

HON. JOHN E. FINCH'S

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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 13, 1888.

NUMBER 29.

WORK GOING ON.

BRIEF REPORTS FROM THE FIELD OF FIGHT.

A Big Record The Scott Act Works. Huron county has had 51 Scott Act convictions during the past three months. The total amount of fines imposed amounted to \$3,000.

In Kent County.

On Monday morning, Mr. Albert MacDougall, police magistrate of Kent county, convicted Mr. Robinson of the Arthur House of Scott Act violation and fined him \$50 and costs.

Getting Better.

The bartender who was shot in the unfortunate row at Myrtle Station some time ago is recovering. The bullets have not yet been extracted, but he has been removed to his home, and is doing well.

Committed for Trial.

JAMES WALSH, a Guelph bartender, has come to grief. He was charged a few days ago with selling liquor contrary to the Scott Act, and was fined \$50 and costs. He is now committed for trial on a charge of stealing \$65 from one of the witnesses in the case; the money being stolen while witness was drunk.

A Batch of Fines.

Two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy cents was the amount contributed to Middlesex county Scott Act fund, one day recently, in a court held by Police Magistrate Noble. The unwilling contributors, who had all been convicted of violating the Scott Act, were Timothy McCarthy, Joseph Smith, A. Pelton, William Pherrill, and Thomas Dix.

Morning Mills.

A correspondent writes us that Rev. John A. McDonald, Presbyterian minister of this place fired the first shot in defence of the Scott Act (as against repeal in the county of Dufferin) at one of the gospel temperance meetings being held here by the "Mission Helpers." The "Helpers" by speech and song are stirring up the temperance sentiment in this county and no doubt grand results will follow.

A Third Offence.

JOHN HOSKINS, a Rodney hotel-keeper, was tried at St. Thomas on Tuesday, for a third offence. The case against him was clear. He was convicted and committed for 30 days to the county goal, with hard labor. Another offender, named Colin Lamont, who was convicted of a first offence, but failed to pay his fine, was also committed for the same period of time. On the following day C. Grant was fined \$50 and costs.

Enforcement in Lanark.

POLICE Magistrate Kippen, of Lanark County, has a good deal to do in dealing with Scott Act cases; Inspector Robertson making things pretty lively for illicit liquor sellers. The following are among the latest who have paid the penalty of the law:—John Geismull, John Kelley, P. Reilly, hotelkeepers, and a druggist, of Almonte; Miss Arthur, of Appleton; Geo. Dack, Francis Coulter, James Sheehan, hotelkeepers, of Pakenham; and Thomas Thornton, of Clayton. The fines and costs of these cases amounted to \$491.81. All the prisoners pleaded guilty without waiting to be tried.

Appreciated.

Few clergymen in the land have been more prominent in advancing temperance and prohibition than the Rev. W. A. McKay, B. A., of Woodstock. In doing this work it was impossible for him not to come into keen conflict with whisky sympathizers—especially the Mayor of Woodstock and some of the members of the town council. It must therefore be very gratifying to Mr. McKay and his friends to know that his congregation is hearty and unanimous in endorsing his work. From the Standard Review we see he has lately received a handsome present from his people, accompanied by an address in which we find the following words:—"We hope that you will long stand up boldly and steadfastly for the right, and in the cause of the weak and the oppressed as you have done in the past; and though your motives may be aspersed and your actions misrepresented by men in high places whose duty and pleasure it should be to assist you in your efforts for the welfare of the community yet you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have the hearty endorsement of every member of Chalmers' church congregation." Happy is the minister who has such a congregation at his back.

Pushing the Battle

THE parties against whom information was laid, on the evidence of Messrs. Donlin and McCrae, in this county, seem to realize that the law has force and that they must submit. There is none of the blatant boasting so prevalent before the Myrtle alley. Twenty-four cases were brought before Police Magistrate Horne last week. Fourteen of the defendants pleaded guilty, two cases were dismissed, and eight were adjourned to the 17th inst. All the parties pleading guilty, were fined as for the first offence. Their names are as follows:—Chas. Ray, Jas. Black, Jas. Prindel, Edw. Armstrong, J. Smith, of Whitby; J. C. Wood, P. Creighton, Finnigan, of Oshawa; P. Brooks, C. Chino, of Brooklyn; Henry Wilson of Ashburn, Hastings of Claremont, H. Gleason of Greenwood.

A PERJURY CASE

In which the Prosecutor becomes the Prosecuted—and is Convicted.

JOHN A. WICKETT, of Thorndale, was charged some time ago with selling liquor in defiance of the Scott Act. He had the informers arrested for perjury, and swore at their trial that he had not sold liquor within three months. The original charge against him came up for trial before Police Magistrate Noble last week. Four witnesses swore to getting liquor from him and a fine of \$100 and costs was imposed. Wickett did not show up at the trial, and when he puts in an appearance there will be a good case for a perjury prosecution against himself.

Rowdyism Punished.

HEAVY FINES FOR LAW DEFIERS.

Kemptville Roughts Make Trouble for Constable—And the Magistrate Makes Trouble for the Roughts—More Similar Justice Wanted—Brutally Assaulted.

Most of our readers are already familiar with the details of the disgraceful anti-Scott Act riot which took place in Kemptville on December 27th. Constable George Brown went to the Burrell House to arrest a bar tender named William Swain, who was charged with violating the Scott Act. Constable Bennett accompanied Brown. After the arrest was made a noisy crowd of sympathizers with the bar-keeper, attacked the constables and although these were assisted by two other constables, Nettleton and Smith, the gang of roughts handled them pretty badly. Five of the worst of the rowdies, viz., O'Connor, Banks, Leach, Johnston and Bonnin, were subsequently arrested on a charge of "assaulting, hindering and obstructing constables, while the said constables were discharging their duties as officials of the law." The evidence of the four constables was straightforward and overwhelming, and the police magistrate, after a careful trial sentenced the culprits as follows: John Bonnin, \$116.67, or one year at hard labor; Michael O'Connor, \$116.67, or one year at hard labor; Zechariah Leach, \$98.67, or one year at hard labor; Chester Banks, \$242.79, or two years at hard labor; Henry Johnston, \$242.79, or two years at hard labor. If the prisoners had not elected to take a summary trial the penalty would have been imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Johnston, Banks, and Leach paid their fines. Bonnin and O'Connors are to remain in jail until their fines are paid. O'Connor is an anti-Scott Act constable, Johnston is Deputy Reeve of the Township of Oxford. Banks at the time of the offence was an anti Scott Act councillor of Kemptville, but he and all his "anti" culprits were elected this year to stay at home. The village having elected an entire Scott Act council. It is hoped that the effect of the recent events will be seen in the absence of lawlessness in Kemptville hereafter. The Scott Act is booming in Leeds and Grenville, and the prohibition workers are determined that they shall hold the banner place in the Province.

The action of Police Magistrate Deacon in these cases, is approved by all who are acquainted with the facts. There has been too much disregard of the outrageous scandalism with which the friends of the liquor traffic have lately been fighting the law. The counties in the east of Ontario have had their share of these outrages. Only a few days ago at Menota a gentleman who was mistaken for a Scott Act constable, was brutally assaulted; his head being split open by a wrench wielded by some cowardly ruffian.

THE SCOTT ACT HAS NEARER BEEN REPEALED.

STAND BY IT!

DOES IT PAY?

The Scott Act in Lennox—How it Affects the Markets.

A good deal of discussion has sprung up on the question of whether or not the Scott Act has interfered with business in Napanee, the chief town of this county. A statement was telegraphed to the daily press some time ago to the effect that "In Napanee there is such a stagnation in business that merchants are crippled, and failures have been more numerous this winter than ever before." At the same time, with the usual inconsistency that characterizes whisky advocacy, we have public statements made that there is as much drunkenness as ever. The Napanee Beaver has been going into the matter carefully, and presents facts which refute the absurd fabrications quoted. Among them may be noted the following:—Mr. Storms, Collector of Tolls on the Napanee market, keeps a record of the amount of money he collects; and certainly the returns of market tolls ought to be a fair indication of the amount of market business transacted. Those tolls were, during the last three months of the years 1884-5-6-7, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1884. \$178 27 1886. \$174 48 1885. 179 84 1887. 189 49

It had been said that the business which usually came to Napanee, was lately attracted to Deseronto and Kingston, where the Scott Act was not in force. The market clerk at Kingston has, however, written to Napanee the following statement which fully refutes this invention. The Beaver goes on to say:—

The number of teams this December as compared with last was about one-quarter less. Saturday, 21st December, was not as large by one-third as Thursday, 23d December. As to persons from your vicinity in December this year as compared with last, they were not so numerous. The attendance at the market being so much smaller, this would necessarily be the case. Sleighting is poor; about one-third came in with sleights. Christmas being on Saturday last very early in the week, the day after it was one-third more than the three days this year, both as to numbers and money.

Deseronto market is free, and there is therefore no official record of attendance. A well posted authority states, however, that this year business in Deseronto has been just about equal to what it was last year. The Beaver goes on to say:—

The facts are, therefore, while Deseronto market has not improved and Kingston reports a large falling off, our own market shows a decided increase. This very effectually disposes of the objection which opponents of the Act have to its enforcement.

It will no doubt interest our readers to know the result of the effort that has been made during the past few months for the better enforcement of the Scott Act. The following facts of the cases since the 15th August, are from the inspector's books. Number of prosecutions, thirty-nine; number of convictions, thirty-five; number of dismissals on account of parties showing they were not proprietors, four. In every case they proved a violation of the law. Amount of penalties, nearly all paid, \$1,900. The expense to the county, exclusive of the inspector's salary, is less than \$50.

The Scott Act Works

VIOLATORS IN SIMCOE COUNTY.

Seventy Offenders Brought to Justice—\$3,900.00 for the County Treasury—The List of Contributors.

The oft-repeated question, "Does Prohibition prohibit; can the Scott Act be enforced?" might be answered to some extent, at the present time, from a perusal of the official returns of convictions of the different counties where the law is in operation. There has before us at the present time the report of the Clerk of the Peace, of the County of Simcoe, for the quarter ending December 13, 1887; and from this we learn that there were during the time named 70 convictions for Scott Act violation in the county. Eight of these were for second offences, the offender having to pay in each of these cases a fine of \$100. One of the offenders was sent to goal in default of payment of his fine. The names of the parties convicted are as follows:—M. J. Casserly, W. G. McKay, G. Reid, Wm. Atchison, W. Innis, J. Armstrong, David Ellis, Henry Wallace, Chris. Varty, Thos. Keating, Wm. Atchison, Michael O'Donnell, Wm. Rattu, Jas. Haw, Adam Fraulie, Wm. McDonald, Mary Ann Ireland, John Colgan, Jos. King, Noah Gross, Chas. Bsnter, Jno. McFlurath, H. Troop, Jas. Foster, A. G. Hussey, Alex. McKay, Chas. Roshore, Jas. Campbell, Jno. Coffee, Albert Small, Jas. Cooney, John Kidd, R. Bergin, Daniel Zewfel, Chas. Clarkson, Jas. H. Parker, Wm. Innis, Jos. King, Michael Heely, Jas. J. Gallagher, Alonzo Phillips, Jas. Abbott, Wm. McDonald, W. Lennox, Lot Davis, William Brown, Job Hewitt, Emmanuel Cooper, John Sharp, George Neal, Ed. Prosser, Robert Fielding, Mat. Partridge, Duncan McLean, Gus. Lehman, Duncan McLean, J. B. Eoyd, David B. Lafranier, George Tipp, George Howard, Jno. Jolly, Wm. Sibbet, Frank Wesley, D. Lafranier, John L. Hance, John R. Higgins, Alex. Foster, Enoch Adams, Chas. Taylor, G. Rodgers, Wm. Howard.

THE PAVILION.

ROLLO KIRK BRYAN.

A Large Audience Greet the Great Chalk Talker

At the Horticultural Pavilion meeting in Toronto on Sunday last, the immense auditorium was filled, to hear and see Rollo Kirk Bryan the great prohibition chalk-talker. His work was telling and effective, both at the Pavilion and in the night meeting in Shaftesbury Hall. With marvellous rapidity he placed on the canvass illustrations of the different points on which he dwelt, frequently working out sudden and startling transformations which took his audiences completely by storm. For example, he sketched a typical victim of evil appetite drowning in the surging sea of intemperance, a plank came floating on the waves, at which the sinking, drowning man grasped and to which he clung with despairing energy. A dexterous turn of the picture changed the whole character of the scene, and the audience in it the well known allegorical representation of Faith clinging to the Cross. Many of his delineations drew forth much enthusiasm, and all were of a character to rivet the attention of his listeners. Mr. Bryan uses, at once, four different colors working with both hands, talking while he works and working while he talks. His novel presentation of truth cannot fail to do good wherever he goes, while it also attracts and entertains.

Under Mr. DePew's leadership, the prohibition choir is making good progress, and last Sunday's music was a really attractive part of the service.

Mr. Spence, President of the Club, spoke of the recent election campaign and the lessons to be derived from it. His prediction that Toronto would yet totally outlaw the liquor traffic, was received with much enthusiasm.

The Trail of the Serpent

DEADLY DOINGS OF THE DRINK DEMON.

All Countries and Classes Contribute to the Fearful Catalogue—Murders, Robberies, Brutal Assaults, Cowardly Wife Beatings—Awful Distresses, Sorrow—Shame and Crime.

A Ruined Life.

DRINK led astray the son of one of Montreal's best known physicians, and, on Saturday last in the police court of that city, the young man was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A Wretched End.

AN unfortunate man who has recently lived in Winnipeg, and who has a brother in the Dominion House of Commons, was frozen to death in a miserable shanty in Winnipeg, on Tuesday night, while in a state of intoxication.

In Self-Defence.

ANOTHER rum murder is reported from Mattawa. On Sunday night Thomas Boatin, in a fit of intoxication, persisted in entering the house of Mrs. Cyril, Larroque, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The woman had previously succeeded in getting him to leave several times, and on this occasion becoming somewhat excited, he gave her a slap on the face, when she fired at him with a revolver, the ball taking effect in his side. He died the following day.

A Brutal Assault.

LAST Monday's Toronto daily papers reported a brutal assault on the driver and conductor of a Queen street car. As usual drink was the cause of the affair. The car was coming along Queen street on Friday night about 12 o'clock when it was boarded by five young fellows, seemingly intoxicated. One of them insisted upon smoking a cigar. The conductor remonstrated with the disorderly crew, who knocked both conductor and driver off the car and gave them a merciless beating.

Art as a Rain-worker.

THERE are seven saloons in the city of New York, the walls of which are adorned with works of art, aggregating in value \$231,000.

Frozen.

R. N. BIRDS was frozen to death near Madison, Monday, while under the influence of liquor.

Smothered While Drunk.

THE New York Herald reports the death of a news-vendor, Daniel Crowley. A fire broke out in the room in which he usually slept, and in which at the time he was lying drunk. He was suffocated by the smoke before he could be aroused.

How Atlanta was Carried

On good authority, it is said that the Liquor Dealers Association of the United States has expended within a year \$800,000 in fighting constitutional prohibition in Michigan, Texas, Tennessee, and Oregon, and in fighting temperance legislation in different States. A good share of the money helped to carry Atlanta for "run."

Results of New Year's Drinking.

A young man named William Hanna was making New Year's calls in New York. He came in contact, on Greenwich avenue, with five others who had been similarly engaged and who were all drunk. A quarrel sprung up, in which Hanna was knocked down and killed. A couple of days later his mother died of heart disease.

More Whisky Work

Mrs. PATRICK BRENNAN, of Buffalo, celebrated Christmas Day by filling up with whisky, and when her husband, who is section boss for the New York Central Railroad, went home he found that the turkey had not been cooked. Mrs. Brennan and her husband then indulged in a fight, and her dead body was afterwards found on the doorstep. She had a black eye and her skull was crushed.

Shot Dead While Drunk.

THE Lezer says that on New Year's night Louis Butler, a young man of Wausau, Wis., was shot through the heart by Louis Schlicht, the barkeeper of the Hotel Northern saloon. Young Butler had been going from one saloon to another, with five companions, and engaged in a quarrel with Schlicht because the latter refused to sell him and his party drinks, whereupon Schlicht drew a revolver and shot Butler dead.

More of the Same.

SIMILAR reports come to us from every part of the continent. The sacred festival seems to have been made an occasion for riotous drinking and open defiance of the law. Our own fair city of Toronto was disgraced as it had not been disgraced for a long time. Tuesday's daily American papers were full of despatches recording revolting scenes and crimes. The Vice status that in high license Chicago, during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on Sunday night, four persons were reported stabbed, one shot dead, and a policeman and alderman nearly pummeled out of existence. All these affairs originated in saloons.

A Whisky Murder.

On the night of the election at which whisky won, in Atlanta, the howling, drunken mob stoned a young man, Charrell Hightower. He has since died of his injuries. At his funeral the Rev. Dr. Hawthorne said:—"It was whisky and the desire for more whisky that excited that ignorant, ragged, godless mob to take the life of this young soldier in the cause of prohibition. That crime was a typical and prophetic event. It is a type of the foul deeds which have marked the annals of the bar-room. It was prophetic of the woes which we shall have under a two years' reign of diabolism. For two years past Atlanta has been the purest and happiest city of the world; for two years to come I predict that she will be the most unclean and afflicted. The high-license men are powerless before the savage fury of the black rabble howling for free liquor."

A Christmas Debauch.

REPORTS from Atlanta state that Christmas Day there was celebrated by a terrible debauch, beginning Sunday night and lasting for two days. A press despatch says—"The prison ran hither and thither until the wee hours of the Sabbath, carrying each time full complements of men and women, whites and blacks, who were unceremoniously piled into the grated conveyance, and as it bowled over the pavement profanity of the vilest type and songs of the most revolting kind issued through the iron barred cages. At the pen, a close and confined apartment intended for the imprisonment of perhaps a score of offenders, the sight was one that carried with it but one suggestion—that of a den of hungry beasts howling for their customary allowance of food. Yelling, screaming and singing were indulged in by the drunken contingent as the hours rolled on, and the van being still out the roster received considerable accessions, more than 70 persons being crowded in all before morning. The police were kept busy to-day and the prisoners were joined by other delegations. Few were discharged and to-night more recruits were recorded."

Murdered in a Saloon.

On Monday evening of last week, John Mack shot and instantly killed Frank Bawl in a liquor shop on State street, Chicago. He was under the influence of liquor at the time he did the terrible deed.

Broken Legs—Broken Bottles.

JOSEPH NAVILLE lay on the Michigan Central track, near West Branch, with two bottles of whisky in his pocket. A passenger train dragged him several rods, then tossed him from the track, with both legs broken and his body and head so badly bruised that he is almost certain to die.

Killed the Baby.

On the night of December 28th, John North, of Philadelphia, went home drunk. He quarreled with his wife, who was nursing their three months old baby, and in his rage attempted to strike her. The blow fell on the head of the infant, crushing its skull, and it died almost instantly. The murderer was arrested.

Poisoned.

A TERRIBLE crime is reported from Nebraska, in which whisky played a part. A young man named Buttsfield, living near Palmira, brought home some whisky with which he treated his parents. Both father and mother died suddenly, and their son has been arrested, charged with putting poison in the liquor supplied to them.

Only 13 Years of Age

A CHICAGO despatch dated December 31st, says: "Katie Miller, pretty and only 13 years old, was at the west Chicago avenue justice court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct. Her mother said she was breaking her heart. 'Your honor,' said she to the justice, 'I have tried to bring her up in the way that she should go, but she persists in staying out nights, coming home time after time drunk. The girl admitted that her mother told the truth, but said she was too weak to resist. The justice was much moved by the testimony of mother and child and committed the latter to the Erring Woman's Refuge or a \$25 fine, while he brushed away a stray tear, which he was compelled to shed at the thought of a 13 year old girl, a confirmed drunkard.'

Great Britain's Whisky Record.

The United Kingdom Alliance Newsletter December 31 contains a list of casualties recorded as a result of intemperance, during the preceding week. In the terrible catalogue we find:—The sudden death of a drunken shoemaker; the fatal fall down a cellar of a drunken woman, a case of manslaughter in which a drunken carter was the offender; a case of shooting by an intoxicated man in which another was wounded; the stabbing of a father by his son when both were drunk; a brutal street fight in which a constable was seriously injured; the burning to death of a drunken woman at the wake of her deceased husband; the death of a woman from delirium tremens; the killing of an intoxicated taylor, who fell downstairs; a case of sudden death from heart-disease accelerated by drink; a robbery from a clergyman by a drunken servant; the murder of a mother by her intemperate son; the killing of a drunken man on a railway track by a passing train; the death of a man who fell in a fit while in a savage state of drunken excitement; the trial of an omnibus conductor for assaulting two women while he was drunk, and two trials of the most brutal and disgusting cases of wife beating.

Is there not a great deal of truth in Dr. Talmage's celebrated saying "Satan's throne on earth is a beer barrel, and his foot-stool a rum jug, and his chariot a brewer's dray."

Good Templars at Work—Notes of Progress.

THE password for February quarter will be issued on the 16th instant to all lodge deputies entitled to it.

The revised ritual has been published and may now be procured from the Grand Secretary upon terms that have been communicated to all lodges.

Paris Lodge No. 546 has contributed toward the Scott Act Fund, the R. W. G. L. Mission Fund, and the Funch Memorial Fund, the only Ontario lodge that has contributed toward the three funds yet. The contribution aggregates \$26.86. Paris Lodge, for a small lodge, has a large heart that is in the right place.

Bro. Edward Dawson, P. D., has organized, since last report, Purify Lodge No. 148, Tara, G. W. Campbell, L. D., Canadian Lodge No. 164, Brussels, James Baynes, L. D.; Gough Lodge No. 165, Port Elgin, John George, L. D.; No Surrender Lodge No. 643, Spry, Gordon McCormick, L. D.; Star of Ponce Lodge No. 356, Mar, Edward White, L. D. James B. Nixon has organized Hope of Kingston Lodge No. 152, Kingston, D. J. Garbutt, L. D.

A New Paper.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House commences with the 1st of January, 1898, the publication of a new illustrated monthly paper for children, white plain, clear type, nice white paper, and beautiful engraving. It is intended for the smaller children, full of choice stories and helpful reading for Sunday Schools, Juvenile Temperance Organizations, Primary Schools, and for the children in the home circle, and will be called the Water Lily. It will give pure and thoughtful thoughts from the pen of the best writers for children. Each number will be both beautiful and instructive. Single subscriptions, in cents a year. For four or more copies sent to one address only at (send to your club) \$1.00 per year for 10 or 100 copies. Address: N. Stevens, Publishing Agent, 21 Rensselaer Street, New York.

QUEBEC.

THE GOOD WORK STILL GOING ON.

Legislative Proposals—Licenses to be Reduced in Number—The Alliance Meeting—John A. Nicholls Appointed Agent—An Interesting Interview—Masonic Prohibition

There is a good deal of excitement in the Province of Quebec.

During the present week the Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance holds its annual meeting at Montreal. One of the questions to be discussed is a bill which Mr. L. G. David, M. P. P., intends to present to the Local Legislature at its approaching session. Mr. David is not a prohibitionist, but he believes in restricting the liquor traffic much within its present limits. He talks of reducing the number of licenses to one-third what it is at present, charging a fee of \$500 per annum, requiring heavy security for the good conduct of every public-house, prohibiting the sale of liquor in grocery stores and providing for a vigorous system of inspection, severe fines to be imposed for any violation of the law by licensee, and illicit liquor selling by other persons to be punished by a heavy fine in the first case, and imprisonment in the second case.

This bill is, in many of its provisions, far ahead of many of the provisions of the present license legislation of Quebec, but it has certain features which do not commend themselves to some prominent temperance workers. Most notable among these, is the high license proposal, the case against which has been well summed up in the Montreal Witness by John A. Nicholls, a prohibitionist worker well known in Ontario, and who has lately been appointed General Agent for the Quebec Alliance. We congratulate Mr. Nicholls on his appointment and we congratulate our Quebec friends upon having secured the services of so talented and effective a worker.

Readers of THE CANADA CITIZEN are already familiar with the facts which Mr. Nicholls presents, but we repeat them in the form presented by him as well worthy of further attention.

I am not at all surprised that the theory of high license should have attracted the attention of leading temperance workers. The high license prohibitionists in the United States were among the first advocates of the policy. In Nebraska, where the first high license measure went into operation, the late Hon. John F. Fry, assistant in drafting the measure and its strongest advocate. He has many times publicly stated that he regretted this course as the greatest mistake of his life, because in its operation it has proved disastrous. The law is responsible for its own failure as a powerful plea to Government and prevented advanced legislation. Instead of being a step towards prohibition it is positively a hindrance.

The Nebraska High License Act became law in 1881. It imposed a fee of \$1,000 per license, in addition to which the applicants must obtain the signatures of thirty freeholders, and must file a bond of \$5,000 which may be levied upon in case of default. The number of saloons increased to 1,175, by 1884 the number had jumped to 2,36, while the records for last year show 3,210, or nearly three times the number under the last year of license. The increase in the number of saloons has been overwhelmingly in excess of the increase of population. This pioneer high license State enjoyed any diminution of crime or drunkenness through changing laws. The crime of drunkenness in the traffic. The Hon. J. B. Maguire, preceding elder of the Ontario district, says drunkenness is on the increase. High license, as far as diminishing drunkenness is concerned, does nothing. It has been on the record for a number of years. It could high license do nothing of the kind. Hon. H. W. Hardy, ex-Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska, who is known as the father of the high license idea, testifies that there has been no improvement in the traffic. Gambling and prostitution go hand in hand with them just as before. There are the same bloody noses, stabbing and shooting, the same destitute families and ragged children, the same degradation of the law just as they always have, and do violate to raise a flag to enforce the law, for as one remarked the other day it would empty a bar not a cent on his own head.

Take the city of Chicago. In 1882 and 1883, under \$2 license fee, there were 3,849 saloons and 18,045 arrests for drunkenness. In 1884 the license fee was increased to \$100, the license saloons decreased to 3,527, but the arrests for drunkenness were 22,800. Since that time the number of saloons has been on the increase. Last year there were 3,700 increased saloons, and the arrests for drunkenness has gone up to 25,407. The Hon. Herrick Johnson, P. D., one of the most noted of Chicago distillers, who has made a complete examination of the Police Court records, reports not a single bar has been closed, and Chicago's black hole is blacker than ever.

Taking high license throughout the United States where it has been a trial for a period of years, its general effect has undoubtedly been to strengthen the liquor traffic and render it almost impervious. It has been a stumbling block in the pathway of prohibition, and an absolute failure as an instrument for the reduction of saloons. Drunkenness has increased, and not decreased, under its operation. The saloons have been rendered attractive, and thus more dangerous. It is, as Dr. W. B. Gieskie says, the stimulation of abstinence.

In view of these facts we sincerely hope that our co-workers in the sister province will be able to secure all the benefits of the new legislation suggested without adding it down with high license, which certainly makes the liquor traffic ultimately more difficult to get rid of, and so far has not proved beneficial.

Another matter that has created a good deal of stir is the proposal to submit at the forthcoming communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec A. F. and A. M. on the 28th inst., the following resolution

No saloon keeper, restaurant keeper who sells spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or tavern keeper, or bartender shall be eligible to be made a member of the fraternity of Free-masons in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. That any member of the fraternity of Free-masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, becoming a saloon keeper, a restaurant keeper, a liquor dealer, or a saloon keeper, shall be deemed on proof thereof to be guilty of a Masonic offence, and shall be liable to suspension or expulsion from the fraternity, and the name of such member shall be removed from the roll of his own lodge.

This is following up on the lines of action taken by several other Grand Lodges, and the result of the debate upon it will be looked for with much interest.

UNITED STATES.

Congress and Temperance.

The National Temperance Society, which for the past fifteen years has labored in Congress to secure a National Commission of Inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, also for prohibition in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for a national prohibitory constitutional amendment, has promptly brought the temperance question to the notice of the Fifty-fifth Congress. The first petition of the session presented in the Senate was one issued by the Society, asking for a national prohibitory constitutional amendment, endorsed by the Good Templars of Tennessee, and presented by Senator Harris, of that State. At the Society's request the Commission of Inquiry bill, also a joint resolution proposing a prohibitory constitutional amendment, have been introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives and it will urge the passage of a prohibitory law for the District of Columbia. Preliminary arrangements have been made for committee hearings in both houses of Congress; and it is expected that a large public meeting, under the auspices of the Society, will be held in Washington at an early day. The recent important decision of the United States Supreme Court has given a powerful impetus to temperance work, in its legislative aspect, State and National, and the present is deemed an auspicious time to make increased effort for advanced temperance legislation by the Congress of the United States. The Society, three of whose vice-presidents are members of Congress—Senators Colquitt and Blair in the Senate, and ex-Governor Dingley in the House—will also, as hitherto, have a special representative in Washington to watch legislation in the interest of the cause of temperance.

The Prohibition Party. A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Getting Ready for the Fight of 1898—A Political Call for Ladies as well as Gentlemen

A call has been issued for a convention of the National Prohibition Party of the United States to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, June 6th at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly presented. The basis of representation in this convention will be two delegates from the District of Columbia, two from each Territory, and from each State twice as many as the representation of the State in both branches of the National Congress. State conventions will decide upon the method of electing these delegates. It is hoped that a fair proportion of them will be ladies. The call goes on to say:

All citizens of this Republic who believe that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a national disgrace and a national scourge, that it is a destroyer of wealth producing power, that it robs labor, destroys capital, debauches society and corrupts politics, that it debases and degrades the law, and that it debases and degrades the law, and that it ought to be forever prohibited; who believe that to abolish the saloon will, in a great measure, abolish poverty, assist in solving the labor question, purify politics, and add to the solidity of our institutions; who are convinced that the desirable reform needs for its consummation the responsible agency of a political party clearly committed thereto as a matter of principle, and not as a matter of expediency; who favor a general and progressive system of popular education, who would amend our election laws to secure greater purity of the ballot, who stand for a free ballot and count for both the white man of the North and the black man of the South; who favor the protection of American labor and the American laborer; who would foster our agricultural interests, who believe that the saloon is the head of woman will be the death knell of the liquor trade; in short, all citizens, however they may differ upon other questions, who are agreed upon the wisdom and necessity of severe political action in order to secure the removal of the rum power, are requested to unite under this call in sending representatives to the National Convention at Indianapolis.

A Worthy Institution.

THE TORONTO CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE MISSION.

Good Work for God and Humanity—A Workman that Needeth not to be Ashamed.

Very few institutions existing solely for the reclamation of outcasts have met with more practical success than has the Toronto Christian Temperance Mission in the limited sphere which it occupies. Mr. Robert Hall, city missionary, has been at work for nearly three years, and his latest monthly report which was presented at the regular board meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall some days ago, is full of interest. Dr. W. B. Gieskie presided at this meeting at which a great deal of important business was transacted. Mr. Hall's work covered visitation and instruction at the Central Prison, the General Hospital, the Industrial Refuge, Cottage Gospel meetings, a great deal of private visitation, and a Sunday School for destitute children conducted in his own home. Through his efforts the old goal library has been reorganized and placed under the control of the Mission. It now comprises more than 200 bound volumes, and 300 other works. A great deal of tract distribution has been carried on and through the help of kind friends, Christmas gifts had been placed in the hands of very many poor children.

We strongly commend this interesting work to the support of those who are anxious to aid one of the most practical lines of temperance effort.

Restrictive Legislation

THE QUEENSLAND LIQUOR LAW.

An Extensive System of Local Option—Three Distinct Measures at the Command of the People—None of Them Equal to the Canada Temperance Act.

In dealing with such questions as restriction of the liquor traffic, and especially that kind of legislation known as Local Option which places restrictive power in the hands of the electorate of any locality, it is well that we should have all the light that can be obtained on the matter. Permissive laws, on various plans, are enforced in different parts of the world, and, in order that our readers may understand something more on the matter we present below the substance of an important paper read in Adelaide, not long ago, at the International Temperance Convention. The paper is the work of Mr. Peter McLean, ex M. L. A., who introduced in the Queensland Legislative Assembly the liquor law which is now in force in that colony, and which we herein discuss.

In 1876, the writer had the honor of first introducing to the Legislative Assembly the question of permissive legislation in connection with the liquor traffic. During the session of that year, notice was given of the intention of introducing a Bill during the following session. In 1877 the Bill was introduced. When the motion that the Bill be read a second time was submitted, the speaker of the Assembly pointed out that, as the Bill provided that 'All expenses connected with any election or voting under this Act shall be defrayed by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer of Queensland for the time being from the consolidated revenue of the said colony,' and as the 'Constitution Act provides that all money bills should be introduced in a message from the Governor, the motion before the House could not be put. Consequently, the introducer of the Bill was compelled to move that the order of the day be discharged from the business paper.

In the following year the Bill was again submitted to the Assembly, and this time in proper form and by the constitutional channel. On a division being taken on the second reading, it was carried by a majority of four votes, but on going into committee the motion was met by a hostile amendment, and the Bill was again discharged from the business paper.

For the next five years the Bill was annually discussed in the Assembly, and each time defeated; but in 1885, when the Government introduced a new Licensing Bill, they incorporated in their measure the principle of local option. This Bill was assented to in November of the same year, it thus became an Act of Parliament, and is now the law of the land.

The leading features of Part 6 of the Act, and which contains the local option clauses, are as follows:—'The provisions of this part of this Act may be applied in any municipality or division, or any other subdivision of either, or in any other area which forms a municipality or division and also forms part of one licensing district, and the boundaries whereof can be clearly and conveniently defined. Any such municipality, division, subdivision or area is hereinafter in this part of this Act referred to as an area.

'Any number of ratepayers in any area, being not less than one-sixth of the whole number of ratepayers in such area, may, by notice in writing given not later than the 1st day of November in any year, require the chairman of the local authority to take a poll of the ratepayers of such area, for or against the adoption of all or any of the following resolutions, to have effect within the area. That is to say—

- 1 That the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited.
 - 2 That the number of licenses shall be reduced to a certain number (specified in the notice), not being less than one third of the existing number.
 - 3 That no new licenses shall be granted.
- The chairman of the local authority shall be the returning officer for the purposes of this part of the Act.

'If a majority of two-thirds of the votes recorded in respect of the first resolution, or a majority of the votes recorded in respect of the second or third resolutions be in favor of its adoption, such resolution shall be deemed to be carried, and shall be adopted.

'Provided that if a poll is taken upon more than one resolution—

- a. Only one resolution shall be adopted.
- b. If the first resolution is carried, it shall be adopted whether either or both of the other resolutions is or are carried or not.
- c. If the second resolution is carried, and the first is not carried, the second resolution shall be adopted, whether the third resolution is carried or not.
- d. If the third resolution is carried, and the first and second are not carried, the third resolution shall be adopted.

'The returning officer shall, as soon as possible after the poll, declare the result of the voting.

'If the first resolution is adopted, then from and after the date when it comes into operation in the area the following consequences will issue:—

1. It shall not be lawful to sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of any liquor in the area.
2. Any person who, whilst the resolution is in force, sells, barter, or otherwise

wise disposes of liquor in this area, shall be liable to the same penalties as are imposed by this Act for selling spirits without a license.

3. All such liquor, whatever the quality may be, and all measures, jars, or other utensils, used in holding or measuring or conveying it, found in the possession or custody of any such person, shall be forfeited, and shall be destroyed or sold subject to the provisions of this Act.

4. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the sale of methylated spirits for use in the arts and manufactures, or to prohibit the sale of liquor for medicinal use under conditions following, that is to say—

- (a) It shall not be lawful for any person to sell in the area any liquor for medicinal use except on the prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner, or unless he is a pharmaceutical chemist, registered under the Pharmacy Act of 1854, or any Act amending or substituting for the same.
- (b) It shall not be lawful to sell any such liquor for medicinal use unless the bottle or other vessel in which such liquor is contained is distinctly labelled with the words 'Intoxicating Liquors,' and the name and address of the seller.

5. If any person sells liquor for medicinal use otherwise than as herein provided, he shall be liable for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, and for the second or any subsequent offence, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

'If the second resolution is adopted, it shall be the duty of the local authority to restrict the total number of licenses and certificates granted or renewed by them to or within the number specified in the resolution.

'If the third resolution is adopted, it shall not be lawful for the licensing authority, after having received information thereof, to grant a certificate of a licensed victualler's license or a wine seller's license, unless at the time the resolution was adopted a license was current and in force for the sale of liquor in such house; and any certificate granted contrary to the provisions of this section shall be null and void.

1. If the first resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded in manner provided by the Act, but not until the expiration of three years after the date of such adoption, and in such case a poll shall be taken on the first resolution only.

2. If the second resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded on it or on the question of a further reduction, or of the adoption of the first or second resolutions, but not until the expiration of ten years after the last vote was taken.

3. If the third resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded on it or on the first or second resolutions, but not until after the expiration of two years after the last poll was taken.

4. If all the resolutions are rejected, a poll may be again demanded in manner provided by this Act, but not until the expiration of two years after the last poll was taken.

5. Upon any poll the same majority of votes in favor of a resolution shall be required as heretofore provided, and if such majority is not recorded in favor of the resolution, the resolution shall not be carried, or in the case of a second poll upon a resolution after it has been adopted, shall be rescinded.

The expenses of taking a poll under this part of this Act shall be defrayed out of the municipal or divisional fund.

It will be seen that, by the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, not only can a step be put to the issue of any more than the existing number of licenses, but the number of houses can be reduced, and the full principle of the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic can be carried out.

Christian Responsibility.

CHRISTIANS, patriots, men of humanity! Will you not come along with us to their rescue those who, misguided by the example and emboldened by the counsel of others, have ventured onward in a course which threatens to prove fatal alike to their health, their happiness, and their salvation?

Will you not, in place of casting additional impediments in the way of their return, contribute to remove those which already exist, and which, without such assistance, they will remain forever alike unable to surmount or remove?

On your part, the sacrifice will be small, on theirs, the benefit conferred immense—a sacrifice not, indeed, without requital, for you shall share the joy of their rejoicing friends on earth and their rejoicing friends in heaven, who, when celebrating their return to God, shall say, 'This our son, our brother, our neighbor, was lost and is found; was dead and is alive again.'

In view of the prevailing usages of the society in which you live, and the obvious inroads drunkenness is making on that society; in view of that frightful number of inmates at the altar, and advocates at bar, whom drunkenness, robbing the church and the world of their services, has demoralized and dishonored; in view of those master-spirits in the field and the Senate Chamber, whom drunkenness has mastered; in view of those families made wretched, those youth corrupted, and those poor-houses, and prison-houses, and graveyards peopled and peopled with beings made guilty and wretched by drunkenness; I put it to your conscience, Christians, whether, at such a time and under such circumstances, you would be at liberty, though supplied with wine made from the grapes of Eschol, to use it as a beverage?

In conclusion, I ask, whether you are not bound, by the very circumstances in which God has placed you, to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors, of every name and nature, as a beverage, and whether you can, without sin, refuse to give your influence to the cause of total abstinence?—Dr. Nett.

The Philosophy of Drinking and Drunkenness.

The Temperance movement has two great objects. To reclaim the intemperate and to prevent intemperance. Universal abstinence from intoxicating drinks will insure both objects.

Intoxicating drinks are so called because they intoxicate. Intoxication is a state of the nerves which makes the man foot out of himself—above himself—beyond himself.

If taken, therefore, for daily health, the action must be a daily waste of power—a daily using of the surplus power provided by a bountiful Providence for the emergencies of life—and a waste to be mourned when an accident happens or an epidemic rages in the neighborhood.

Whenever the flagging of energy took place another dram brought it up again, and his night of enjoyment has been bought at the morning's price.

The man of even temperament whom nothing ruffles, offends, or puts about, may continue to drink and drink moderately all his life, without seeming danger.

short time astonish all his friends by the swiftness of his fall. Under circumstances to which all are liable the naturally well-balanced mind may succumb; but the dory nature, the impulsive, the open hearted, and the generous are as the gun cotton which needs but the pressure or the spark to become uncontrollable.

This being the action of alcohol, it shows plainly that total abstinence is the only remedy for drunkenness, and it also shows how important it is to keep the young from using alcohol at all. The evil is in the drink. The evil is so great, that in every circle where it is used it finds victims.

It is said that when one of our great explorers had found a huge monument deeply imbedded in the sand of Egypt, and unsuccessfully tried by main strength to drag it out of its tomb, that strength only dragged it through, not out of the sand.

Vanderbilt's Temperance Views. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is one of the uncompromising total abstinence men in New York. A row of stores is to be built this summer on a site opposite the Grand Central Depot.

The National Temperance Society has in press and will soon publish the full text of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Kansas case, affirming the constitutionality of the prohibitory laws, and denying the plea for compensation based on the Fourteenth Amendment.

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 results for various locations like Fredericton, N.B., York, N.B., Prince, P. E. I., etc.

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

SUMMARY. 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.

The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been: For the Scott Act 161719, Against 111764. Net Scott Act majority 49955.

Lord, What Wilt Thou Have Me to Do?

ACTS IN 6. A WORD TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

It seems incredible, but it is an authenticated fact, that the consumption of intoxicating drinks and tobacco (which paid duty) in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1868, cost £100,243,044.

Three pounds, six shillings per head for the entire population, men, women, and children, or more than £13 per annum (or per week) for every adult male in the kingdom.

And what does this enormous expenditure do for us? It makes the people poor—it breaks human hearts—it desolates happy homes—it ruins the souls of men!

But if it is to be stopped, who is to stop it? We reply at once in the words of G. W. McCree, "The Christian Church." Let Christian men arise against this tremendous evil, and it will not last a day.

There is no doubt at all that, if this great work is done, Christians must do it, and the object of this paper is to urge upon Christians their solemn responsibility in the matter.

But it involves a sacrifice. What? A paltry article of diet, a little creaturely indulgence? Shall we count such a sacrifice anything but a privilege? Let Christians cease to drink, and we should speedily see a better, and a very blessed state of things.

In reply to this, we are told that we have no gospel for total abstinence. We answer, the whole gospel is on our side. It is sacrifice—self-denial from beginning to end. The greatest sacrifice the world ever saw—the moment of deepest interest in the world's history was that in which the King of Glory died.

Let, then, "the same mind be in us which was in Christ Jesus," even the spirit of Him "who bore our sins in His own body on the tree." Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down His life for us and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.

Were the thing good in itself, in what is termed moderation, did it lengthen life and promote health, we might, in the true martyr spirit, joyfully lay it down, seeing the balance on the side of evil is so tremendous. But now that it is proved from twenty-nine years' experience of the Pro-vident Temperance Association that human life is considerably shortened by the so-called moderate use of these drinks, we are left without excuse if we support by our example a custom, which does assuredly cause our brother "to stumble, to be offended, and made weak."

The first concern of the child of God, himself a partaker of liberty, is the present and eternal welfare of others; and he goes forth to labor in the world around him, but is at once met by an instrumentality working against him in every direction, and in every form of evil—drink. He rejoices in the self-denying efforts put forth by men and women to benefit their fellow-creatures, but he sees that these efforts are very much directed to mitigating the effects of this one cause, without touching the cause itself.

"Well, old fellow, it's all settled. I am going to be married in two months. You will be one of the witnesses, I hope?" "Count upon me. I never desert a friend in misfortune."

Vick's Floral Guide. A silver lining to every cloud! With the short dull days of early winter come the cheery holidays and Vick's beautiful annual, and to spring already appears not far distant. We can almost see the green grass and the blooming flowers.

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 irritating 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:-

500 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:-

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. 20 copies every week for 10 weeks \$1.00, 10 " " " 20 " \$1.00, 50 " " " 10 " \$2.25, 100 " " " 10 " \$4.00

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 10

convinced that it is only necessary that THE CANADA CITIZEN should be known to ensure 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 adding 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.

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 those parties by post card that the paper is sent them without charge, otherwise some might decline to take the papers from the post-office.

10 CENTS ONLY 10 THE CANADA CITIZEN 10

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.

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

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1888.

THE VOTERS' PLEDGE.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has requested us to place before our readers the subjoined pledge, which, with slight alteration, is being circulated in many parts of the world. Miss Willard appeals to the Christian electorate to everywhere subscribe to this pledge, believing that if it were universally adopted and respected, the legalized liquor traffic would speedily be extinct. We heartily endorse this proposition and commend it to our workers in every part of the globe.

What is physically wrong can never be morally right, and what is morally wrong can never be politically right.

Pledge of the Voter to the Home

We, the undersigned, realizing that the Homes of this Nation are unrepresented save through us, do hereby pledge ourselves to God, to our honored countrywomen, and to each other, that for the protection of the HOME, from the curse of the SALOON, we will henceforth VOTE ONLY FOR THOSE CANDIDATES for office, Municipal, Provincial and NATIONAL, who stand upon a PLATFORM demanding the PROHIBITION of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and who are committed by character and public pledge to the adoption and enforcement of PROHIBITORY LAW.

WESTMORELAND, N.B.

NOTICE has been given in the official Canadian Gazette that voting will take place on February 16 in Westmoreland County, N.B., on a petition for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. We carried Westmoreland on September 11, 1879, by a majority of 783. A repeal vote was taken on August 14, 1884, when the Act was sustained by a diminished majority. We understand that the liquor traffic now hopes to wipe out that majority and break the present record, which is, that the Scott Act has never been repealed. Our friends are alive; they realize the situation, and the necessity that they should do their whole duty. We look for a victory, even greater than the last, in Westmoreland County.

TO OUR READERS.

We are doing our best to give the people of Canada a weekly journal of Moral Reform, worthy of the cause it represents. Our efforts in this direction fall far short of what we desire to attain to, but we are thankful for many expressions of warm appreciation, kind encouragement, and positive assurance that through our efforts much good is being accomplished.

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value to our movement of a well-conducted, live, stirring, clean journal, carrying every week into thousands of homes a freight of fact, argument and appeal, and keeping before our workers the great issues we discuss. It ought to be in ten thousand homes. Every additional subscriber placed on our list means a new centre of influence. Every added strength or interest to our paper's management means added power to our cause in thousands of places.

It is through the increase of our circulation that we are enabled to put more work into our paper and make it of more value and power. A larger circulation would make us able to secure more help, more brain work, more news collecting and all that goes to

make our work a benefit to our cause. With these facts before them, we now ask our readers to earnestly lend us a hand in a vigorous effort to increase our list. The price of our paper is very low, and nearly any one who is urged by a friend will send us a subscription. Will our subscribers kindly show THE CANADA CITIZEN to their friends, commend it, and endeavor to secure its being taken by many who are not on our list!

THE SERPENT'S TRAIL.

In another part of this paper, under the heading "The Trail of the Serpent," will be found a few facts that have been brought to our attention during the past week, as the direct results of strong drink. They may be taken as a fair sample of the awful statements which crowd our daily press, and it is well known that only a small fraction of the demon's deadly work is made public in this way.

Canada is, in point of temperance, far ahead of other Christian countries, but even Canada's record is one that ought to make every patriotic citizen sorrowful and ashamed. Day by day the deadly traffic is plied in our midst, breaking hearts, blighting prospects, blasting homes, scattering broadcast misery, ruin, vice and crime. Under the shadows of our stately churches, in both the highways and the byways of our Christian city, beside our vaunted schools and colleges, we find the glaring temptation—under sanction of the law—and we meet the wretched victims of this statute-sanctioned sin. Is it not time our Christian community woke to a full realization of the awful evil which only our familiarity with it permits us to tolerate. How can we hope or pray for national prosperity while as a nation we license the greatest hindrance to that prosperity, and derive a revenue from the degradation and suffering of our own citizens.

This evil cannot be coped with by any single method. Appetite, avarice, prejudice and custom are all arrayed in its behalf. We must work through every available agency. We must build up sound public sentiment, showing the moral evil of drink, imparting right information as to the nature and character of drink, and teaching the true principles of political economy with which the whole drink system is at variance. We must work in those societies that labor for the reclamation of the fallen, and the shielding of the safe. We must work on all hopeful legislative lines of restriction, never losing sight of the ultimate goal of prohibition. We must rouse the public conscience, for mere knowledge will never save us. We must encourage the W. C. T. U. with the mighty home influences it is everywhere exciting. We must have outspoken faithfulness in the church of God in reference to this crying evil. We must do all we can in establishing counter attractions to the seductive bar-room. We must have helpful homes for those whose will-power has been destroyed. This many-sided sin must be attacked on many sides. Only by hard, determined, never-ceasing effort, in reliance upon Almighty assistance can we hope to successfully grapple with the awful "abomination of desolation" that has been set up in our land.

Reader! what are you doing to help us? Will you be among those who "Came not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty?"

"RESTRICTION."

UNDER the heading "Prohibition and License," there will be found in another part of this paper a thoughtful letter from Mr. William Houston. We commend the communication and the subject it treats to the careful attention of our readers. The general position of our correspondent we cordially endorse, believing in every measure by which we curtail the liquor traffic, weaken it, make it less attractive, less profitable. The provisions of the

Crooks' Act which have this tendency, are as much prohibitive in their nature as the Scott Act. We believe in all these provisions and think there ought to be more of them; and that they should be continually added to, until we are sufficiently advanced to replace them all by a sweeping measure which will comprehend them all. Then, we shall have prohibition. We shall be much pleased to give space to Mr. Houston's further expressions of opinion on this matter.

We are, of course, as our readers know, opposed to "High License;" and we are opposed to it simply because we believe it has a tendency the reverse of the restriction which Mr. Houston advocates. If a high license scheme is proposed in such form as to certainly permanently lessen the liquor traffic, without at the same time making more difficult its further restriction, we shall cheerfully accept it. The danger in ordinary high license schemes lies in the facts—(1) They put the traffic into the hands of a wealthier class of men, who are better able to push their business and make it attractive; (2) They impel these men to push their business with increased energy, by making the saloons more attractive, seductive, and dangerous, (3) They give the liquor traffic—by making it more revenue productive—a stronger hold on the community. Some people object to high license because it is an indirect method of attaining results which might be as well secured by straightforward legislation. We are willing, however, to take the benefits indirectly, if the evils can be avoided.

THE TORONTO ELECTION.

As the dust of the fight rolls away and we obtain a clearer view of the field on which the late Toronto contest was fought, we have an opportunity of more correctly estimating the causes which led to a temporary defeat of the moral and municipal reform workers.

The scrutineers' books as returned to Mr. Rogers' committee, evidence some facts worthy of being noticed. One of these is that the vote recorded by our canvassers as opposed to Mr. Rogers was thoroughly polled. The Clarke workers had, in the contest, an enthusiasm, energy and determination that brought their supporters to the polls, and under the influence of which they succeeded to a remarkable extent in getting their vote brought out. On the other hand an enormous proportion of the vote marked as favorable to Mr. Rogers remained unpolled. There was on the right side of the fight an over-confidence that grew out of two successive overwhelming victories, and there was also a lack of the ebullient enthusiasm that characterized every act of the Clarke party—from the rowdian meetings to the unceasing rush of every polling worker and sleigh driver on the 2nd of January, and until the midnight echoed to the shouts of the victorious party. Had Mr. Rogers' followers worked during the campaign with the enthusiasm to which they were roused by Mr. Howland's stirring speech on Monday night, the result of the battle would have been very different.

It would be putting Mr. Clarke in an unfair position to hold him responsible for all the wrong-doing of his supporters. Among these supporters were the saloon men and others of whom trickery and fraud is naturally to be expected. Enquiry reveals the unpleasant fact that a great deal of personation was indulged in. One of our workers reported that, in an hour, he challenged no less than six proffered votes, which he believed to be tendered by men who were not the parties for whom they proposed to vote. In every one of the six cases the would-be-voter refused to swear to his identity and all went away without depositing ballots. Many cases of personation are known, but our absurd and defective Municipal Ballot Act provides no penalty for this

sort of fraud, and no doubt there was a great deal of dishonest voting. Amendments to the Municipal Act should be at once demanded, sufficiently definite and effective to prevent any further scoundrelism of this kind. We believe that, in this matter, the new mayor, who has a seat in the Local Legislature, will be not only willing but desirous to lend his aid, and we may speedily hope for such legislation as will prevent a repetition of last week's disreputable tactics.

Toronto is to be congratulated on the large vote polled by Mr. Rogers. He was looked upon generally as the representative of the forces and influences that make for the promotion of the highest interests of the community. The line, however, was not drawn by voters with sufficient clearness. It is true that the saloon element solidly supported Mr. Clarke, but the anti-saloon element did not solidly support his opponent. Very many good people believed in Mr. Clarke as a man who could be relied upon, notwithstanding the character of a part of his support, to do what is honorable and right. The bad element in Toronto is, to-day, very very weak. It can never be on the victorious side unless there is also on that side a large section of the better part of the electorate. Mr. Clarke has been placed in his present high position by good men whom he cannot afford to alienate, as well as by bad men whose support does not mean permanent strength. He cannot retain the support of both of these classes. In his position as chief magistrate he must offend either the law-abiding or the lawless. He has before him opportunities such as seldom come in the way of public men. So far, his course in the Local Legislature has been such as to win for him respect and approval. If he will now, as Mayor of Toronto, regardless of the desires of that section of his support which he cannot respect and which he cannot afford to regard, follow in the straight path in which Mayor Howland won such universal esteem, he will make himself strong with very many who were his most earnest opponents in the late campaign.

Another fact comes prominently to the front as we view the situation. Public sentiment is so far advanced that to-day and for all time to come, any man who looks for position and support must repudiate all allegiance to the liquor traffic. The political power of that traffic, as an independent force, is gone for ever, and only by cunning alliances and careful plottings can it ever again hope to be influential—even then it must submit to cuffs and kicks and repudiation from the candidate who, it imagines, is most favorable to its interests.

The result of the election has been such that there need be no fear of any further extension of the liquor traffic. In connection with this fact, it must be borne in mind that during the past year our city's area and population have been largely augmented, so that for the coming year Toronto's saloons will be proportionately much below what they have been, and we have attained an actual reduction of licenses, while our cause shows most definite and gratifying progress.

The Fleming-by-law is rejected. True, but no one imagines that the question raised has been disposed of. A temporary majority vote can never mean a permanent victory for the liquor traffic. The vote in favor of licenses on Monday last, has really opened the eyes of some of our best citizens. We believe that every man who voted against the reduction on that day will yet be sorry for the vote he gave, and that every one who voted in favor of reduction will, through all eternity, be thankful that on that occasion he stood by the side of right—even though he stood with a minority. A more bitter struggle will come over a more sweeping measure, and "Since right is right, and God is God, The truth is bound to win."

The year 1883 will then stand for ever, in Toronto's history as a year in which she elected a city council with an overwhelming majority in favor of progressive temperance legislation, and in which the number of grog shops was actually reduced. We believe that every year will tell a similar tale until the last vestige of a legalized liquor traffic shall be swept from our midst.

FORWARD MARCH!

Now that the excitement of the annual municipal elections is over, and our workers have time and opportunity to bring themselves back to consideration of the great question of general progress, the subject of Scott Act repeal agitation comes again prominently before us

From a number of Ontario counties, petitions have already been sent to Ottawa asking for a repeal vote. The petitions which are all right according to law will be received and polling days fixed for the localities to which they refer. Halton is the only county that can legally vote before April 15th next. We may therefore expect to see an early struggle in the little banner county. There need be no fear for the result. Halton will not go back on her record. But, her workers cannot afford to take anything for granted. They are dealing with a most unscrupulous enemy, and, it will be necessary to see that every friendly vote is polled. Toronto's mistake of last week must not be repeated.

Later on, the other counties referred to will no doubt be in line of fight. There are now three months for preparation, organization, education. Every worker in these counties owes to his cause and his county's reputation, all that he can give of energy, time, and substance. Friends in counties where the battle is not immediately on, should aid liberally their militant brothers. Whisky, to-day, feels hopeful—to some extent jubilant. It will go into the coming contest with enthusiasm, vigor, caution and desperation. We must meet the enemy with enthusiasm, vigor, caution, determination and faith. Now is the time for working—for thorough organization of canvassing and polling machinery—for rousing campaign meetings everywhere—for the distribution of literature.

We have in this contest the odds in our favor. The public are with us, if the public will but realize the situation. The facts are all with us. The churches are with us. Our cause is the right cause—the cause of humanity—the cause of God. It can only be defeated through the apathy of its supporters. The Scott Act has never been repealed, and we do not believe that any county in Ontario will be the first to break the record. Enforcement during the past year has been unusually effective. It is this enforcement of the law that has impelled the liquor traffic to seek for its repeal. Liquor selling has been lessened. Drunkenness has fallen off. Crime of every kind has been diminished. The practicability of prohibition has been demonstrated. But it must not be forgotten that untiring vigilance is the price of the liberty we enjoy. We must keep our armour bright and stand to our guns, while we "thank God and take courage."

NOTES OF PROGRESS.

Kingston temperance workers are thoroughly alive. They have lately had a great temperance revival, and there is some talk of again submitting the Scott Act at the earliest opportunity.

Things sometimes get mixed up through distorted press reports. One of our American exchanges states that under Mayor Howland's administration in Toronto 100 out of 1,000 licensed saloons were closed, but that whisky had triumphed at the recent

election. Toronto never had, and never will have anything like 1,000 licensed saloons. Last year, a temperance council, through Mayor Howland's cutting vote, carried a by-law cutting our saloons down to 150, 223. This year we have elected a council with a big temperance majority in it that will sustain all previous prohibitory legislation. Further, our city has largely increased in area and population by the annexation of surrounding territory. Notwithstanding this increase, the number of saloons will remain the same, so that we are really, in Toronto, still making definite and not worthy progress.

The Milton Reformer reports that at an anti Scott Act meeting held in the north-east end of Halton county, the chairman stated that their cause was a lost one, and a few present agreed with him that the liquor traffic's case was utterly hopeless.

We are delighted to learn that a decided step of progress has been made in British India. Sir Frederick Roberts, commander-in-chief, has issued an order providing that rations of rum shall no longer be supplied to the soldiers; and the spirit drinking of the army under government auspices is for ever at an end.

Some American papers are complaining about the difficulties which the Prohibitionists have placed in the way of the Republican party attaining power. The Missouri Agitator suggests, as a solution of the complicated situation, that the Republican party should put into its platform this plank:

"We are in favor of the utter abolition of the traffic in intoxicants in the United States and its Territories. This line of action would be a crusher to the Prohibition party."

Michigan has six large colleges, and in each of them is a live, working Young Men's Prohibition Club.

The city of New York alone has thirteen junior prohibition clubs in active operation.

Hon. J. P. St. John has gone back to California, where he will spend some time in platform work. He will be in Honolulu in March, and will probably return to Canada about June.

In Samakov, Turkey, a temperance society has been formed among the girls in the mission school. They have all enrolled their names upon the World W.C.T.U. petition and now wear the white ribbon as members of the W. O. T. U.

Our temperance friends in the United States are agitating for a national law prohibiting the importation of liquor into States that have adopted prohibition.

They have lately adopted a liquor law in Belgium, which makes it illegal for a saloon keeper to sell liquor except for cash down.

The Mayor elect of Sheffield, Mr. Clegg, is a sound total abstainer; the newly elected Mayor of Tynworth is another. Both of those gentlemen are vice-presidents of the United Kingdom Alliance, and Past Grand Counsellors of the I. O. G. T.

We learn from English exchanges, that Mr. Schofield, who visited Toronto some time ago, has been lecturing on his experiences here. He gave the Scott Act credit for doing splendid work.

Dakota has been voting on local option. Sixty-eight counties have been polled. Six of them have declared in favor of continuing the liquor traffic, and the other 62 have voted for prohibition.

Correspondence. Prohibition and License.

SIR, Many of our earnest temperance workers take up what seems to me an erroneous position on the liquor question, when they draw a distinction between a license law and a prohibitory law. I admit that the distinction, so far as the terms "prohibition" and "license" is concerned, is to some extent justified by the meanings of these words. To "prohibit" should, according to etymology, mean to forbid, and to "license" should mean to permit; but as a matter of fact all our license laws are essentially and primarily prohibitory, the permission being of the nature of an exception or relaxation that is granted for some special reason. On the other hand every prohibitory law is also a license law for the prohibition can never be absolute. It does not make the distinction more valid to say that the prohibition to sell liquor as a beverage may be made absolute, for it is impossible to define "beverage" so as to exclude all permitted salts under the most stringent prohibitory law ever made.

I do not discuss this matter for the purpose of pointing out a mere misconception of terms, but to call attention to what seems to me a gratuitous surrender to the enemy of one of our strongest positions. I cannot illustrate my meaning better than by reference to reports made by the excise board of New York to Mayor Howitt of that city. Two of the three members of that board favor a system under which the license would be granted to the house and not to the person, no restriction being made in the number of licenses issued, and the fee being "moderate." They advocate the granting of licenses to keep open all night and also to sell during certain hours on Sunday. As the traffic is liable to abuse they think provision should be made for its regulation, but they also think that it should not be discouraged since it is a source of comfort and convenience to a large part of the population. The third member of the board argues in a minority report very strongly in favor of reducing the number of licenses in New York city from 8,000 to 3,000, of making the license fee very high, of punishing violations of the law by imprisonment as well as fine, of requiring a bond from all license holders, and of compelling the landlord of the premises to go on the bond when he is not himself the applicant for the license. He thinks the law "was not made, and should not be administered, in the interest of the liquor seller. It was made not to promote but to restrict the traffic; not to protect the seller in his business but to protect the public against the inevitable results of that trade. Every step, therefore, should be towards further restriction and repression."

I have never seen anywhere a better description of the real nature, object and effect of a good "license law," and yet many temperance people seem to have a feeling that such laws are in their very nature injurious, if not sinful. Instead of trying to make them as perfect, by making them as restrictive as possible, they deprecate high license fees, and openly express a desire to see all license laws prove themselves utter failures. Let me add some of the comments made on these laws by the New York Nation, a journal not specially friendly to the temperance movement. "Public opinion demands all over the country, with increasing force, that since liquor selling cannot be abolished, it must be discredited; that entrance to it must be made difficult; that the number of those engaged in it must be restricted; that liquor dealers must be hooked or crooked, be ousted from their present influence in our politics; that all regulation of the traffic must openly recognize and provide for the fact that it is by far the most fruitful source of crime and disease and poverty known to the modern world."

In these views I heartily concur, and I am glad to see that an increasing proportion of our Toronto temperance workers are favorable to making the license law as restrictive as possible. There is no reason why the number of licenses should not be still further reduced and the license fee at the same time greatly increased. Both of these are proper objects to work for, and each of them would be useful and effective as a means of social reform. There are difficulties in the way of cutting down the number of licenses after the fashion of the Fleming by-law, but there is no difficulty in declining to issue new licenses in the room of those that are constantly lapsing. This matter rests with the commissioners, but if the commissioners are not amenable to public opinion those who appoint them are. All that is needed to secure the desired reduction in this way is united, energetic, and persistent action on the part of temperance workers. How can such action be secured if we are at variance amongst ourselves on the point, and if a number of us are constantly denouncing all license laws as devices of Satan?

If I may be permitted to do so I would like to give in a subsequent issue of the CITIZEN an explanation of the amendments which I want to see in the license law of this Province, popularly known as the "Creeks Act."

Wm. HOOPER.

Twelve Jan. 9th, 1884.

Story of a Wrecked Life.

BY THE REV. CANON FELLISON, M. A., CHAPLAIN TO THE QUEEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE T. T. C.

[In the year 1877, the body of a young man, about twenty-five years of age, was found in the Mersey, at Liverpool. He was well dressed, evidently one of the well-to-do classes. There was no clue to his identity, but in his pocket a paper was found with these words written on it:

"Let me rot! I have good friends, had good friends, but am now a miserable wretched man—not a farthing. Everything has been done to make me a useful citizen of the world, but I have abused everybody's confidence. Let me perish! God be merciful to me a sinner! Nothing will be found on me to show who I am, but I might have been in a very comfortable position all the days of my life, if it were not for drink. This accursed stuff has led me to commit suicide."

The report of the inquest went the rounds of the press. In less than two months the coroner received more than 200 applications from parents in different parts of the county, asking for particulars such as height, color of hair, etc. 200, that is, who had sons, lost to them, and to whom the description in the papers might have applied.]

"Let me rot!" 'tis all I met for
Not in consecrated grave,
Where Christian men, whom mourners weep for,
Their resting place and burial have
But down amidst the silent waters,
Dark and deep as my remorse,
Away from wondering eyes, forgotten,
Let me lie a nameless corpse.

"Let me rot!" 'Twas not so always:
I was once a happy boy,
Strong, courageous, hopeful, truthful,
A father's pride, a mother's joy;
And I had visions, like my playmates,
Of a future yet to come,
When I perchance should gather round me
The blessings of a Christian home.

And I had friends—no friend who gave me
The love of her young trusting heart,
Friends to help, and friends to save me,
If I, poor fool! had done my part.
Where are they now! All, all, have left me,
As, yielding to the cursed drink,
Step by step it has bereft me
Of prospects, reason, power to think

"Let me perish!" none will miss me,
None will seek to know my end,
No mother's lips would care to kiss me,
No weeping eyes would o'er me bend.
"Let me perish!" Friends are round me,
Mocking, beckoning, urging on,
They have tempted, fast have bound me,
Now they claim me for their own.

"Let me rot!" but O, my brothers,
You who hold your lives in hand,
By your love for fathers, mothers,
By your love for fatherland;
By the Name of Him who bought you,
And who now your service claims;
By the holy book that taught you
Not to live for selfish aims;

Up and drive the drink fiend from you,
Dash his poison from your lip;
Ye are freemen—free your country
From his desolating grip.
"Let me perish!"—but let others,
Musing on this shipwrecked life,
Take arms, and look for no discharges
In their righteous, life-long strife.

—C. E. T. S. Chronicle.

Do You Think?

Did you ever think, when you meet and drink,
Men of the country, men of the town,
That women's tears and children's fears
From your crystal glasses are draining down?

That hopes so high are doomed to die,
Drowned in the liquor you long to taste?
That grand ambitions, and lofty missions,
And admonitions are going to waste?

That a demon dire, with fangs of fire,
Lurks in the wine-cup's sparkling foam,
Whose serpents of death, with fetid breath
Are poisoning Youth, and Hope, and Home?

Pleasure you sought—what has it brought?
Has it not lost you friend on friend?
Do not delay; dash it away
Ere it shall compass its awful end!

—Edward B. Kilder.

A Municipal Victory.

The Rev. W. A. McKay, of Woodstock, seems to have had the public on his side in his hard fight with the whisky council of his town, as in the recent municipal contest the anti-Scott Act Mayor was left at home, and a majority of the new council are in sympathy with Mr. McKay's views on law enforcement.

First Trump—"Now, we've got to divide fair, Ike." Second Trump—"Cert, pard. I ain't had nothin' to eat since Friday, an' yer ain't had no sleep for four nights. I'll take th' paler an' you take the fatter an' go over in that air barn an' enjoy yourself."

UNITED STATES.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

A Big Majority

The election on the question of Local Option, in St. Joseph county, Michigan, has just resulted in the adoption of prohibition by the magnificent majority of 1,400. This is the tenth county of the State that has "gone dry" since the recent passage of the Local Option law.

Not Very Bad.

The liquor party carried the city of Atlanta at the recent municipal election, as well as in the Local Option contest, and the new council consists of 6 prohibitionists and 10 anti-prohibitionists. Whisky men, however, are evidently afraid to go very rapidly, as they have only ventured upon the following changes in the old system: The license to sell liquor was reduced to \$1,600, the limits of permissible sale were extended, and the hour of closing liquor shops was changed to 10 o'clock. Beer licenses may be granted in any part of the city, but the penalty for selling whisky under such licenses is made thirty days in the chain gang without alternative.

High License in Georgia.

ONE of the chief causes of the recent repeal of the prohibitory law in Atlanta, Georgia, was the fact that the law had not been properly enforced, and that the sale of intoxicating liquors had not been diminished. The latter was the most powerful argument that the "wets" advanced against the law, and it was apparently so well founded that a large majority was secured in favor of repeal. It would seem, however, that the saloon-keepers have gained little by their victory, if it be true that they were doing a thriving business under the prohibitory law. The Common Council of the city has just passed a license law which is said to be the most stringent measure of the kind ever enacted. The license fee is fixed at \$1,600, and the Mayor and Council have the right to determine to what localities licenses shall be granted. The purpose of the law is that no licenses shall be granted to the disreputable portions of the city, and that saloons shall be confined to the most frequented parts of the chief business streets. Wholesale or gallon licenses are abolished altogether. The applicant will be compelled to show that he is sober and discreet and of good character generally; and will have to file a description of his place and the affidavits of two respectable citizens that he is a fit and proper person to be entrusted with a license. He will also be obliged to furnish a bond for \$1,000 by two freeholders having no interest in his application. He will be prohibited from using screens, blinds or painted glass, or from establishing himself in a basement and will have to display the sign, "Licensed Retailer of Spirituous Liquors." He will be forbidden to allow gambling, billiards, pool, or ten-pins on his premises, and if a drunken person should be found in his place the license will be revoked. He will not be allowed to sell on Christmas day or Sundays, nor after eleven o'clock at night on other days. Licenses will be non-transferable and will not cover more than one place. Should any person be convicted twice of drunkenness on the streets his name and address will be furnished to every licensed liquor dealer in the city, and any one of the latter convicted of selling liquor to such a person will have his license revoked.

As we have already said this is the most stringent license law ever enacted. In nearly every respect its provisions go further than those of the high-license laws of the Northern and Western States. It follows then that, if the prohibitory law was so badly enforced as the liquor men say it was, their position to-day is much worse than it was before. They have jumped "out of the frying pan into the fire."

"Why Don't You Say 'Amen'?"

SOME years ago, as Garland G. Finney was holding a series of meetings in the city of Edinburgh, many persons called upon him for personal conversation and prayer.

One day a gentleman appeared in great distress of mind. He had listened to Mr. Finney's sermon on the previous evening, and it had torn away his "refuge of lilies." Mr. Finney was plain and faithful with him, pointing out to him the way of life and his only hope of salvation. The weeping man assured him that he was willing to give up all for Jesus, that he knew of nothing he would reserve—all for Jesus. "Then let us go down upon our knees and tell God of that," said Mr. Finney. So both knelt, and Mr. Finney prayed: "O Lord, this man declares that he is prepared to take thee as his God, and cast himself upon thy care, now and forever." The man responded "Amen!"

Mr. Finney continued: "O Lord, this man vows that he is ready to give his wife, family and all their interests up to thee."

Another hearty "Amen!" from the man.

He went on: "O Lord, he says that he is also willing to give thee his business, whatever that may be, and conduct it for thy glory." The man was silent—no response. Mr. Finney was surprised at his silence, and asked: "Why don't you say 'Amen' to this?" "Because the Lord will not take my business, sir; I am in the spirit trade," he replied. The traffic could not withstand such a test as that. The Lord will not take such a business under his care. —The People.

Nothing and Something.

It is nothing to me, the Beauty said,
With a careless toss of her pretty head;
The man is weak, if he can't refrain
From the cup you say is fraught with
pain.

It was something to her in after years,
When her eyes were drenched with burn-
ing tears,
When her husband came with diabolic
frown,
And hand upraised to strike her down.

It is nothing to me, the Mother said:
I have no fear that my boy will tread
The downward path of sin and shame,
And crush my heart and darken his name.
It was something to her when that only
son

From the path of right was early won,
And madly cast in the flowing bowl
A ruined body and a sin-wrecked soul.

It is nothing to me, the Merchant said,
As over his ledger he bent his head,
I'm busy to-day with tare and trot,
And have no time to fume and fret.
It was something to him when over the
wire

A message came from a funeral pyre—
A drunken conductor had wrecked a train
And his wife and child were among the
slain.

It is nothing to me, the Young Man cried;
In his eye was a flash of scorn and pride—
I heed not the dreadful things ye toll,
I can rule myself, I know full well.
'Twas something to him when in prison
he lay

The victim of drink, life ebbing away,
As he thought of his wretched child and
wife,
And the mournful wreck of his wasted
life.

It is nothing to me, the voter said;
The party's loss is my greatest dread,—
Then gave his vote to the liquor trade,
Though hearts were crushed and drunk-
ards made.

It was something to him in after life,
When his daughter became a drunkard's
wife,
And her hungry children cried for bread,
And trembled to hear their father's tread.

Is it nothing for us to idly sleep
While the cohorts of death their vigils
keep,

To gather the young and thoughtless in—
And grind in our midst a grit of sin?
It is something—yes, all—for us to stand,
And clasp by faith our Saviour's hand;
To learn to labor, live, and fight,
On the side of God and changeless right.
—F. E. W. Harper.

Home-Brewed Beer.

THE harvest of rich and golden sheaves
Had been safely gathered in
From the well-tilled fields of Farmer
Brown,

And the feast and the mirth began.
There was good roast beef, there were
puddings rich,

And plenty of wholesome cheer;
But the glasses were filled from the crystal
spring,

Instead of with home-brewed beer.

And visitors wondered to see the change,
For William Brown's farm-house
Had long and far been famed for the skill
Of his clever, thrifty spouse.
And specially was it whispered round,
In homesteads far and near,
That none to beat her could be found
In her tap of home-brewed beer.

"I'll tell you, my friends," the farmer
said,
As he met inquiring eyes,
"Why water instead of home-brewed beer
To-day each glass supplies.
My first-born son, dear to my heart—
Words can not tell how dear—
To-day a homeless wanderer roams
Because of our home-brewed beer.

"He learned to love it whilst a boy,
And the taste grew with his years.
I saw his danger when too late,
I sought with bitter tears
To win my boy, my first-born back
From the power of the deadly snare;
But all in vain—he cared for nought
But to quaff the accursed beer.

"One day when drink had made him mad,
And passion had made me wild,
I struck him, and he returned the blow,
And I savagely fought my child.
I cast him forth from his childhood's home,
I banished him—though 'twas sore
He had learned to love the dangerous
taste
Of his mother's home-brewed beer.

"But oh! since then my stricken heart
Hath enlightened my once dark eyes
To see my folly, and though so late
To choose a course more wise,
No child of mine again shall learn

From father or mother here,
Nor servant be taught by me to love
The taste of home-brewed beer.

"And oh! may God to my yearning
heart
The wanderer bring again!"
And from many a quivering lip was heard
A fervent, deep "Amen!"
The feast was over, the guests dispersed,
With sober heads and clear,
Acknowledging they were none the worse
For want of the home-brewed beer.
Mrs. E. C. A. Allen.

The Old Man's Warning.

It was when I had just completed
my fifteenth year, and my parents had
decided on taking me away from school
to put me into a large merchant's ware-
house in London, that I heard the fol-
lowing story, which I believe has exer-
cised an influence for good over my
whole after life.

"Now for a spree on the common,"
cried some boys, of whom I was one, as
soon as we got clear of the school, at
about five o'clock in the afternoon. In
our progress to the common, we had to
cross the village churchyard, which was
an exceedingly pretty spot, situated
very pleasantly on an elevation at the
back of the town of — We were
very soon at the churchyard, and were
taking a cut across it, playing at leap-
frog over the gravestones, when we
came suddenly upon an aged man, sit-
ting at the foot of a lowly grave in a
very sorrowful attitude. We had often
seen the same old man there, but he had
never seemed so sorrowful as now. We
were, boy-like, bounding away over the
graves towards the common, when he
called us back and said he had some-
thing to tell us which he thought would
interest us. We rather reluctantly
complied with the request, but I be-
lieve, I at least, have reason to be
thankful for so doing. He thus began
his tale:—

"It is a great many years ago when
I got married, in a village a good way
from this, to a good and loving a
young woman as ever breathed, and
who after we were married, did every-
thing she could to make me happy. We
had three children—one boy, the eldest,
and two girls. I was by trade a car-
penter, and earned about 19s. or 20s. a
week, and I was continually thinking
that if I could better my condition, I
would do so very quickly. Not long
after our marriage, I received a letter
from a friend at London, stating that
if I were to come up there, I might
have a constant place of work at a
great deal better remuneration than I
was receiving at — I consulted my
wife about it, and she thought that we
had better remain where we were; but
finding that I was bent on going, she
soon desisted from opposing my wishes.
I therefore sent word to my friend that
I would avail myself of the chance, and
come up and take it as soon as possible.
So I set about making preparations di-
rectly, and in about a fortnight was
safely housed in my new abode in the
outskirts of London. But since that
time I have had cause infinitely to re-
gret my determination, and I would,
did I possess them, give words to re-
call the bright period of my early mar-
riage days, whose happiness I have
long since ceased to feel.

"I did not get settled there till
about a fortnight after my arrival, dur-
ing part of which time I was surveying
some of the wonders of the modern Ba-
bel, accompanied generally by James
Williams, the friend by whose recom-
mendation I had come to London. In
about a month I was in full swing, and
found myself very comfortable, and my
wife very contented. This quiet state
of things continued for four or five
years, during which time my two eldest
children were born. Frederick, the
eldest of them, was a plump, rosy-
cheeked urchin. I say rosy-cheeked,
and this may be accounted for by the
fact of our place of abode being in the
suburbs of London. Emma, the young-
est of the two, was a fair-complexioned,
brown haired babe, three years younger
than Frederick. One night, about five
years after coming to London, the
friend of whom I have before spoken,
asked me whether I would join a con-
vivial party, to which he was invited,
and requested to bring a friend. I
rather objected at first, but on being
pressed, I at last reluctantly consented
to go, and as the time was at hand
when we ought to have been there, I
went without letting my wife know
where I was going. From that moment
I can trace all the evil that subsequent-
ly fell upon me. I went to the party
and found the company already assem-
bled, and very friendly and agreeable
they all seemed. But the Devil pre-
sided at such meetings in the person
of one of his emissaries, and the emissary
I refer to is alcohol. During the even-
ing songs were sung and toasts drunk,
and all passed on very mirthfully and
pleasantly, and we gradually became
exhilarated more and more, so that at

last, on being asked to sing, I said I
had no objection, and therefore obliged
them with a boisterous ditty, in the
chorus of which they all joined uproar-
ously. The proceedings continued till
a late hour, when we all retired to our
houses, myself, at least, the worse for
drink.

"When I arrived home, I found
my wife sitting up for me in a state
of great anxiety. She seemed very
glad when I went in, and asked me
where I had been; to which question
I returned some growling answer, and
requested her to take up the candle,
and go to bed. I slept very uneasily,
and in the morning felt very much
displeased with myself, but did not
make any excuse or apology, consider-
ing it beneath my dignity so to do.
She seemed very melancholy and low-
spirited at my behavior, but said
nothing. I got my breakfast in silence,
and went off without saying a word.
I pondered all the morning upon my
unkind conduct to my affectionate
wife, and determined for the future to
be careful how I hurt her feelings, so
when I went home for dinner, I asked
her forgiveness, which she very readily
accorded. Thus the first breach was
healed up easily enough, and all things
went on as smoothly as before. But
having once tasted of the social pleas-
ures held out to young men in the
metropolis, the demon of discontent
soon began to play havoc with me,
and being constantly with the friend
who had first induced me to go to the
tavern, I was continually hearing of
social parties, at which he had been
present, and to which he had always
invited me, telling me how he had en-
joyed himself, and promised me the
same enjoyment were I to go. But I
resisted them all for some time, till at
length he acquainted me with the fact,
that a first-rate affair was to come off
in about a week, at which there were
to be two capital fellows, men who
could sing songs, crack jokes upon any-
body and everybody, and make an
evening pass as easily and pleasantly
as could be desired. After much
solicitation on his part, and cogita-
tion on mine, I agreed to go, provided
I got the consent of my wife.

"The consent of your wife," echoed
my friend; "well I might be for ever
at home, were I to stop till I got my
wife's consent, but I am not so apron-
string-tied."
"I felt rather crest-fallen at this
sally of his, and to show him that I
was as independent as he was, I prom-
ised to go whether or no. But how-
ever, when I got home, I acquainted
my wife with my determination, and
she did not seem at all to relish the
idea, and tried to persuade me not to
go. But I told her I thought I had
never hardly gone out at all before,
and I did not see the least harm in a
little social enjoyment with a few
friends, but I promised to be home
again at ten o'clock. Seeing that I
was thus bent upon going, she at
length gave up the point.

"Accordingly went with my friend
at the appointed hour, and not to dwell
upon detail, the same scene as before
was repeated, only on a more extended
scale, and instead of being home at the
stated time, I did not arrive until the
morning, and withal very much intoxi-
cated. My wife was very sad, and
said little. This and the other meet-
ings were the commencement of a
career of nightly carousals and drunk-
en brawls, which increased in the same
ratio as the appetite for intoxicating
drinks grew upon me, until they be-
came almost of constant repetition.

"I was thus fairly launched upon
the drunkard's voyage, whose destined
ports were those of destitution, want,
misery, and death to himself and those
linked to him, all of which (save one,
death to himself) were reached in their
due course.

"Before I entered upon this career
of wickedness, my house was like a
little palace, well furnished, and as
comfortable as it was possible for a
working man's home to be. But I had
not long indulged in this course before
I found things began to assume a very
different aspect; for instance, I never
had any of those little niceties with
which I used to be indulged on coming
home at night after work. Then I
was sometimes told by my wife that I
did not give her enough money to go
through the week, and I was applied
to for more when I had none to give.
When this was the case, I invariably
laid all the blame upon my poor wife;
and then we were obliged to run into
debt, and pay it off when and as best
we could. Things went on in this way
every week increasing our account at
the shop, and lessening our ability to
pay it off, until we were over head and
ears in debt. At last the shopkeeper
told us that unless we could clear off
the old score, he would not trust us
again. So, to satisfy his demands, we
were obliged to sell part of the furni-
ture. But this did not lessen my de-
sire for intoxicating drinks; on the
contrary, I indulged more than ever in
the habit of frequenting the taverns,

in order to stifle conscience and drown
care.

"I will not dwell longer upon this
phase of my life; suffice it to say that
ten or eleven years pass, during which
time events occurred which, could they
be recalled, I would rather sacrifice my
life than go through the same course
of wickedness again, and thereby in-
curring the penalty, and such a penalty.
Oh! the recollection of that period
seems my very brain, and seems to
consume me as with a living fire. Oh!
the thought of the suffering ones,
who, though dragging on a miserable
existence, and pining and starving from
the want of the common necessaries of
life, still loved the author of all their
miseries, and always smiled when he ap-
peared. Through all privations they
never uttered an upbraiding word;
the loving smile, the soothing word,
were always ready, even when (the
body fast wearing away, unable to bear
up any longer) approaching the bor-
ders of the grave, the smile was still
for the loved but sinning father and
husband. I say the thought was then
a severe sting to my conscience, even
in that brutalized and fallen condition.
Boys, what must it be now, now that
the mind is unclouded, the spirit free to
take its flight to the days of its pure
and unalloyed happiness, and then trace
its way through all its fallen and de-
graded condition; sending those who
loved him and whom he once loved, to
the cold and silent tomb, ere, to some
of them, the sun of life had half reach-
ed its meridian. Remorse, bitter, sleep-
unending but with death, is the reward
I feel. But I will continue my sad tale.
During this long period my last child
was born. But she was a child of sor-
row—a puny, sickly babe, but, even for
her weakness, I with all my degradation,
loved her more than all the rest. But
like a flower which springs forth in win-
ter, the frosts of want nipped her in
the bud, and she withered silently away,
and the place that once knew her, for
a short time knew her no more.

"One night, on my proceeding homo
very late, I walked upstairs as well as
I could, and the first object that caught
my drunken gaze, was my wife kneel-
ing by the bedside, and weeping with
bitter anguish. On my approaching
nearer to ascertain the cause of her
grief, the dead body of my infant was
revealed to my view. I stood as if
petrified, gazing at the scene of which
I had been the sole cause. Thoughts
crossed my mind, and scaring as they
went as with a hot iron. Oh! the
misery of that hour! how I cursed my-
self and all those by whose means
things were brought to this dreadful
pass. But I did not, I could not, long
endure my maddening thoughts, so,
instead of from that hour ending my
horrible habits, and saving if possible
those who were still left me, I, on the
contrary, indulged more than ever in
them. Thus the blow that was intend-
ed as a warning, only made me a greater
villain; the good that was in me not
being able to master my debased
nature.

"Thus passed the first sacrifice to my
drunken passion, and it was not long
ere another was added. My wife, my
loving fond wife, was shortly after laid
low by death's sickle; for the loss of
her precious babe and want of suffi-
cient sustenance, co-operated to the
speedy dissolution of her fagged frame,
and she died, blessing the cause of all
her miseries to the end, and her last
breath was a prayer to the God of
mercy to turn him to the way of grace;
and when death's film was closing
over her once bright eyes, they fondly
gazed upon him who had caused her
early death, and a smile of undying
love lighted up her wasted features as
she passed away from earth. But be-
fore she died she made me promise to
abstain from the intoxicating cup, a
promise that cost me no pain to make,
for when I saw how matters stood I
would have given my soul away to re-
call her to health again. But this was
not possible. From that time remorse,
deep and bitter, took possession of my
mind, and when she ceased to exist, my
nervous system gave way, and I was
completely prostrated, and remained in
a very doubtful condition for several
weeks. But at last, by the untiring
patience and energy of my daughter, I
was recalled to this world, to endure all
the tortures that it was possible for the
self-accusing mind to undergo.

"When I arose from the bed of sick-
ness, the first thing I endeavored to ac-
complish was my son's discharge from
the army, in which he had enlisted, on
account of my brutal behaviour to him,
a few months previous to the death of
my wife. For this purpose I worked
night and day to accumulate the sum
necessary, and lived with the utmost
economy, in order the sooner to obtain
his release. But all my endeavors were
vain, for I was informed that, not on
any account, could a single man be
spared; in addition to which I was in-
formed he was in India, on active ser-
vice.

"Disappointed and conscience smit-

ten, I returned to my dwelling, only to
experience a greater blow; for my
daughter, who had long been getting
weak, brought on by a lack of suste-
nance, and worn out by her long and
continued attendance upon me during
my illness, insensibly grew worse and
worse, until, on the day on which I re-
turned from my unsuccessful appeal for
my son's release, I found her lying on
the bed completed exhausted. I im-
mediately sent for the doctor, who, after
a minute examination of the symptoms,
pronounced her in a dangerous con-
sumption, and privately informed me
that there was no hope for her unless
we removed immediately to the country,
and then he could not give me hope of
her holding out for any length of time.

"On receiving this information, I
hesitated not a moment as to which
course I should pursue, for anxious to
save if possible the last one who was
left me, I immediately made prepara-
tions for a removal to the country, and
ere a week had elapsed from that time,
I had obtained work in this place, and
removed my daughter thither as care-
fully as possible.

"At first, for a short time after our
arrival, the pure air, combined with
the exercise which she was enabled to
take, seemed to have a beneficial effect
upon her system, and a slight color re-
visited her once blooming cheeks. But
all this only delayed the last stage, to
make it the more unbearable when it
did come, after having buoyed one up
with some portion of hope. Before
long I was compelled to recall to mem-
ory the words of the doctor—"I cannot
give you hope of her holding out any
length of time even in the country."
This was too true. The color in her
cheeks was only the deceptive
hectic flush of the disease under which
she was suffering, and it soon dwindled
down to a small bright spot in the
centre of each cheek, and her eyes
shone out with a brilliancy I had
never observed before, and seemed to
foretell from their unearthly bright-
ness a speedy extinction in the black-
ness of death. And extinguished they
soon were, for her dissolution rapidly
and silently approached, until she was
at the edge of the dark valley, and
then praying for and blessing me
while departing, she sank calmly and
silently to the grave: and when death
had set his seal on the so lately ani-
mated countenance, there still remain-
ed the sweet smile which she gave me
at parting. Now, indeed, I thought
my misery complete. But it was not
so. The cup was filled to the brim
and running over, and I was destined
to drain it to the very dregs. Not
long after my daughter's death, my
son, who had enlisted for a soldier, re-
turned, and as I hoped, to shed some
rays of comfort on my miserable ex-
istence. But my punishment had not
been completed, and it seemed as if
he had returned to brighten, for a few
fleeting moments, my dark and weary
path, only to leave me in blacker dark-
ness when he should depart.

"Such was indeed the case, for my
son having gone through an Indian
campaign, and having been wounded
several times, with a broken and rapid-
ly decaying constitution, he returned
to England, and sought me out that
he might die in peace, free from the
bustle of the world. AND HE TOO
DIED.

"Then, oh, then, I felt that the last
bolt had been launched, for I stood
alone, a withered and scathed trunk;
my branches had each been riven off
by the lightning of God's just wrath,
and now it would have been mercy to
have felled the parent stem. But I
stood, and still stand, seared and leaf-
less, a monument and a warning to
others; and I have learned through
all my punishment to see the finger of
God: and to wait with patience till His
Almighty hand shall level me with the
dust, and my spirit shall, through His
infinite mercy, join those who have
gone before. Thus finishes my tale of
woe, and oh, were it possible, I would
hinder it through the wide world, and
impress on the minds of men, that he
who indulges in unbridled appetite,
must sooner or later experience the
consequent result.

"This, my young friends, is what I
had to communicate, and that it may
make a lasting impression on you, is
the prayer of one who has suffered and
still suffers deeply."

For my part, the old man's tale has
proved effectual in restraining me
when tempted to indulge in the ruby
cup; and I also hope it may prove so
to others, who may be placed in the
same situation as I am.—Norwich
Cheap Tract.

Laundrywomen are the most humble
and forgiving beings on earth. The
more cuffs you give them, the more
they will do for you.

Augustus Popinjay—"Good morn-
ing, Snooks. I understand you have
been indulging in puts and calls lately."
"Well, yes—that is, I did the calling
and her father put me out."

Only Now and Then.

Think it no excuse, boys, Mending into men, That you do a wrong act Only now and then, Better to be careful As you go along, If you would be manly, Capable and strong!

Many a wretched set, boys, That one daily meets Drinking from the beer-kugs Laving in the streets, Or at best in quarters Worse than any pen, Once was dressed in broadcloth, Drinking now and then!

When you have a habit That is wrong, you know, Knock it off at once, lads, With a sudden blow Think it no excuse, boys, Mending into men, That you do a wrong act Only now and then! - Mrs M A Beck

For the Sake of the Boys

WHILE in Chicago I went into a high license saloon. If the garden of Eden looked as handsome as that saloon Adam and Eve were very foolish to do what resulted in their expulsion. High license means saloons on a big scale, decorated with the finest pictures that money can purchase, the handsomest furniture that can be procured, and mirrors that make the rooms look three times their actual size. In brief it means that the haunts of evil shall be made so attractive that the average young man will say, "Home is not a patch alongside of the saloon, and in it I propose to spend my leisure evenings."

Of course, quiet good citizens will say "Young man, there is danger in the saloon." The reply will be "Yes, but there is comfort and lots of fun there." The truth is, the young men of the present time are not so easily frightened as they should be. "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. The fact that the saloon is not what it ought to be will be an incentive to some boys to visit it just to see for themselves. High license saloons are the entrance to the broad road that leads to hell, and hanging on the walls of such places can be noticed a frame document that they have a legal right to exist.

A boy, "green" from the country, as he enters one of them, and sees the sociability that exists and the many attractions, cannot help thinking that the ideas his father and mother gave him about saloons while living on the old homestead, were anything but correct. The old temperance pictures of the bar room are no good nowadays; they only represent the past. The present licensed saloons are palaces, where good order reigns, and everything is conducted according to the best rules of society. You may say, "If such is the case, why oppose them?" My answer is: They are the smartest traps ever set to catch the youth of this land, and from which they graduate to saloon-collars and brothels. In them the appetite is formed, and when the young men have become impoverished by the winsome palaces that first started them in their career of wrong doing, they crave for "whisky straight," and will go anywhere to get it.

If boys had to start at the other end of the rope few would have the hardihood to run the gauntlet. For the sake of the boys of America the high licensed gilded palaces should be closed up without a moment's warning. They are the entrance gate to destruction, and on their door-ways should be written, "Closed—Only standing room left in hell." Go into one of these places and you will find more young men there than you can count in six church prayer-meetings. And many of them belong to church-going fathers and mothers. And the fact that the votes of the fathers sanction the existence of such places does not make them one whit better.

If no license to keep saloons were granted except those signed by the Rev. Howard Crosby it would not make the liquor sold a particle less hellish; and if the price paid was ten times the amount now given there would not be any more salvation in them, but just as much damnation let loose upon the youth of this country! If you will license saloons, let only the kind be permitted to exist that will kill off the old toppers. Whatever you do, don't set traps to catch the boys. America cannot stand another generation of drunkards!

In Ohio the great question will soon be the protection of wool on the backs of the Ohio sheep. Admit it is important but does it compare with the question of the protection of never-dying souls in the bodies of boys? If it does, my judgment is not worth the sheet of paper I am now writing on.

High license Chicago is "hell" on wheels. It's the hot-bed of disloyalty and of the enemies of Christ who delay the coming of His Kingdom. If that city is a specimen of how the system works, all I have to say is, "From such a good Lord deliver us!"

The idea of decent folks licensing an evil is enough to upset, in the minds of the common people, all the theology ever taught from the days of the Apostles to the present time. If the doctrine as applied to the saloon, is right it should be to the social evil, and all others that curse the land. But it is not right, and no man who lips the name of Jesus should for one moment countenance it. As a system it peoples hell by the thousand; but it never will be the means of sending one soul to the resting-place of the saints.

Some may say, "Scott, this is harsh language." But it is of more importance to settle the question, is it true?—Geo. R. Scott.

At the Garden Party. Mr. Pugley. "But give me some hope. I am willing to wait." Miss Grey "Well, wait nine days will have your eye open by that time."—Puck.

Francis Murphy, the reform lecturer, declares that a dollar goes further now than it used to. Perhaps it does, but it gets there a good deal quicker. —Philadelphia North America

A country editor says "An interesting article entitled 'The Soul After Death and What becomes of It,' is crowded out this week to make room for more important matter."—Puck.

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In Ohio the great question will soon be the protection of wool on the backs of the Ohio sheep. Admit it is important but does it compare with the question of the protection of never-dying souls in the bodies of boys? If it does, my judgment is not worth the sheet of paper I am now writing on. High license Chicago is "hell" on wheels. It's the hot-bed of disloyalty and of the enemies of Christ who delay the coming of His Kingdom. If that city is a specimen of how the system works, all I have to say is, "From such a good Lord deliver us!" The idea of decent folks licensing an evil is enough to upset, in the minds of the common people, all the theology ever taught from the days of the Apostles to the present time. If the doctrine as applied to the saloon, is right it should be to the social evil, and all others that curse the land. But it is not right, and no man who lips the name of Jesus should for one moment countenance it. As a system it peoples hell by the thousand; but it never will be the means of sending one soul to the resting-place of the saints. Some may say, "Scott, this is harsh language." But it is of more importance to settle the question, is it true?—Geo. R. Scott.

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

| YEAR | PROFITS | ASSETS | ASSETS | GROSS |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Ending | Paid on Policy | Per \$100 of | Per \$1,000 of | Accumulated |
| Jan. 1st. | No. 65,500. | Liabilities. | Insurance. | Funds. |
| 1878 | \$11.33 | \$115.68 | \$107 | \$24,141,125 |
| 1879 | 12.74 | 118.06 | 221 | 24,150,804 |
| 1880 | 13.72 | 113.10 | 313 | 23,826,196 |
| 1881 | 14.75 | 118.92 | 313 | 28,103,440 |
| 1882 | 15.95 | 119.32 | 336 | 27,050,984 |
| 1883 | 16.95 | 120.18 | 339 | 28,102,888 |
| 1884 | 18.14 | 120.30 | 341 | 29,080,556 |
| 1885 | 19.28 | 120.70 | 345 | 30,002,251 |
| 1886 | 20.69 | 120.42 | 347 | 31,171,530 |
| 1887 | 22.07 | 120.37 | 353 | 31,343,530 |

Some companies retain profits for five years before declaring them, and then their agents
sometimes compare such accumulated profits against the ÆTNA'S Annual Cash Dividends, with-
out explaining that most of those who die or drop out of such companies during the five years,
receive no dividend. The ÆTNA divides annually, and pays down in cash, or in reduction of next
premium, not in scrip or bonus additions, or due bills, to be lost if the policy lapses.
The way in which those insured in the ÆTNA LIFE get the benefit of its well known successful
financial management is brought out by the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Republican, in the following
statement. The four first columns relate to one life, and the last two are upon another life—that
of ex-Governor Hines, of Chicago. The figures show the actual cash dividends in even dollars,
upon \$20,000 of Life Insurance (during the years mentioned) in the ÆTNA LIFE, and in four of the
largest and best mutual companies:—

| Year Paid | Ætna Life. | Three Other Leading Co's. | Ætna Life. | Another Co'y. |
|-----------|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1878 | \$264 | \$210 | \$253 | \$312 |
| 1879 | 283 | 210 | 258 | 258 |
| 1880 | 287 | 215 | 233 | 284 |
| 1881 | 297 | 205 | 205 | 277 |
| 1882 | 297 | 205 | 237 | 273 |
| 1883 | 309 | 173 | 244 | 278 |
| 1884 | 307 | 177 | 188 | 262 |
| 1885 | 315 | 131 | 177 | 257 |
| 1886 | 317 | 130 | 214 | 281 |
| 1887 | 321 | 130 | 138 | 288 |
| | \$8,888 | \$1,204 | \$2,222 | \$8,768 |

Average of the Ætna Life's settings, upon the \$20,000, same age and plan
Average of the Other Four Companies
Better Results from the Ætna's Management on similar policy in ten years

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