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THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 4, 1888.

NUMBER 45.

It is true that the Scott Act has been repealed in seven counties, and from this fact some people will infer that in those counties the Scott Act was not appreciated. But no theorizing, no speculation, no manipulation of figures can get over the solid facts contained in the report of the Provincial Secretary, laid before the Ontario Legislature at its last session. That report shows that in all those counties which have gone back from license to Scott Act, there were during their last year of license ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY commitments to jail for drunkenness; while during the last year of the Scott Act enforcement there were ONLY THIRTY-SIX.

A member of Simcoe W. C. T. U., writing to a local journal on the recent triumph at the polls of the whisky party says:—

"What do the mothers now say? God help them, for it would seem that vain is the help of man. Well, take courage, mothers; if God be for us, who can be against us? And if your respect for the husband that took you for better or worse has fallen one hundred per cent. since the vote was taken, remember that there is still a God in Heaven who judges righteously, and says to those of a fearful heart, 'Be strong, for I will come with a recompense and will save you.'"

In the report of the Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at London, published in the annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, there occurs the following statement:—We have passed another year without using or requiring to use alcohol in any form, either in sickness or health, and I am more than ever convinced that in the treatment of all kinds of disease, as well as in health, this drug is not only useless but injurious."

The Toronto License Commissioners finished up their work on Monday last, going to the full limits allowed by law, and issuing 150 tavern licenses. We are pleased to see that they refused to renew the licenses of some parties whose taverns were notorious as the resort of bad characters; but they might have gone further, it was not necessary we think, to give licenses to make up the full amount of those that were out off. We expect to publish the list in full, and make some remarks upon it at a later date.

We notice that some party journals in the United States are agitating in favor of a High License Law for the State of Maine. Now Maine has Prohibition, Practical Prohibition, Actual Prohibition. If the High License people believe in High License as a means toward Prohibition, why in the world do they want, when they have got the end, to go back again to the means?

The 10th day of April last was the fiftieth anniversary of Father Mathew signing the pledge, and it was duly honored by his followers in many places. Father Mathew commenced his temperance crusade in 1838. In less than nine months 136,000 names were on his pledge roll. Protestants as well as Catholics followed his noble example, and the total number he enrolled is estimated at about 5,000,000. Here is an extract from one of his addresses:—

"What filled our jails and bridewells? The effects of intoxication. What crowded the very lanes and streets? Drunkenness and its effects. What fed the very gibbets? Drunkenness. I never will give up until we are freed, with the blessing and the assistance of God, from all these deplorable evils. Since there are, it is strange, look with an evil eye upon me. But cannot I say, in the words of St. Paul, 'Am I your enemy because I tell the truth? Let them show me any one brought to misery or ruin by total abstinence. Show me any one brought to the jail by total abstinence. Show me any one brought to the hospital by total abstinence. Oh, no! not a single one.'"

The question of High License as a means of securing the immediate restriction of the liquor traffic and ultimate Prohibition is still doubted, but it surely ought to have been definitely settled by the revelation of the startling fact that the distillers and brewers of the United States were cordially and energetically working in its interests.

ONTARIO ITEMS.

Fines, Conventions, Votes, Enforcement, etc.

The Oakville Ont. Council of R. T. of T. initiated 21 new members at its last week's meeting.

All the hotel-keepers in Campbellford, Ont., were fined recently for Scott Act violation.

George King, of Scotland Village, Brant Co., Ont., and his sister-in-law, Miss Davidson, were each fined \$50.00 and costs for Scott Act violation a few days ago.

Scott Act constables must be let alone. James Wilkie, of Exeter, was recently fined \$5.00 for obstructing two of these gentlemen in the discharge of their duty, and T. H. Hyndman was committed for trial for a similar offence.

Ontario County, Ont.

Central Ontario is having a good deal of educative work at the present time. Rev. B. B. Keefe has been campaigning with large success in South Ontario and Durham. A number of local ministers there have been preaching temperance sermons, and Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, has been down stirring up the Royal Templars. We wish them all the largest kind of success.

A County Convention.

The county of Wellington, Ont., held a big Prohibition Convention at Fergus, last week. The District Council of the R. T. of T. was in session at the same time. A great deal of enthusiasm characterized both meetings. On Wednesday evening a mass meeting was held in St. Andrew's church, presided over by Rev. Mr. Mullan. Addresses were delivered by Messrs J. Waddell, and C. S. Pedley.

A Big Batch in Bruce.

Police Magistrate Vanstone, of Bruce county, held court at Walkerton last week, and imposed the following sentences upon Scott Act violators: Mary Kunitman, Mildmay, \$50 and costs or 90 days; John Floch, Mildmay, \$50 and costs or 90 days; Andrew Zettel, Mildmay, \$50 and costs or 90 days; Wm. Clark, Walkerton, \$50 and costs or 90 days; Wm. Farquharson, \$50 and costs or 90 days; Joseph O'Bright, \$50 and costs or 90 days.

The Renfrew Vote.

The full returns for Renfrew county as published in the Pembroke Observer give the following as the result of the recent voting:

For Repeal	2500
Against Repeal	1870

Majority against the Scott Act 910

The figures for this county on the vote of November 7th, 1887, were:

For the Scott Act	1748
Against	1018

Majority for the Scott Act 730

The Figures for Huron.

The official returns for the county of Huron are published, they give the total vote in the recent campaign as follows:

For the Repeal	6006
Against the Repeal	4725

Majority against Scott Act 1280

Total vote polled 10731

Total number of votes on the list 17439

The vote by which the Scott Act was carried was polled on October 30th, 1884. The following were the figures:

For the Scott Act	6687
Against the Scott Act	4504

Majority for Scott Act 2183

LOOK CAREFULLY at pages 52 and 53 of this Paper.

Presbyterians on Prohibition.

A FIELD DAY AT TORONTO.

Is it Right for the Church to Declare in Favor of Prohibition?—A Hot Discussion—The Toronto Presbyterian says Yes.

There was an unusually interesting discussion on Tuesday at the monthly meeting of the Toronto Presbytery, over a series of resolutions introduced by Dr. Kellogg, which were really intended to express disapproval of the action taken heretofore by the Presbyterian Church. The supporters of the resolution were opposed to the church's declaring in favor of the Scott Act, Total Prohibition or any other legislative measure for the suppression of intemperance. The main discussion centred upon the third and fourth resolutions which were worded as follows:

2. That while this Presbytery therefore holds it to be the duty of the Church to exhort her members conscientiously to bear their part as citizens in seeking to free the community from the curse of drunkenness, they yet regard it as beyond the authority given by Christ to His Church for any Church court to pass any official judgment as to the specific method in which the civil power may best deal with the evil of the liquor traffic, seeing that in no such deliberation could she justly claim to be speaking from the Word of God and with the authority of Him whom alone we appoint to represent, provided always that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to deny the right of petition in case extraordinary or "advice for satisfaction of conscience" when "required by the civil magistrate," as specified in the Confession of Faith, chap. ix. 1, 2.

3. That whereas, the questions addressed to sections by the Assembly of the Temperance Commission in regard to the voting of Church members in municipal and Provincial elections, and their practice in respect to total abstinence, would require if properly answered, an incursion into personal conduct touching matters which Holy Scripture clearly leaves to the individual conscience, (therefore) in the judgment of this Presbytery as forth in the second resolution which, according to the New Testament, all official action of the Church should ever be governed.

Dr. Kellogg's resolutions were seconded by Rev. H. M. Parsons, and were debated with much ability and vigor, several amendments being submitted.

Dr. Kellogg claimed that the Church in her official capacity was bound to testify against all things that were evil, but must never command anything which Christ had not commanded, nor forbid anything that Christ had not forbidden. His position was that, as Christ had not directly specified any kind of legislation, as the best method of dealing with evil, the church was debarred from meddling with a Church with legislation. The Church had a right to denounce drunkenness, and call on legislation to aid in removing drunkenness but had no right to direct law, and specify methods for this end. The Church should work by following Christ's example, urging right principles on the consciences of their members, leaving those principles to be developed, and leaving the members free to act upon them.

Rev. H. M. Parsons held the same views, claimed that the insisting of special methods of working out, even right principles, inculcated in the New Testament, when the methods were not there also laid down, must be a stumbling block in the way of the Church.

Rev. Professor Gregg claimed that the Church was not confined for guidance to the New Testament. He quoted from Exodus, the legislation in reference to the dangerous ox, which held the owner responsible. He claimed that the common law of the Presbyterian Church allowed the petitioning of Parliament, not simply on general lines, but for the purpose of drawing attention to special cases and asking for special legislation. He instanced the Act in regard to Clergy Reserves; he claimed that this was done in reference to the slavery question. He showed that in the old country the Church had memorialized the Government regarding the state of the Crofters. The Irish Presbyterian Church had taken similar action in regard to Home Rule. It would be tyrannical to compel a church to close her mouth in matters which concern the Church and State as well.

Dr. Reid considered the resolution objectionable. It could be understood as covering all questions of public morals. It would require the Church to remain silent, if it were proposed to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians. Had John Knox believed in such principles, civil and religious liberty would never have been secured. He regretted the resolution and would be surprised to find them approved.

Rev. Mr. Frazell called attention to the fact that Dr. Kellogg's resolutions had been mailed behind bars, and made use of by liquor men. This convinced

him that those who supported them were on the wrong side. He felt humiliated that an elder in the Presbyterian Church could say, what one had said at the last meeting. The Presbyterian Church had always maintained the right to present its views to the governing bodies of the country. In Great Britain it petitioned for Local Option, for Sunday closing, and for many practical measures.

Rev. R. P. McKay claimed that Dr. Kellogg's resolutions would deny to the Church the right secured in the Confession of Faith. While the Church ought to have scriptural authority for legislation binding men's consciences, it was right for the church to recommend to its members specific action in methods governed by scriptural principles, although such detailed action was not commended directly in the Word of God. On these principles the church must act. A good deal of legislation must refer to matters, always coming up in a new form, and in respect to which there would always be new light. He moved the substitution of the following, for Dr. Kellogg's resolutions.

That while this Presbytery therefore holds it to be the duty of the Church to exhort her members conscientiously to bear their part as citizens in seeking to free the community from the curse of drunkenness, they yet regard it as beyond the authority given by Christ to His Church for any Church court to pass any official judgment binding men's consciences as to the specific method in which the civil power may best deal with the evil of the liquor traffic, seeing that in no such deliberation could she justly claim to be speaking from the Word of God, and with the authority of Him whom alone she is appointed to represent, but it is lawful for any Church court to recommend to its members or to the State, any specific legislation that may seem to it at the time most likely to accomplish the end in view.

The discussion now grew warm. Rev. G. M. Milligan objected to all organized effort for moral reform in the Church, and thought the General Assembly ought to discontinue the Temperance Committee. Rev. D. J. Macdonnell believed that the Church was exceeding her rights in meddling with the details of civil government, and he argued at length on the lines of Dr. Kellogg's address.

Speeches were also made by Rev. Dr. McLaren and Revs. R. Wallace, John Neil, P. Nicol, A. Mitchell, and John Mutch. Finally, on a vote, Mr. McKay's amendment was adopted by a vote of 19 to 9.

Indecent haste.

The South Bruce liquor party are rushing things. The petitions for liquor licenses for the coming year were in the hands of the officials before the Scott Act vote. Voting took place on April 19th, and on the 23rd the license commissioners met and granted the licenses; although the Dominion Parliament had not as yet enacted the legislation necessary to allow these licenses to go into operation before May 1st, 1889. Surely these officers must be going ahead of their instructions from the Ontario Government.

A Rider on Rum.

The following is a statement of the great champion bicyclist, Rowe, which is evidence of the strongest kind, in favor of total abstinence from intoxicating drink and a condition of the fullest development of physical ability and skill. "I have consulted the finest doctors and physicians in the United States, and they tell me that the greater part of my success lies in my abstinence. I feel myself that it is so. I am just as good one day as another. I never have an off day, whereas people who take stimulants are good today and nothing the next day. It sometimes takes them a fortnight to get back again into good order. Brother professionals have admitted as much to me. When I rode my greatest distance in an hour I had not done any work on my bicycle for a week on account of bad weather, and though I thought I should not be in condition, yet when I came to ride I found I accomplished the greatest performance ever yet done in the world—and all on tea, too, my boy."

Catholics Among the Kiekers.

The Catholic Temperance Advocate, the organ of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of the United States says: "We believe the time has arrived when our Catholic Total Abstainers should cease to identify themselves with either the Democratic or Republican parties, they should endeavor by their influence on other temperance men and independent voters, to teach both of those parties that such action as has disgraced our state will no longer be tolerated, and the only remedy is to support the third party movement. If the servants of the people will publicly buy and sell voters on election day we must come to the conclusion that they are a dangerous class, and the safety of the state or nation is no longer safe in their hands."

Our many friends in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will very much oblige us, by frequently sending us all the latest facts in reference to the progress of our cause in their respective localities. We find some difficulty in getting full details from the far east.

Royal Templars.

This Order has experienced unparalleled prosperity during the months of 1888. Since the 1st of January an increase of over 4,000 is reported in Canadian membership. In the same time \$10,000 has been added to the surplus of the Benefit Fund. The Emerald Revival team have just completed a three week's campaign in Montreal, filling the largest churches of the city nightly, and adding, in round numbers, 600 members to the Order in that city. The Dominion Councilor who has just returned from a trip to eastern cities, instituted a fine new Council in Kingston and a new select degree at Newtonville. The Order still keeps five Royal Revival teams constantly in the field carrying on gospel temperance meetings.

A Pretty Kind of a Judge.

We referred last week to an outrageous mis-carriage of justice in an appeal case tried before the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court, Judge Peters presiding. It seems that a man convicted of selling beer in violation of the Scott Act, had appealed against the decision made, on the ground that beer was not an intoxicating drink. A contemporary refers to the extraordinary judgment given on the appeal in the following terms: His Lordship, in delivering judgment to-day, said that it was open to very grave doubt whether or not the Act was not wholly void for not defining what percentage of alcohol must be in liquor before it came within the meaning of the Act; but that was unnecessary to decide, as he was of opinion that neither ale, beer, or light wines were intoxicating within the meaning of the Act; and on that ground the conviction must be quashed. His Lordship stated further that there was a very great distinction between "intoxicating liquor" and "exhilarating fluids," and Bass ale or light wines came under the latter head, and their sale was not a breach of the Act.

LAWLESS LAW-OFFICERS.

A Disgraceful State of Things.

Two or three times it has been our duty to call attention to the fact that in this province, men whose business it was to enforce the Scott Act, were known to be notorious violators of the law themselves. That this experience is not peculiar to Ontario, we learn from the following paragraphs taken from a recent issue of the Nova Scotia New Star:—

The Scott Act came up in a new role in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick last week. One Jardine had been convicted of selling liquor and the evidence showed that he had sold to four persons, viz: the magistrate who tried the case, the constable who served the papers and the two lawyers employed on the case. Upon these facts it was sought to have the conviction quashed on the ground that the magistrate who tried the case was an aider and abettor to the crime and therefore disqualified to give judgment. The argument to establish this was based upon sec 8 of chap. 145 of Revised Statutes and sec. 12 of chap. 178, the former of which is in the words following:

"Every one who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of any offence punishable on summary convictions, either for every time of its commission, or for the first or second time only, shall on conviction, be liable for every first second or subsequent offence, of aiding and abetting counselling or procuring, to the same offence and punishment to which a person guilty of a first, second or subsequent offence as a principal offender is liable."

And the latter section of which reads thus: "Every one who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of any offence punishable on summary conviction, may be proceeded against and convicted either in the territorial division or else where the principal offender may be convicted, or that in which the offence of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring was committed."

Thus the question was raised as to whether or not the man who buys liquor within the jurisdiction of the Scott Act is an aider and abettor and consequently a party to the crime. The question was before the Court several days and no satisfactory decision has yet been reached.

READ pages 52 and 53 of this Paper.

PUBLIC OPINION. ON THE ANTI SCOTT ACT VICTORIES. What Our Leading Journals Say—The Views of Tories, Grits and Independents—Many Theories and Deductions—BUT ALL POINT TO PROHIBITION.

Irish Canadian. Let the CANADA CITIZEN be not down-hearted. Who knows that this defeat may not be a blessing in disguise? The Scott Act at best was a patched job; and should its repeal hasten prohibition, the country and the people will have great cause to rejoice.

Stouffville Tribune. It is now evident that local prohibition is a failure and that the only remedy for the evils of intemperance is to have entire prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink. And this measure must be waited for patiently until the people of Canada are ready for it.

Barricade Gazette. The attention of the people has been turned afresh to the evils and power of the liquor traffic in our land. They have been made aware of the readiness of the men engaged in it to use any means, however wrong, to foist it on the people. And these lessons are not lost: They will doubtless bear fruit in days to come. The future is with the prohibitionists, and the whisky traffickers would do well to recognize this and set their houses in order preparatory to the extinction of their business.

Georgetown Herald. The Scott Act has given us more prohibition than any act we have ever had, and it will now be useless to desire anything between Scott Act and prohibition. Prohibitionists should now prepare to ask for a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale, for beverage purposes, of all kinds of intoxicants. Until this is secured all temperance legislation with any other object in view, won't amount to anything.

Orange Sentinel. Tax time may be coming, as our temperance friends claim it is, when public sentiment will run so strongly in favor of prohibition that it must become law everywhere. When that time comes the law would certainly be susceptible of enforcement, which it is not now; and, therefore, more real benefit can be done the cause of true temperance by educating public opinion than by attempting through the exigencies of political parties, to force upon an unwilling people sumptuary laws which evidently they are not educated up to the point of obeying.

Northern Advance. More dependence can be placed on educating the moral nature of the rising generation, to advance the cause of temperance, than on Acts of Parliament. We are fully convinced that the wave which engulfed the Scott Act last Thursday is no evidence of the decadence of the temperance sentiment of the country, but simply an evidence that the Act swept away was wrong in principle, oppressive in practice and an utter failure to do away with the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Dundas True Banner. The Act was wrong in principle and was not enforced in any one county in which it was carried one-tenth part as effectually as it could have been in its incomplete state, and not anything like as well as the license law, and in fact was practically a dead letter. Its most ardent supporters left it to work out its own salvation once they induced the people to vote for it.

Let every temperance man now work for higher license, fewer licenses and the thorough enforcing of the Crooks Act, and more good will result than the most sanguine friend of temperance can hope for.

Kinsardine Reporter. There is no mistaking the expression of opinion on Thursday, the 19th of April, not only in this county but in the others in which the vote was taken on the same day. They all declared against the working of the measure after the trial it had during the last three years. The Act was adopted here by a large majority, but those who assisted in having it carried were not at all prepared to help the officers in the enforcement. There is no change in the minds of the community, or with ourselves, regarding the question of temperance, or regarding the complete and total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor.

Chatham Weekly Planet. It has been a terrible surprise and disappointment to those who worked so hard to carry and enforce it. The Reform journals, with their usual animosity, blame the Dominion Government for the failure of the Act to satisfy the people. How the Dominion franchise could affect the result is difficult to imagine, except to increase the number of those who are entitled to vote on the question.

Then as to the Government amending it, it is not a matter for the Government any more than of any private member of Parliament; it is not a party question. It is one for which the members of Parliament, Grit or Tory, must take equal responsibility. Any measure was a piece of Grit legislation, done in Mackenzie's time, and like most Grit legislation, has proved defective. Grit-like, its framers are endeavoring to unload its defects on the head of the Government.

London Advertiser. PERHAPS the most valuable lesson of all to be learned is that local option, within the narrow limits of a county which may be surrounded with other counties in which the traffic is legalized, labors under such disadvantages as to make success almost hopeless. There is, moreover, the ever present absurdity of forbidding the sale of an article of manufacture in one county, while in the next it is not only permitted but encouraged. The friends of temperance in Canada, instead of becoming discouraged, must pluck victory from the hands of defeat by consolidating their forces and aiming higher. Nothing short of complete prohibition of manufacture as well as sale throughout the whole Dominion can bring complete success.

Politics as diplomacy, the curse of the present day, have cast their blight over the law itself, and the people have become disheartened with it. Temperance sentiment has in no sense diminished, on the contrary it has increased under the influence of the temperance agitation which has been carried on. A feeling is general that time enough has been spent in preparing the way for prohibition, that the country is now ready for it, that the people desire it, and that the Government must give it.

South Simcoe News. The total vote against the Act shows that at least a very large part of the disinterested population have for the present lost confidence in it as an effective remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic. It has been this divided sentiment among those who favor prohibition that has given the party actually engaged or desiring to be engaged in the liquor trade the balance of power. The judgment of the counties on the disastrous moral and social characteristics of the liquor traffic is just as solid as it was three years ago, and the need of controlling, abating and finally abolishing said traffic just as generally admitted, even by those who have reversed their vote, and by those who have always opposed the Act because they believed it unworkable.

Canadian Reptist. Prohibition, pure and simple and universal, is the only measure that gives promise of ultimate success. High license, restricted license, and local option, have now been sufficiently proved useless. The grand measure must be in view henceforward as the only thing that can give the country security against its most crying evil. Temperance men—and we hope that by this time the term includes most of those who have professed to give their lives to Christ and His kingdom—should now move forward with a single aim. There is no longer any use in waiting for the time that is ripe for the movement. That time will never come. It is the myth of the "convenient season." The only hope for prohibition is to go right at prohibition, and leave all side issues such as options and educating processes as sufficiently proved worthless.

Thornbury News. It has only been the death-knell of the Scott Act, and an earnest of something far better in the near future. All temperance effort will now be concentrated upon the one great question—total prohibition—and the Dominion Government should take warning that ere long a peremptory demand will be made for some such simple and effectual method of dealing with so giant an evil. That should be, and can easily be made, the great political issue of the next general election, and we mistake the temper of leading temperance men if that will not be the outcome of the recent defeats. There is really no other great political question now before the country and the time is most opportune for its introduction.

Fort Hope Weekly Guide. We are not disappointed, and believe the same result will follow at any subsequent election that may take place. The reason is not far to seek. Everything possible has been thrown in the way of its proper enforcement. The temperance people have for years past been begging the Dominion Parliament to give such amendments as would make the Act more workable, but without avail. What the country wants and needs is a Total Prohibitory Liquor Law, and what we must have in the near future.

Orillia Packet. What is true of this riding appears to have been true of most others. Whatever other influences may have contributed to the repeal of the Act, the chief cause was that little honest effort was made to enforce it. Friends of temperance are naturally much disappointed; but there is no reason why they should be disheartened. Ultimately the right will triumph, and in that faith let them still press forward.

Whitby Chronicle. It is simply a question of whisky or no whisky, and, when submitted to a vote, the people marked their ballots for whisky by large majorities. As long as people are so fond of liquor there is little use in passing a Scott Act or any other kind of prohibitory law. Mostly everybody one meets likes a glass, and mostly everybody will mark a ballot that way when they get behind the curtain, no matter what they profess outside.

The Peterborough Review. As the people in these counties gave large majorities in favor of the Act, it seems certain that they favored the principle of the measure. Their action now indicates that they are dissatisfied with it because it has not been carried out in these counties, and their verdict is that the Ontario Government, which assumed the duty of enforcing it, failed in its duty. Mr. Mowat and his colleagues preferred to use the law as a machine for making votes for their party.

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"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

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THE OSKALOOSA LADIES.

MANY persons are expressing interest in the experiment being made by the little city of Oskaloosa, Kan., which, as we stated some time ago, has elected a municipal council of ladies. The experiment of a government composed entirely of women, will be carefully watched, not only by persons specially interested in women's rights, but by all who hold the opinion that woman's influence wherever allowed full play, is potent on the right side of every public question.

It is perhaps to be regretted that so many journals are inclined to treat the whole matter as a joke, whereas it is really the result of carefully planned action of the best citizens of the community. Some of our readers will be interested in the following statements by one who is thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case:

"The musical Indian name of Oskaloosa is all at once upon everybody's lips, and special reporters, special telegrams and special artists are daily affairs. And all because of the fact that the good people of the city (taking advantage of one of those progressive Kansas ideas formulated into a state law, which allows women the right to vote and to hold office in incorporated cities) have ventured upon the unheard of experiment of trusting the reins of government of any other than household affairs to the dainty hands of women!

"Yes, the election of a woman mayor and five councilwomen by a large majority over a conventional ticket of every-day, humdrum men, was a matter of deliberate intent, done in good faith and in the belief that needed public improvements and the moral welfare of the city were perfectly safe in the hands of representative wives and mothers. It is no wild freak of a border Kansas city town, but the sober action of an intelligent and cultured people. Oskaloosa is the county seat of Jefferson, second county west of the Missouri river, a fine farming county, filled with the well cultivated fields of men from all the States east and north of us. The town is twenty-eight miles from Leavenworth and the same distance from the State capital, forty-six miles by rail north-west of Kansas City, twenty north of Lawrence, and thirty south of Atchison.

"The following personal descriptions will satisfy the curiosity which has brought such floods of inquiry, and so sorely perplexed the modest ladies who had never a dream of such results following their consent to serve as candidates for official position.

"Mrs. Mary D. Lowman, the mayor, is a pleasant-faced, kindly-voiced woman of 49 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Kansas twenty years and of Oskaloosa eighteen, of medium height, with hazel eyes and dark hair, now streaked with silver. She has been for five years an assistant in the office of the register of deeds, which position her husband formerly held. She is the mother of a son and a daughter, both grown, is a Presbyterian religiously and a Republican in politics, as is her husband. She is a woman who has the universal esteem of all who know her.

"Mrs. Emma K. Hamilton, a native of Indiana, is aged 39, the wife of W. A. Hamilton, one of the firm of the Blue Ribbon real estate office, and the mother of three children. A zealous Methodist, a strong Republican and an ardent Prohibitionist, she has decided convictions and the ability to forcibly express them. She has dark hair and blue-gray eyes, and is well known for her kindly deeds of charity. She was educated in Ohio and has lived in Oskaloosa fifteen years. Her husband is of the same political faith.

"Mrs. Sarah E. Balsley, a handsome woman of 36, of plump figure and with the red hue of health still in her cheeks has bright black eyes and hair to match. She was born in Ohio and has resided in Oskaloosa fifteen years. She is a devoted Methodist, and holds to the Democratic faith of her father, though her husband, a leading physician, is a republican.

"Mrs. Hannah P. Morse, a native of England, has spent 22 of her 45 years in the city which she is now called to sit in council over. She is a pleasant lady, with dark hair and eyes, and decidedly plump, matronly form—the mother of a son and grandmother of a little girl and the wife of a prominent attorney. She is of the same political faith as her husband and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Mrs. Mittie Josephine Golden, a petite woman of blonde hair and blue eyes, is the wife of a well known mechanic of the city, and the proud mother of two bright and pretty little girls. A Methodist in religion, she is with her husband politically in name, at least. She was born in Independence, Mo. thirty-one years ago.

"The Youngest member of the board is Mrs. Carrie I. Johnson, who was born in Oskaloosa some twenty three summers ago—a pretty, vivacious lady of decided blond complexion, the wife of the cashier of the Oskaloosa bank, whose pronounced Republicanism doesn't deter his better half from asserting the Democracy of her father. In religion Mrs. Johnson is an Episcopalian."

NOVA SCOTIA PROHIBITION PARTY.

Several of our readers have lately been inquiring about the platform adopted by the Prohibition party of Nova Scotia. We present in full for their information, with the following further facts in relation to the steps which led to its adoption.

At the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Alliance the motion in favor of a Prohibition party was defeated about two thirds of the members voting against it.

A meeting was subsequently held of those who supported the defeated motion, and arrangements were made for another Convention, the call for which was signed by a very large number of clergymen and other temperance workers, and was widely circulated. In response to the summons a Convention met in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Truro, N. S., on March 27th, organized, transacted routine business, and adopted the following—

PLATFORM:

1. We acknowledge our dependence upon the Divine Ruler of the universe. 2. We recognize that it is the duty of the State to protect by law the health and morals of the people. The liquor traffic is the prolific source of disease and crime, and the State has power to prohibit both the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. 3. Prohibitory legislation affecting the revenue must emanate from the Government.

4. With regard to the organized financial interest of the liquor interest in the old political parties, we have no ground of hope that either the Government or the opposition will make Prohibition a plank in their platform in the near future if at all.

5. We fail to distinguish any distinct issue of principle between the existing political parties making their continued existence necessary.

6. The absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic is our chief aim, as it is the supreme law of the hour. 7. We call upon all good citizens to join the only party that is making open warfare upon the saloon.

8. We pledge ourselves not to support any candidate for political honors who will not pledge himself to oppose all and every government or party which will not give an immediate prohibitory legislation. 9. We further pledge ourselves that if at any time the Prohibition Party of Nova Scotia duly assembled and constituted in Convention, shall nominate a candidate or candidates to contest any Provincial or Federal election, we will support by our votes such nominee.

It was further resolved at this meeting, that a convention be held in every county in the Province to secure further local organizations upon the lines adopted. It was also resolved that a prohibition paper, for the new party be published by a joint stock company, and about one-fifth of the stock necessary to commence operations was immediately subscribed. The convention further adopted the following:

1. That we be known as the Prohibition Party of Nova Scotia. 2. The officers shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Chaplain, who shall be elected by ballot annually. 3. That seven members be elected by ballot annually, who with the officers shall constitute the Executive Committee. 4. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to call the Party together and appoint the place of meeting, and to perform such other duties as in their judgment is required, subject to the approval of the Party. 5. Any person of the age of 18 or upward may become a member of this Party upon subscribing to its platform.

The Convention transacted a good deal of other business in connection with the movement thus inaugurated, and elected the following staff of

OFFICERS.

Rev. J. B. Giles, President, Southampton, Cumberland County. Samuel Archibald, Vice-President, Waterville, Pictou County. D. Graham Whidden, Secretary, Antigonish.

B. D. Rogers, Treasurer, Stellarton, Pictou County. Rev. S. H. Cain, Chaplain, Lunenburg. Executive Committee: The officers are P. J. Chisholm, Truro; J. T. Baines, Rev. W. Brown, Halifax; J. W. Harvey, South Brookfield; E. B. Elderkin, Dr. C. A. Black, C. R. Cusny, Amherst.

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CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE: J. J. MACLAREN, Q.C., Toronto. TREASURER: W. H. ORR, Toronto.

RECORDING SECRETARY: J. H. CARLSON, Montreal. CORRESPONDING SECY: F. S. SPENCE.

Communications to be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

In view of the present position of the Prohibition Movement, it has been thought desirable by very many earnest workers that there should be held at an early date a

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

of persons who would be thoroughly representative of the advanced temperance sentiment of every part of the Dominion, to discuss the situation, and plan for further action towards the attainment of the great object of the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

The Dominion Alliance has been asked to call this Convention, and make the arrangements necessary to secure its having the character desired. After much careful consideration this responsibility has been accepted, and the following plan has been agreed upon.

THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF MONTREAL

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

A Local Committee of Management will make complete arrangements for place of meeting, reception of delegates, etc., and full particulars will be announced later on.

To this Conference all Societies and Organizations for the promotion of Temperance or Prohibition are earnestly and respectfully invited to send representatives, the basis of representation to be as follows:

THE CONVENTION TO BE COMPOSED OF

- 1. The Executive Committee of every PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION OF TEMPERANCE WORKERS of an equal number of representatives selected by such Executive Committee. 2. Representatives from Local Organizations of Temperance Workers (Unions, Church Temperance Societies, Lodges, Divisions, Councils, etc., etc.) on the basis of one representative for every fifty members, any membership less than fifty or in excess of even fifties to have also one representative. 3. Five representatives for every county or city Alliance or Scot. Act Association. 4. Twelve representatives chosen by the Executive Committee of the Branch of the Dominion Alliance of each Province. 5. The Officers of the Dominion Council of the Alliance.

It is confidently anticipated that this meeting will surpass in magnitude and interest any ever before held in the Dominion of Canada. A special request is made for the co-operation towards this result of all temperance societies and all friends of Moral Reform.

REDUCED FARES.

Full particulars will be given later on of rates of railway fares to this Convention. They will be unusually low, and arrangements will be made that will reduce to very little the local expenses of Delegates who have to travel long distances to be present, so that the total expense of attendance at the convention will be very small.

Friends are earnestly requested to give this announcement as wide a circulation as possible. Ministers will oblige by calling the attention of their congregations to it, and officers of Temperance Societies by laying it before their respective organizations.

All editors are respectfully solicited to kindly call attention to it in the columns of their journals.

Organizations entitled to representation at this meeting according to plan above stated, are cordially invited to appoint and send delegates, without waiting for any further notice.

REMEMBER, MONTREAL JULY 3RD, 4TH, AND 5TH, 1888!

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President: W. H. HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto. Vice-President: ALD. R. J. FLEMING. Managing-Director and Editor: F. S. SPENCE.

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 4th, 1888.

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

We referred last week to some changes being made in our company. The Ontario Government has issued Letters Patent authorizing the increase of our capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

It having become necessary for us to concentrate as much force as possible in the direct personal supervision of our company's efforts, some changes have been made in our management.

We have now a printing office of our own and expect that all delays in the getting out of our paper are at an end. This department of our work will be under the management of Mr. Corney Simmonds, who is at once an experienced printer and a gentleman of ability and standing.

Mr. John Stuart, late of Hastings, England, an able and energetic advocate of progressive thought, and a noted temperance advocate has also been added to our staff.

Few of our readers have any conception of the work involved in placing weekly before them the compendium of fact and argument which the CANADA CITIZEN presents, and fewer still are fully aware of the power and influence that such a journal exerts in the thousands of homes to which it carries its weekly message.

KEEP UP THE ORGANIZATIONS.

It is impossible to too strongly emphasize the imperative necessity that exists at the present crisis of our country's history, for the sustaining and extending of every form of Temperance

work. The I. O. G. T., the S. of T., and the R. T. of T. should be encouraged and supported cordially by every true friend of Temperance Reform.

THE MONTREAL CONVENTION.

Our good friends in Montreal are making extensive preparations for the Convention to be held in their city in July, particulars of which may be found on page 3 of this paper.

An enthusiastic Scott Act worker said some days ago:—"We could easily have whipped the liquor party, we can down them any time in a fair fight, but we are not yet strong enough to fight the liquor party and the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government all together."

THE GREATER CRIMINALS.

We have already called attention to the severe sentence pronounced by Judge McMahon at Chatham, Ont., on the dynamiter, Macey. There are very few people of any other opinion, than that it was right to send the man, who dynamited the Scott Act Inspector's house, to jail for fourteen years.

From the evidence it is apparent that you came to this country, incited by others, to commit one of the most diabolical crimes known or heard of in this land, and a man found guilty of the commission of such an offence, it is right, as a proper, that he should be made an example of.

The evidence that was given at the trial fully warranted his Lordship's charge, against the villains connected with the liquor traffic, who in the trial were shown to have been accomplices in the diabolical outrage that was committed.

The liquor traffic is an organized conspiracy against justice, law, and the public welfare. The business that would employ such creatures as Macey, to wreak its vengeance upon men, who in the discharge of duty have come in contact with it, ought not for a moment to be tolerated in a civilized community.

too to law itself, as well as to every thing that is pure and good.

The liquor traffic develops scoundrels of the vilest kind, scoundrels clever enough to employ wretched tools like Macey and Sidley to do its meanest work, mean enough to refuse to pay the miserable pittance proffered for the villainy.

A TEMPERANCE BED.

An enthusiastic W.C.T.U. worker of Fredericton, N.B., has sent us an interesting report of an enterprise undertaken by the organization which she represents.

Lady Tilley, who has interested herself very largely in the Hospital (and to whose efforts and liberality its establishment is largely due), strongly approves of this movement, and her esteemed husband, Sir Leonard Tilley, Lieut. Governor of the Province—a well-known Temperance worker—is also in harmony with it.

Some time ago we received from a prominent W.C.T.U. lady in Quebec Province, a suggestion, that something ought to be done in connection with the Toronto General Hospital, to make more clear to the general public, the fact which the Fredericton ladies expect to demonstrate.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Elsewhere will be found a number of extracts from different journals, making reference to the recent Scott Act defeats, and the lessons to be drawn therefrom. We have endeavored to avoid, in making these quotations, a repetition of strong expressions of partisanship.

Now, what is really the situation? Seven counties, which three years ago adopted the Scott Act by majorities aggregating about 7,500, have repealed that Act by a majority of about the same figure.

from it? What should be our plan for further action?

In the first place, too much was expected from the Scott Act. The people were and are thoroughly sick of the demoralizing influences and evil results of the liquor traffic.

There is no doubt whatever that politicians have been busily engaged in endeavoring to use the liquor traffic, the Scott Act, and its enforcement, and temperance sentiment, for the promotion of their partizan objects.

The Dominion Government has hampered the Scott Act by sundry orders in Council, and by refusing to provide (which it easily could have done) amendments that would have made the Act more workable.

On the other hand, the Ontario Government, when, in obedience to unmistakable public sentiment, it took hold of Scott Act enforcement, did not deal justly with the law.

But the situation had another and more serious aspect. The failure of the Scott Act, in so far as it was due to the Dominion Government, roused bitter feelings among Temperance Reformers, and so far as it was due to the indifference of Provincial Government officials, it roused similar feelings among Temperance Conservatives.

It ought to be distinctly borne in mind, that the Temperance people of Canada are not in any sense responsible for the fact that they have been

working with local option instead of Prohibition. Local option must always be unsatisfactory and comparatively ineffective. The liquor traffic is an evil, a curse, an infamy.

Prohibition should be thorough-going. Laws prohibiting the sale and permitting the manufacture—suppressing the retail traffic, but tolerating the distiller who takes the biggest share of the wealth plundered from the unfortunate victims—are simply of the same character as would be legislation that was aimed against sheep stealers, but contained provisions for licensing, encouraging and protecting butchers who regularly received the stolen animals and employed and paid the thieves who gathered them in.

Again, the doctrine, however embodied or expressed, that the liquor traffic is not a crime, except in places where people have voted it a crime, is exceedingly pernicious.

Is it not strange, however, that the Maritime Provinces sustained the Scott Act when Ontario repealed it? Public sentiment is stronger in the east than it is here.

Whatever the future of our cause must be, the fact will always remain, that the Scott Act in Ontario did immeasurable good, cut down the liquor traffic, diminished drunkenness, lessened crime, and benefited the public, wherever it was in operation.

But above and beyond everything else there stands out clear and definite this great lesson made more prominent in the light of the knowledge we have gathered in the recent struggle:—all the energies of temperance reformers ought to be concentrated into determined, persistent, definite, uncompromising effort, prayer, agitation, influence and vote, for IMMEDIATE TOTAL PROHIBITION.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

I have received the following letter from Mr. James Thomson...

"When 'Jas.' in 'Thoughts by the Way,' threw out the challenge to produce proof in favor of High License...

Mr. Thomson thinks that I have treated him unfairly in this discussion. I leave readers of the CITIZEN to judge...

The real complaint is that I did not publish verbatim the opening part of Mr. Thomson's letter on the subject of prohibition...

Notwithstanding the many admitted defects of the Scott Act, and the scandalous manner of its enforcement...

READ our GREAT OFFER on page six and seven.

SCRUTINEER

On "The Soundness of the 'Whereas'..."

The very significant word whereas with which the preambles to Acts of Parliament commence, calls attention to leading reasons why and wherefore...

The "whereas" may be said to point to the answer to some question which it is supposed might be asked as to why such legislation or proposed course of action is considered necessary.

"whereas" then manifestly ought to be sustained by what is quite understood to be entirely undoubted or already known as absolutely incontrovertible.

Very much evidently depends on the soundness of the ground on which the "whereas" rests. If the foundation is immovable, then, although the structure may be imperfect, the firmness remains undisturbed...

The Scott Act preamble begins thus: "Whereas it is very desirable to promote temperance in the Dominion..."

For about three hundred years sundry laws dealing with the traffic, have sadly failed to "promote temperance. In fact none of the framers of license laws seem to have had the tenacity to present any such idea as that license was the outcome of any desire or intention to "promote temperance."

There is really nothing in the nature of license that could consistently admit in front of it the well devised preamble of the Scott Act. But that "whereas" must stand, until thereon rises the right structure "to promote temperance in the Dominion."

A PLEA FOR CLEANLINESS.

Dr. Fulton on Tobacco—Last Sunday's Pavilion Meeting.

On Sunday afternoon last, the usual Pavilion meeting was held with the usual success. It is impossible to over-estimate the educating effect of these great gatherings in this city.

He related his own experience. During the earlier years of his ministry he was in the habit of going home with one of his deacons after preaching on Sunday evening, and smoking. One day, walking along the street, he heard a young man rebuke another for the practice.

His study was a miniature bar-room. Brother ministers gathered there to smoke. He had a beautiful meerschaum pipe which cost \$36, another which cost \$5, a box of the choicest Havana, and a packet of the most fragrant leaf. All were banished. But it was a hard struggle. Twenty-five times that week he began to write his sermon. The thoughts would not flow. On Sunday morning his utterance was thick and hesitating.

Dr. Fulton mentioned that when he first spoke in the Tremont Temple, Boston, the floors of the galleries were in a disgraceful condition through the saliva of smokers. He said little or nothing on the subject, but pursued his way. As the result of his example of non-smoking, when he left the floors were clean.

He quoted the case of a gentleman concerning whom a bank manager inquired, "Does Mr. A— smoke?" Dr. Fulton replied, "I do not know; I have never seen him." "Well," said the manager, "I am told he does, and if so, I can't have him in the bank. None of our clerks smoke, and I do not wish the habit to be learned." Dr. Fulton asked Mr. A— if the report was true, and received the ungracious answer, "What is that to you?" "Oh, nothing to me," replied Dr. Fulton, "but a great deal to you," and then he told the circumstances, adding that he was exceedingly foolish to follow a habit which cost him a valuable appointment.

As a last word, the Doctor urged men to be "clean," and suggested that mothers, wives and sisters would do well to be more grateful and to more fully express their gratitude if sons, husbands or brothers were free from the disgusting and deleterious habits of smoking and chewing.

After Dr. Fulton's address Mr. John Stuart made an earnest plea for total abstinence, urging on his hearers that it was their duty to abstain for their own benefit, for the benefit of others, and for the glory of God.

At the evening Pavilion meeting there was a very large attendance. Mr. Corney Simmonds made a lively speech, after which Dr. Fulton delivered a very earnest and impressive lecture, based on the text, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," in which he expressed strongly the opinion that there was too much sentiment in dealing with drunkards, and considering it almost invariably a disease. He knew the awful perils in which the children of intemperate parents stood, but they need not be drunkards, and all others were drunkards through their own deliberate drinking. God chased intemperance with crimes, and we ought to take the same view of the case. Christianity, the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, doing God's will and serving Him; this was the true and effective remedy for this sin as well as for all others.

Drinking a Cause of "Offence."

The Rev. Prebendary (Gior), of Rugby, has just published a sermon entitled "An Offence," which he has quaintly dedicated, "without leave and without apology, but with a deep respect and sincere good wishes, to good Christian people who imagine that they use strong drink without abusing." It is a vigorous plea in behalf of total abstinence. We give the following extracts.

"In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland it is calculated that out of more than a half a million of drunkards no less than sixty thousand die of strong drink every year. How comes it that their places are no sooner vacant than they are filled that others come forward to court the terrible death to which their fellows have succumbed? No one deliberately sets out with the intention of dying a drunkard. All, or almost all, who perish, are gradually, slowly, insensibly, silently, drawn into the vortex of destruction. It is the characteristic of the vice, which first binds and then murders them body and soul, to approach with noiseless steps. The earliest touch of the cords which it throws around them is too light to be felt, and the only absolutely certain way of escaping it is to keep out of its reach; in other words, to abstain from the drug without which drunkenness would be impossible. This and this alone would infallibly prevent it. Who, then, can deny that those who, with the experience of mankind before them, refuse to promote the adoption of the only known method of ridding the world of a terrible curse, even though they themselves are quite unscathed by their refusal? What are those? Do you doubt that a man who takes alcohol as a beverage teaches others by his example that it is well to take it? He strengthens an opinion which is ruining mankind, and he is very probably, though it may be quite unconsciously, helping to mislead even those who are nearest and dearest to him.

"Within the space of a brief eighteen months, I followed to their last earthly resting place, first a father, and then a mother, whose gray hairs were brought down with sorrow to the grave by the drunkenness of a much loved and only son. As a child he had learned to drink beer and wine, and little by little he became intemperate. At length he threw away all the advantages which considerable wealth and a first-rate education had placed within his reach. He had many good qualities. He had all the graces which go to make a man popular abroad and a favorite at home. He was handsome, amiable, well-mannered, he was not without some religious feelings, but he became a drunkard. Do you think that it would have been no consolation to his parents, when at length his misconduct had broken their hearts, if he had not learned the use which ruined him at their table, from their example. It is a terrible thought that what parents do, without any consciousness of sin, is often a sore offence to the little ones whom the Lord has given them."

A Flourishing Company.

From the financial statement of The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that it ranks among the foremost life companies in Canada, its total assets Dec. 31st 1887, amounting to the handsome sum of \$1,089,448.27, with a net surplus, over all liabilities, arising out of one year's operations, of no less a sum than \$57,655.49. The total number of policies in force at the close of the year was 8,005, covering assurance to the amount of \$11,081,090. These figures prove that the Ontario Life is one of the most successfully and economically managed institutions in Canada, and its steady growth from year to year indicates that it enjoys the confidence of the insuring public to an extent which must be gratifying to its officers and board of management. We commend to our readers a careful perusal of the company's financial statement.

YOU will find something to interest you on page six and seven.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1887. NET ASSETS, December 31st, 1887 \$788,491 80

Table showing Income: Premiums, Loss re-Insurance, Interest, and Expenditures: Paid to Policy holders for death claims under 48 policies.

Table showing General Expenses: Commissions and Supt.'s salary, Medical examinations, Salaries: President and directors' fees and mileage, Manager, secretary, & assistants, Auditors.

Table showing Other Expenses: Including postage, printing, taxes, &c.

Total net assets, Dec. 31st, 1887 \$788,491 80

Table showing Investments: Municipal Debentures, Cash, Loans on Policies, Life Policies, Company's Office, Agents' and other Ledger Balances, Molsons Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Cash on hand.

Table showing Additional Assets: Short date Notes, Premiums due and in course of transmission, Deferred half-yearly and quarterly premiums on existing policies, Interest due on Mortgages, accrued on Mortgages and Debentures, not due, Interest due on Policy Loans, accrued on Policy Loans and Liens, not due, Market value of Debentures over cost, Liens on deferred Surplus Policies (Reserve at Credit, \$10,500 37).

Total Assets, Dec. 31st, 1887 \$1,089,448 27

Table showing Liabilities: Reserve computed on H. M. 4 1/2 per cent. Institute Table, Loss value of re-assured policies, Claims under 7 policies awaiting claim papers, Premiums paid in advance, Interest, Collection fee on deferred and other premiums and notes.

Surplus, Dec. 31st, 1887 \$67,655 49

We beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1887, and that we find the same correct. We have also examined the Mortgages, Debentures and other securities held by the Company, and we hereby certify that they are correctly shown as above.

WATERLOO, February 15th, 1888. HENRY F. J. JACKSON, J. M. SCULLY, Auditors.

The business of THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE for the year 1887 has been in every way satisfactory, showing in all its essential features a continuation of the steady progress which has gone on from the inception of the company in 1870 up to the present time. Compared with the two preceding years, the following items in last year's account show up to good advantage:

Table comparing 1885, 1886, and 1887 for Number of Policies Issued, Amount, Total number of Policies in force, Premium Income, Total Assurance in force, Number of Death Claims paid, and Amount of Death Claims paid.

The Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Waterloo, on May 30th, 1888.

I. E. LOWMAN, M.P., President. WM. HENDRY, Manager. W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

PIANOS!

We have purchased the entire Stock and Plant of the late Herr Piano Co., and will continue Manufacturing PIANOS, purposing making only a high class instrument. Also American Pianos of undoubted excellence and reputation.

ORGANS!

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN. BEST POSSIBLE VALUE. Special Terms and Prices on Second-Hand Organs and Pianos.

BAIRD, HEWISH, & CO. 63, KING ST. WEST.

DON'T FAIL TO READ our Great Announcement on Pages Six and Seven of this Paper.

Gales and Sketches.

THE CRIMSON STAIN.

Girls, Be Warned!

"Oh, curse this awful appetite for drink, I feel that I am standing on the brink of a precipice, with not a friend around To draw me back to firmer, safer ground. Oh, the thirsting! Oh, the craving! Oh, the burning! Oh, the loathing! Oh, the loving! Oh, the spurning! Every nerve, every vein Throbs with pain. But I've sworn to never touch the stuff again."

"There's a bar-room over the way. Hear the clink Of the glasses as the 'boys' step up to drink. There is something now a pulling me that way. Hear the laughter! Hear the singing! All are gay! For a moment shall I step across the street! How hilarious would old companions greet! Shall I go? How my brain Throbs with pain! But I've sworn never to touch the stuff again."

"Ah! who is that beckoning to me! 'Tis my little sweetheart—none so fair as she. She is waiting now to take the promised walk. How I love to watch her smile, and hear her talk. She it was who plucked me from the ragged 'edge.' She it was who made her lover sign the pledge. No more throbbing of the brain, Vanish pain— I swear I'll never touch the stuff again."

Hear the bell—hear the clanging marriage bell. What a tale of hopes and fears doth it tell! See the bride—see the blushing, tearful bride. See the proud and happy bridegroom by her side. 'Tis he who cursed his appetite for drink— 'Tis he who stood upon destruction's brink. Every nerve, every vein Racked with pain— 'Tis he who swore to never drink again."

See the tears—see the bitter, scalding tears. See the wife—see the wife of two short years. See the child—see the puny, starving child. See the man—see the man unkempt and wild. See him raise his hand and strike with savage blow, Her whom he swore to love two years ago. Hear her beg for life in vain. See the stain—the crimson stain. She ne'er will weep o'er broken vows again. —Arkansas Traveller.

A Royal Service.

Dedicated to "the waiting ones" in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

Among the Master's callings of high honor, One oftentimes we miss, Because our hearts, in their impatient yearning, Fail to perceive its bliss; Fail to perceive the grandeur of its service, The deep, sweet joy it brings, And deem some other easier or nobler, With richer harvestings.

And so we may not choose, but Christ appoints us, The work of sitting still, And saith, "My child, in quietness and patience This service now fulfill. Since all these hours of weariness and waiting Are precious unto me, Each one must needs be freighted with with some blessing, Love's perfect choice for thee."

"Then think not thou art kept within the shadow"

Of long, inactive years, Without some purpose infinitely glorious, Some harvest sown in tears." And so there comes a glory and a gladness Into the weary days, And in our hearts there shines a solemn radiance, Inwrought with quiet praise.

We learn that we are given this sweet service Because the Master sees That thus His delegates must oft be fitted For higher embassies. We praise Him for those lonely hours of waiting, And, trusting, look above, Till all the hush and silence of their service Grows luminous with love.

We muse upon that ministry at Nazareth, Until it seems to be A fellowship most sweet, a royal honor, To wait, O Christ! with Thee. And over as we stand within the shadow Of these long years of Thine, Our waiting days grow better, holier, grander, Their service more sublime;

Until at last we hear Thy dear voice saying, "Child, I have need of thee To fill this vacant place of trust and honor, To do this work for Me." And then, as fellow-workers with the Master, We shall arise and go Forth to the harvest-fields of earth, it may be, The reapers' joy to know; Or to some perfect, wondrous service yonder, Within that Holy Place, Where, veiled, in its full, transfigured glory, His servants see His face. —Our Union.

How It Hurts the Little Ones.

A little girl laid ten pennies on the counter beside a black bottle and said: "Ten cents' worth of gin." The bar-keeper, anticipating her order, had already drawn from a case the odorous liquid. The child was barefooted. Her little thin legs were bare to the knees. She wore not even a hood. Her only attire was a ragged thin calico dress. As she passed out the door, the cold, piercing wind sent a shiver through the little one's frame. In a garret, on Mulberry street, in a foul room, lying in a drunken stupor on an old mattress, were a man and woman clothed in rags. Two ragged children were on the cold floor crying for bread. There was no coal in the stove, no warmth in the house. Listening to the cries of the drunkard's children was a poor woman who resided in a room adjoining. She enters hastily with a small basin of milk and a loaf of bread. The little ones seized the food as eagerly as do the wild animals in Central Park. They ate as if half starved. The oldest child entered with the black bottle. The two parents who had not heard their children's cries for food, seem instinctively to know their own physical longings were to be gratified. The father sprang to his feet and clutched the bottle; the mother half rising, clutched at it. Her feet were bare, for the money that paid for the gin had been obtain by pawning the woman's shoes. "One half the world does not know how the other half lives." —New York Telegram.

Sanitary Department.

HINTS WORTH HEEDING.

Important Points for Seekers after Health. JAK CLEMENT AMBROSE, the well-known author, has recently sent a letter to the Union Signal containing so many hints of value from a health standpoint that we believe the whole of his communication will be of interest to readers of the CANADA CITIZEN, and we have much pleasure in reproducing it.

"Tarrying a little time at the Sanitarium here—Battle Creek, Mich.—I renew my youth by turning reporter to pick up hygienic points dropped in the parlor on question box mornings by Dr Kellogg, the medical director, and the clearest, readiest respondent I ever heard to a batch of questions requiring exact scientific knowledge. Having his answers, you can guess the questions put by hundreds of patients."

A SIN TO BE NICK.

"In the majority of cases, it is a sin to be sick, for sickness implies wrongdoing; the man who, by use of liquor or tobacco, shortens his life ten years, is equally guilty with the man who shoots himself ten years before Nature would do for

him; and the woman who hangs herself by the waist is not less a suicide than if she used a rope about the neck. Into chewers and smokers one verse in the Bible should be executed as it reads in the Chinese version: 'Then came John the soaker soaking in the wilfulness.' And the drunkard who persists in using tobacco is incurable."

BUTTER AND MILK.

"We advise the use of cream as a substitute for butter, because it is much more easily digested. In cream the fat lies in minute globules that are readily broken up by the digestive juices and the fatty particles absorbed into the blood; but the first hard work the system has to expend on butter is to unchain it—to divide it into tiny globules and wrap them in an emulsion much like cream. Skimmed milk, too, is of great value as food, building good bone, nerve and flesh fibre, but no fat. And the safest preparatory treatment of milk is boiling, for the milk of consumptive cows will transmit the germs of the disease unless killed by heat. The flesh of such animals, too, is much worse than their milk, and more likely to come to the table, for as soon as the cow is discovered to be diseased, her milk is stopped by hurrying her flesh off to market. Don't drink milk; eat it with solid food."

HONEY.

"Strictly, children do not inherit disease, only bodies easy for it to work in. The smoker's boy is no born with a pipe in his mouth; but if the old man or other enemy put it there, the boy does not feel that dislike of it natural to the boys of clean fathers. So, too, the child of insanity or consumption needs not to die that way; there is simply a weak spot in his boiler at 100 pounds pressure, and he must not crowd on the 200 pounds of exposure, nicotine, liquor, vicious or morbid companionship, but must employ the best help to mend that weak spot—pure air, diet, clothing, exercise, associations, etc."

SUGAR.

"We do not recommend grape juice as a drink, though it is wholesome food if eaten slowly with solid foods; but no better than the grapes themselves. Sugar, beyond a very small amount, is a troublesome food. Inject syrup into an artery and it shrivels the blood corpuscles. Its only use is to gratify the palate, because above fifty per cent. of bread and many other foods is starch, and digestion converts starch into sugar. In every ten cases of diabetes nine are the result of sugar-eating. And honey is a more unwholesome sweet, for with the sweet the bees gather more or less of the volatile oils at the base of the flowers, many of which oils are poisonous. They get also spores, grains of the pollen, etc. These elements constitute the difference in honey flavors. Many people can eat honey only with milk—an antidote to the poison. Honey culled from the tobacco flower often sickens whole families. There is, too, always formic acid in honey injected from the stingers of angry bees; and it is this poison of the bee stinger that gives some honey eaters the nettle-rash."

ONIONS.

The onion is not fit to eat unless first minced, and its acid oil washed away, as the poison is washed from tapioca root, for the oil whose vapor brings tears from the eyes, makes the linings of the stomach seep worse. Nor are the skins of apples and potatoes fit contents for modest stomachs. Their substance is woody, and needs the digestive force of an ox to properly convert them into bone and muscle."

BAKING-POWDER.

"Baking-powder we don't use, but pure air, in a gaseous form. The powder leaves behind it after partial evaporation, the tartrate of soda which no one would consent to swallow clear every day. Almost all, too, contain alum, it being cheaper than tartaric acid; and many contain ammonia, which is not worse than other ingredients."

TONICS.

"The majority of nervous invalids have indulged in tonics, all the way from whisky to mustard, but quinine and the whole family are injurious, because they make one feel well when not well. Whisky acts as a tonic, making the drinker feel warm when cold, and cool when hot, and rich when poor. And though some tonics are sometimes to be prescribed as medicines, the general effect of them all is unnatural and bad. They are whips and stings to nerves, and the extra effort they push men on to, leaves their second state worse than the first."

BRAIN FOOD.

"The best diet to build up with, both physically and mentally, is that which best agrees with the stomach; for there is no more barren humbug than the theory of special foods for nerves and brains. The Circassian women, living chiefly on barley gruel, are the handsomest in the world, while their neighbors, the Tartar women, eating oil and curry, are so homely as hardly to be distinguished from men."

DANCING.

"Yes, dancing is a good exercise; but nobody goes to the dance for exercise, as to the gymnasium; nobody goes off by himself to dance. If one does, he will find no moral harm in dancing."

"We've got a hen that laid two eggs in one day," boasted a six-year-old girl to a companion. "That's nothing! My pa has laid a corner stone." —Philadelphia Times.

"Ma, de fiziology say yore dat de human body am imposed of free-fourth watah." "Waal, yo' bettah money off to school, an, git outen dat hot sun, ar fast 'ting yo' know yo' be 'vaporatin'."

A STARTLING OFFER!

VALUABLE BOOKS GIVEN AWAY. Useful Articles for Nothing! GIFTS! PRESENTS! GIFTS! For Men and Women; Girls and Boys.

IT WILL PAY YOU

TO READ THIS WHOLE PAGE AND THE NEXT.

10 CENTS ONLY 10 WE ARE THOROUGHLY

Convinced that it is only necessary that THE CANADA CITIZEN should be known to us as a subscription for a month and a half's trial. Get us up a club of a hundred, or fifty, or ten, or any number you like. We ought to have ten thousand trial subscribers on this short date plan.

SIX WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

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

BEAR IN MIND THE FACT

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

EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

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

DO YOU WISH TO CONTRIBUTE

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

A HUNDRED HOMES.

We believe there are thousands of warm-hearted, willing friends of our cause, who would gladly aid in this great work. Kindly show this proposition to some of them and ask them to join you in helping us.

Address F. S. SPENCE,

19-21 RICHMOND ST. E. TORONTO.

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

10 CENTS ONLY 10 THE CANADA CITIZEN. 10

SOMETHING MORE.

FOR SOME TIME we have had in this Paper the standing offer above made to send "THE CANADA CITIZEN" to any address for SIX WEEKS for TEN CENTS.

THE Response to this proposal has been VERY LARGE. In the Month of March we booked a great many of these trial subscribers, many friends kindly sending us in good lists. In view of this fact we have decided to CONTINUE THE OFFER for a time, also to offer some SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS for competition among these kind friends, and further, to present SOME TANGIBLE TOKEN of our appreciation to every one of them who will continue this generous assistance.

WE HAVE accordingly prepared the accompanying PREMIUM LIST and will send, to anyone getting us up a List of Ten Cent Subscribers with the Money for the same, any premium offered in the List for the number of Subscriptions sent.

Any person who gets up a list, may select any combination of premiums that could be secured by the number of his list.

For Example: A Person sending in a list of twenty names may take any premium offered for twenty names, or any two premiums offered for ten names each. A person sending in a list of thirty names may select any premium offered for thirty, or any premium offered for twenty and any two premiums offered for ten each, or any three premiums offered for ten each.

A person sending a list of forty may select any premium offered for forty, or any two premiums offered for twenty, or any premium offered for thirty and any premium offered for ten, or any premium offered for twenty and any two premiums offered for ten, or any four offered for ten, and so on.

BETTER STILL:

Over and above all the premiums offered we propose to divide among those who are most successful in this effort THE SUM OF \$150.00 IN CASH.

THIS MONEY WILL BE DIVIDED INTO EIGHT PREMIUMS

ONE FIRST PRIZE OF \$50.00

To be given to the person sending in the largest list of trial subscriptions.

TWO SECOND PRIZES OF \$25.00 EACH

To the TWO Persons whose lists are next in size, and

FIVE THIRD PRIZES OF \$10.00 EACH

To the FIVE Persons whose lists come next in size to those winning the Second Prizes.

IT is not too much to expect at least twenty thousand new subscribers on this plan, but we will not wait for them all. The premiums named in the list will be sent as soon as the subscriptions are received, and the CASH GIFTS will be awarded as soon as TEN THOUSAND new names have come in; and will be awarded amongst those who have sent the largest list up to the time when the number reaches TEN THOUSAND.

REMEMBER, these Cash Gifts are in addition to the Premiums selected from the Premium List by the parties who send the largest list of names.

ANY gentleman or lady, any friend of the cause, any member of a temperance society, any girl or boy, can easily, in a very short time, secure a good list of Ten Cent Trial Subscribers among his or her acquaintances.

YOU may thus POSITIVELY SECURE any premium on the list for which you choose to work, at the same time materially aiding the temperance cause, and becoming a competitor for the GRAND CASH PREMIUMS which are also offered for competition.

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS :-

1. IF you propose to get up a list, please send us immediately, on a post-card, your name and address. We will enter it in our books, and will send you FREE specimen papers and other documents to assist you in your canvass.
2. SEND us all the names you have secured, every week with themoney. We will remit you with them as they are received, and will either send premiums earned at once, or wait till your canvass is finished, as you may direct.
3. This offer does not apply to any subscriptions secured by agents, and upon which we pay commission. Persons paid by us

- for canvassing may not compete in such paid for work.
4. NO name is to be more than once on any list. The names must be of new subscribers, but persons who have sent us trial subscriptions before the announcement of this offer, may send such names again as part of a new list if they wish to do so.
5. THERE must not be any transferring of names after they are sent in. A Lodge, a Union, any Society may appoint a canvasser, who may have all the help he or she can get, but when a name is entered on our books as that of a competitor, the subscriptions sent by that person cannot be counted as for any one else.

* N.B. - If you cannot take any action in this matter yourself, please hand this paper to some friend who will be likely to undertake the getting up of a list.

READ THE PREMIUM LIST

Carefully Study it thoroughly. You will find something in it you would like to have. Send us your name and address, and start a canvass. You cannot fail to gain some premium. You may get many books - almost a library. You may earn ten dollars, or twenty-five dollars, or fifty dollars. Your work cannot be wasted. You cannot fail to do good.

You will benefit everyone you induce to subscribe

WILL YOU TRY IT ?

PREMIUM LIST

OF ARTICLES SENT FOR THE NUMBER OF TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS NAMED.

LIST A

For 10 Trial Subscribers.

1 BERTON'S COOKERY BOOK, Crown 8vo, cloth, containing 400 recipes, four colored plates, 100 engravings, extraordinary value. A larger number of this volume have been sold than of any other cookery book. Price 35 cents. Or,

2 SELECT SOCIAL READING, edited by Jacob Spence. A neatly gotten up compilation of selections adapted for reading or reciting at temperance or other social gatherings. It has received warm endorsement from every section of the press, and will be found exceedingly attractive and useful. Many pieces it contains are not published elsewhere. 126 pages. Price 25 cents. Or,

3 Any of the following handsome books by R. M. BALLANTYNE, the writer that boys all love and admire, 10mo, cloth, gilt cover, price 35 cents each: - Fighting the Whales. Away in the Wilderness. Fast in the Ice. Chasing the Sun. Sunk at Sea. Lost in the Forest. Over the Rocky Mountains Saved by the Life-boat. The Cannibal Island. Hunting the Lions. Digging for Gold. Up in the Clouds. The Battle and the Breeze. The Pioneers. The Story of the Rock. Wrecked, but not Ruined. The Thoroughgood Family. Or,

4 THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. - This invaluable and intensely interesting work contains nine lectures (reported in full), by the late Hon. John B. Finch, one of the most advanced thinkers and best speakers of the day. It is without exception the most attractive compendium of irresistible argument against the liquor traffic ever published in popular form. This Canadian Edition was specially revised and corrected by Mr. Finch, and should be in the hands of every temperance and Prohibition worker. It is printed on heavy toned paper, 240 pages, paper cover, price 30 cents. Or,

5 Any volume of "THE CANTERBURY POETS," a series of neat, square 8vo volumes, well printed on fine toned paper, with red-line border, and strongly bound in cloth. Each volume contains from 300 to 350 pages, with introductory notices by celebrated writers. Price 35 cents each. The following are ready: - Christian Year. Coleridge. Langfellow. Campbell. Poe. Chatterton. Burns (Poems). Burns (Songs). Marlowe. Keats. Horbert. Victor Hugo. Cowper. Shakespeare. Emerson. Sonnets of this Century. Whitman, Scott (Marmion). Scott (Lady of the Lake).

LIST B

For 20 Trial Subscribers.

6 A good strong well-made SHEFFIELD POCKET KNIFE, with white handle and two finely tempered blades. Price 50 cents. Or,

7. A neat, small pearl-handled girls knife, with two blades, brass mountings. Price 50 cents. Or,

8 TEMPERANCE TALKS, a book of lectures, with an autobiography, by Thomas McMurray, well known as a forcible and effective speaker in many parts of the Dominion of Canada. In addition to the lectures proper, which cover upwards of 200 pages, there are valuable addenda consisting of Parliamentary documents, etc., of much importance to temperance workers. The book is beautifully gotten up and well bound. Price \$1.00. Or,

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UNITED STATES.

A BATCH OF NEWS. The Field of Fight and the Fighters' Methods. Hot Campaigning—Family Quarrels—New High License Works.

AT IT ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Prohibition Party Progress.

It is stated that more than one-half of the colored clergymen of the State of Texas have joined the Prohibition party, as well as a large proportion of their white clerical brethren.

Walter T. Mills, of Ohio, has been visiting Montana Territory. He addressed a big convention in the city of Helena, at which was formed a permanent Prohibition Party organization.

Maryland Prohibitionists have held a State Convention at Baltimore and put themselves in line for the Fall Campaign. The Alabama workers have done the same.

No More Sunday Selling.

The State of Ohio has adopted a law prohibiting entirely the sale of liquor on Sunday.

Prohibition.

The Iowa State Legislature has before it a bill to prohibit the issuing of marriage licenses to paupers, tramps, idiots, drunkards, felons, and to keepers, inmates and visitors of houses of ill-repute.

A Good Record.

New York has a floating Church Temperance Society. It is made up of mariners, has been in operation seventeen years, and has now on its roll 7,542 names, 287 of these signed the pledge during the past year.

Which Side is This For?

A Bill has been introduced in Congress by Senator Randall, abolishing the excise duty on tobacco, repealing all laws for taxing liquor dealers, and cutting whisky duties from 90 per cent to 50 per cent per gallon.

What are they Afraid of?

Mrs. Tina Robinson was elected a member of the Belleville City Council, in Kansas. It is hardly to the credit of some of her fellow-citizens (nominally men) that they invoked the aid of the courts to prevent her performing the duty for which she was selected.

They Feel Badly Insulted.

In Atlanta, Ga., under the license law, nine white men have been listed as "drunkards," when this is done the law prohibits any one selling them liquor, under a penalty of \$500 or thirty days in jail. One of the black-listed men is suing the Council for libel.

What Lager Does.

The Chief of Police in Baltimore City recently made the following statement: "Boys were never seen in drinking places as long as whisky was the standard, but after lager beer was introduced, the boys would go to the saloons, where games were prepared for them such as cigarette and pool, and in a little while you found drunken boys."

The Two Sams' at Atlanta.

The Prohibition Party inaugural meeting at Atlanta was a tremendous success. Many of the most prominent clergymen and influential citizens occupied seats on the platform, and identified themselves with the movement. Sam Small and Sam Jones were both present, and delivered rousing addresses, completely capturing the great audience, which cheered them to the echo. Sam Small is making a regular campaign of the State.

Let them Go It.

They have had a lively family quarrel among the drinking fraternity of Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois. The city voted on the question of No License, but although many other places in the State carried Prohibition, the movement failed in Nashville. After the election, the saloon-keepers of the city held a meeting, found out who among their customers had voted against their business, black-listed those Prohibition-favoring men, and agreed to refuse to give them any drink in future. The insulted electors turned the tables upon the gentlemen they formerly patronized, by securing the arrest of every saloon-keeper in the city, on a charge of violating the Sunday law. Of course they were all in a position to give evidence, and the fight is still going on.

How it Works in Atlanta.

The city of Atlanta, Georgia, gave up Prohibition last year, and substituted for it a High License Law. The working of this measure is discussed by the Atlanta Evening Journal, which paper gives the figures for drunkenness for the four months that have elapsed since the coming into operation of the new system, and for purposes of comparison gives the record

for the same months of the years before and during the time that Prohibition was in force. The Evening Journal puts it in the following form:—

Table with 2 columns: No. saloons before prohibition, No. saloons with high license. Values: 82 vs 71.

Let us now compare the relative number of cases of drunkenness as compared with the prohibition, the two years of prohibition and the era of high license are given. It must be taken into consideration, however, that the first year of prohibition was before the expiration of the justly celebrated "quart license."

The following figures are taken from the police docket and show the cases of drunkenness tried in the police court:—those in March, 1887, being only up to the 22nd:

Table with 2 columns: BEFORE PROHIBITION, FIRST YEAR OF PROHIBITION—QUART LICENSE. Values: 137 vs 128.

Table with 2 columns: SECOND YEAR PROHIBITION. Values: 97 vs 69.

Table with 2 columns: THE HIGH LICENSE ERA. Values: 208 vs 191.

The number of cases of drunkenness under the high license trial as compared with the number during prohibition stands as three to one.

It does not harmonize with the doctrine that High License promotes Temperance, to find that under High License, even with fewer saloons, the number of drunken is more than double what it was under either Low License or Prohibition.

BITS OF TINSEL.

Three different waiters at a large hotel asked a professor at dinner, in quick succession, if he would have soup. A little annoyed, he said, sarcastically, to the last: "Is it compulsory?" "No, sir," answered the man, "I think it is mock turtle."—Tit-Bits, London.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes:—"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

"You are weak," said a widow to her son when he remonstrated against her marrying again. "I know it," he replied. "I am so weak that I can't go a stepfather."—Syllings.

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It ain't de man dat is hard ter whup dat gins you do mos' trouble. It is de feller dat won't stay whupped.—Arkansas Traveller.

Timid woman to the ferryman who was rowing her across the river: "Are people ever lost in this river?" "No, ma'am," he replied, "we always find 'em in a day or two."

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years."

That's a droll story about a fellow on board an ocean steamer, who sat off by himself and presented such a forlorn appearance that some ladies on deck thought they ought to inquire what was the matter. So one old lady approached and asked the lonely one why he was so disconsolate. "The fact is," said he, "I'm on my bridal tour, but I didn't have money enough to bring my wife with me."

"Do you believe that it is a sign of death when a dog howls under your window at night?" "Yes, if I can find my gun before the dog gets away."—Nebraska State Journal.

People who reside or sojourn in regions where fever and ague and bilious remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malarial. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a valuable safeguard against the malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

"George," asked the teacher of a Sunday school class, "whom above all others shall you wish to see when you get to heaven?" With a face brightening with anticipation, the little fellow shouted: "Gorliah."

Guest (to landlord)—"I say, land lord, have you such a thing as an encyclopaedia about the house?" Landlord—"No, sir, we have not; but there is a gentleman from Boston in the reading room."

Have you tried Holloway's Cure? It has no equal for removing those troublesome eruptions, as many have testified who have tried it.

An old gentleman at Detroit was passing through the ceremony of taking his fourth wife the other day. At the impressive climax of the good preacher's part in the performance somebody was heard sobbing in an adjoining room.

"My goodness!" exclaimed one of the guests in a dramatic whisper, "who on earth is that crying on this festive occasion?"

"That!" replied a mischievous member of the experienced bridegroom's family. "That's nobody but Em. She always boohooes when pa's getting married."—Detroit Free Press.

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Brown to Robinson: "Let us cross the street. I see Smith coming, and I don't want to meet him. I owe him a little money." Robinson: "You're all right here. He'll cross the street as soon as he sees us. He owes me money."

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