again, they have rallied for another fight.

The friends of the Scott Act are ready for them. All over the county to-day energetic work is being carried on. Nearly every Christian church is open to the prohibition workers--nearly all the local clergymen are working hard for the Scott Act--Christian men and women are doing their duty nobly and well. Meetings are being held--literature from the office of the CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY is flooding the county. Prayer is going up to the Throne of Grace for help, and the prospects of success are good. Time and space would fail us were we to attempt to tell of the many meetings that are being held and the magnificent work that is being done.

The solid truth has shaken the county from centre to circumference, as nothing else could do it. And when we have the truth on our side we always look for victory. The county is thoroughly stirred. The anti element are conducting their obnoxious cause in the way that whiskey, if got at all, has to be procured here now, viz, in a sneaking way. A series of reasons (!) have been promulgated by the repeal party why the Act should be sustained. They are abominable and ridiculous and bring down the contempt of all respectable people. Their weight will probably be more in favor of, than against the Scott Act.

Although invitations have been placed in every bill announcing a meeting, not a single Anti has ventured to speak on a public platform. They are afraid. Their policy is a cowardly one. Their business is a bad one, and won't stand publicity. The objection that the Act can't be enforced is not now made even in private. The Act has been enforced here. For instance, two sentences of two months each and two for first offences, \$75 each, were passed in Georgetown on Saturday. And so the work goes on. A great deal more has been paid into the treasury than has been taken out for Scott Act enforcement. No one complains of any loss to the revenue. It has been a financial gain to this county, as well as a gain in many other desirable respects. All kinds of false reports are being circulated by the liquor party. One is that a prominent temperance man and Scott Act worker in Georgetown keeps a keg of beer in his cellar. Another, that a number of the leading men in Georgetown, who supported the Act

before, will not do so now. These reports are miserable fabrications, and are tainted with rum. I don't know of a single temperance man in this community who voted for the Scott Act last time, but will do so again. This gives you an idea of the tactics the distracted Halton rum advocates are using. But they won't avail. The most prominent enemy of the Scott Act in this vicinity, on the political election day, went around electioneering with a bottle of whiskey in his pocket. This is a sample of the trash that want to run our county and country.

The Antis held a convention at Milton the other day. A Toronto man offered to organize the county for them, for \$600. A local man, it is said, offered to do it for \$50. They accepted the local man. So blue a convention was never held in this county. Gordon Mowat, of Toronto, was in town, and placed before the convention some of his L. T. U. chat. But he's no good in Halton or any place else. It is said that Acton is going to do well for the Act this time. Acton has always held an enviable position on the temperance question.

Georgetown people are aroused, and will make an honest showing on 1st March. They will be up to the mark, perhaps ahead. The Antis have held no prayer meetings in any part of the county as yet. It's hard to ask God to bless you as you deposit a ballot for the petition.

Around Ballinacree, which has not been remarkable for its advanced temperance thought, the sentiment has been growing, and this ward will give a good account of itself.

In Norval several meetings have been held, and rousing ones they were. The Norval people will, we hope, turn out well on election day and give the petition the cold shoulder.

Hornby and Ashgrove will do as well as before, and, we are convinced, will show their desire for law and order by polling a good vote against the petition.

Limehouse, it is reckoned, will do better than before. A number of the leading men of the place, who voted anti last time, have changed their views and will not oppose the Scott Act on 1st of March.

All through the south part of the county campaigning is going on, right sentiment is running high, and Oakville, Burlington, Palermo, Bronte, Trafalgar, and other places will do well for our cause.

At Milton a Scott Act meeting, packing the hall, and many standing, on Tuesday evening 21st, listened with attention and delight to the facts and arguments in favor of the Scott Act, as put by the speakers Rev. Russ, McKay, and J. J. McLaren and McCraney. The feeling of the meeting was excellent and full of enthusiastic hope that the Act will be sustained. Though many of the Antis were present and asked by the chairman, Dr. Robertson, to come to the platform and reply, none came. The liquor advocates have left the platform of public discussion as they are always defeated, as they signally failed in the Halton battle of 1884.

A meeting was held in Burlington on Monday evening last. The attendance of voters was very good. It was evident that all the Anti voters were not hindered from attending. It seems to be the policy of the liquor men to keep away from all public meetings. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Wasson, Presbyterian minister of Georgetown, and D. L. Brethour, of Brantford. The meeting was said to be very good. On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in Limehouse, and addressed by the same speakers. The Methodist church was full. A large number of Anti voters, or those said to be Anti, was present. They listened with great attention, and the meeting was decidedly influential.

We look for a good majority in the county. But friends, work! pray! work!

NORTH HALTON.

VOTE FOR YOUR HOME AGAINST THE PETITION. When God lets loose a thought in the world it is eternal like Himself. Prohibition is an arrow from his quiver, hence Prohibition, the struggle of to-day, will be the crowning glory of to-morrow.

CANADIAN.

Fifty Dollars and Costs.

A HOTEL-KEEPER, named Hamill, of Chatham, was fined \$50 and costs a few days ago for Scott Act violation.

East Kent.

At Bothwell, on the 10th inst., Wm. Poynter was fined \$50 and costs on each of three charges of Scott Act violation. William Donnelly tried hard to prove that he had leased his bar, but Police Magistrate McDougall could not see it in that light and fined him \$50 and costs.

They Watched Him.

Mr. Chas. H. Preston, who does business at 415 King Street west in this city was recently presented with a handsome gold watch by the Good Templars of Oregon, Ill. Mr. Preston led a very successful campaign for the closing up of all saloons in the town named. Hence this mark of well-merited appreciation.

The Toronto Revival.

Mr. T. N. DOURNEY is still pushing his work in the Temperance Hall with a great deal of success, ably assisted by his talented wife. He spoke in the Pavilion on Sunday afternoon last at the regular Gospel Temperance meeting of the Y. M. P. C. His visit to Toronto has already been productive of much good.

A Talented Lady.

Mrs. B. B. KEEFER has been making a very successful lecture tour in the counties of Lennox and Addington. She has addressed sixteen meetings and organized seven local W. C. T. U.'s. Three meetings were held at Napanee, and others at Canworth, Enterprise, Odessa, Centreville, Camden East, Bath and Deseronto. The local papers, where Mrs. Keefer has been, speak in the highest praise of her ability and zeal.

Head-Quarters.

TORONTO W. C. T. U. workers are pushing their headquarters' scheme vigorously. At the regular meeting of the Central Union, on Monday last, a resolution was arrived at to petition the local legislature for an act prohibiting the working of female employes more than twelve hours a day. A committee consisting of Mrs. McDonnell, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Callum, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Cully, Mrs. Tyner, and Mrs. Doda, was appointed to co-operate with Mrs. Skinner in the headquarters scheme.

Ontario County.

On the 13th, 14th and 20th inst., Police Magistrate Horn held court at Beaverton for the trial of Scott Act offenders with the following results:--D. McDonald, E. Gallagher, M. Hogan and G. Gresham were fined each \$50 and costs; A. Gattio was fined \$100 and costs. On the 20th also, at Uxbridge, Thomas Bennett and Mr. Ross, of Uxbridge, were convicted; the latter for a first offence, for which he was fined \$50 and costs, and the former convicted of a third offence, was sentenced to serve 60 days in gaol. The other persons of the same section of country have been sent to Whitchy gaol in default of payment of fines.

Law and Order.

THE Toronto Society for the Suppression of Vice recently held its annual meeting in Association Hall. After some discussion the name of this organization was changed to "The Law and Order League of Toronto." The following officers were elected: Pres., J. J. McLaren; Treas., J. Thomson; Council--Hon. John Macdonald, Hon. S. H. Blake, Inspector Archibald, Isaac Wardell, Jas. Dobson, W. G. Storm, Ald. Fleming, Rev. H. M. McTavish, Rev. A. F. McGregor, Robt. Hall, John Howie, James Bain, Jun., W. H. Orr, Malcolm Gibbs and Rev. J. Donovan. Executive Committee--President and Secretary ex officio, Inspector Archibald, Ald. Fleming, W. G. Storm, John A. Patterson, Robert Hall, Rev. H. M. McTavish and James Thomson.

The Figures for 1887.

FALLING OFF IN DRUNKENNESS.

The Province of Ontario Gives a Startling Object Lesson on the Effectiveness of the Scott Act in Lessening Intemperance--Drunkenness Reduced to Less than One-third of its former Dimensions--We "thank God and take courage."

In his report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act, recently laid before the House, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary, gives a table showing the number of prisoners committed to the county gaols of Ontario for drunkenness during the past two years. From these figures we gather some interesting information in reference to the relative progress of places under Scott Act and License respectively. There are now in the Province of Ontario forty-one judicial counties. One of these, the county of Halton, has had the Scott Act in operation since May 1, 1881. It is one of the others, viz., Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Muskoka etc., Norfolk, Oxford, Dundas etc., Renfrew, and Simcoe, the Scott Act went into operation on May 1st, 1885; and in eleven, viz., Elgin, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, etc., Lennox etc., Northumberland etc., Ontario, Prescott etc., Peterboro, and Wellington, it went into operation on May 1, 1886. There are also six judicial counties, viz., Brant (including Brantford), Carleton (including Ottawa), Frontenac (including Kingston), Lincoln (including St. Catharines), Middlesex (including London), and Victoria etc., are partly under Scott Act and partly under license; the Scott Act having gone into operation in part of all of them on May 1, 1886. All the other counties, fourteen in number, are still under license.

The government returns are made out for the year ending September 30. It will be seen that in order to fairly compare different localities, we ought to take them for the same years, and those years should be full years of license and full years of Scott Act. We have only one full year of Scott Act for all the places in which it is in operation, namely, the year ending September 30, 1887, and the last year in which all these places (Halton excepted) were under license, was the year ending Sept. 30, 1884. Halton, for the reasons named, must lie out of this calculation. Its figures have often been given. We may summarize them by saying that for the six years preceding the coming into operation of the Scott Act, Halton county aggregated 54 commitments for drunkenness, and during the six years since the Scott Act came into operation, she has aggregated 44 such commitments. We will divide all the remaining judicial districts into three groups, namely (1) Counties entirely under license in 1884 and still under license; (2) Counties entirely under license in 1884 and entirely under Scott Act in 1887; (3) Counties under license in 1884 and partly under Scott Act in 1887. These tables will contain the figures for the whole province of Ontario.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN TWENTY COUNTIES CHANGED ENTIRELY FROM LICENSE TO SCOTT ACT.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1884, 1887. Rows include Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Muskoka and Parry S'd., Norfolk, Northumberland & Durham, Ontario, Oxford, Prescott and Russell, Peterboro, Renfrew, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Wellington.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN FOURTEEN COUNTIES UNDER LICENSE IN BOTH 1884 AND 1887.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1884, 1887. Rows include Algoma, Essex, Grey, Haldimand, Hastings, Nipissing, Peel, Perth, P. E. County, Thunder Bay, Waterloo, Welland, Wentworth, York.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN SIX CONSTITUENCIES CHANGED FROM LICENSE TO SCOTT ACT.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1884, 1887. Rows include Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln, Middlesex, Victoria and Haliburton, Total.

These figures need no comment. They speak eloquently of the general fact, that where the Scott Act comes into operation crime is diminished and morality promoted. In reference to the few cases where the principle does not seem to be fully borne out, our friends have already learned facts regarding enforcement that are more than sufficient to explain the situation. It is to be regretted that alongside the startling and general decrease of drunkenness in Scott Act counties there is really a general increase in places where license still prevails. The figures in Algoma and Thunder Bay may be explained by the fluctuations which have characterized its lumbering population.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Report of M. S. Campbell, Police Magistrate. To the Warden and Councillors of the County of Lambton, in Council Assembled:

GENTLEMEN,--From general observation throughout the County, I learn there are many individuals who would like to know what is and has been done under the Canada Temperance Act since my appointment as Police Magistrate, and believing it is the duty of all officers in the service of the general public to make their doings and actions publicly known, and thinking you yourselves would be pleased to be made aware of the same, I have endeavored to prepare a retrospective synopsis for your consideration and information.

My first complaint laid before me was on the 22nd of July, 1886, and up to the present time I have had 165 actual cases tried before me, with many other complaints which were not gone on with and since abandoned for good reasons--(want of sufficient evidence.) Out of those 165 cases I made 93 convictions, disposed of as follows: 7 left the country, 2 served a term in jail, 4 convictions were quashed, 5 are at present under appeal and not yet disposed of, and 1 has not paid. From the balance a respective fine has been collected, amounting to in all up to 14th December, 1887, to \$4,150, which has been disposed of as follows:--

To H. G. Taylor, Inspector East Lambton, I paid \$ 350 00 To R. C. Palmer, Inspector of West Lambton, I paid 100 00 To your County Treasurer.. 3000 00

Leaving a balance of \$100 in my possession at the present time.

During the time of my appointment I incurred an expense of \$290.91, to which add my six quarters' salary of \$900.00 will make \$1,190.91 total expenses incurred by me. This would leave nearly \$3,000 to your credit to meet other expenses, etc.

The fines imposed and collected from the different municipalities throughout the County have been as follows, namely:--

Table with 2 columns: Municipality, Amount. Rows include Bosanquet, Alvinston, Warwick, Watford, Forest, Wyoming, Arkona, Brooke, Euphemia, Sarnia, Point Edward, Sombra, Dawn, Moore, Petrolia, Ennisville, Oil Springs.

I have examined over 1,000 witnesses and issued over 3,000 summonses.

The large number of dismissals I believe have been caused principally on account of the great reluctance on the part of witnesses to give free and open evidence, and sometimes of very colorable and evasive nature, which the prosecution could not help or control. I believe the prosecution need all reasonable and persuasive tact to make their cases good with the material evidence they possessed in the different cases.

I have endeavored to do and render unbiased decisions in every case according to the evidence before me, having no other motive than to do justice to all. Hoping I have fully explained and done my duty satisfactorily to you and the inhabitants of the County of Lambton generally.

I am, yours respectfully, M. S. CAMPBELL, Police Magistrate.

THE WORKING OF PROHIBITION.

How it Cripples the Rum Power.

OVER and over again we have pressed upon our readers the important fact that one of the great advantages of Prohibition, even where not absolutely and perfectly enforced, is, that it destroys bar room drinking and kills off the treating system. This is the experience of a score of counties in the Province of Ontario to day. The attractive, open, seductive bar temptation is a thing of the past. The violation of the law which takes place and is so frequently detected and punished, is carried on secretly, disagreeably, and not at all in a fashion likely to tempt straightforward, honorable, high-minded young men. Old smokers still manage to get their liquor on the sly, but the power of the traffic for evil is crippled and its disreputable and degrading character is made clear. This is the experience of other countries as well as ours. Mr. Locke, the able editor of the Toledo Blade, who made a personal tour of the State of Maine to find out what Prohibition really accomplished, published an article giving the result of his investigations, from which we clip the following extracts bearing directly on the subject under discussion:—

IS PROHIBITION A REMEDY?

"But does Prohibition prohibit, and is Prohibition the cure for the evil?"

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating. I assure that it does, to a sufficient extent to justify the action of the States that have made the experiment, and to encourage those who hope to extend it over all the States. I myself made a tour of Maine, with a view to determining the fact for myself. I explored Portland, the largest city in the State, first. There is liquor sold in Portland, and plenty of it, and yet Prohibition has been a pronounced, unequivocal success in that city. Prior to the enactment of the Dow law, some thirty years ago, there were three hundred grog-shops in the city, its population being about 30,000. It was as drunk a city as any in the country, and its rate of poverty, crime and misery was in exact proportion to the number and extent of its liquor-shops. In 1883, when I visited the city, to determine this question for myself, there were four places only where the law was defied, and liquor sold openly. There were some twenty other places where it was sold secretly, but there were only four open bars, and these four could not be said to be open bars. They were in the sub-cellars under the four principal hotels, and so intricate were the ways to them that a guide was necessary. And when you found them, they were sorry places. A room twelve foot long by six in width, a cold, dismal, desolate room, lighted by one gas-light and absolutely without furniture. There was not even a chair to sit upon, only a small bar, behind which were a few bottles of liquors, with the necessary glasses to drink from. Nobody ever penetrated those horrible places except the confirmed drinkers, who must have their poison, and who dare not trust themselves to keep it in their rooms.

"So difficult was it to find, and so dismal and discouraging was it when found, that a Boston man with me remarked, 'Well, if this isn't Prohibition, it comes very close to it. If I had to take all this trouble to get a drink in Boston, and had no more pleasant place than this to drink in, I don't think I should ever drink.'

THE STRENGTH OF PROHIBITION.

"This is the strength of Prohibition. In Portland there are no delightful places fitted up with expensive furniture, no cushions filled with brilliant liquors, no bars of mahogany with silver railings, no great mirrors on the walls, no luxurious seats upon the floor—nothing of the sort. Drunkenness there has no mantle of luxury thrown over it, and the mask of sociality has been ruthlessly torn from it. If you want to get drunk in Portland, you go where the material is, for that purpose, and that only. You must go and find it—it is not trying to find you.

KANSAS AND IOWA.

"The experience of Kansas and Iowa has been identical with that of Maine. The prohibitory law is evaded in every possible way. The liquor interest did not at once give up the field, nor has it yet. The saloon was driven out, but its place was taken by secret dives, and by all sorts of devices, some of them very ingenious, to defeat the operation of the law. But the object of Prohibition was attained. The gaudy saloon was driven off the street, the sale of liquor was made illegal and disreputable, and the penalties for violation were made so severe that the seller dare not vend except to those whose confirmed appetites make it entirely safe. The boys are saved. No dealer would dare to sell to a boy, much less to go out and hunt for him. And this is exactly what was aimed at by the makers of the law. The confirmed drunkard will have it anyhow. The thieves, gamblers and prostitutes will have it, and perhaps in a certain sad sense it makes but little difference how soon liquor wipes them out. They are ruined, and few of them will escape. But the hunt for boys was at an end. The ghastly mills into whose hoppers were turned boys and girls by the thousands, grinding out daily a doleful grief of prostitutes, thieves, gamblers and paupers, were stopped forever. The law can be and is being evaded to the extent of finishing up the stock on hand, but the supply of new material is cut off. The open saloon is gone, and the coming generation is safe. When the seller dare not sell to boys, the liquor business has a very short life.

This prohibition has done for Kansas and Iowa, as well as for Maine.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Against), MAJORITIES (For, Against), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various locations in Ontario and 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. 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 3 three times, making an aggregate of 93 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 72. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been:— For the Scott Act 162328 Against " 112508 Net Scott Act majority 49820 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 147326 Against " 102368 44858

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

The Day Dawns.

Long the night has been, and dreary; Stars of hope but dimly shone; Eyes, with vigils long, were weary Watching for the coming dawn. But the gloom has now been broken, For the word of light is spoken, And the morning star gives token, Of the sun.

In the night were husbands drunken, Bawling, staggering in the street; Wives with pallid cheeks and sunken, Waiting, feared their coming feet; But the morning cheers their sadness, For the cup of death and madness Yields to one of social gladness, Clear and sweet.

In the night were mothers sighing With an aching heart and head; In the night were children crying, Hopeless, cold and wanting bread; But their cries have reached to heaven, And their fetters shall be riven— Tears shall cease, and songs be given Them instead—

In the night were those who feasted At the cost of woes untold, Lived upon the lives they blasted— Parasites of basest mould; But a fairer day is breaking— God the walls of sin is shaking— Wrong is losing, right is taking, Firmer hold.

In the night were mortals calling Who had lost their pathway there, Shrieks were heard from spirits falling Down the steep of dark despair; But to them came aid availing From them who heard their wailing, And who offered strong, prevailing, Fervent prayer.

In the night was heard the death-bell, With its iron tongue of pain, Tolling out the doleful death-knell Of the souls that run had slain! But the joy-bells now are ringing, And the hosts above are singing, For the hand of God is bringing In his reign, —S. N. McAdoo.

It Pays—Well!

THE Georgetown Herald states forcibly the financial benefit of the Scott Act to the community in the following terms:— "We find it often urged against the Scott Act that a great loss has been sustained from not receiving the license money paid under the Crooks Act. It is well known that the Act came into force in Halton on 1st May, 1882, and, therefore, this year was part under the Scott Act and part under the Crooks Act. It will be fair then to drop this year and make calculation on the four full years immediately succeeding its introduction. The following will make the matter clear:—

Table with columns: LICENSE MONEY REC'D, PAID TO POOR. Lists years 1878-1885 and corresponding amounts.

In 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886 of course there was no license money received, but there were paid out for charity the following sums:—

Table with columns: Name, Penalty, No. of Offence. Lists names like Robert Ellwood, Ann Rowles, M. Bixel, etc.

Thus we see that during the four Crooks Act years \$1,293.60 were received for license and \$2,085.59 paid for charity, or it required \$791.99 more to support the township poor than the total received from the township's tavern keepers. And while it cost the township \$2,085.59 for charity in the four license years, it only cost \$502.86 for the same purpose in the four Scott Act years. Of course some one will object here that while \$502.86 were paid out nothing was paid in. But during the four Crooks Act years \$791.99 more were paid out than were paid in; and thus it will readily be seen (subtracting \$502.86 from \$791.99) that we have a handsome balance in favor of prohibition of \$289.13. These facts are worthy of consideration at the hands of the intelligent electors of the township. Not only is it plain that Esqueping has been almost entirely freed from paupers, but financially the Temperance Act has proved a good paying investment.

An Earnest Appeal.

FELLOW electors, you do not, you cannot, believe that "drum-selling" is either right or necessary. If you voted to license the traffic, would you not throw your convictions of right to the winds and stand self-confessed as influenced by appetite or paltry gain, saying, that dearer to you than right, is the gratification of your appetite or the pocketing of a few cents that the traffic flings to you as your share of the thousands of profit made from its unholy operation. Remember that whoever votes against the Scott Act because he wants the revenue from license, actually takes for his vote that license fee as a bribe. Are you prepared to share the awful responsibilities of the liquor traffic by participating in its unholy gains. "It is not lawful to put it into the treasury, it is the price of blood."

Lovers of your fellowmen, will ye turn a deaf ear to the appeals of the suffering victims of the traffic, enslaved men struggling to be free, and innocent, suffering, women and children who pray day and night for the curse to cease. Will you tell them, "We take care of ourselves; we are not your keepers." Can asked: "Am I my brother's keeper?" but Cain was a murderer. You would not repeat his question.

Christians, be not stand impassively by, while this struggle between good and evil is going on. Remember "He who was mightier than the mightiest" has said: "He that is not with me is against me," and to regard his cause, the cause of his suffering children, with indifference, is only less damning than to actively oppose it. "Come ye Menoz," said the angel of the Lord, "Curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Electors, for your own sakes—for while this evil is in the land no one is safe, for the sake of the children who play about your knee and who are dear to you as life, for the sake of the weak and erring brother whose keeper in a sense you are, for the sake of your country—"this good land and large," that the Lord has given you to possess, and that is being drained of her men and substance by this terrible traffic, for the sake of your religion, whose progress is hindered by this giant vice; above all for the sake of your crucified Lord and Saviour, who died to save those who could not save themselves, vote against the infamous proposal to legalize this "sum of all villainies"—the drink traffic.—Rev. A. MacGillivray.

MIDDLESEX AGAIN.

Three Weeks' Work—Eleven Hundred Dollars in Fines.

THE Scott Act is a practical working success in Middlesex, Ont. Why? Simply because the officers of the law are honestly, manfully, straightforwardly doing their duty. Police Magistrate Noble is fair, square and fearless. Inspector Williams, of the East Riding, is an example of what an inspector ought to be, and he deserves the strongest commendation from all law-abiding citizens for his quiet, honorable but determined and prompt discharge of a duty that is at best a thankless and disagreeable task. His colleagues, Inspector Robertson in the west and Inspector Schoff in the north, are also good solid men, who will not cringe to liquor terrorism nor yield to liquor influence.

The result of all this is evidenced in the facts that (1) The law is well observed and very little liquor sold; (2) Men who endeavor to dodge the law are continually being detected and punished; (3) The enforced law commends itself to public approval, so that the prohibition cause and prohibition sentiment are stronger than ever in Middlesex and are gaining every day. We feel confident that a repeat contest would result in a bigger Scott Act victory than that by which the law was adopted.

Enforcement is all that the Scott Act needs to kill off every repeat agitation, and if every county in Ontario had such officers as Middlesex has, any talk about going back to the license system would be simply laughed at as the hopeless longing of thirty bummers.

A fact worth noticing is that Middlesex whiskeyites have before them a wholesome terror of jail, and very rarely does one of them risk the committing of a third offence. The offenders are generally new, and now are growing few. All this will be made clear by the following list of cases tried between Feb. 1st and 18th inst.:

Table with columns: Name, Penalty, No. of Offence. Lists names like Robert Ellwood, Ann Rowles, M. Bixel, etc.

Since writing the above a letter comes to hand setting forth what we have already stated so forcibly that we cannot do better than make an extract from it, though it is partly repetition:—

DEAR SIR,—On the 7th February, at Strathroy, Inspector Robertson had three cases—Oscar Bixel, Alex. McPherson, and Wm. Hooley. The first was tried and found guilty, the other two pleaded guilty; all first offences. On the 18th, at Glencoe, he had six cases; all pleaded guilty, and all paid, or rather done. They were—Alex. McTae, Archibald McKellar, and Peter McAlpine, second offences; and Frank Freeman, Wm. Rockett and Donald McIntyre, first offences; making \$600 inside ten days. This is nine cases of convictions, no dismissal in the time. McKellar and Rockett are grocers. Temperance people here are changing their ideas very much, and getting more encouraged as to the future success of the Scott Act, in case of a repeal vote being brought on next year. There is a great change in their sentiments since this time last year.

HON. JOHN B. FINCH'S
Great Book sent from this office, postage prepaid, for thirty cents.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

ON TRIAL.

The Canada Citizen will be sent on trial to any address six weeks for 10 CENTS.

GET UP A CLUB.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

ROWLAND BURR, ESQ.,

OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

made before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the subject of Prohibition, a statement as to what he had observed as the result of liquor selling in a number of families.

He stated that he had kept for fifty-four years a record of publicly-known evil results of intemperance in the families of one hundred liquor dealers who had resided on Yonge street in and north of the city of Toronto, and his record made the following awful showing:—

Number of ruined drunkards in the one hundred families.....	214
Loss of property once owned in real estate.....	\$234,800
Number of widows left.....	46
" orphans ".....	238
Sudden deaths.....	44
Suicides publicly known.....	13
Number of premature deaths by drunkenness.....	203
Murders.....	4
Executions.....	3
Number of years of human life lost by drunkenness	1,915

WHAT THE BEER BUSINESS DOES FOR THE COUNTRY.

Let us carefully summarize what has been said elsewhere in reference to the financial results to the country of moderate beer-drinking.

A workingman who drinks daily two glasses of beer at five cents each, will this way spend annually THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

This represents about 45 gallons of beer.

This represents about 3½ bushels of barley.

For this barley the farmer gets about TWO DOLLARS AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS.

The balance of the workingman's \$36.50 stays in the hands of the brewer and liquor seller. The workingman has swallowed his beer and has nothing of value to show for his money. He may have weaker nerves, a less clear brain and a dangerous appetite, but we leave these out of our calculations now, and say he has literally NOTHING.

Suppose that Prohibition became law, and the workingman did not spend this \$36.50 for beer, it would be available, and would be spent in NEEDFUL articles for his home. The bread, the butter, the cheese, the meat, the vegetables, the woollen clothes that it would purchase, are all directly or indirectly the produce of the farm. If we allow the manufacturers and dealers in these articles 40 per cent of their selling price for profit, the farmer will still get \$21.90, and the traders have \$14.60. But it must be noticed that now the workingman has had something to show for his money. Food in his cupboard, clothing for his family to the full value of \$36.50. And it must not be imagined that the farmer has failed to sell his barley. He has EXPORTED it either in grain or changed to beef, and has received the \$2.45 for it all the same, but with this difference, that now the money to pay him has come into Canada from abroad, and the country has in it \$2.45 more than it would have if its workingman had drunk that barley in the shape of beer.

Let us put these calculations in the form of a comparative table showing what is the result of the spending of the workingman's \$36.50 in these different cases.

UNDER LICENSE.

The farmer gets for his barley.....	\$2 45
The farmer gets for other produce.....	0 00
The merchant and manufacturer get.....	0 00
The workingman has left.....	0 00

Total for farmer, trader and workingman.....	\$ 2 45
Balance for brewer and liquor seller.....	34 05

Total of money and value held by all.....\$36 50

UNDER PROHIBITION.

The farmer gets for his barley.....	\$ 2 45
The farmer gets for other produce.....	21 90
The merchant and manufacturer get.....	14 60
The workingman has goods value for.....	36 50

Total for farmer, trader and workingman.....	\$75 45
Balance for brewer and liquor seller.....	0 00

Total of money and value held by all.....\$75 45

Some one will be ready to ask, "Do not the brewer and liquor dealer in the first case use this money in employing men and patronizing production?" The reply is, "Yes, but not nearly to the same extent as do the farmer and trader in the second case."

The great brewing and distilling interests of Canada are not only preventing the accumulation of wealth by the people, they are absorbing and locking up in their own possession the little wealth that does exist.

The second case may be made even stronger.—The brewer and liquor seller will be driven under prohibition to engage in some better business, that will bless the country instead of cursing it. The wealth they produce and hold will not be represented by \$0.00, and the aggregate \$75.45 will be still further increased; but, in the first case, under the beer system, there can be no change in any of the items of \$0.00, as the outcome of the workingman's expenditure of \$36.50.

15 Condemnation where due.

It is undeniable that to demoralize is immoral, to instigate cruelty is cruel, and to produce criminality is criminal; the strong drink traffic doing so, is vile immorality, fell cruelty, and dark criminality. Then all who are (actively or passively) on the side of license must be fairly counted as at least partakers in the blame. The business is palpably subversive of Christian civilization, and directly against the best interests of humanity.

CLEARER LIGHT, HIGHER MOTIVES.

It is notable that just in proportion as good citizens are led to read, hear, and observe attentively, and to think deeply, they wake up to the sad enormity of the evil traffic; and are so brought to feel keenly enough that they become zealous Prohibitionists. The fact is worthy of weighing, that people are always enlightened over towards but never away from Temperance principles and practice. Adherents are gained to the cause by increased knowledge, exalted motives, and improved principles.

No. 18. CRIMINAL AND CULPRIT FACTORIES.

Passing sentence on a criminal, Judge Johnston solemnly said, "Nor shall the place be forgotten in which occurred the shedding of blood. It was one of those thousand ante-chambers of hell, which mar, as thou plague-spots, the fair face of our land. Need you be told that I mean a tipping-shop: the meeting-place of Satan's minions, the noisome cess-pool, which by spontaneous generation breeds and nurtures all that is vile and loathsome. There for a pitiful sum is furnished that which made deceased a fool, and this trembling culprit a demon. I would not be the owner of a grogger for the price of this globe converted into ore."

LICENSE LAW IS PERNICIOUS

IN PRINCIPLE AND EVIL IN RESULTS.

If the liquor traffic be a most heinous, criminal and cursing business, then should the law which provides for its sanction be fittingly entitled, "An Act to secure misery, crime and disaster" or, "An Act authorizing open fountains of abomination, and providing facilities for destroying what good laws are enacted to conserve and protect," or "An Act to sanction, establish, and defend a vile injury," which moral suasion and patriotic effort engage in combatting on behalf of virtue, or "An Act to legalize home desolations."

In the struggle between good and evil for supremacy licensing the evil, adding to its power, is—so placing government authority hostile to the good. Surely this is not the right position for government to occupy.

It is as sad as it is inconsistent, that a grave body-guard of christian (?) legislators should conspire to protect and defend a monster evil, and so aid to frustrate the efforts of moral reformers.

It is manifest that all the bad results are as fully attained by the licensed, as by the unlicensed sale. It must not be assumed that the license takes any of the evil out of the alcohol. Evidently license is not the remedy for the dire drink-calamity.

Those who undertake to legislate for the common good are but trifling with solemn responsibilities when they neglect or refuse to enter on the very pressing duty of dealing thoughtfully, firmly and efficiently with this most momentous question, involving the best interests of society.—Stern hostility is the only right position of law toward a wrong.

In the mean time, public sentiment needs to be aroused. The hoary evil system must be upheaved to view, for deserved execration. Science and philanthropy actively aiding to expose its repulsive enormity until UTTERLY ABOLISHED.

No. 14. PROHIBITION PROMOTIVE SERIES, Jacob Spence Toronto

SUGGESTED ANNUAL REPORT

LIQUOR TRAFFICKERS.

If it were possible for those engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, to render an account of one year's evil consequences directly produced by their business;—

The Poverty, Disease, Lunacy and Misery. The Food Destroyed, The Homes Desecrated, The Murders and Crimes of all kinds,

CONTINUALLY BEING COMMITTED.

FEARFUL WOULD BE THE FIGURES

Could such a awful report be procured we would then have some idea of the evils to be fairly charged to the traffic. But those who fatten on the misery and death, look rather to their own gains, and how they may successfully oppose the efforts to stop the ruin.

THE TRAFFICKERS PREFER

to keep public attention away from the main issue,—

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC vs THE PUBLIC WELFARE

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC KNOWN BY ITS FRUITS.

"If it bear good fruit, well; BUT IF NOT, CUT IT DOWN."

The common sale of Intoxicating Liquors is the fruitful source of ill-health, ignorance, Sabbath-breaking, immorality, pauperism, degradation, misery, vice, crime, insanity and premature death. Not only are those persons who are addicted to drink plunged into ruin, but

GRIEVOUS WRONG IS ENTAILED ON SOCIETY.

Who is Guilty?

Surely those who brew, distill, and sell, are not clear of their brothers' blood, neither is the that giveth his neighbor drink. Not only does the corrupt traffic bear no good fruit but bears a terrible crop of horribly evil fruit.

The time is come to Speak Out.

The traffic inflicts upon humanity, wretchedness mourning, lamentation and we.

A business producing such fruits is wicked and deadly, and ought not to be sustained by the law of a Christian Land. Not the slightest ground of hope exists for it ever becoming improved.

Society has a right to

Protection from such a Curse

and with united voice, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF RESOLUTE CANADIANS pronounce EMPHATICALLY THE DEADLY TRAFFIC MUST

BE SPEEDILY PUT DOWN.

This chain of readings published by JACOB SPENCE, TORONTO.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

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

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

The TEMPERANCE HERALD is not in any sense a newspaper and does not aim at giving news. It consists of the most irring 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 in bulk as follows:—

20 copies every week for 10 weeks \$1.00
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In cases where 1,000 or more copies of any special issue are ordered we will send the same in parcels of not less than 100 each, for \$4 per thousand.

Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country.

In many counties, in our Scott Act contests the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities. THE TEMPERANCE HERALD is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used against repeal. Specimen copies furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, Cor. Richmond & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

PLEASE READ THIS!

10 CENTS ONLY 10

WE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVINCED that it is only necessary that THE CANADA CITIZEN should be known to secure its very wide circulation. To secure this general knowledge, we offer to send it to any address ON TRIAL.

SIX WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS. Here is a broad field of work for any one who wants to aid the great temperance reform. Take an hour to canvass your friends. Nearly every one you ask will give you ten cents as a subscription for a month and a half's trial. Get us up a club of a hundred, or fifty, or ten, or any number you like. We ought to have ten thousand trial subscribers on this short date plan.

BEAR IN MIND THE FACT that the ten cents secures for six weeks a 40-column weekly family journal of social progress and moral reform; a paper that must do good wherever it goes; bright, fresh, pure, able, attractive, and full of information and interest for young and old.

EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY ought to send as a club. Are you not thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the temperance cause, which you have so much at heart? Do you think it deserves and needs your assistance? How can you help it more effectively than by aiding thus practically in the circulation of sound, healthy, inspiring literature?

DO YOU WISH TO CONTRIBUTE some money to the Prohibition cause? Send us a dollar, or five, or ten, or twenty, or fifty, with a list of addresses, and we will send the papers along. Ten Dollars will supply THE CANADA CITIZEN for six weeks to a HUNDRED HOMES.

We believe there are thousands of warm-hearted, willing friends of our cause, who would gladly aid in this great work. Kindly show this proposition to some of them and ask them to join you in helping us. ADDRESS F. S. SPENCE, Cor. Richmond-Victoria Sts Toronto

It is specially requested that those who send us addresses without the knowledge of the parties whose names are given, will kindly inform us to that effect. We shall then notify these parties by post card that the paper is sent them without charge, otherwise some might decline to take the papers from the post-office.

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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, FEBRUARY 24th, 1888

HALTON county votes on the repeal of the Scott Act on March 1st. A large number of our papers are going into that county. We therefore feel certain that none of our readers will object to our giving a good deal of space in this issue to matter having special reference to that campaign. It will be interesting to everyone, as well as to our Halton friends.

"Watchman, what of the night? A host with banners bright March forth to meet the foe. The line of the advance Meets vice and ignorance, With victory in the blow. The light reveals the coming day When temperance shall bear the sway."

YOU ARE A LAW-MAKER, IN GOD'S PROVIDENCE. USE THAT PRIVILEGE IN GOD'S SERVICE.

ELECTORS OF HALTON THE Dominion of Canada is watching you to-day. The liquor traffic is looking on with eagerness and anxiety, knowing that the defeat of repeal in Halton will be little short of a death-blow, while a success for liquor in your county would open the door to repeal in many other places. We have confidence that on March 1st you will "let your light shine before men." Set our country a noble example by giving, in favor of the Scott Act, a majority greater even than that by which it was last time sustained.

VOTE for the SCOTT ACT ON MARCH 1st.

A WORD OF WARNING. We believe that Halton will never go back upon her record. We have strong confidence that the Scott Act will be sustained by a good majority. But, we would earnestly desire to impress upon our friends the fact that it may be lost through indifference. It may be that one unpolled vote would change the situation, and leave the liquor party nominally victorious, through a majority of votes, although a majority of electors was opposed to them. Moreover, the Scott Act will be judged in many places by Halton's verdict—that is, by the extent of the majority recorded against repeal. Your victory must be as complete as it can possibly be made, and there is not a vote that should be polled for the Scott Act that can be left out of that majority without detriment to our cause. Let every vote be polled.

Mark your ballot AGAINST THE PETITION, against the traffic that curses and kills.

FATHER REMEMBER that it is possible, that if the Scott Act is repealed on March 1st, your own boy may become a drunkard through a licensed liquor-traffic. Your vote counts one in this matter. Are you willing to shoulder the responsibility of voting to put a legalized temptation to ruin in the way of your own boy. Think of it! Ponder the question! Will you vote to sustain the Scott Act to make your county a safer place for your boys? God help you to do right!

VOTE Against the Petition and for the People. Against the Bar-room and for the Boys. For God and Happiness and Home.

For God and Home and Country—VOTE AGAINST the PETITION.

THE FORM OF BALLOT.

THE time for action has come. The battle for God, and Home, and Country, is at our doors. The ballot is about to be placed in the electors' hands, and right or wrong is about to win a victory at the polls. The utmost care should be taken that no mistake is made by our friends. The Anti-Scott-Act party have petitioned for the repeal of the Scott Act, and the vote will be taken upon their request. Those who vote "for the petition" in the repeal contest, vote for the Anti-Scott-Act party—for the liquor-traffic, and against the Act which is now in operation. Those who oppose a return to the license system, and who want to stand by the law for the suppression of the drink traffic, will vote "against the petition."

MARK YOUR BALLOT THUS

Table with 2 columns: FOR THE PETITION, AGAINST THE PETITION. An 'X' is marked in the 'AGAINST THE PETITION' column.

Place a cross in the lower space of the ballot paper, opposite the words "AGAINST THE PETITION, and be careful to make no other mark on the ballot paper."

The Scott Act has never been repealed.

LET NOT HALTON BREAK THE RECORD.

VOTE FOR THE SCOTT ACT.

IT KEEPS DOWN DRINKING.

The Latest Official Figures. THE Dominion Government Inland Revenue report for the year ending June 30th, 1887, contains some remarkable figures, which are of incalculable value, as showing that the working of local option in the Dominion of Canada is an immense success, viewed from the standpoint of its effectiveness in preventing the consumption of liquor. Taking Canada altogether, it is safe to say that three-fourths of our territory, and probably two-thirds of our population are under prohibition, and to-day our annual consumption of strong drink is less than four gallons per head of our population. In the United States the amount consumed per capita is over twelve gallons, and in Great Britain it is upwards of thirty gallons.

Further, a little examination shows that, taking our different provinces, all the way through, the amount of drink consumed is proportionate to the extent of territory that is under prohibition, going gradually down from British Columbia, in which the Scott Act has not yet been tried, and where license laws are extremely lax, down to Prince Edward Island, where the Scott Act is in operation over the whole Province; British Columbia's consumption of drink is over eight gallons per head; Prince Edward Island's consumption is less than three-fourths of a gallon. The Scott Act works.

The following table, showing the per capita consumption for the year ending June 30th, 1887, will make this point very clear. It must be borne in mind that a large portion of Quebec is under prohibition through a Provincial Act, which gives municipalities the power to suppress the retail sale of liquor within their respective limits.

Table: GALLONS OF LIQUOR CONSUMED PER CAPITA IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES IN 1887. Columns: Province, Gallons per capita.

During the year the Scott Act was not in operation in any part of British Columbia. It was in force in twenty-seven out of forty-nine cities and counties in Ontario, not including however any large cities. A large portion of Quebec was under local prohibition. The Scott Act had been carried, but was inoperative in a large portion of Manitoba; all the Northwest Territories were, however, under prohibition. The Scott Act was the law in ten of New Brunswick's eighteen counties and cities. In Nova Scotia it was in force in twelve out of nineteen counties and cities. It was in operation over the whole Province of Prince Edward Island.

ELECTORS OF HALTON!

You are standing face to face with a duty and a responsibility that you cannot evade. Seven years ago you voted for the outlawry of strong drink in your county. Over three years since you declared yourselves again in favor of the principle of prohibition and on the side of humanity and honor, by a majority more than double that by which the Scott Act was first carried.

Stimulated by your noble example twenty-four other counties and two cities in this province have declared themselves on the right side of the greatest question of the age. Another contest is upon you. Your county is looked upon as a pivotal point in the terrible struggle that the liquor-traffic is making to secure the ground it has lost in our fair Dominion. You are voting for your homes—for the reputation of your county—for a cause that is noble and holy,—but, remember, you are voting in a certain extent for the Province of Ontario and for the Dominion of Canada.

Against you are arrayed the forces that have cursed our country in the days gone by—the forces that have fought against order and law in every part of our fair Dominion—the forces that have resorted to incendiarism, assassination and brutalities of every description. It matters not that good men have been misled into supporting the liquor-traffic. Their alliance does not alter the character of that traffic one whit. All that has been charged against it in the Word of God, in the deliverances of every branch of the Christian church, are true.

You are not asked to vote the liquor-traffic out of the county at this time; you are simply asked to vote against its attempt to obtain a foothold in territory upon which it has been forbidden by law to operate. It is fighting for the right to legally debauch your boys and ruin your homes. Let nothing induce you to do anything else than the utmost in your power to defeat this awful conspiracy. Let no vote be left unpolled.

A fair majority in this contest will not be enough. Halton led in the great campaign of 1881. Halton was at the front in the tremendous contest during the winter of 1884-5. Halton has been chosen again as the scene of the opening of another desperate struggle between the powers of good and the powers of evil. God help the electors of Halton to do their duty and come manfully up once again "to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

I claim, as a citizen, the right to legislate whenever my rights are invaded by the social acts of others. If anything invades my social rights, certainly the traffic in strong drink does. It destroys my primary right to security by constantly creating and stimulating social disorders.—[Lord Stanhope]

How the Halton Farmers Vote.

THE following analysis of the last repeal vote in Halton shows that the farmers of that county are overwhelmingly in favor of the Scott Act:—

Table: Total majority against repeal 180, Majority for repeal in the two towns of Milton and Oakville 120, Majority against repeal in the townships and villages only 300.

But this is not all. An extensive brewery has for the last twenty or thirty years been operated by Messrs. Brain Bros., who have all that time supplied to the neighboring farmers of Beeswing and Trafalgar a home barley-market, and who have always been respected as good neighbors and fair-dealing business men. This brewery lies in the south corner of the Norval polling sub-division, north of Drumquinn, and west of Ligny. The repeal majorities in these three polling places amounted to 116, and may be fairly left out of the reckoning, as being rather an expression of kindly feeling towards the Brain Bros., than of dissatisfaction with the Act. The verdict of the rest of the county may then be arrived at as follows:—

Table: Majorities all over against repeal 180, in Milton and Oakville for repeal 120, in Norval, Drumquinn, and Ligny for repeal 116, Majority in remainder of county 416.

"Your money or your life" is the threat of the highwayman. "Your money and your life" is the demand of the saloon-keeper.

This is no time for dodging. Do all you can for your God, your Country and your Home.

VOTE AGAINST THE PETITION AND AGAINST THE SALOON.

VOTE FOR THE SCOTT ACT, BY VOTING AGAINST THE PETITION.

"We come to take the Outlaw's flag That holds us in derision, And plant on every tower and crag Our banner "Prohibition." Come on, brave boys, and look not back, Your deeds shall live in story; Keep watch! the victor on his track Will bring our new-born glory."

REMEMBER YOUR LITTLE ONES WHEN YOU STAND BY THE BALLOT BOX.

"The voice of the conscience Is bidding us come, We'll fly to the rescue Of home against rum; We'll gird on our armor, We'll march to the fight, And see the glad victory, Wrong conquered by right. Home, home, dear, dear home, Come to the rescue Of every loved home."

"The struggle between the church, school and library on the one side, and the liquor traffic on the other, is one phase of the warfare between heaven and hell—[Chas. Buxton, M.P.]

Meet the Issue.

MEET it with the sword of truth, Meet it with the strength of youth; Smite it with the ballot-box, As the lightning smites the rocks.

Meet the mighty issue now: Lay the mighty giant low; Match his weapons, face his frown, Bring the great Goliath down.

Let the sad days shortened be, End the dreadful agony; Stay a nation's flowing tears, Usher in the happier years.

Meet the issue fair and square, Braver be to do and dare; Cavalier, with martyr blood, Meet it in the truce of God.

Haaten ye, no longer wait; Lo, the foe is at the gate! And these hours of dread delay Brook disaster and dismay.

Ye who now are young and strong, Yours to lead the hosts along; Guard the citadel of State, Rout the foe, and conquer fate.

Then from city and from town Rise and hunt the evil down; Whip the rum horses anyhow, Meet the issue—meet it now.

—A. Parke Burgess, D.D.

VOTE FOR WHAT YOU PRAY FOR.

An Appeal to Christians.

"So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God"—Rom. 14: 12.

Your vote is a trust that God has given, Its record is taken up in heaven, As well as on earth below; We sing of angels hovering round, Unseen at our side they are ever found, Their deep eyes watch us now.

No spot or stain on their white wings fair, They watch as they sweep through our tainted air— Shall they carry the news to heaven, That one Christian man has his trust betrayed?

His guardian angel would shrink dismayed As the traitor vote was given. Will you vote to open the bar-room door? Will you vote to increase its master's store? Will you vote for crime and woe? Will you vote that the liquor may freely flow?

Till, instead of God's kingdom here below, Hell's kingdom on earth may grow. Will you vote that your child on the village street, The drunkard's staggering form shall meet, And his filthy ravings hear? Till an oath shall seem a familiar thing, And the lips that should glad hosannas sing, Speak words that defile the ear.

Will you vote that the tempters shall betray, And entice your boys to the evil way, That leads where the lost abide? Nay! God forbid! In His name we pray, Destroy them not with your vote to-day For whom the Saviour died.

—S. R. G.

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

FEAR NOT MEN, TRUST GOD AND DO YOUR DUTY.

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

ELECTORS.

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

VOTE for the SCOTT ACT ON MARCH 1st.

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

A SAD WORD. "TOO LATE."

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

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

HIS BUSINESS IS BETTER.

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

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

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

BRITISH LIBERTY.

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

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

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

A CONVERT.

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

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

Would License Work?

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

Only One Way.

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

LOCAL OPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

or else put in some form very different from what it is at present likely to take.

Members of the government have been interviewed by deputations from both the Licensed Victuallers and the United Kingdom Alliance. Neither of these deputations was at all pleased, although the liquor-men loudly applauded the sentiments of the President of the Local Government Board when he stated that "He knew there was a class of persons who believed that that great trade was a trade that ought to be suppressed, being inimical to the best interests of the community, and that its claims were claim that ought not to be fully and carefully considered—its claims, he meant, with reference to the pecuniary interests involved. He could assure the deputation that this was not the feeling of the Government, and they might rely upon it that whatever changes the Government might propose, the financial and other interests involved would be most carefully considered, and, he hoped, sufficiently provided for."

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

Iron-Shod.

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

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

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

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

A poor boy of my acquaintance signed a pledge to never taste liquor. On a day his rich employer invited him to dinner. There was wine on the table, but the lad was not ashamed to say: "No, I thank you, sir; I never touch it."

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

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

A Temperance Town.

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

THE ENFORCEMENT RECORD

ANOTHER THREE MONTHS' WORK.

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

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

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

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

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

Later—The figures are now all in. RETURN OF INFORMATION, CONVICTIONS AND FINES, QUARTER ENDING JANUARY 31st., 1888.

Table with columns: License Districts, Informa-tions, Convic-tions, Amount of Fines. Lists districts like Addington, Brant North, Brant South, etc., with corresponding statistics.

Your Name on this Pencil Stamp, 25c. With India Ink, cut by hand & used for Acts, are selling by trade of being at the... Leading Importers & Wholesale Dealers, etc.

UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

DRINK'S DOINGS.

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

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

MARK YOUR BALLOT AGAINST THE PETITION.

KITCHEN CLIPPINGS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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
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THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, January 1st, 1888.

ASSETS, January 1, 1887, at cost.....	\$30,265,672 94	
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums in 1887.....	\$3,202,098 69	
Interest, and from other sources in 1887.....	1,640,335 34	4,842,632 03
		\$35,126,304 37
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Death Claims paid during 1887.....	\$1,625,387 23	
Matured Endowments paid during 1887.....	636,432 09	
Dividends to Policy-holders, and for Surrendered Policies.....	824,527 01	
Commissions.....	351,611 27	
Agency Expenses, Medical Examinations, and all other expenses.....	263,150 63	
Dividend on Stock, earned in Stock Department.....	112,500 00	
Taxes, \$33,479.26; Premiums on Bonds, \$54,620.91; Profit and Loss, \$7,243.63.....	185,943 80	3,997,763 05
		\$31,234,520 72
ASSETS.		
Real Estate owned.....	\$ 403,494 29	
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	3,111,172 53	
U. S. Bonds.....	475,375 00	
Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds.....	243,438 13	
Bank Stocks.....	1,000,820 04	
State, County, City and Town Bonds.....	6,411,497 74	
Mortgages secured by Real Estate, valued at \$39,000,000.00.....	15,571,829 42	
Loans on Collaterals (Market Value, \$392,363 00).....	730,220 56	
Loans on Personal Security.....	2,206 98	
Loans on existing Policies, valued at \$5,500,000.....	1,840,840 88	
Balances due from Agents.....	10,633 33	
		\$31,234,520 72
ASSETS, December 31, 1887, at cost price.....	\$30,265,672 94	
Interest due and accrued, December 31st, 1887.....	47,726 55	
Premiums in course of collection.....	189,297 46	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums.....	632,837 97	
Market Value of Securities over Cost.....		1,386,156 04
		\$32,620,678 78
LIABILITIES.		
Losses and claims awaiting further proof, and not yet due.....	\$ 181,329 00	
Dividends to Policy-holders, not due.....	136,134 13	
Premiums paid in advance.....	9,734 13	
Reserve for Re-insurance on existing Policies.....	24,208,480 10	
All other Liabilities.....	56,736 00	27,182,683 36
		\$32,620,678 78
SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY-HOLDERS.		
By Connecticut, Mass., and New York Standard.....	\$5,427,626 46	
By Standard of Canada, about.....	7,316,000 00	
		\$12,743,626 46
Policies in force Jan. 1st, 1888, 65,665, insuring.....	\$97,372,324 44	
Policies issued in 1887, 7,606, insuring.....	14,500,448 00	
		\$111,872,772 44
MORGAN G. BULKLEY, Pres. J. C. WEBSTER, Vice-Pres. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary. H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary. W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers, Toronto.		

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

SOME one has satirically said that "woman is a bundle of contradictions." Any one, however, needs only to study history of society to a slight extent to be satisfied that the spirit of contradiction and decided inconsistency runs very largely through the entire body. With one breath it is saying one thing and with the next contradicting it; with the one hand doing certain work and with the other undoing it.

There has never been a period in the world's history when so much attention was given to the subject of missionary work; never a time when the missionary spirit has taken hold of the people of civilized lands to so great an extent as the present. In Great Britain, United States and Canada, in particular, it is one rapid growth in this direction. The churches, without regard to denominational differences, are perhaps giving more energy to wards sending the Gospel to the heathen than they are giving to any other specific branch of church work. Take our own city of Toronto, for example, and whether it be Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, or any of the many various religious bodies that are represented, we find that almost from Sunday to Sunday appeals are being made in one shape and another on behalf of the heathen. This is a commendable state of affairs, and I have nothing to say but God speed to every movement in this direction.

This missionary spirit finds strong sympathizers in those who are not influenced by the same motive that actuates the preacher when he makes his appeal on behalf of heathen lands. It has been found that christianizing a people is the grand step towards civilizing them, and that as a pure matter of commerce it pays to open out our heathen lands and place before them the light of the Gospel. In each of the three great countries that we have here mentioned, large sums of money are given for missionary enterprise in which this is the great acting motive of the giver.

It is the ambition of a great commercial people at all times to be able to send their manufactures and their products to all parts of the world, but it needs to be the civilized world to make this commerce safe and satisfactory.

But just let us note here where one of those strange contradictions comes in. We take the great continent of Africa, and especially the new free State of the Congo, with its fifty millions of people. This great country has recently been opened up to the commerce and civilization of the world, and according to the Berlin Congress of 1884-5, consisting of fourteen Great Powers, absolute free trade to this new republic has been guaranteed. One country with another is vying in cultivating the commerce of this great State. But the sad feature is that it is not alone the products of the manufacturer that are going there, but that which only a few years' history has proven is doing everything to kill the very work that, on the other hand, is striven to be accomplished. The absolute free trade granted to the Congo carries with it free trade in rum just as much as in anything else, and the result is that ship loads of rum go to Africa. Gin and whisky constitute the principal medium of currency, legitimate commerce is crippled and displaced by the destruction from intoxicating drinks. Canon Farrar, who has given this subject his characteristic earnest attention, says "the drink traffic is becoming to Africa a deadlier evil than the slave trade." The Archbishop of Canterbury says, "It is a system which, in the name of freedom, threatens with extinction all trades but one."

Within the past few weeks an important deputation waited upon the American Congress, asking that they move in uniting with them the other Great Powers to stay this terrible state of affairs. The spokesman before Congress was the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, the well known Presbyterian minister of New York city, and President of the National Temperance Society.

The petition as presented by him sets forth the fact "that America alone is estimated to have sent to the West Coast alone in 1884-5 an aggregate of 921,412 gallons of spirits; that the wholesale demoralization and ruin thus resulting from strong drink is a great injury to our legitimate commerce in our relations with Africa, as well as disastrous to the temporal and spiritual well-being of an untutored people, whom philanthropic and Christian men and women of our country seek to civilize and Christianize; and we

hereby earnestly ask you, in the exercise of the authority vested in you by the Constitution of the United States, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, promptly to adopt appropriate and effective measures for the discouragement and suppression of this wasteful and destructive African exportation of intoxicating liquors by American citizens."

Speaking to this petition, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler gives some startling facts. He asks Congress to recall the fact that when the Congo Conference was held, four of the representatives earnestly sought not only the entire suppression of the slave trade, but the prohibition of traffic in intoxicants with the native tribes. The Hon. Mr. Kasson, representing the United States, took a very active part; Sir Edward Malot, representing Great Britain took an equally strong position, as did also the representatives of Belgium and Italy. Entire unanimity unfortunately did not prevail, and this was requisite amongst the representatives. The four who took the opposite stand were overruled, and the result is to-day a free and unhindered traffic in intoxicants in the whole vast Congo Free State.

Let the attention of every thoughtful man and woman be given to the figures we here quote. The importation of liquor into the State is frightful, "Germany importing 7,000,000 gallons, Holland 1,000,000 gallons, the United States, in 1886, from Boston alone, 733,000, the largest cargo of rum, it is claimed, ever sent out of Boston, in one solid cargo, to the coast of Africa." These figures are from the official reports of two years ago, the latest obtainable.

That wonderful explorer, Stanley, together with commercial men and missionaries, are the authorities for saying that at once on the introduction of rum or spirituous liquors among the tribes of Africa, (which is something new,) a thirst is awakened to such a degree that a demand at once is made, on the arrival of vessels from this country or England, for strong drink. The effect is of such a nature that commercial men are finding that this rum traffic is absolutely destroying legitimate commerce. The testimony is given, that, when a vessel arrives in Africa from the United States or England bringing out fabrics for sale in purchase of palm oil, ivory, and other products of Africa, they refuse the fabrics if they can get the liquor. It is authentically stated that vessels have been known to take away a considerable portion of the cargo and give, instead of them, gin and rum. An English gentleman is quoted as saying that the cotton fabrics on board certain vessels were returned with "No demand for them, while the clamor was for strong drink. Quoting directly from the eloquent words of Dr. Cuyler, "It looks now very much as if, in that magnificent Congo country, on which the eye of the world is now placed, the traffic was going to take this shape, that palm oil, etc., are to be brought out by the vessels of the great Christian nations of the earth, and they in return are to become the great dram sellers of Christendom to poor benighted Africa."

Whilst this aggressive and earnest move is being made by the friends of christianity and temperance in the United States, for some time past the Archbishop of Canterbury has been using his powerful influence to move the Christian people of England in a like direction, and petition after petition, and memorials, are being constantly sent to Parliament setting forth this terrible state of affairs.

Can there be found anything more antagonistic and sadly inconsistent with the Christian spirit of the age than the facts that we have narrated? Is it to be the case that the poor blind heathen is to point his finger to the Christian people of this and other countries and say, that, whilst they are moving with such energy to give to them the Gospel of Jesus Christ, they are also handing to them that cup which will undo all that has been accomplished, and damn every possible hope of them becoming the people that efforts are now being made to make them? And worse still it is feared, on the authority of the word itself, damns them for all eternity, for "no drunkard can inherit the Kingdom of Heaven."

The end will come
God help and strengthen us day by day
And serve us for the coming strife
Our foes are strong—they struggle for life—
But God is stronger than they—
The end will come."

PARASITES!
The True Nature of the Liquor Business Exposed.

BY HON. JOHN B. FINCH.

The License System Illustrated

Take a leech, press all the blood out of it. Now I will show you a trick of license economy. I take a lancet, draw a scratch on my arm, and say to the leech, "Suck." It does. Just look at it. It is growing respectable; it is getting sleek, and smooth, and fat. When it is full it will let go. There is this difference between insect leeches and human leeches. An insect leech ceases sucking when he is full, while a human leech will continue to suck as long as there is any money in the pockets of the victims or until he is choked off.

I want to show you the statesmanship of license advocates. I take the leech and squeeze it, two or three drops of blood come from its mouth and I swallow them and say I have gained so much blood. Some boy in this house cries out, "Mr. Finch, you are foolish. Why, every drop of that blood was in you first—the leech sucked it out of you. You have only got part of it back, and that part in a way that will do you more harm than good." Liquor men come into your country and the law draws a scratch on your business life and attacks them on and says "Suck." See them change their clothes! See them grow fat as they live on the business life of the city and the country. When the year rolls around, the authorities invert them and squeeze out of them five hundred, one thousand, or fifteen hundred dollars and say, "Ha! ha! we have saved so much money to the city." But where did the liquor-dealer get the money? He did not have it when he came here. He came into our country, and without giving a single thing of value, without building up society, without helping society, he has sucked from it thousands of dollars. He keeps the latest part, and gives you a pittance to be allowed to continue. You take it, and congratulate yourselves that you are dividing up with the spoiler of your homes, your prosperity, and your civilization.

Folly! Folly! Folly!
Build up a city, gentlemen? Just as well build up a man by putting lice on his head, as to hope to build up the material interests of a city by opening dram shops. In every business relation the liquor traffic of the country is an institution which receives value without returning it. It lives on society as parasites live on other bodies.

An Apology.
I suppose I ought to say, in justice to myself, that I never like to compare things unfavorably. I do not like to drag anything into a position where it ought not to be, and I feel like apologizing—to the bed-bug. You ask what I mean? I will tell you. I never knew one bed-bug to eat another bed-bug, or one louse to eat another louse. It remains for the last and highest order which God created in His own image, to develop the type which will live on their own kind and off their own species, who will fasten the fangs of parasitic avarice in the pulsating flesh of their own kin, their own blood, their own sex, and their own race, and grow rich, not by the destruction of other species, but by the destruction of other orders, but by the destruction of individuals who feel the same, who enjoy the same, that they do. It is unfair to an order of parasitic life that lives on other forms of life, to compare it with a classless, noble, and enough, to live on its own kind without a feeling of sympathy, without a pulsation of regret.

Crimes.

It is a crime to aid a man in committing crime. Drunkenness is a crime. The man who sells the liquor aids the man to get drunk, and therefore commits a crime. The government that grants a license or permits the sale of liquor, aids the liquor dealer in committing a crime, and therefore commits a crime itself. The voter who votes to license a man to sell liquor, commits a crime, and so on. Rum in the majority of cases is the first cause of crime, sin, sorrow, poverty, the expenses of the city and state, the populating of all criminal and charitable institutions, and the support of a tremendous number of sixth-rate politicians. Is there no remedy for all of this? The people are beginning to say, "Yes, try prohibition."

John Wesley on the Liquor Traffic.

Those who sell this poison, murder His Majesty's subjects by wholesale. Neither does their eye pity nor spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them, the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walls, their groves, a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, blood is there, the foundation, the floors, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art "clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day"—canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not so, for there is a God in heaven, therefore, thy name shall soon be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, "thy memorial shall perish with thee!"

Man's liberty ends, and it ought to end, when that liberty becomes the Curse of his neighbors. — [Archdeacon Farrar].

DE-LEGALIZE THE TRAFFIC
And Save the Boys.

THE Scott Act kills the treating system. Degraded men, who have acquired the drinking habit, may manage to get liquor in disreputable dives and dens, even where the law is in operation, but the boys are not tempted by the seductiveness of the open bar, and the terrible traffic is robbed of its potent attractions of joviality, warmth, good-fellowship, sparkle, light and fun.

This fact was well brought out in reference to Maine some time ago by Mr. D. R. Locke, who visited the State named to inquire into the working of prohibition. He said—

A STRONG ARGUMENT

The best argument I found in Maine for prohibition was by an editor of a paper in Portland, who was, for political reasons, mildly opposed to it. I had a conversation with him which ran something like this—

"Where were you born?"
"In a village about sixty miles from Bangor."
"Do you remember the condition of things prior to prohibition?"
"Distinctly. There was a vast amount of drunkenness and consequent disorder and poverty."
"What was the effect of prohibition?"
"It shut up all the rum shops, and practically banished liquor from the village. It became one of the most quiet and prosperous places on the globe."
"How long did you live in the village after prohibition?"
"Eleven years, or until I was twenty-one years of age."
"Then I went to Bangor."
"Do you drink now?"
"I never tasted a drop of liquor in my life."
"Why?"
"Up to the age of twenty-one I never saw it, and after that I did not care to take on the habit."

THEY WANT THE BOYS.

That is all there is in it. If the boys of the country are not exposed to the infernalism, the men are very sure not to be. This man and his schoolmates were saved from rum by the fact that they could not get it until they were old enough to know better. Few men are drunkards who know not the poison till after they are twenty-one. It is the youth that the whiskey and beer men want.

AMERICAN.

The Great Chalk Talker

ROLLO Kirk Bryan, prohibition chalk talker, has finished up his work in the east, having met with much success and evoked great enthusiasm. He will be at Chicago about March 7, and thence will go west.

Wouldn't Consider It.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives, although voting to submit a prohibitory Constitutional Amendment to the people, has by a majority of nearly two to one refused to consider a bill presented to it for statutory prohibition.

A New Style of Fighting

IT is stated that a Pennsylvania woman who was thoroughly disgusted with her husband's persistent visits to a certain saloon, and got rid of the obnoxious institution in rather a novel manner. She trapped a sink which she hung into the premises, and succeeded thereby in driving out not only customers but proprietor as well.

Prohibition Work.

THE report of the Chief of Police for the city of Providence will soon be issued, and in advance of its publication we have learned the following remarkable facts relating to the police record of that great and rapidly growing city. Our friends will bear in mind that the prohibitory law went into operation in Rhode Island, including the city of Providence, on the 1st of July, 1886.

Total criminal arrests for 1885 6,178
" " " " 1886 5,337
" " " " 1887 6,139

There is a good deal of complaint about the law not being sufficiently enforced, but the statistics quoted make it clear that, even as matters now stand, the crime in the great centre of population is steadily diminishing.

"If the community has no reason to be surprised at the combination of the Licensed Victuallers, they assuredly have no reason to be surprised at the rise of the Alliance. The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. If anyone doubts the preponderance of good over evil in human nature, he has only to study the history of moral crusades. The enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a moral cause inspires its soldiers always have prevailed, and always will prevail, over any amount of self-interest or material power, arrayed on the other side. The Alliance is already powerful and growing in power. It will conquer." — [Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter on the United Kingdom Alliance].

The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of gaining money is a more desperate form of assassination than has been adopted by the bravos of any country or age. — Thomas Carlyle.

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