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VOLUME IX. TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 18, 1887. NUMBER 21.

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

DYNAMITE AGAIN.

AN EXPLOSION AT ORANGEVILLE.

Blowing Up a Scott Act Inspector—Dastardly Revenge of Anti-Scotts—Great Excitement—But no one Injured

ANOTHER dynamite outrage has been added to the long list of, as yet, unpunished atrocities chargeable to the liquor traffic. The press despatch dated Orangeville, November 15, says:—"At half-past eight o'clock this evening the house of Scott Act Inspector Anderson, on Second Avenue, was again blown up by dynamite. The charge was placed on the verandah at the front of the house, and the two front rooms were badly shattered. The verandah is a complete wreck. Mrs. Anderson, who was alone in the house, was sitting beside the stove in the dining-room and was badly frightened, her screams could be heard several blocks away. The inspector had just left the house, and was only about ten yards away when the explosion occurred. He was stunned by the concussion. A note was found tacked to the fence warning him to desist from his efforts in favor of the Scott Act, and stating that he might congratulate himself that he had not been blown to 'kingdom come' before this. Several Orangeville hotel keepers have been fined for violating the Scott Act during the past week, and it is a notable coincidence that dynamite explosions always occur after the liquor men have been fined for breaking the law. The evening is very dark, and several citizens are rushing around to find the scene of the outrage. The report of the explosion was very loud, and intense excitement prevails in the town. This is the sixth dynamite explosion that has occurred in Orangeville in two years. The perpetrators are of course unknown."

MORE ROWDYISM.

Another Anti-Scott Act Mob.

ON Wednesday of last week a disreputable piece of rowdyism was perpetrated by some Anti-Scott Act roughs at Parkhill. A dispatch to the Toronto Globe gives particulars in the following terms:—"Two Scott Act detectives, who have been employed by Inspector Shoff, of North Middlesex, and the Temperance Committee at Parkhill, had an exciting experience yesterday. They had succeeded in working up nineteen cases, twelve of which were disposed of some time ago, and resulted in ten acquittals and two convictions. Yesterday the remaining seven cases were tried before P. M. Wells. Mr. A. A. McTavish, of Parkhill, represented the Crown, and Mr. McDiarmid the defendants. The Court-room was filled. Sandford Tudor was convicted on one charge and fined \$50. Thos. Malone was absent and his case enlarged. Walter Malone's case was heard and judgment suspended. He swore the bar was leased to his brother Peter and that Thomas tended it, while both the detectives swore they asked for and got whiskey from him and were told to pay Thomas. There were second charges against each of the two Malones which were not proceeded with. In the case of Mrs. Tedlar both detectives gave positive evidence against the defendant, which she as positively contradicted. This charge was dismissed. The detectives state that the defendants' counsel, while nominally addressing the Court, virtually harangued the mob and abused the detectives, one of whom he called a "red-headed, cock-eyed, lying scoundrel, villain, sneak and liar," eliciting the applause of the audience. When the detectives left the Court-room they had to face a mob of over two hundred persons, and had only the protection of three constables and Inspector Shoff. The mob followed the detectives, who took refuge in a restaurant, but there the crowd grew larger, and when the detectives left to take the train they were greeted with a fusillade of stones and sticks. Inspector Shoff was struck several times and was knocked down with a stone, being badly hurt on the neck and shoulder. Rush after rush was made on the detectives, who, however, were pluckily protected by the constables. On entering the waiting-room at the station the attack was renewed, and the detectives retreated to the ladies' room and barred the door. When the train arrived the detectives made a rush for the cars, but on the platform they were met by a shower of stones and eggs. As one of the two detectives went into the

car he was confronted by a man who had evidently entered by the other door, and who aimed a stone at him. Before the assailant could throw it, however, another stone hurled from behind hit past the detective and hit the man between the eyes, bringing him down in a heap and the blood spurting all over his clothes. This man was subsequently carried away by his friends. Even after seating themselves in the car stones were thrown at the detectives, one of the missiles striking Inspector Shoff. The attack was kept up until the train started.

TEMPERANCE UNION.

Public Opinion on the Question.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to unite the various temperance orders into one whole. We should think the time ripe for such action. So long as those engaged in a common cause are kept apart by principle, it is their duty to stand by their principles. When they are separated by no vital principle it is manifestly their duty to unite, that those energies which are all needed for the conflict with the common enemy be not wasted in efforts at each other's expense.—*Stirling News Argus.*

MR. W. W. BUCHANAN, who is head of the Royal Templars of Temperance of Canada, is advocating a union of the Templars, the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance. It would be hard to find a substantial objection to Mr. Buchanan's proposal. The three orders are moving upon parallel lines, and by union they would sacrifice no principle, while they would combine their resources, escape the wastefulness of common expenditures, and materially increase their working strength in many communities. One strong, earnest, active Canadian Order of Temperance workers should be the early outcome of the movement which Mr. Buchanan has inaugurated.—*Globe.*

HOW NELSON GOT OFF.

Inspector Beaton Explains the Case.

DEAR SIR,—I have read in the CITIZEN of Oct. 28th that W. H. Nelson of Dutton was charged with three fines, and should have been convicted, but could not be found by the officers sent to arrest him, and that he finally established some negotiations by which he appeared in court on condition of being dealt with as for a second offence. The above statement is not all correct. I had the information for a third of fine against W. H. Nelson and not three offences as charged by your correspondent. In the first place the constable could not find Mr. Nelson, so as to serve the summons, he being not at home. I understood he was in the States and would not come back unless the case was made a second offence. He was gone about three weeks. All this time his friends were pleading with me that as he was a good citizen it was too bad to be driving him out of the country. They said he would do better in future. On these conditions I amended the information to a second offence. These are the simple facts of the whole case. In justice to me please have your correspondence correct.—
Yours truly,
ALEX BEATON,
License Inspector
West Lorne, Nov. 2nd, 1887.

A STRONG TESTIMONY.

OXFORD COUNTY Grand Jury commends the Scott Act while condemning the inefficiency of detectives officials. The grand jury at the Oxford County Assizes last week made a deliverance containing the following strong statement:—"We have much pleasure in the fact that crime here and elsewhere in this province is less than it was in former years, before the Canada Temperance Act came into force, but we feel some measure of disappointment with what has been accomplished in putting an entire stop to the traffic of intoxicating drink, owing, we think, in some cases to the delinquency of officials in carrying out the law, discriminating in some cases against the Scott Act, to such an extent that they have refused to give even protection to witnesses. We also deplore the difficulty in obtaining the truth from witnesses under oath in such cases."

TESTIMONIES

At a Gospel Temperance Meeting.

LIKE many other places, Newmarket has a Sunday afternoon Gospel Temperance meeting. It is conducted by the W. C. T. U., and the ladies are pretty skilful in getting hold of every visiting minister who comes to the place. It is quite safe now-a-days, to assume that every minister is a temperance man, and as one of the churches is just now looking for a pastor, there are more than otherwise there would be of "supplies" preaching. But sometimes there is no formal lecturer or speaker, and then those who are present are called on to "testify." Such was the meeting last Sunday at four o'clock. The meeting, as always, lasted exactly one hour by the clock. The chairman was a plain farmer retired to an easier town life, who told of two of his neighbors, one was a teetotaler, and affairs went well with him, and he and his boys prospered and deserved it. The other "took his glass," and the glass "took" him, and the family came to poverty and ruin. The first speaker called upon, expressed his gratitude that having been induced to sign the pledge when a boy, and having never broken it, he had entirely escaped the temptations surrounding so many other men. When Satan wanted to tempt him, he had to leave out his favorite prescription, drink, and try some other temptation.

The second speaker, who lately lived in a village in a Scott Act county, was asked "Why he should interfere so much in the matter? He was not in business that was affected one way or the other by the Act." "That might be," he replied, "but he had two good reasons for helping the Scott Act, for he had two boys growing up, and he did not want them to run into the temptation of drunkenness." And even if he had no boys, or if they ran no danger, he wanted to keep other folks' boys out of danger.

The third, with a quiet demeanor of a man whose ancestors (which was the case) had come out with William Penn, said he was an older teetotaler yet than the first speaker, having taken the pledge in 1840 and he testified to the benefit it had been to him and through him, perhaps to others—to have walked in his matter, for so many years, on correct principles, principles which Christ would approve. Good navigators have told me that they "always sail on great circles," and the same principle is good in the moral world.

The fourth was brought up in an old "Scotch" settlement; where, in former days, everybody, almost, drank. But he determined to be a temperance boy, and resisted the approaches of drink. Afterwards, the tide turned, and now all good men are on the side he early espoused. Much of the trouble he had seen, resulted from the doctors ordering "stimulants." He remembered several cases where it led to drunkenness and ruin.

Here the chairman indicated the number of "Hold the Fort," which was vigorously rendered, three or four young ladies, with an organ, leading, as also, several other times, with suitable pieces, during the meeting.

The secretary of the W. C. T. U then spoke; and as experience was the order of the day, she told how she had been led step by step, by conscience and by circumstances, to give up an old time occasional glass of beer, when home made currant wine, (the kind that "had nothing in the world in it, and would not hurt you") When brandy in Christmas cooking, and finally sweet cider—and to stand fair and square on the platform that avoids everything that over leads to temptation. Such meetings, short and lively, carried through as in the sight of God, and aiming at the good of man, cannot but be a benefit. And one seldom occurs, but some stranger or strangers testify to the blessing temperance has been to them, and to their pleasure in getting among Christian temperance men and women. We should be glad to hear of such meetings everywhere.

A Prohibition Club in London.

ON Friday evening of last week a Young Men's Prohibition Club was organized in London. A meeting had been called in the Oddfellows' Hall, which was well filled, and after a number of stirring addresses a constitution and by-laws, somewhat similar to the Toronto Club, were adopted. About fifty members were enrolled and the following officers elected: President, James H. Rowman; Vice-President, W. B. Hobbs; Second Vice-President, Richard F. Matthews; Secretary, J. D. Keenleyside; Financial Secretary, A. W. Mayell; Assistant Secretary, D. Hargreaves; Treasurer, W. H. Winnett; Executive Committee, J. M. Mayell, D. A. McDermid, W. Scarrow, J. H. McMechan, N. F. Yeo, Wm. Gurd, J. Frith Jeffers. The new organization starts off under very favorable auspices and will no doubt be a power of good in this city.

WOMAN'S WORK

Special Days of Prayer.

SATURDAY last and the following Sunday had been set apart as special days of prayer by the World's Woman Christian Temperance Union. In the City of Toronto Saturday was made an all-day of prayer from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. at the W. C. T. U. rooms in Association Hall. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Parsons and Thomas and Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Fawcett, Baldwin and Desbarres. Special mention of woman's work was made from many church pulpits on Sunday.

A BIG CONVENTION.

Scott Act Workers in Oxford County.

OXFORD COUNTY Temperance Association held a big meeting at Woodstock on Tuesday last. The meeting was of unusual interest and encouragement. We hope to furnish our readers a full report next week.

The "Dominion Churchman" and Temperance.

Editor Canada Citizen:

WITH you, I am amazed at the attitude of the *Dominion Churchman*. Thank God, it is not the position which the English Churchmen of the Dominion take. To attribute increased drinking and drunkenness to the reduction of the licenses in Toronto is as manifest a case of *reductio ad absurdum* as I have met with, and then to urge this as a plea against prohibition. Why, what does our friend want? Free trade in liquor? Surely, to be reasonable, this should be his aim!

"Wisdom is justified of her children." Without by any means admiring all that Rome does, or Roman Catholics do, yet what a contrast the following presents to the action of the journal mentioned above. A reporter of the *Montreal Witness* waited upon a Reformed priest (see *Witness*, Nov. 9) in Montreal and said, "The saloons increase in your parish?" "Yes," said the priest, "and thus temperance work can accomplish but little. We often denounce drinking from the pulpit, but so long as licenses are granted wholesale very little headway can be made."

The journal's hostility to the Scott Act is very pronounced. Even some friends of that Act may be discouraged, as it is often broken. What then? Is its repeal to be sought for or allowed? Surely not. Hear what this priest again says, "The license laws, bad as they are, are constantly broken."

I should like all your readers to know that the reduction in the number of licenses is one of the many objects of the "Church of England Temperance Society." Let me quote from its objects—1. Moral, educational and social; 2. Legislative; 3. The progressive diminution in the number of public houses and beer shops."

Still further, these words are very emphatic—"Rule 1, explaining and enforcing the provisions of the law."

As an encouragement to those who wish the new "Temperance Handbook" taught in our public schools, let us say that Rule 12 is—"The preparation of lesson books for reading in the public schools of the country, with special teaching on the moral, social and physical effects resulting from intemperance."

While admiring many things that are to be found in the pages of the *Dominion Churchman*, and the spirituality of much of its writing, I venture to say that in its attitude upon the vital subject of intemperance it does not represent the great Church of England of which I am an humble servant. Such men as Archdeacon Farrar, Canons Willberforce, Ellison and Fleming, and in this land, men like Bishops Baldwin and Bond, far better voice its sentiments—Faithfully yours,
W. J. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secy., C.E.T.S.,
Diocese of Huron.

St. James Rectory,
Wardsville, Ont.,
Nov. 10, 1887.

One More Unfortunate.

ROBERT FRENK, of Kenwood, in Middlesex County, has been fined \$50 and costs for Scott Act violation.

Drink Again

GEORGE RUSSELL, residing in Toronto police cells on Saturday evening after being arrested for drunkenness.

In Huron Gas!

INSPECTOR PAISLEY, of Huron, seized a whisky seller of Duncannon village. The name of the culprit is David Flanagan.

A Second Offence

ON Tuesday last Mrs. McIntosh of the International Hotel at St. Thomas, was fined \$100 and costs for a second offence against the Canada Temperance Act.

Five Offenders in Durham

A few days ago Police Magistrate Clarke, of West Durham, fined William Beer, Hampton, Wm. Hall, Edmund Killen, John Moses, Tynon, John Byans, and John McLean, Cartwright, \$50 and costs for Scott Act violation.

Fines in Ontario County

J. C. SMITH and W. C. McIntyre, of Canington, were fined last week \$50 each and costs for selling liquor contrary to the Scott Act, and Peter Kirby, of the Mansion House at Uxbridge, was fined \$50 and costs for selling liquor in violation of the Scott Act.

\$3,400.00

THE total amount of fines already imposed in the town of Brockville is about \$3400. It is stated that one man has actually been fined twenty one times and still he is not sent to goal. The inspector who does the prosecuting, may be working up a case but he is certainly not enforcing the Scott Act as it was intended to be enforced.

They had to pay

From the *Albion Gazette*, we learn that Thos. Cavanah, Pembroke, and Robert Huckabone, of Willerforce, were each fined \$50 and costs lately. —Last week James Farrell, Arnprior, was brought up on two charges, and had to fork over \$110 in all. He pleaded very hard to have the case settled as one offence, but the Magistrate and Inspector were inexorable, and James handed over the money. Patrick Marony, another alleged offender against the Act, and four or five witnesses summoned to give evidence against him, did not appear. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

Roused at Last.

THE cowardly scoundrels of Orangeville who signify their disapprobation of the law by dynamiting helpless women are, without knowing or intending it, the most effective of Scott Act missionaries. The hideousness of the traffic that brings forth such villainous outrages is only recognized by some people when its evil fruits are thrust upon their notice. Every instance of resort to this dastardly crime converts hundreds of respectable citizens, not formerly enemies of the liquor traffic, to ardent longing for the day when drink shall neither be manufactured nor sold throughout this broad Dominion. Nothing that Temperance advocates can do or say rings like the report of dynamite throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*The Globe.*

A Fearless Preacher.

IN a recent issue the *Waterloo Chronicle* says:—"The Rev. R. W. Williams, the clever and energetic pastor of the Methodist Church, is making his general presence and influence felt. His crisp, pointed and practical sermons are well received and attentively listened to." We happen to know that the case is even stronger than that stated by the *Chronicle*. Rev. R. W. Williams is an earnest, fearless, outspoken prohibitionist, and has already built himself up a reputation in Waterloo for out-spokenness on the side of truth and right regardless of personal consequences. At a recent Sunday School convention at New Hamburg he gave an unusually interesting address on the temperance question, illustrating his subject by actual objects and chemical experiments. His unhesitating denouncement of what he knows to be evil has earned him the ill-will of many liquor-favoring members of the community, but he is one of those men who would rather "be right than be president." We wish him much success in the great work he is carrying on.

A Prohibition Town.

No place in the United States has attracted more attention or been more closely watched than Pullman. Like the sleeping coach, the town is the development of an idea, worked out to harmonious and successful results by its inventor. It is the extension of the broadest philanthropy to the working man, based upon the strictest business principles. There has been \$1,500,000 invested in carrying out this idea, and every penny is at the same time made to return an income. The operatives in the first instance are employed upon wages paid every fortnight, and their earnings are paid to exceed those of any other community of working people in the United States, averaging per capita (exclusive of the higher pay of the general manager) \$1.18 per annum. There are some 4,000 operatives, and the pay disbursed in money every fortnight is about \$20,000. The company, in order to secure the best return, seeks to provide in the simplest possible way for its people. Their work shops, covering about 87 acres, are constructed in the most airy and healthful manner, and upon these about \$750,000 has been expended. An equal amount has been invested in building the residential portion of the town, the public offices, and in the public works and decoration of the place. Everything is constructed of bricks made upon the estate, out of clay taken from the bed of Lake Calumet. The first investment was in a complete sewerage system, the sewage being all pumped up and sent away by gravity to a large farm three miles off, where it is utilized, and this cost \$60,000. Then a complete water-works system was devised. The pure water from Lake Michigan being brought in and elevated to the top of a huge water tower and reservoir from which an ample supply is led into every house in the town, no matter how humble. Competent architects and landscape gardeners skilfully laid out the town and built the houses, so that it is a gem of artistic attractiveness, with lawns and shade trees upon its well-paved streets, all kept in the best order by the company. All the shops where purchases are made have been collected in an elaborate structure called the Arcade, where the people do their shopping, fully protected from the weather, and a large covered market house is also provided, with a public hall in the upper portion.

Nothing is free, however, it being recognized as a lamentable fact that benefits got for nothing are not much prized. There are nearly 1,600 cottages and tenements for the operatives, and 133 new ones are building. There is no compulsion exercised about anything, and the people may live in the town or elsewhere as they see fit, so that in practice the town contains about 3,500 operatives who work for the company and about 1,000 who labor for other industries in the town or elsewhere, while some 600 of the company's operatives live outside. The dwellings are let upon a monthly rental, and 25c. to 35c. for flats with three or four rooms. The smallest separate house complete in itself contains four rooms, and this is let for \$2.85 monthly. The best cottages occupied by the working men fetch \$5, and the tenant usually gets a large part of this back by sub-letting rooms to working men without families, there being no restrictions in this respect. The highest priced cottages, occupied usually by officials, are \$9 to \$16 monthly, and contain 10 to 11 rooms, with bath, &c. Every house has both water & gas. Compared with tenements of similar character and capacity in Chicago the rentals of the latter are usually no third to one-fifth higher, with less advantages, while the expenses of living in Chicago are about 20 per cent. higher. Pullman is surrounded by a large expanse of agricultural land, extensively devoted to market gardens, and this, with the entire freedom given the people to buy of whom and where they please, the company having no stores for the sale of goods, makes a competition among sellers to get the cash that is in hand to be spent by the people, which cheapens all supplies. The dress goods and similar articles are sold as low as in Chicago.

The Arcade is fully rented, and the company gets \$6,000 annual return from it. One of the finest theatres in the West is constructed in its upper portion, and all the travelling companies appear here. It will hold 1,000 people, and the admission prices are kept low. I attended a theatrical performance with an audience of about 700, and the house yielded \$70. The company has provided for additional amusements the best athletic grounds near Chicago, for ball playing, racing, and boating. The regattas and games often attract many thousands. There is a good library maintained for a small fee, and also a bank, and in its saving-fund department the operatives have deposits amounting to \$45,000. There are no saloons in the town, for no one is permitted to sell liquor, and as an additional protection a vacant land is controlled around the outskirts of the town to compel the man who must have spirits or beer to go nearly a mile over the border to get it. This carefulness, combined with the excellent sanitary arrangements and the vigor of a working population largely composed of people in the prime of life, makes the town an abnormally healthy place. It has for its 10,000 people only four physicians and one funeral purveyor, and they say that more could not earn a living, for the annual death-rate is only eight in 1,000, compared with 22 in Chicago. Yet births at the rate of 400 in a year, combined with the influx of new arrivals, show how the census will expand, for new houses are built in accordance with the "general comprehensive" plan as the increase of population may require. The householder has no care for streets, water, gas, drainage, garbage, or for the lawns and trees, as these are all looked after by the company, which thus stands in place of, and does even more than, the ordinary American

town government, besides having its affairs incomparably better managed. There is throughout Pullman an air of artistic harmony and neatness that is very attractive; while the operatives and their families appear in a far better condition, and look as if they were of an improved class compared with those usually seen in factory towns. Schools and churches are provided, and one church—the Presbyterian—is an exquisitely beautiful building that fits as a gem into the picture. The various secret and charitable societies that have so generally spread over the States, such as the Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias, and others, all flourish. If the content of the working man can be secured by good treatment and pleasant surroundings, then the inhabitants of this model town ought to be supremely happy. The great Corlies steam engine, looking like two enormous Cornish pumps, which was so much admired as it moved the vast aggregation of machinery at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, has been transported to this place, and stands in the centre of the extensive workshops, furnishing the motive power which turns out \$5,000 worth of completed work every day. The army of operatives who serve around it are in no way restricted in thought or action outside the shops, either in politics or religion, in their habits or amusements, or as to where or how they spend their earnings, which (less their rent) are always paid every fortnight in cash. When these wonderful industrial and philanthropic results, achieved upon the bank of Lake Calumet by one of the leading men of Chicago, are considered, it seems almost a miracle that has been wrought, even in this rapidly developing Western country, in thus turning an uninhabited prairie into a populous, industrious and attractive town within the short space of seven years. Times Correspondent.

Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

The second annual session of the Grand Lodge I.O.G.T. of British Columbia convened at 2 p.m. on the 18th day of October, in the pleasantly situated City of New Westminster. Rev. R. B. Hendry was called to the chair, and presided until the arrival of the Grand Chief Templar on the second day (he had been detained by pressing ministerial duties).

The report of the G. Secretary shows an increase of two new lodges and over an hundred in membership, during the past year. In nearly every lodge an increase is reported, and the interest increased.

The finances of the Grand Lodge are in good condition, and it was decided to set apart two per cent. of the per capita tax to help in the establishment of Juvenile Temples. During the second day of the session the Grand Lodge adjourned and visited the Juvenile Temple, our young brothers and sisters conducted their business with marked ability, they are assisted by a few faithful workers from Dominion Lodge No. 4.

On the evening of the second day a public meeting was held in the Baptist Church, which was well attended. Rousing temperance addresses were delivered by Revs. R. B. Hendry, B. W. Dowler, and J. A. Wood, which were interspersed with suitable selections of music.

The per capita tax is continued at 25 cents for members over 16 years, under 16 years, 15 cents per quarter. Out of this it is proposed to pay the actual travelling expenses of representative to Grand Lodge Sessions.

Petitions are to be presented to the Legislature asking them to repeal the obnoxious amendment to the Municipality Act, passed at their last session, which takes the licensing power out of the regularly constituted Boards, in some municipalities, and places it in the hands of men who do not reside there and do not know the needs or wishes of the people.

The officers for the present Grand Lodge year are—G. Chief Templar, Rev. R. B. Hendry, Maple Ridge, G. Counsellor, Bro. D. Moffat, Wellington, G. V. Templar, Sister Leda Bell, Vancouver, G. S. J. Temple, Bro. S. F. Holt, New Westminster, G. Secretary, Bro. S. Gough, Nanaimo, G. Treasurer, Sisters M. Cummings, Victoria, G. Marshal, Bro. John McAllister, Vancouver, G. Chaplain, Bro. Rev. T. W. Hall, Chilliwack, G. A. Secy., Bro. C. S. Keith, New Westminster, G. Messenger, Bro. W. E. Loxe, Victoria, G. D. Marshall, Sister Lizzie Beirram, Nanaimo, G. Guard, Bro. W. M. Halliday, Comox, G. Sentinel, Bro. C. Wilson, Nanaimo, G. G. C. Templar, Bro. Rev. J. A. Wood, Clinton, D. R. W. G. Templar, Bro. D. McGilvary, Chilliwack.

The next session will be held in the City of Vancouver during the month of October, 1888. All the lodges but one were represented, the utmost good feeling prevailed, and the representatives dispersed fully determined to make this year an improvement on last.

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The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Against), MAJORITY, DATE OF ENACTMENT. Lists results for various provinces including Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia.

N.B. - In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY. Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act. In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 2 three times, making an aggregate of 92 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 71. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been: For the Scott Act, 161719; Against, 111764. Not Scott Act majority, 49955. If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote: For the Scott Act, 147372; Against, 102539. 44833. It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and NO COUNTY OR CITY HAS YET REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal. PRESERVE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THIS TABLE FOR REFERENCE.

Rum the Worst Enemy of the Working Classes.

BY C. DE WITT TALMAOP, D.D. He that stretch wages, stretch ropes to put into a bag with holes. HAGGILL. In Persia, under the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the people did not prosper. They made money, but did not keep it. They were like people who have a sack in which to put money, not knowing that the sack is torn or eaten of moths or in some way made incapable of holding valuables. As fast as the coin was put in one end of the sack it dropped out of the other. It made no difference how much wages they got, for they lost them. "He that stretch wages, stretch ropes to put into a bag with holes." What has become of the billions and billions of dollars in this country paid to the working classes? Some of these moneys have gone for house rent or the purchase of household goods, or wardrobe, or family expenses, or the necessities of life, or to provide comfort in old age. What has become of other billions? Wasted in foolish outlay. Was it at the gaming table? Wasted in intoxicants. Put into a bag with a hundred holes. Gather up the money that the working classes have spent for rum during the last thirty years, and I will build for every workman a house, and lay out for him a garden and clothe his sons in broadcloth and his daughters in silks, and stand at his front door a pianoforte of iron or brass, and secure him a policy of life insurance so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, most over-energetic, most persevering, most successful of the working class is not meeting him. It is the architect of the centuries, and has boycotted and is now boycotting the body and mind and soul of American labor. It is to it a worse foe than monopoly and worse than associated capital. It annually swindles industry out of a large percentage of its earnings. It holds out its luring solicitation to the mechanic or operative on his way to work, and at the moon spin, and on his way home at eventide. On Saturday, when the wages are paid, it stretches a large part of the money that might come to the family and sacrifices it among the saloon-keepers. Within three hundred yards of Sands Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, it has fifty-four saloons, and is plotting now for another. Stand the saloons of this country side by side, and it is carefully estimated that they would reach from New York to Chicago. Forward, march, says the rum power, and take possession of the American nation. The rum business is pouring its stinking and damnable liquors down the throats of hundreds of thousands of laborers, and while the ordinary strikes are ruinous both to employers and employees, I proclaim a universal strike against strong drink, which strike, if kept up, will be the relief of the working classes and the salvation of the nation. I will undertake to say that there is not a healthy laborer in the United States who, within the next twenty years, if he will refuse all intoxicating beverages and be saving, may not become a capitalist on a small scale. Our country in a year spends one billion five hundred million and fifty thousand dollars for rum. Of course, the working classes do a great deal of this expenditure. Careful statistics show that the wage-earning classes of Great Britain expend in liquors one hundred million pounds, or five hundred million dollars a year. Set down and calculate, oh, workman! how much you have expended in these directions. Add it all up. Add up what your neighbors have expended, and realize that instead of answering the beck of other people you might have been your own capitalist. When you deplete a workman's physical energy you deplete his capital. The stimulated workman gives out before the unstimulated workman. My father said "I became a temperance man in early life because I noticed in the harvest-field that, though I was physically weaker than other workmen, I could hold out longer than they. They took stimulants, I took none." A brickmaker in England gives his experience in regard to this matter among men in his employ. He says, after investigation: "The beer-drinker who made the fewest bricks made 65,000; the abstainer who made the fewest bricks, 746,000. The difference in behalf of the abstainer over the indulger, 87,000." There came a very exhausting time in the British Parliament. The session was prolonged until nearly all the members got sick or worn out. Out of six hundred and fifty-two members, only two went through undaunted, they were teetotallers. When an army goes out to the battle, the soldier who has water or coffee in his canteen marches easier and fights better than the soldier who has whiskey in his canteen. Rum helps a man to fight when he has only one contestant, and that at the street-corner. But when he goes forth to maintain some great battle for God and his country, he wants no rum about him. When the Russians go to war, a corporal passes along the line, and smells the breath of every soldier. If there be in his breath a taint of intoxicating liquor, the man is sent back to the barracks. Why? He cannot endure fatigue. All our young men know this. When they are preparing for a regatta, or for a ball club, or for an athletic wrestling, they abstain. Our working people will be wiser after a while, and the money they fling away on hurtful indulgences they will put into co-operative associations, and so become capitalists. If the workman puts down his wages, and then takes his expenses, and spreads them out so they will just equal, he is not wise. I know workmen who are in a perfect lidget until they get rid of their last dollar. The following circumstances came under our observation. A young man worked hard to earn his \$600 or \$700 yearly. Marriage day came. The bride had inherited \$600 from her grandfather. She spent every dollar of it on the wedding.

equipment. Then they rented two rooms in a third story. Then the young man took extra evening employment almost...

I was out West, and a minister of the gospel told me, in Iowa, that his church and the neighborhood had been impoverished by the fact that they put mortgages on their farms in order to send their families to the Philadelphia Centennial.

I have no sympathy for skilful saving, but I plead for Christian prudence. You say it is impossible now to lay up anything for a rainy day. I know it, but we are at the daybreak of national prosperity.

There are those who are kept in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they smoked or chewed, or drank up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency.

My plea this morning is to those working-people who are in a discipleship to the whiskey-bottle, the beer-mug, and the wine-drink. And what I say to them will not be more appropriate to the working-classes than to the business classes, and the literary classes, and the professional classes, and all classes, and not with the people of one age more than of all ages.

The disciple of alcoholism suffers the loss of his self-respect. Just as soon as a man wakes up and finds that he is the captive of strong drink he feels demeaned.

But my subject takes a deeper tone, and that is, that the unfortunate of whom I speak suffers from the loss of the soul.

A Chicago man visiting New York was being shown around by a citizen who said: "Now, let's go and see the Widow's home." The Chicago man put his finger to the side of his nose and winked, and then said: "Not much, Mary Ann; I saw a widow home once and she sued me for breach of promise and proved it on me, and it cost me \$16,000. No, sir, send the widows home in a hack."

He is dead now. What killed him? Rum! Rum! And yet among his last utterances was "I can stop at any time." He did not stop it because he could not stop it.

On these victims sold to a Christian man "Sir, if I were told that I couldn't get a drink until to-morrow unless I had all my fingers cut off, I would say, 'Bring the hatchet and cut them off now.' I have a dear friend in Philadelphia, whose nephew came to him one day, and when he was exhorted about his evil habit, said: 'Uncle I can't give it up. If there stood a cannon and it was loaded, and a glass of wine were set on the mouth of that cannon, and I know that you would fire it off just as I came up and took the glass, I would start, for I must have it.' Oh, it is a sad thing for a man to wake up in his life and feel that he is a captive!"

I go on and say that the disciple of rum suffers from the loss of physical health. The older men in the congregation may remember that some years ago Dr. Sewell went through this country and electrified the people by his lectures, in which he showed the effect of alcoholism on the human stomach.

God only knows what the drunkard suffers. Pain bites on every nerve, and travels every muscle, and gnaws every bone, and burns with every flame, and stings with every poison, and pulls at him with every torture.

Again, the inebriate suffers through the loss of his home. I do not care how much he loves his wife and children, if this passion for strong drink has mastered him, he will do the most outrageous things, and if he could not get drunk in any other way, he would sell his family into eternal bondage.

There are men in my congregation, from Sabbath to Sabbath, of whom I must make the remark that, if they do not change their course, within ten years they will, as to their bodies, lie down in drunkards' graves, and as to their souls, lie down in a drunkards' perdition.

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very small, if it only lays on it the smack of alcoholic drink; let that drop just touch the lost inebriate in the lost world, and he would spring to his feet and cry: "That is rum, sha! That is rum!" And it would wake up the echoes of the damned "Give me rum! Give me rum! Give me rum!" In the future world I do not believe that it will be the absence of God that will make the drunkards sorrow. I do not believe that it will be the absence of light. I do not believe that it will be the absence of holiness. I think it will be the absence of rum. Oh, "look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent, and it stingeth like an adder."

It is about time that we had another woman's crusade like that which swept through Ohio ten or twelve years ago. With prayer and song the women went into the groceries, and whole neighborhoods, towns, and cities were reclaimed by their Christian heroines. Thirty women cleared out the rum traffic from a village of 1,000 inhabitants. If thirty women surcharged of the Holy Ghost could renovate a town of 1,000, three thousand consecrated women resolved to give themselves no peace until this crime was exterminated from this city, could in six months clear out three-fourths of the grog-shops of Brooklyn. If there be 3,000 women now in this city who will put their hands and their hearts to the work, I will take the contract for driving all these moral nuisances from the city at any rate three-fourths of them—in three months. If, when that host of three thousand consecrated women is marshalled there be no one to lead them, then, as a minister of the Most High God, I will offer to take my position at the front of the host, and I will cry to them: "Come on, ye women of Christ, with your songs and your prayers! Some of you take the enemy's right wing and some the left wing! Forward! The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge! Down with the dram shops!"

I verily believe that, although you feel grappling at the roots of your tongues an almost omnipotent thirst, if you will give your heart to God, He will help you by His grace to conquer. Try it! It is your last chance. I have looked off upon the destruction. Sitting in our religious assemblies there are a good many people in awful peril, and judging from ordinary circumstances, there is not one chance in five thousand that they will get clear of it.

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

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

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

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Table with columns: YEAR Ending Jan 1st, PROFITS Paid on Policy No., ASSETS Per \$100 of Liability, ASSETS Per \$100 of Insurance, GROSS Accumulated Funds. Rows include years 1874-1897.

Some companies retain profits for five years before declaring them, and then their agents sometimes compare such accumulated profits against the ETNA 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 ETNA divides annually, and pays down in cash, or in reduction of next premium, not in scrip or bonus additions, or "dividends" to be lost if the policy lapses.

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W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

Hon GEO W ROSS, President. Minister of Education.

Hon S H BLAKE, Q.C. Vice-Presidents. J. B. McLEAN, Esq.

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NEARLY THIRTY PER CENT IN FAVOUR OF TOTAL ABSTAINERS

over their General Class. Their experience for the last five years shows that the profits in the Temperance Section are FIFTY PER CENT, more than in the General

The Manager of the Whittington Life Assurance Company of England says that the death claims in six years have been 219,418,000 in their TEMPERANCE BRANCH AGAINST 504,488,000 in their GENERAL BRANCH.

The experience of The Sceptre Life Assurance Company, for the last ten years, shows that the deaths in their Total Abstainers Branch were MORE THAN TWENTY FIVE PER CENT IN FAVOUR OF THAT CLASS OVER MODERATE DRINKERS INSURED IN THE COMPANY.

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

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

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

20 copies every week for 10 weeks \$1.00
10 " " " " " " " " \$1.00
50 " " " " " " " " \$2.25
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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 furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, 8 King street East, Toronto.

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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 a 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.

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EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

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

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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 so

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President: Hon. A. VIDAL, Pres. Dominion Alliance Vice-Presidents: ALD. R. J. FLEMING

F. S. SPENCE, Man-Director and Editor.

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET E. TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1887.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday of last week, elections were held in a large number of the States, and the result has been a demonstration of the fact that public sentiment in favor of independent political prohibition action is growing at a remarkable rate. The Third Party vote, which in New York State last year was 36,137, has increased to about 50,000. The Voice claims a gain for the Third Party in Massachusetts of about 40,000, and an increase in Ohio, from 29,000 to about 35,000; Maryland's prohibition vote has been doubled, and great gains have been made in some other places; Oregon voted on a prohibition constitutional amendment which was defeated by a majority of about 5,000, sixty-five counties of Dakota voted on local option, and a large number of them declared for prohibition. The general results of the polling have been ahead even of the anticipations of our sanguine friends, and politicians in the United States are dumbfounded and perplexed at the strength of a movement which they hoped would never stand the test of so many successive election campaigns. It is beyond all dispute that there can be no further political forecast or plan, of any value, that ignores the tremendous strength of the determined supporters of the new party.

What has led to this condition of affairs? Simply the fact that the managers of the two former great American political parties, refused to recognize the actual situation; they relied too confidently on the partizan ship of good men, believing that the crack of the political whip would be potent to bring all discontents back into the old party lines. Thoughtful intelligent electors who look upon their franchise as a sacred trust, who believe that government should be administered in the interests of the nation, and not for the benefits of office seekers, cannot be deluded by mere clap-trap party cries into sacrificing principle for an empty name. Add to this the fact that the liquor-traffic had got so firm a grip on party institutions and workers, that it was dangerous for either side to defy that power as long as the other side was ready to truckle to it. The field of American politics to-day presents the view of two great contending parties, in which evil influences, sordid seeking money grabbers, and ambitious and unprincipled office hunters are arrayed against each other, supported by many good men, many who are thoroughly honest, but who believe in organizations and institutions, whose vitality has been sapped by the parasites of selfishness and corruption. Standing distinct and separate, is a determined group of men and women believing in moral principle, unselfishly desiring what is best for all, disdaining all efforts to bribe or coerce them into what they believe to be wrong. This third party is growing in numbers and influence at a marvelous rate and has in it a vitality and cohesiveness such as neither of the others possesses. By a course of

action which drives from their ranks the best men and women of the country, the old parties are leaving themselves not merely numerically weak but weak in all that commends them to the support of the right thinking God-fearing citizens. The result of the forces in operation must depend entirely upon the real character of the American people. A union of the now antagonistic bad elements is almost inevitable, a rearrangement of party lines is sure to come on one side will be arrayed those who are actuated by unworthy motives and evil ambitions, the covetous, the corrupt, the self-seeking, those who are willing to be bought and those who are ready to buy. On the other side will be found the best elements of citizenship, leaders who are unselfish and incorruptible. The issue will be the issue of the welfare of the State against the aggrandizement of a few, the maintenance of principle against evil institutions and bad men. If the great American people are sound at heart, loyal to their country and their God, honest and true, then the party or parties of corruption and evil must go down, and victory be with the party whose banners bear the motto, "For God, home, and country." It is a crisis in the nation's history, something like that through which it recently passed, when the better thought of the nation rose superior to the prejudice, cupidity and ambition that constituted the stronghold of the awful slavery curse.

We have faith in the American people, we have faith in the cause of humanity and God. No one can just yet predict what will be the outcome of the present condition of affairs, or by what combination the right will become victorious, but it is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow that the prohibition of the liquor traffic will be the dominant issue in American politics and the result will be the annihilation of the political party that stands by the grog-shop, the triumph of that which stands by the home and a step of progress in the great republic's career greater than any which it has hitherto made.

Here is a lesson for our Canadian politicians. Canadian temperance electors are long suffering. They would fain spare this country the trouble, the heart-burnings, the outpourings, the strife which now trouble our neighbors. They have, however, the same end in view, they are as thoroughly in earnest, they will inevitably succeed. It is for our political leaders to say whether or not this success is to be preceded by the same disruption, the same struggle, as that through which the United States is now passing. Canadian politicians do not to-day recognize the importance of the temperance question, they do not realize the character of the prohibition movement. Our political parties are following a course which, if continued, must result in the early organization of an independent Canadian political Prohibition party. Prohibitionists would rather not be compelled to such a line of action but they owe a duty to their cause and their country.

If through our present political organization prohibition does not come to the people, then over the wreck of these organizations our people will march to prohibition.

A Successful Campaign.

Mrs. M. E. FROST, of Smith's Falls, writes us that John A. Nicholls has just closed a very successful series of temperance revival services in the Opera House in that town. The interest awakened was very great. The musical service at the meetings was assisted by a large choir under the direction of A. D. Lane.

UNITED STATES

New York Prohibition Vote.

The result of the New York State elections is very encouraging to Prohibitionists. In New York State they have more than doubled their vote of two years ago. The chairman of the Campaign Committee states that he is delighted beyond measure with the result and expects the full returns to show a vote of at least 80,000. The vote last year for Judge Groo was 36,437.

Civil Responsibility.

One question which we proposed last week for our readers to consider, was this: How far, or in what way, should a minister of a religious paper deal with political discussions and politicians?

The church must take right ground in regard to politics and the general duties of citizenship. In the Old Testament, especially in the lives of Joseph, Moses, Samuel, David and Daniel, there are clearly indicated the true principles of Christian citizenship. Manliness, stalwart Christian citizenship and fidelity to principle, such as was shown by those men, would help us wonderfully today. It is more important now than ever that municipal matters, that town and township and county councils, should be considered apart from party politics. Moral questions and financial questions involving moral issues, are coming to the front, and every Christian should boldly push them forward, for they are beyond all other questions in importance just now. The best and purest elements in every town and county should unite irrespective of previous party attachments and put into the civic positions men who are honest and upright to the furthest limit and worthy to be trusted.

We are greatly encouraged and wonderfully inspired to this line of action by the example of the city of Toronto, where Christian men, and women too, of both sides in politics rally around Mayor Howland.

The first duty of civil responsibility is individual action in municipal matters on the part of the best people of the community. Methodist Observer

A Comparison and a Contrast

Last week, the Herald presented its township readers with a statement showing that under the Canada Temperance Act, poverty had wonderfully decreased in the Township of Esqueving. Looking further into the matter we find that the Corporation of Esqueving has actually been financially benefited also. We find it often urged against the Scott Act that a great loss has been sustained from not receiving the license money paid under the Crooks Act. It is well known that the Act came into force in Halton on 1st May, 1882, and therefore this year was part under the Scott Act and part under the Crooks Act. It will be fair then to drop this year and make a calculation on the four full years immediately preceding the introduction of the Scott Act and four full years immediately succeeding its introduction. The following will make the matter clear:

Table with columns: LICENSE MONEY RECEIVED, PAID TO POOR. Rows for years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and Total.

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

Table with columns: Year, Amount. Rows for years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886.

Thus we see that during the four Crooks Act years \$1293.60 were received for license and \$2085.59 paid for charity or it required \$791.99 more to support the township's poor than the total received from the township's tavern keepers. And while it cost the township \$2085.59 for charity in the four license years it only cost \$526.86 for the same purpose in the four Scott Act years. Of course some one will object here that while \$502.86 were paid out nothing was paid in. But during the four Crooks Act years \$791.99 more were paid out than were paid in, and thus it will readily be seen (subtracting \$502.86 from \$791.99) that we have a handsome balance, in favor of Prohibition, of \$289.13. These facts are worthy of consideration at the hands of the intelligent electors of the township. Not only is it plain that Esqueving has been almost entirely freed from paupers but financially the Temperance Act has proved a good paying investment. Georgetown Herald.

Curious Facts (?)

Some curious facts were elicited by P. M. Lowes on Wednesday last when Messrs. Collison, Sturdy, Bingham, &c., appeared as witnesses in the case of one Kilpatrick, charged with violation of the Scott Act by delivering, otherwise selling, beer to witnesses. Lawyer Gordon, of Drayton, appeared for the prosecution, and after the witnesses had been heard the defendant withdrew his plea of "Not Guilty," substituting

in its place that of "Guilty," and was fined \$100 and costs, this being his second offence. Defendant claimed that he had no funds to pay the fine, a warrant was therefore issued for his arrest, and he was removed to Drayton jail. Unless his employer comes to his rescue, it is likely he will spend two months in the quiet seclusion of Government quarters. The facts referred to above were as follows: That saloon-keepers have very poor memories, awfully poor ones in fact; that whilst they sell beer and whiskey they rarely or never taste it themselves; that on the 2nd day of November they are not sure as to whether any beer was delivered on their premises between the 12th day of August and the 28th day of October, that when they do taste the beer they are unable to tell whether it is intoxicating or not, that they cannot say for sure if any beer was delivered to them just before the fall Fair or not; that they are not sure just what day the Fair was held on, that they never saw anybody the worse for any of the liquor which they may have had delivered to them in the period named, that when the brewer asks them for pay they pay what he asks without questioning or thinking whether it is according to what has been delivered or no, that their senses of tasting, smelling and seeing are not acute enough to enable them to tell what it is that they draw out of the kegs and pass over the bar to thirsty souls, that for all they know the kegs that are dropped at their doors are presents made to them by kind-hearted brewers, that the price of a quarter keg of lager is \$2.00; that lager is sometimes dropped into their premises and not used that saloon-keepers do not quibble when being examined by the P.M., that beer is systematically delivered to them without their knowledge that when beer is delivered to them they don't know whether they will ever be asked to pay for it; that the business is of such a refined and elevating nature that it is a pity one-half the world were not brewers and the other half saloon-keepers. -North-western Counties Advertiser

An Interesting Meeting

The second of the series of meetings under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The audience, though not as large as desirable, was very fair, and would undoubtedly have been larger but for other meetings that were held on the same evening. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Norman Riddell, who, shortly after eight o'clock, called upon the choir for some music, at the conclusion of which they Mr. Edmondson offered a short prayer. The first speaker was Rev. Mr. Walker, who delivered a most interesting address. He dwelt at some length on the evils of intemperance, pointed out a plain and practical line of action to be followed by the friends of temperance, and concluded by an earnest appeal to all to declare themselves in favor of the total prohibition of the "debasing, demoralizing, soul-destroying and God-dishonoring traffic." The address throughout was characterized by a deep earnestness and sincerity which showed the heart of the speaker was in every word he uttered. Mr. Jamieson next addressed the meeting. He gave a brief resume of the progress of temperance in this vicinity, and advocated unity of action by its supporters in order to still further advance the cause. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote by those present:

Moved by Mr. John McCarter, seconded by Mr. G. J. Clint, That we, citizens of Almont, assembled in the Town Hall this evening, Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1887, declare our grief, sorrow and indignation at the open, flagrant sale of intoxicating liquors in this town. We protest against the continuance of this traffic as detrimental to the highest interests - physical, moral and religious - of the community, as a violation of laws of the land, as an insult to the British flag, and as a transgression of the laws of God. We pray God to rebuke this accursed traffic, and furthermore, we pledge ourselves to support the officers of the law in the use of all legitimate means for the suppression of this traffic.

Mr. John Scott gave a brief account of his stewardship while Inspector, and explained how utterly impossible it was for him to secure the service of summonses on violators of the Act. Unless funds were supplied with which to pay officers a fair amount for the performance of their duties it was useless to attempt to enforce the Act. He hoped Mr. Robertson would receive the hearty support and assistance of the friends of temperance in the fulfilment of his official duties. A collection amounting to nearly \$10 was taken up, and the meeting was closed by singing the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. Mr. Walker. -Almont Gazette.

TORONTO Y. M. P. C.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

The Horticultural Pavilion Again - A Great Meeting Last Sunday Hon. John Lloyd Thomas A Masterly Address and an Enthusiastic Audience

The Toronto Young Men's Prohibition Club opened their winter series of gospel temperance meetings last Sunday in the Horticultural Pavilion. There was a large attendance and the proceedings were characterized by deep interest and enthusiasm.

His stirring address was reported as follows by the Toronto Globe

The Lecturer's Early Experiences

Almost twenty years ago to the very month a little tow-headed Englishman, with a brain teeming with border tales told by my old nurse, left "bonny Glasky" for this country.

The Source of Misery.

"Let the voice of the people be heard, these were the words of an Anarchist in Chicago last week, and even as the words were heard the drop fell and the victim of an outraged public sentiment was hurled into eternity.

The Real Remedy for Misery

What is the remedy for the trouble between labor and capitalist? A newspaper paragrapher thought he had found the remedy when he proposed to put a plaster over the mouth of the labor agitator.

The Over-production that Hurts.

This country is rich, vast in its resources, unlimited in its possibilities of wealth. It offers a living to every man who desires to make a living, and yet many factories and mills are closed.

The Remedy.

We have the remedy for these hard times in our own hands. Crush out this great first cause of hard times—the dram shop and the tavern.

The New Gospel.

Lately there has been a new gospel preached, a gospel that has gained many followers because of the comfort it brings—the fatherhood of God and the brother-

hood of man. Have you ever thought what it means? Do those men-to-day who in New York and elsewhere are before the people advocating the blessed sentiment—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—do you ever think what a man is? Chrysostom says a man is the shekinah, the holy of holies, the temple of the living God, the habitation of the Most High.

What Liquor Cannot Do

Did you ever think that men were robbed of the fatherhood they had in God, of the salvation they have through the death of the great Elder Brother, by this terrible curse? If this demon of rum could go one step further, if it could add to its evil work one more item and take the soul of man and absolutely annihilate it, we might abate some of our condemnation of its vile work; but, ah, no! right at the threshold of that mysterious somewhere, where dwells the immortal soul of man, this demon stops thus far and no further.

Help From the Women

I thank God for the voices that have been going up from the two hundred thousand women in the United States and the thousands of women in Canada, asking the help of the Lord against this mighty foe to women's peace and women's happiness.

A Father's Duty.

Shall I say something this afternoon that may seem harsh? Oh men, do you know that you have not done your duty towards the boys? It is a hard charge to make. God pity us! Our fathers at the grapes and the children's teeth have been set on edge.

A Call to Action.

The speaker concluded his address by urging his hearers to activity in the cause, and by telling them the story of the Douglas who carried the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land for burial.

A Lady Delegate.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has been elected by the Rock River M. E. Conference, within whose boundaries her home is, a delegate to the General Conference that meets in New York next May. The world moves. In 1880 Miss Willard was present at the General Conference to offer the greetings of the N.W.C.T.U.

Temperance Teaching in Hamilton.

An enormous petition was laid before Hamilton School Board on Thursday evening of last week. It was sent in by the W. C. T. U., and had upon it about 1,000 names, and asked that the new temperance text-book be used in the Public Schools.

Not Yet Settled.

THE Supreme Court of the United States refused Attorney General Bradford's motion for the re-opening of the famous Kansas case. No decision has yet been given, and it is probable that the Court will not make any deliverance on the questions raised until another Judge has been appointed.

DR FAIRFIELD held a very interesting series of meetings in different churches of the city last week under the auspices of different councils of the Royal Templars of Temperance. This gentleman has been campaigning in different parts of this province with marked success, and his audiences in Toronto were enthusiastic and appreciative. He will do good wherever he goes.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Annual Session of Quebec Grand Division.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance of the Province of Quebec, met in annual session at Granby on the 19th and 20th October. There were five lengthy sessions, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 19th and closing at 3.30 p.m. on the 20th.

RESOLUTIONS.

First That in all countries where the Scott Act is in force our Divisions should make every endeavor to assist the authorities in enforcing the same.

Second That as the opponents to prohibition is a solid body, there should be no difference of opinion in the lines of the temperance army, if we wish to pull down the old flag of king alcohol, and see the glorious flag of prohibition waving in its place.

Third That we view with satisfaction the great advance made of late along the line by all moral and religious bodies of the Dominion, and we pledge ourselves to assist as a body and individually in advancing legislative or other measures that may be brought forward, having for their object the more stringent restriction and final overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Fourth We deprecate the action taken by the anti-Scott advocates in their attempt to defy the law, and to injure temperance supporters' property, that they, through fear be prevented from taking such action as is necessary to enforce the same, and we recommend that in any part of our jurisdiction where such is the case, our divisions show their sympathy with the sufferers, by assisting to bring the offenders to justice.

Fifth That regarding as we do, with very grateful appreciation the indefatigable efforts of the members of the House of Commons favorable to our principles to retain the position already secured by aid of the Scott Act, and the success attending the cause, at the last session in Ottawa. We desire to place upon record our heartfelt thanks to those members who so ably carried on the debate, giving to the temperance people in general the great satisfaction of knowing the strength of their party in the House and a hopeful outlook in the future for total prohibition.

MEMOIRS.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch's report showed the general work of his jurisdiction had been conducted harmoniously and with but few exceptions, the deputies had performed their duties satisfactorily. After two years of faithful service, testified to by the many expressions of approval from the representatives present, Bro. Henry Plow retired from the most honorable position of head of the Order, with the satisfaction of having done what he could to maintain the standing of the Order in the Province of Quebec.

The Grand Scribe's report showed a slight diminution of membership owing to the fact that three divisions formerly in a weak condition had ceased to work.

The Grand Treasurer's report showed the financial condition healthy if not strong. There are in the propagation fund \$135 which the executive were instructed to use with any other additions made to the same, for the interest of the work of the Order.

The last report of the National Division for North America shows a net increase to the 31st March last of eleven thousand members.

INSURANCES.

In connection with the Order there is a benefit society which is not excelled by any other in promptness or economy. The National Mutual Relief Society has been in existence since July, 1879, and during that time continued progress has been the experience. There are now in good standing 1,610 members, amount of insurance is \$3,480,000. Sixty-five death claims have been paid amounting to \$91,000, and insurance from \$500 to \$3,500 is offered on total abstinence basis. The only qualification necessary is to be a Son of Temperance in good health and in good standing. The admission fee is small, no quarterly or annual dues. Assessments from 25 cents to \$3.68, according to age and amount insured. Members are strongly recommended to take advantage of the privileges of this society. Every Son of Temperance over eighteen and under sixty years, is invited to join. The sole object of the society is to give strength and permanence to our division work, and should therefore receive the unqualified support of the Order in all its branches.

VOICES OF THANKS.

A standing vote of thanks was presented to the Granby Division and their friends for the very kind reception given to the representatives and visitors and the ample provision made for their comfort.

Miss McIntosh, who very kindly acted as organist throughout the entire session, also received a hearty and well merited

vote of thanks. One of the most successful meetings in the memory of those present was brought to a close by the attendance of the representatives and visitors as a social and supper provided by Granby Division, the arrangements for which under the direction of Rep. D. M. Mitchell and conferees, cannot be too highly spoken of. The selections by the Division choir, the See Saw song and choruses by the children, and the earnest, spirited addresses of the Revs. Messrs. Sydney C. Kendall, of Compton, and J. J. Hurdley, of Granby, were very well received and heartily applauded.

OFFICERS.

The following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected and installed: G. W. P. Wm. Smith, Montreal; G. W. A. W. F. Stephen, Trout River; G. S. Wm. Page, Montreal; G. Trevis, W. A. Farquhar, Rockburn; G. Chap. (elect) S. Y. Mansfield, Adamsville; G. Con. D. M. Mitchell, Granby; G. Sent. F. W. West, Granby. The post office address of the G. W. P. and Grand Scribe is Post Office Box 739, Montreal. Wm. Duggan, G. S.

A BOGUS LEASE.

The Old Trick Falls at Last.

Some of our readers will remember a case referred to recently in which it Guelph the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel and a man who had acted as a bar-keeper, both swore to a lease from the former to the latter of the bar in the said Commercial Hotel. Haugh, the hotel-keeper, who had been before convicted, was said to have given to Rocket, the bar-keeper, the use of the bar and also his board for \$20 per week. Police Magistrate Saunders went carefully into the case, and delivered a lengthy judgment from which we quote the following extracts:

Now, this is the fifth case under the Canada Temperance Act tried before me in which the lease of the bar room by the proprietor of the tavern to some other person has been set up as a defence. I looked upon the leases set up in the other four cases with some degree of suspicion, but I must say that they had at all events the merit of being in writing, signed by the parties (though writing was not necessary to give them legal effect, as the holdings were for short periods of time), and the principle laid down being that the presumption of law is in favor of the legality of a contract, I gave effect to the leases in those four cases and dismissed the informations. In none of those cases was it seriously contended that the consideration was illegal.

But it does appear to me in this case, having carefully considered the question, that the agreement or lease set up and proved by the defendant is tainted with so much suspicion that I must hold it to be an agreement which is in contravention of the policy of the Canada Temperance Act, and one which has a tendency to prevent or impede the due course of public justice, and I think, therefore, that it is a contract which is invalid. I have come to this conclusion quite apart from the question whether or not such a verbal agreement would be good under the Statute of Frauds, upon which I offer no opinion.

I am of the opinion that notwithstanding any such agreement as that proved between the defendant and Rocket, the defendant Haugh stands in the relation of principal towards Rocket, within the meaning of Subsection 2 of Section 100, of the Canada Temperance Act, so far as the observance or non-observance of that law is concerned. Haugh admits that he had beer in the cellar of the Commercial hotel on the 23rd of October last, kept there he says for his own use, and there is no evidence that there then was any beer in his cellar belonging to any other person. The witness Ginter says: "The beer which he bought from Rocket, the bartender, on the 23rd of October last, came from behind the bar." He says further "It was drawn from a beer pump I believe. I see him, Rocket, who was tending bar, take a glass and put it down behind the bar, but I could not see him filling it—that is where I have seen the beer pump." If the defendant's evidence embraces all the actual facts as to what beer there was in the cellar on the 23rd of October last, then taking those facts in connection with the evidence of Ginter, there is reasonable ground for holding that it must have been the defendant's beer which was sold on that day. For though the defendant says his beer in the cellar was not connected with any tap, there is no evidence that the bar-tender, Rocket, had any beer of his own in the cellar, and a reasonable interpretation of the evidence for the prosecution is that the beer which was sold in the Commercial hotel on the 23rd of October last came from the cellar and was therefore the defendant's beer.

The defendant's evidence impresses me strongly with the idea that he made the agreement with Rocket in contemplation of the Canada Temperance Act, and for the purpose of evading it. If the agreement had that effect I can quite understand how such an arrangement would be for the defendant's own convenience, as he says it was. All the witnesses for the prosecution seem to have no other idea than that the defendant was the proprietor of the Commercial hotel, and that Rocket was his bar-keeper. If the defendant desires to sublet his bar room for a good and lawful purpose he may do so, I presume, but it would be well for him in that case to pay more attention to legal formalities, and to have the contract reduced to writing, so that he might, when charged with a breach of the law, be provided with the very best evidence of what his contract was, otherwise he must not be surprised if he should find that a loose verbal contract lasting for an indefinite period of time, such as that set up by him in this case, and upon the bona fides of which he throws some doubt himself, is held to be no protection to him. To recapitulate, what is the proof in this case?

It is proved that there were on the 23rd of October last the ordinary tavern appliances found in the Commercial hotel, that the defendant was, and I as the proprietor of the hotel, and that there was beer in the cellar of the hotel on that day, owned by the defendant but not for sale, he says, there not being any other beer in the cellar, so far as I know, and that beer was sold pretty freely in the bar room of the Commercial hotel on the 23rd of October last by Rocket the bartender, and that the beer was drawn from a beer pump according to the evidence of Ginter.

There being the facts I do not see how the defendant can expect to escape responsibility for Rocket's acts, even in the face of that agreement, which appears to me to be a most important fact for an indefinite length of time, and to be made for the purpose of evading the law.

The keeping of intoxicating liquor in a building in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force is a public nuisance, which the usual tavern appliances are found, especially the proprietor to very great risk, and if the liquor is not kept by them for sale they should be very careful to keep it in such a manner that their servants or agents, or any other persons on their premises, could not get access to it for the purpose of sale. Mr. Field has referred to several cases in support of his contention, that any contract which has a tendency to promote unlawful acts is an illegal contract and void. I have not had an opportunity of examining those cases but there is no doubt about the principle.

I find the defendant, John Haugh, guilty of the offence charged in the information herein against him and as his bar-keeper Rocket has also been convicted upon the same evidence for a sale which took place upon the same day (Rocket having been the seller of the liquor in both cases) I assume the responsibility of making this conviction of the defendant a conviction for the first offence under subsection C of Section 115 of the Act. Notwithstanding that there may have been a prior conviction of the defendant for the same or any other offence I am of opinion that by adopting this course substantial justice will be done in the premises. Defendant fined \$50 and costs.

We do not think there will be any fault found with the police magistrate's decision in reference to the bogus lease, but what a shameful miscarriage of justice there is in letting off the offender in such a flagrant case, with the nominal first offence fine of fifty dollars.

"Johnny Cake"

A RECIPE IN VERSÉ

A forgetful old bishop. All broken to pieces, Neglected to dish up For one of his nieces, A recipe for "Corn Pone." The best ever known, So he hastes to repair his sin of omission, And hopes that in view of his shattered condition His suit for forgiveness he humbly may urge. No here's the recipe, and it comes from Lake George. Take a cup of corn meal (And the meal should be yellow), Add a cup of wheat flour For to make the corn mellow: Of sugar a cup, white or brown at your pleasure, The color is nothing (a pint is the measure); And now comes a troublesome thing to undo; For the rhyme and the reason they trouble me quite. For after the sugar, the flour and the meal, Comes a cup of sour cream; but unless you should steal From your neighbors, I fear you will never be able. This item to put upon your cook's table; For "sure and indeed," in all towns I remember, Sour cream is as scarce as June bugs in December.

So here an alternative nicely contrived Is suggested your mind to relieve, And showing how you without stealing at all The ground that seems lost may retrieve. Instead of sour milk take one cup of milk, "Sweet milk," what sweet phrase to utter! And to make it cream-like, put into the cup Just three teaspoonfuls of butter; Cream of tartar one tablespoonful; rules dietetic, How nearly I wrote it down tartar-etic!

But no, cream of tartar it is without doubt, And so the alternative makes itself out. Of soda the half of a teaspoonful add, Or else your poor corn-cake will go to the bad: Two eggs must be broken without being beat, Then of salt a teaspoonful your work will be complete. Twenty minutes of baking are needful to bring To the point of perfection this "awful good thing."

To eat at the best this remarkable cake, You should fish all day long on the royal-named lake, With the bright water glancing in glorious light, And the beauties unnumbered bewildering your sight, On mountain and lake, in water and sky; And then when the shadows fall down from on high, Seek "Sabbath Day Pone" as light fades away, And end with this feast the angel's long day. Then, then you will find without any question That an appetite honest waits on digestion. —Bishop Williams.

Temperance Societies.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY

Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir.

J. WARDKILL, Pres. J. K. MARSHALL, Sec.

"PERSEVERANCE LODGE," No. 1.
Meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

I. O. G. T. LODGES.

MONDAY EVENING.
"THE TORONTO," No. 827
Orange Hall, Queen Street East.
M. BROWN, L.D., 264 Simcoe St.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, No. 15.
Meets in No. 2 Room, Basement, Temperance Hall, on Mondays, at 8 p.m.
Wm. JONES, 45 Arcade, Toronto

TUESDAY EVENING.

"TEMPLARS' HOME."
Copeland's Hall, cor. King and Sherbourne Sts.
H. BROOKS, L.D., 195 King St. E.

R. T. OF TEMPERANCE.

PIONEER COUNCIL, No. 1.
Every Monday, 8 p.m., Temperance Hall, Brock St.
Jno. DUNLOP, Sec., 198 Muter St.

WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
Sunday Afternoon, Occident Hall.
Five-cent concert every Saturday evening.
A. FRALTY, Pres., F. J. FRAMPTON, Sec.,
155 St. Patrick St. 120 Queen St., Parkdale.

PATTERSON PLACE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.
Sydenham St. Mission Hall, Ft. of Regent St.
Concerts every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Silver Collection.
Mrs. M. A. BACK, Sec., 9 Patterson Place.

W. C. T. UNIONS.

"CENTRAL" UNION.
Monday Afternoon, Shaftesbury Hall.
Mrs. K. M. SMITH, Sec., 247 Jarvis St.

TORONTO Y. W. C. T. U.
1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 4 p.m. Shaftesbury Hall. Mrs. TILLEY, Pres., 78 John St.
Miss SCOTT, Cor. Sec., 753 Yonge St.

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MANUFACTURED AND REEMATED BY STEAM.
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Dry Goods.

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Cheap Blankets,
Cheap Comforters,
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Removed from 328 Dundas Street, to 815 Queen Street West.
Willow Basket Ware and Reed Furniture
Pails, Brushes, Brooms & Wire Goods
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PURE GOLD GOODS ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES & PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE BAKING POWDER FLAVORING EXTRACTS SHOE BLACKING STOVE POLISH COFFEE SPICES BORAX CURRY POWDER CELERY SALT MUSTARD POWDERED HERBS & C.

2 GOLD MEDALS
1 SILVER MEDAL
8 BRONZE MEDALS
1886

GUARANTEED PURE
PURE GOLD MANDALCO

Join Hands.

Join hands!
The mists are lifting,
All the east is red,
What though black clouds, fiercely shifting,
Mutter overhead,
Storms have come and storms have vanished,
And the green earth stands
Trusting till herills are banished.
Friends, join hands!

Close ranks!
Across the valley
See the foe men stand,
Massing for the coming rally,
Ready for command,
Ours to meet and check their scourging,
Our reward, the thanks
Of the souls this war is purging.
Friends, close ranks!

Forward, march!
The field's before us,
Homes we love at hand,
With the God of battles o'er us
Tread we now the land
March, till purity shall level
Safe highway for peace,
March, 'gainst hellish rout and revel,
Forward for release.
March!
—Aurilla Furber.

What's It Good For?

WHAT is it good for, beer or whiskey?
"Good to make a fellow frisky,
Good for burns and chills and whoezes,
Good, they say, for all diseases—
"Rather funny, if its true!"
Alcohol's a base deceiver:
It will "cool" you in a fever,
Warm you when you're blue and chilly—
Ever hear of thing so silly?
Why, its nonsense through and through.

What's it good for? If a blessing,
What it does will need no guessing.
Old Aunt Chloe, at her baking,
Says, her yellow turban shaking,
"Good for misery I'm shore"
Yes, it's very good to make it—
It will fill you (if you take it)
Full of poverty and sorrow,
Leave you far worse off to-morrow
Than you ever were before.

It has draped the world with curses
Worse than rags and empty purses;
Given thirst, but not for learning,
Kindled everlasting burning—
"Good for misery," we own
But there's one thing more it's good for,
Though to many it has stood for,
Pills and portage! You will find it,
Spite of "prejudice" behind it,
Very good to let alone.
—Jessie McGregor.

The Two Signs.

I.
At the sign of "The Glass of Champagne"
On the corner, what see you at night?
Thro' the oft opened door, the high-polished floor,
And mirrors and "bar fixtures" bright.
Pass under "The Glass of Champagne,"
Gaudy pictures bodeck the pale wall,
Not an oath is here heard, not a loud-spoken word,
Meek waiters obey ev'ry call.

Not a sound of carousal or brawl,
All is quiet, and polished and fine,
Here gentlemen call, in society's drawl,
For their brandy or sparkling wine,
Pedestrians on the street hear,
But the click of the cues as they pass,
It is not a disgrace to be seen in the place,
And the drunkards here made are first class.

See that youth barely out of his teens
Approach the gay, glittering bar—
His head is held high, and smiling his eyes,
As he calls for his wine or cigar.
Diamonds flash on his snowy white shirt,
Diamonds flash on his snowy-white hands,
He's the scene of style, oh, how racy he smiles,
For fortune is his to command.

II.
At the sign of "The Big Lager Glass"
On the corner what sounds do you hear?
You hear fistie bouts, and vile drunken shouts,
And the clinking of glasses of beer.
Pass under "The Big Lager Glass"—
There is dancing and music in there,
And topical songs on workingman's wrongs
By maidens once guileless and fair

Pass on to the high sloppy bar,
See that brute bloated, dirty, bleary-eyed,
Clothes tattered and torn, unshaven, unshorn,
Hand nervously twitching at side
See him search and research his foul rags—
See the big drops of sweat on his brow—
Ev'ry nerve, ev'ry vein is throbbing with pain,
And crying for stimulus now.

At the sign "The Glass of Champagne"

You saw, not a long time ago,
With his head held up high, and with gay, smiling eye,
This brute so besotted and low.

At the sign "The Glass of Champagne"
He once strutted a proud, lipping swell,
He scorned to drink beer, but he begs for it here,
In a lower but not a worse hell.

Let's depart from this horrible den,
And as thro' its dark portals we pass
Let's swear, we are men, to never again
Pass under the "The Big Lager Glass"
And let's swear as we laugh at the brutes,
And scoff at their will-power and brain,
To take to the stall if we'er again cal
At the sign of The "Glass of Champagne."

Five Ways to Stop or Cure a Cold.

1. BATH: the feet in hot water, and drink a pint of lemonade. Then sponge with salt water and remain in a warm room.
2. Bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour.
3. Snuff up the nostrils hot salt water every three hours.
4. Inhale ammonia or menthol.
5. Take four hours' active exercise in the open air.

Gales and Sketches.

"He's Coming To-Morrow."

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"The night is far spent: the day is at hand."
My soul vibrated for a moment like a harp. Was it true? The night, the long night of the world's groping agony and blind desire, is it almost over! is the day at hand!

Again, "They shall see the Son of Man coming in a cloud, with power and great glory. And when these things begin to come to pass, look up and rejoice, for your redemption is nigh."

Coming! The Son of Man really coming, coming into this world again with power and great glory? Will this really ever happen? Will this solid, commonplace earth see it? Will these skies brighten and flash, and will upturned faces in this city be watching to see Him coming?

So our minister preached in a solemn sermon; and for moments at times I felt a thrill of reality in hearing. But, as the well-dressed crowd passed down the aisle, my neighbor, Mr. Stockton, whispered to me not to forget the meeting of bank directors on Monday evening, and Mrs. Goldwaite poured into my wife's ear a charge not to forget her party on Thursday, and my wife as she came out, asked me if I had noticed the extravagant toilet of Mrs. Pennyman.

"So absurd," she said, "when her income, I know, cannot be half what ours is! and I never think of sending to Paris for my things; I should look on it as morally wrong."

I spoke of the sermon. "Yes," said my wife, "what a sermon! so solemn. I wonder that all are not drawn to hear our rector. What could be more powerful than such discourses! My dear, by-the-by, don't forget to change Mary's opal ring for a diamond one. Dear me! the Christmas presents were all so on my mind that I was thinking of them every now and then in church, and that was so wrong of me."

"My dear," said I, "sometimes it seems to me as if all our lives were unreal. We go to church, and the things that we hear are either true or false. If they are true, what things they are! For instance, these Advent sermons. If we are looking for that coming we ought to feel and live differently from what we do! Do we really believe what we hear in church? or is it a dream?"

"I do believe," said my wife earnestly, (she is a good woman, my wife), "yes I do believe, but it is just as you say. O, dear! I feel as if I am very worldly—I have so many things to think of!" and she sighed.

So did I; for I knew that I, too, was very worldly. After a pause I said "Suppose that Christ should really come, and it should be authoritatively announced that He would be here to-morrow?"

"I think," said my wife, "there would be some embarrassment on the part of our great men, legislators and chief councilors, in anticipation of a personal interview. Fancy a meeting of the city council to arrange a reception for the Lord Jesus Christ!"

"Perhaps, said I, "He would refuse

all offers of the rich and great. Perhaps our fashionable churches would plead for His presence in vain. He would not be in palaces."
"O," said my wife earnestly, "if I thought our money separated us from Him I would give it all—yes all—right I only see him."

She spoke from the bottom of her heart, and for a moment her face was glorified.
"You will see Him some day," said I, "and the money we are willing to give up at a word from Him will not keep Him from us."

That evening the thoughts of the waking hours mirrored themselves in a dream.

I seemed to be out walking in the streets, and to be conscious of a strange vague sense of something just declared, of which all were speaking with a suppressed air of mysterious voices.

There was a whispering stillness around. Groups of men standing at the corners of the streets and discussing an impending something with suppressed voices.

I heard one say to another, "Really coming? What? To-morrow." And the other said, "Yes, to-morrow He will be here."

It was night. The stars were glittering down with a keen and frosty light, the shops glistened in their Christmas array, but the same sense of hushed expectancy pervaded everything. There seemed to be nothing doing, and each person looked wistfully on his neighbor as if to say, have you heard?

Suddenly, as I walked, an angel form was with me, gliding softly by my side. The face was solemn, serene and calm. Above the forehead was a pale, tremulous, phosphorus radiance of light purer than any on earth—a light of a quality so different from that of the street lamps that my celestial attendant seemed to move in a sphere alone.

Yet, though I felt awe, I felt a sort of confiding love as I said, "Tell me, is it really true? Is Christ coming?"
"He is," said the angel "To-morrow He will be here!"

"What joy!" I cried
"Is it joy?" said the angel "Alas, to many in this city it is only terror. Come with me."

II
In a moment I seemed to be standing with him in a parlor of one of the chief palaces of the city. A stout florid, bald-headed man was seated at a table covered with papers, which he was sorting over with nervous anxiety, muttering to himself as he did so. On a sofa lay a sad-looking, delicate woman, her emaciated hands clasped over a little book. The room was, in all its appointments, a witness of boundless wealth. Gold and silver, and gems and foreign furniture, and costly pictures and articles of virtu—everything that money could buy—were heaped together, and yet the man himself seemed to me to have been neither elevated nor refined by the confluence of all these treasures. He seemed nervous and uneasy. He wiped the sweat from his brow and spoke.

"I don't know, wife, how you feel, but I don't like this news. I don't understand it. It puts a stop to every thing that I know anything about."
"O John!" said the woman turning toward him a face pale and fervent, land clasping her hands, "how can you say so?"

And as he spoke I could see breaking out above her head a tremulous light, like that above the brow of an angel.

"Well, Mary, it's the truth. I don't care if I say it. I don't want to meet—well, I wish He would put it off. What does He want of me? I'd be willing to make over—well, three millions to found an hospital if He'd be satisfied and let me go on. Yes, I'd give three millions—to buy off from to-morrow."

"Is He not our best Friend?"
"Best Friend" said the man, with a look of half fright, half anger. "Mary, you don't know what you're talking about! You know I always hated those things. There's no use in it; I can't see into them. In fact, I hate them."

She cast on him a look full of pity.
"Can not I make you see?" she said.
"No, indeed, you can't. Why look here," he added, pointing to the papers, "here is what stands for millions! To-night it's mine, and to-morrow it will be all so much waste paper; and then what have I left? Do you think I can rejoice? I'd give half; I'd give—yes, the whole, not to have Him come these hundred years." She stretched out her thin hand toward him, but he pushed it back.

"Do you see?" said the angel to me solemnly, "between him and her there is a 'great gulf fixed.' They have lived in one house with that gulf between them for years! She cannot go to him; he cannot come to her. To-morrow she

will rise to Christ as a dowdrip to the sun;

and he will call to the mountains and rocks to fall on him—not because Christ hates him, but because he hates Christ.

III.
Again the scene changed. We stood together in a little low attic, lighted by one small lamp—how poor it was—a broken chair, a rickety table, a bed in the corner where the little ones were cuddling close to one another for warmth. Poor things! the air was so frosty that their breath congealed upon the bed clothes as they talked in soft, baby voices.

"When mother comes she will bring us some supper," said they. "But I'm so cold," said the little outsider. "Get in the middle, then," said the other two, "and we'll warm you. Mother promised she'd make a fire when she came in if that man would pay her." "What a bad man he is!" said the eldest boy. "He never pays mother if he can help it."

Just then the door opened and a pale, thin woman came in, laden with packages.

She laid all down and came to her children's bed, clasping her hands in rapture.
"Joy! joy, children! O, joy, joy! Christ is coming. He will be here to-morrow."

Every little bird in the nest was up, and the little arms around the mother's neck, the children believed at once. They had heard of the good Jesus. He had been their mother's only friend through many a cold and hungry day, and they doubted not He was coming.

"O, mother! will he take us?" He will, won't He?"
"Yes, my little ones," she said softly, smiling to herself. "He shall gather the lambs with His arms, and carry them in His bosom."

IV
Suddenly again, as by the slide of a magic lantern, another scene was presented.

We stood in a lonely room, where a woman was sitting with her head bowed forward upon her hands. Alone, forsaken, slandered, she was in bitterness of spirit. Hard, cruel tongues had spoken her name with vile assertions, and a thoughtless world had believed. There had been a babble of accusation, a crowd to rejoice in iniquity, and few to pity. She thought herself alone, and she spoke: "Judge me, O Lord! for I have walked in my integrity. I am as a monster unto many, but Thou art my strong refuge."

In a moment the angel touched her. "My sister," he said, "be of good cheer, Christ will be here to-morrow."
She started up, with her hands clasped, her eyes bright, her whole form dilated, as she seemed to look into the heavens, and said with rapture.

"Come, Lord, and judge me; for Thou knowest me altogether. Come, Son of Man, in Thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded. O! for the judgment seat of Christ!"

V
Again I stood in a brilliant room full of luxuries. Three or four fair women were standing pensively talking with each other. Their apartments were strewn with jewelry, laces, silks, velvets, and every fanciful elegance; but they looked troubled.

"This seems to me really awful," said one with a suppressed sigh. "What troubles me is, I know so little about it."
"Yes," said another, "and it puts a stop to everything." Of what use will all these be to-morrow?"

There was a poor seamstress in the corner of the room, who now spoke. "We shall be over with the Lord," she said.
"I'm sure I don't know what that can mean," said the first speaker, with a kind of shudder, "it seems rather fearful."

"Well," said the other, "it seems so sudden when one never dreamed of such a thing—to change all at once from this to that other life."
"It is enough to be with Him," said the poor woman. "O, I have so longed for it!"

"The great gulf," again said the angel.

VI.
Then again we stood on the steps of a church. A band of clergymen were together. Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Old School and New School, all stood hand in hand.
"It's no matter now about these old issues," they said. "He is coming; He will settle all. Ordinations and ordinances, sacraments, creeds, are but the scaffolding of the edifice. They are the shadow; the substance is Christ." And hand in hand they turned their faces when the morning light began faintly glowing, and I heard them saying together, with one heart and voice: "Come, Lord Jesus! come quickly." — *Words and Weapons.*

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SALAD TOAST.—POTATOES CREAMED.

SCALD the sausages in boiling water, fry until cooked through then mince them fine and spread on hot buttered toast. This makes a delightful change from plain fried sausage. Cut the potatoes in thin slices; for a large vegetable dish full of these, but a pint of milk over the fire, and when hot stir in a tablespoonful each of butter and flour rubbed together, and one of very finely minced parsley. Boil up once, throw in the potatoes, shake the pan, using neither knife or spoon to avoid breaking them. Season with pepper and salt, simmer five minutes. Serve with hot rolls.

BEFSTEAK BROILED.

Try this simple way of broiling steak. Have the fire clear and the gridiron hot. Rub the bars with a bit of suet; lay on the steak, and if the gridiron is a double one, turn it over several times while broiling. If it is not, you must turn the steak over, and to do this, insert the fork carefully into the rim of fat, and by no means into the meat, which would allow the juices to escape. It is absurd to attempt to give you the requisite time; the state of the fire and the thickness of the meat will have to determine that. You must simply learn by experience. Given a proper fire and a steak three-quarters of an inch thick, and eight minutes will suffice. Lay it on a hot dish and not until this moment will you season it. Dot with bits of butter and serve hot. If you are so fortunate as to have an adjacent pasture where mushrooms grow, be wise enough to profit by your good fortune. Peel a pint of them and fry in a little butter, season and pour over the steak. I never can think of beefsteak and mushrooms, as I used to have them in my old country home without getting hungry.

LIVER HASH WITH CHIPPED POTATOES.

Cold baked or fried liver makes a most delicious hash. Chop it very fine. Heat a little gravy, thicken with flour and butter put in the minced liver, heat very hot, season highly and garnish with buttered toast. The excellence of this will depend upon your judgment in seasoning, as indeed all minces do. It must be made tasteful before it comes to the table.—Selected.

Coffee.

COFFEE acts upon the brain as a stimulant, inciting it to increased activity and producing sleeplessness; hence it is of great value as an antidote to narcotic poisons. It is also supposed to prevent too rapid waste in the tissues of the body, and in that way enables it to support life on less food. These effects are due to the volatile oil and also to a peculiar crystallizable nitrogenous principle, termed caffeine. The leaves of the plant likewise contain the same principle, and the inhabitants of the island of Sumatra prefer an infusion of the leaves to that of the berries. Its essential qualities are also greatly changed, the heat causing the development of the volatile oil and peculiar acid which gives aroma and flavor. Christian Cynosure.

A Dainty Dish.

THE palate has had much to do with the world's good and evil. If we blot out of the history of the race the evils evoked by appetite uncontrolled and misguided, eliminate the effects of distilled drink in all its forms, and what a great and blessed blank you leave in the story of the world's want, woe and sin. Put into that blank the story of what good food properly prepared has done in helping forward the work of building men's bodies into fit temples for their souls, and of destroying the craving for unnatural stimulants, and see what you have added to the world's credit side of the true and beautiful.

Cooking, according to its nature, may aid the demon or the angel side of human nature. Certainly Satan is pleased when some woman who should know better is unconsciously pushing his cause over her kitchen stove in her crude and ignorant preparations for a meal. A meal it may be, but such a one sends its victims to the bar of a saloon for solace.

On the other hand, the woman who has never made a temperance speech, or written a temperance article, or presided over a W.C.T.U. meeting, may make the influence of her white ribbon as deeply felt as either writer or speaker, or president, if she knows how to make her bread light and sweet, her butter golden, her vegetables toothsome, her canned fruit delicious, and her meats cooked so that all their flavor is brought out.

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quartet just."

Thrice armed is the woman who in this quiet, but most effective warfare against wrong and for right can call to her aid a score of delicate, nourishing, dishes easily and quickly prepared by any cook who possesses the gift of gumption. The new food material called cerealine, has the valuable quality of working into wholesome dishes, and of cooking very quickly. One of the most nutritious and appetizing dishes the writer has ever tried for breakfast or supper can be prepared with this article at two minutes' notice: Pour into your granite kettle a quart of milk, and set it over the fire. Shake into this one and a half pints of cerealine flakes. Boil one minute and pour in the dish. Serve with white sugar and cream, and you have a dish quite good enough to set before an American king. Lydia Straun, in Union Signal.

Entrees and Little Dishes.

THE great secret of French cookery is the aptness their cooks display in making numberless little dishes out of odds and ends that in most American households are thrown away, or returned to the table in such an unsightly manner that they are not tempting to any one.

Americans as a rule do not approve of "warmed over" food, their imagination in many instances reaching no farther in that direction than the much abused hash. I say much abused, because I contend that hash, properly prepared and served, is not to be despised; that it can be made desirable as well as economical, and I would recommend it as an occasional but not a daily dish.

All sorts of lovely dishes can be prepared from remnants of fish, game or poultry, and what is not suitable for salad—for instance, the dark parts—will make a meat soufflé or croquettes, which, served with a rice or potato border—said border having graced the dinner table, perhaps—is a beautiful as well as an economical breakfast or luncheon dish.

The fashion so many people have of having nothing for breakfast but "a cup of coffee" is, I believe, one of the most prolific causes of intemperance; as, if a man starts out to fight the daily battle of life on an empty stomach, he is sure to want something stimulating before the dinner hour arrives, and I have no doubt that scanty, tasteless breakfasts are the source of the craving for strong drink among such a large proportion of the working classes. The practical inference suggested by this belief is that speech-making and pledge-signing can only effect temporary results, unless supplemented by satisfying the natural appetite by food that is not only nutritious, but savory and varied. Union Signal.

To ROAST A PIG'S HEAD.—Ingredients

Half an ounce of sage, one dessert-spoonful of pepper. Boil it till tender enough to take the bones out; then chop some sage fine, mix it with the pepper and salt, and rub it over the head, hang it on the spit, and roast it at a good fire. Baste it well, make a good gravy and pour over it. Apple sauce is eaten with it.

PLUM PUDDING.—Ingredients—Half

a pound of beef suet, half a pound of raisins, half a pound of currants, half a pound of sultanas, quarter of a pound of mixed peel, quarter of a pound of bread crumbs, quarter of a pound of flour, one lemon, half a pound of moist sugar, four eggs, one gill of milk, two ounces of almonds, half a nutmeg, a little salt. Chop up the suet, wash and dry the currants, stone the raisins, clean the sultanas, taking off the stalks, cut up the peel, blanch and chop up the almonds. Put the flour into a basin, and rub the suet into the flour with your hands, sprinkle in a little salt, add the crumbs, currants, raisins, sultanas, sugar, and peel and mix all well together. Grate in half a nutmeg, the rind of the lemons, and add the almonds. Put the eggs into another basin, stir to them the milk, and mix with them the fruit, taking care to mix all these ingredients very thoroughly together. Turn the pudding into a mould or floured pudding cloth, put it into boiling water, and let it boil for five or six hours.

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SIMCOE COUNTY.

We are still having a lively time in Cardwell. Inspector Clark keeps busy now hunting. Several of the whiskey sellers of the evade-the-law-if-I-can type, have been caught, convicted and paid their fines; the costs in some cases amounting to almost as much as the fine. Prominent among these were Small and Cooney. It was at the tavern kept by this Small that constable McMillan was so shamefully beaten a short time ago, when on duty. In company with Cooney, who had evaded the law for three or six weeks, he went to Toronto, but tidings of their whereabouts reached here and constables were sent for them and they were brought back handcuffed and fined \$30 each, the costs in both cases being nearly \$60. A few such cases soon convince the most persistent and stubborn of these law-breakers that it is useless to fight against fate, and though we hear a great deal of boasting about the amount of liquor sold, facts go to prove that the Temperance Act is doing work and every man woman and child who claims to be a friend of the Temperance cause should stand by it till we get something better. The village of Tottenham and vicinity gives the officers of the law more trouble than any other place of equal area in the district. We do not know what cause to give for this unless it be that an element of the community, which ought to know better, is friendly to the liquor traffic. We do not like making such statements nor drawing such conclusions, but we like to state facts. It might be of interest to some of your readers to hear a short history of some of these places of illegal traffic and their occupants.

At one place intoxicants were being by one McGrath, but a charge being laid against him he cleared out, and has not yet been heard from. Patrick Nolan took his place and was determined that he would sell in defiance to the law, for he had his den well provided with various weapons of warfare, as clubs, revolvers, muskets, sabres, &c. He was courageous for a while and flung open his doors, and no doubt did a pretty good trade. But soon the novelty wore away, and Cooney, too, for one day, a short time after, a squad of constables appeared on the scene, and Paddy was not at home that day, for he was out of the village about a mile, hidden under a big tree. This scare appears to have had a bad effect on him, for he left shortly afterwards and went to Alliston, a village 14 miles north. But even here the wicked constable came with an invitation for Paddy, whom they met in Donnelly's Hotel, and he would have gone with them only the mob interfered and Paddy thought he would stay with the mob, seeing they were so good as to take him from the constables. But a few days after this, poor Paddy accidentally met one of the same constables on the road as he was walking towards Tottenham. The officer of the law ordered a halt, but as the mob were not there to hold Paddy he took to the woods, hotly pursued by the constable, who, finding his kind and urgent entreaties unheeded, levelled his revolver and sent a leaden messenger in hot pursuit. But it does not seem to have caught him in the right spot, for though he yelled and leaped into the air about three feet, yet he was too scared to wait, but kept right on and may be going yet for all we know. It is amusing to hear the desperate lies to which some newspapers favorable to these law breakers will give utterance, but it is more amusing to see these would-be brave men run when even a strange man is seen about and whom their guilty imagination transforms into a constable.

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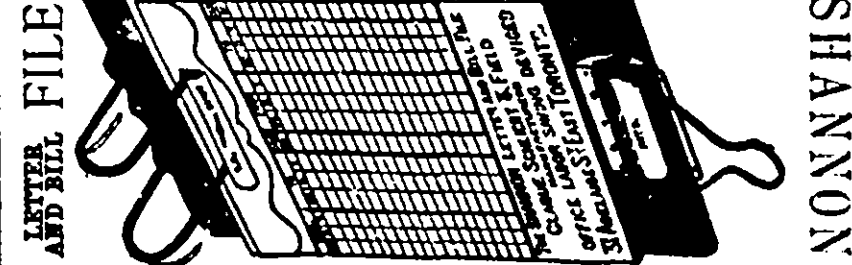
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