

THE PEOPLE vs.
The LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
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A GREAT VICTORY.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF PROHIBITION.

Supreme Court of the United States sustains the Prohibitory Law—The Liberty to Manufacture Liquor is not a Citizen's Right—The Compensation Fallacy Explored.

A great victory has been won by the Prohibitionists of the United States in the judgment of the Supreme Court sustaining the validity of the prohibitory laws. The appeal was brought by the State of Kansas against the decision of Judge Brewer who, it will be remembered, held on several grounds that the Kansas law was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment on all the grounds, and of the eight judges only one dissented.

The chief point decided was that the manufacture, sale or barter of liquor is not one of the rights growing out of citizenship of the United States. As to the general principle of prohibition the judgment reads:—"The right to manufacture drink for one's own use is subject to the restriction that it shall not injuriously affect the public. If such manufacture does prejudicially affect the rights and interests of the community, it follows that society has the power to protect itself by legislation against the injurious consequences of that business. As was said in *Mann vs. Illinois* (94 U. S., 124), while power does not exist with the whole people to control rights that are purely and exclusively private, Government may require each citizen to so conduct himself and to use his own property as not unnecessarily to injure another." Power to determine such questions so as to bind all must exist somewhere, else society will be at the mercy of a few, who, regarding only their own appetites or passions, may be willing to imperil the peace and security of the many, provided only they are permitted to do as they please. Under our system that power is lodged with the legislative branch of the Government. It belongs to that department to exert what is known as the police powers of the State.

THE PEOPLE MUST RULE.

There is here no justification for holding that the State, under the guise merely of police regulations, is aiming to deprive the citizen of his constitutional rights, for we cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks, nor can we ignore the fact, established by statistics accessible to every one, that the disorder, pauperism, and crime prevalent in the country are, in large measure, directly traceable to this evil. If, therefore, a State deems the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale, within her limits, of intoxicating liquors, for other than medical, scientific and manufacturing purposes, to be necessary to the peace and security of society, the courts cannot, without usurping legislative functions, override the will of the people as thus expressed by their chosen representatives. So far from such a regulation being inappropriate to the general end sought to be accomplished, it is easy to see that the entire scheme of prohibition as embodied in the Constitution and laws of Kansas, might fail if the right of each citizen to manufacture intoxicating liquors for his own use as a beverage were recognized. Such a right does not inhere in citizenship. Nor can it be said that Government interferes with or impairs any one's Constitutional rights of liberty or of property when it determines that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for general or individual use as a beverage are or may become hurtful to society and to every member of it, and is therefore a business in which no one may lawfully engage.

THE COMPENSATION FALLACY.

Dealing with the objection that prohibition expropriates property, the Court says—The principle that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law was embodied in the Constitutions of nearly all, if not all, of the several States at the time of the adoption of the 14th Amendment. It has never been regarded as incompatible with the principle, equally vital, because essential to the peace and safety of society, that all property in this country is held under the implied obligation that the owners' use of it "shall not be injurious to the equal enjoyment of others having an equal enjoyment of their property, nor injurious to the rights of the community." The present case must be governed by princi-

ples that do not involve the power of eminent domain, in the exercise of which property may not be taken for public use without compensation. A prohibition simply upon the use of property for specific purposes that are declared by valid legislation to be injurious to the health, morals or safety of the community, cannot, in any just sense, be deemed a taking of the property for public benefit. The State having the authority to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for other than medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, we do not doubt her power to declare that any place kept and maintained for the illegal manufacture and sale of such liquors shall be deemed a common nuisance and be abated, and at the same time to provide for the indictment and trial of the offender against the property used for forbidden purposes, while the other is for the punishment of the offender.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Conviction of a Tavern Keeper for Selling Liquor by Wholesale.

A CASE of considerable importance to Scott Act counties was recently decided in the County of Waterloo. On the 10th of November last Andrew Spahr, a licensed hotel-keeper at Linwood, County of Waterloo, was convicted by Squire Dowitt of Waterloo of selling a keg of beer without the necessary license. Another hotel-keeper at Linwood had somewhat previously been convicted of a similar offence. The day following his conviction, this defendant, in order to show his contempt of law, committed a like offence, and on being brought before Squire Dowitt was fined \$50 and costs. He appealed the case to the county judge, on the ground that in making the sale he was acting as the agent of one Huether, a brewer at Waterloo, and produced a writing from Huether appointing him as such agent. When the case came up before His Honor Judge Lacourse, on Dec 1st, at Berlin, the evidence of Spahr the appellant, Huether the brewer, and other witnesses for the appellant, was so contradictory that the judge at once dismissed the appeal with costs to the appellant without argument by counsel on either side.

It does not seem to be generally known that under the Ontario License Law tavern-keepers are limited to sales of less than one quart, and that brewers cannot sell in quantities of less than five gallons. The quantity sold in this case was a keg of four gallons, being greater than a tavern-keeper's and less than a brewer's license permitted. The magistrate held that the excess sold by the tavern-keeper was sold without license, the penalty for which is \$50. There appeared to be some doubt as to whether the liquor so sold was sold without license, as the defendant was duly licensed, or whether it was simply a breach of the License Act, for which the penalty would be only \$20, but the judgment of the Court sustaining the conviction seems to settle this point. As to the right of a brewer to appoint a tavern-keeper as his agent to wholesale his beer, the judgment decides nothing. The evidence of the appellant and the brewer was so discordant as to satisfy the judge that the plea was a bogus one, and that no such agency existed at the time the offence was committed. It is quite clear by the act, however, that if a brewer does appoint an agent in any locality other than where his beer is manufactured, that such agency cannot be in connection with any place where such malt liquors are sold by retail.

In the counties still under license a great deal may be done to assist the temperance people in enforcing the Scott Act by combining the sales therein to quantities less than one quart. As for instance—Joseph Starr, a licensed innkeeper at Dorking, in Waterloo county, a little village adjoining the Scott Act county of Wellington, was on November 27th, convicted of selling one-half gallon of whisky to a farmer in Wellington county. He was fined \$50 and costs, which was promptly paid. This man had been doing a lively trade, wholesaling his liquors to the liquor drinkers in Wellington, but as an offence of this kind is so easily detected, it is not likely to be repeated.

Twice in One Day

HOTEL-KEEPER. Caister, of Ingersoll, was fined \$150 and costs for first and second offence against the Scott Act at the same sitting of the court.

A Second Offence.

SEATON of Niagara, Middlesex Co. was lately convicted of a second offence against the Scott Act and fined \$100 and costs.

A Big Meeting

VICTORIA Lodge, R. T. of T., in Dundas, Wentworth County, held a crowded open meeting lately when a capital program of songs, readings, and addresses was enjoyed.

The Permit System.

EXPOSED BY THE MOUNTED POLICE.

Reports to the Government Recommending More Stringent Laws—They Do Not Ask for a License System—Large Quantities of Liquor Seized—Further Protection for the Indians.

As there is every probability that the liquor question of the North-West territories will soon be brought before the Dominion Cabinet, the reports which have been made on the subject to the Government by its own officials ought to have considerable weight in determining what the ultimate solution of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs should be. One of the duties of the Mounted Police is the enforcement of the liquor laws. They have consequently ample opportunity for noting its advantages and defects. Not one of the eight superintendents, who in their reports for 1886 to the Commissioner refer to the liquor traffic, suggest that a license system would be advisable. The reports show that considerable liquor has been seized and confiscated, and that there has been a remarkable absence of crime. They also show that permits are used to cover unlawfully obtained liquor.

A MORE STRINGENT LAW WANTED.

Superintendent Perry reports from Prince Albert as follows: By far the largest amount of police work arises from infractions of the North West liquor law. Fourteen convictions have been secured in the year and \$1,420 collected in fines for cases arising from dealing in liquor. If the costs be added, which reach over \$200, the total amount collected would aggregate \$1,600. In every case it is to be remarked that the information has been laid by the police or by others on compulsion, having been discovered with liquor in their possession. There has not been a single voluntary civilian informer. The profits realized by the dealers in illicit liquor far exceed the amount of law fines collected. The expenditure incurred for illicit liquor, together with that for permit liquor, which reaches a very respectable sum, forms a tremendous drain on the resources of the district. The present liquor law, as worked under the permit system, is not a success, does not decrease drunkenness to any great extent, and takes from the country a large amount of money. Permits are often used to cover unlawfully obtained liquor; they are sometimes held by dealers who for the time covered by the permit can laugh at the law, they are very frequently abused, they prevent the carrying out of the law. I am of the opinion that the regulations regarding the disposal of alcohol for medical purposes should be more stringent. Druggists should be heavily bonded not to infringe the law. They have every opportunity to take advantage of the privilege granted them, and they can easily cover their tracks, and thus render conviction difficult. The law as at present is not popular with any party, and does not receive the support and approval of the people. A discriminating law cannot be upheld by the people.

IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR.

From the above it will be seen that the issue of permits prevent the carrying out of the law. At Calgary another difficulty is experienced, for Superintendent Andrews writes:—"Branches of the liquor law have, I regret to say, increased during the past year, notwithstanding the heavy fines imposed and the great quantity of liquor that has been destroyed. This increase is attributable to the fact that now liquor can be brought into the territories from the west as well as from the east and south, whereas formerly it was brought in from only the two last named directions."

Superintendent Gagnon reports from Regina that "large quantities of intoxicants have been destroyed during the year and every infraction to the liquor law diligently prosecuted. With reference to the present system of preventing intoxicants from coming into the country, I would respectfully suggest that the North-West Territories Act be amended to the effect that no part of the fine imposed be given the informant, as this system brings into the force a great amount of discredit."

PROTECT THE INDIANS.

Superintendent Neale of the Macleod District recommends more stringent measures for the protection of the Indians. He says: "I would strongly recommend that the Indian Act be amended as soon as possible, and that magistrates be given power to inflict a more severe punishment on those who give or sell intoxicants to Indians. Since the introduction of hop beer a great deal of the money paid to Indians is spent therefor, and although the beer itself may not be intoxicating, the Indians render it so by boiling tobacco with it, and the sale should be prohibited to them." Instances are given by inspecting Superintendent Herchmer where large quantities of liquor have been seized

and he adds: "There is no doubt that there has been collusion on the part of railway employes, or else this system of smuggling liquor could not be carried on. Throughout all the reports it is noticeable that every suggestion points to a fuller curtailment of the liquor traffic. The system of issuing permits is condemned and not the prohibitory part of the law."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

A Constable Fearfully Maltreated While Serving Papers.

THE absolute necessity of the establishment of a force of Provincial Police is being demonstrated more and more every day. A correspondent has forwarded intelligence of another attack upon a constable engaged in the enforcement of the Scott Act. He states that Dennis Connor of Uptergrove a small village in the township of Mara near Orillia was recently charged before Police Magistrate Horn with violation of the Scott Act and failed to put in an appearance. To give him another chance they gave constable McLean the papers and he went to serve them. When he arrived at the place he went direct to the house which is only a few rods from the station. He entered a kind of bar room and finding no one in he rapped on the door which was opened by Connor's wife. He asked her if her husband was in. She said he was in Toronto. He said he had some papers for him and he would leave them with her. Mrs. Connor refused to take them and ordered the constable out of the house. She seized a broom and while he was guarding off a blow Connor's wife from some place of concealment. He dealt the constable a heavy blow on the head and felled him to the ground unconscious. They then pounded the constable's face unmercifully until his features could hardly be recognized. Two of his teeth were knocked out. A charge of assault was trumped up against constable McLean and he was arrested. The Justice of the Peace before whom the case was heard released the prisoner. Constables shortly afterwards arrested the tavern-keeper Connor but the magistrate preferred that action should be taken through the County Crown Attorney. The facts of the case have been laid before this official and it remains to be seen what steps the government will take to vindicate the law.

A Momentous Question.

THERE is a question that comes down to all of us, through the centuries, from the very birthplace of mankind, full of momentous interest to every one upon the footsteps of God. It is that question which Cain asked of the Almighty, not as a question, but as a defence against the arraignment of his crime to his brother. It was, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In every civilized nation and state, and community, the answer comes back to that question, "You are your brother's keeper." It is a responsibility that none of you can deny or evade. Every statute that you find in your statute-book for the punishment of crime and fraud is the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Every jail and prison that casts its gloomy shadows over the land, every sheriff and police officer, in the answer that the community makes to the question, as mankind itself, and besides this, and better than this, every reformatory and amelioratory institution that blesses this land, joins in the answer that we give to the question that comes to us almost from the Garden of Eden itself.

In the institutions of which we are so justly proud, where the mind is restored to those whose reason has been dethroned, in the asylum for the insane, in those institutions where the blind are almost made to see, the dumb to speak, and the deaf to hear, in every institution for the relief of the poor and distressed we have the answer of society to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In this great world of ours, springing as we all do from the hand of a common Creator, believing as we do in the fatherhood and the brotherhood of man, every one whom you meet on your pathway is your brother. He may be poor, he may be rich, he may be penniless, he may be humble, but they are brethren of the same dust, pilgrims of the same family, travellers to the same tomb. If God has blessed you with strength of will, that you have been enabled to fortify yourselves, it is for you to lift him up from that depth to which he has fallen, and put him upon his feet, and to redeem him, if possible, from a living death, worse even than the death of the tomb. It is the large-hearted, the social man, who cannot resist the temptation of the social glass the genial man, the generous man, whom the tempter finds his victims. It assails all classes alike, you can find it crouching at the hearthstones of the poor, and it casts its gloomy shadow over the marble mantels of the rich.

I tell you, my friends, there is only one way in which you can resist the temptation. There is only one talisman, and that is touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing.—Schuyler Colfax.

WHISKY MEN FIGHT

SCOTT ACT DETECTIVES ASSAILED

A Whisky Bar-Tender Shot in a Row at Myrtle—Enraged Liquor Men Seek Revenge—An arrest in Connection with the Orangeville Dynamite Outrage—The Sioux City Murder Case.

Two Scott Act detectives were attacked on Wednesday evening last at Myrtle, a station on the C.P.R. about forty miles east of Toronto, by a gang of whisky desperadoes, and in a hand-to-hand struggle one of the aggressors was shot. The two detectives are James Dennis and W. O. McRae of Toronto. They are very efficient officers and for some time past had been working up cases in the County of Ontario. They had instituted thirty-one prosecutions at Whitley, Port Perry and Brooklyn. On Wednesday last they secured six convictions at Brooklyn and the liquor men were greatly enraged. They lusted the detectives in the court room and even threatened violence there. After the trial both the detectives had determined to take the train from Port Perry to Whitley. They learned, however, that the liquor men were awaiting them at the station for the purpose of mobbing them. In order to avoid a row Dennis and McRae made a cut across the country to Myrtle. The foiled whisky avengers hired conveyances in Port Perry and started in pursuit. They arrived at Myrtle in time to meet the detectives at the station before the C.P.R. train arrived. They made a dash for the two men with a shout of "Do for them." George Brown, bartender of the Lancaster Hotel, Whitley, clinched with Dennis, who called for assistance. McRae came to the rescue. Brown drew a revolver and fired at McRae without effect. Dennis took the revolver from Brown and shots were fired on both sides. The result was that bartender Brown was shot in five places and nobody else was hurt. The remainder of the cowardly whisky gang fled from the scene. The detectives took the next train to Toronto and gave themselves voluntarily up to the police. At last accounts Brown was not dead.

DYNAMITE IN ORANGEVILLE

An arrest was made on Tuesday last in connection with the dynamite outrage at the house of License Inspector Anderson in Orangeville last November. Detective Rogers who has had the case in charge, arrested George Robinson at Hillsburgh and had him lodged in the Orangeville goal. The prisoner lived in Orangeville for several months, but removed to Hillsburgh about the time of the outrage and has since been leading a somewhat reckless life. It is expected that other arrests will shortly be made, and startling developments may soon come to the surface.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER

John Arendorf, the Sioux City brewer accused of the murder of Rev. Geo. C. Haddock, was acquitted last week. The verdict disposed for the present of the possibility that the murder of Haddock will be avenged by the punishment of the principal for the case of the prosecution rested entirely upon the assumption that Arendorf fired the fatal shot. Munchath, one of the conspirators, is now serving a term in jail, having been convicted of manslaughter, and Leavitt and other conspirators are still to be tried.

A New Paper.

In Saturday Night the Shepard Publishing Company has given to the Toronto reading public a journal evidencing in its total "get up" remarkable enterprise, literary ability and perception of what is likely to be appreciated. It is unfortunately to be regretted that there is danger that the influence of the new journal is likely to be exerted on the wrong side in the movement that is at present on foot, to secure better municipal government and a speedy solution of the great liquor question. Last week's issue "pitched" into Alderman Rogers in vigorous style. We do not object to vigor, but we do object to the outrageous misrepresentation in which this vigor manifests itself in the present instance. The brilliant editorial ability seems to take badly to the mud throwing work to which it has been degraded; and the whole discussion of the mayoralty question in the Saturday Night is characterized by a weakness that amounts to "pallidness" and an inconsistency that is so palpable as to make it absolutely certain that no harm can come of the absurd fabrications in which our clever contemporary so freely indulges.

Mortality Among Liquor Sellers.

This last meeting of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh for the present session was held on April 7, Mr. Sorley in the chair, when an interesting paper was read by Mr. Wallace, F.F.A., actuary of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. "On the Rate of Mortality among Liquor Sellers." Mr. Wallace said that of all the hazardous occupations that of the liquor seller - a term which he used to denote any person engaged in the retailing of any intoxicating drink - is one of the most fatal. The reports of the registrar general conclusively showed that the mortality of persons of this class is upwards of 50 per cent. higher than that of the general population, and the experience of those insurance companies which have been published, the Scottish Amicable, Standard, and Law Life, confirmed this. Through the courtesy and kindness of the directors and officials of the North British and Mercantile, he was in a position to submit the result of observations recently made upon the mortality among liquor sellers assured with that company. The observations extend over a period of 60 years, the number assured being 674, of whom 184 or 27.3 per cent. died; 220 or 33.6 per cent. withdrew during the observations; and 264 or 29.3 per cent. were alive at the close. These persons passed through 6,398 years of life, their average age at entry being 39.82 years, and the average duration of each policy 9.49 years. A table was then given showing the quinquennial groups of ages, the number of entrants exposed to risk, actual deaths, and the expected deaths by the H. Table and English Life Table No. 3. Males, the actual deaths exceeding by 50 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively those expected by the two last mentioned tables. After comparing as far as practicable the combined experience of assurance companies among liquor sellers with that of the liquor sellers of England, as given by Dr. Farr, and showing a diagram in which the results were plotted down, Mr. Wallace stated that his preconceived ideas as to the effects of selection on the mortality of liquor sellers were completely shaken, and he was led to the conclusion that the beneficial effects of selection which are so apparent in assured lives generally are counteracted by other influences to which this class of persons is exposed. With a view of ascertaining the rate of mortality in different sections he divided the experience into three classes, of which licensed grocers, hotel-keepers and publicans may be taken as the types, and following table may be taken as the types, and following table shows the rate of mortality per 1,000 in each section for decennial ages.

Table with 4 columns: Age Group, Licensed Grocers, Hotel-keepers, Publicans. Rows for ages 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64.

The mortality of the licensed grocers was less than that of the hotel-keepers by 29.2 per cent., and less than that of the publicans by 43.20 per cent. The average extra premium required for assurance was 6s. 3d. per cent. for licensed grocers, 17s. 1d. per cent. for hotel-keepers, and 21s. 4d. per cent. for publicans. In judging as to the risk, it is of importance to ascertain for what period the applicant has been engaged in the liquor traffic. The whole subject is of great importance to insurance companies, and it is desirable that the leading insurance companies should furnish detailed materials for which a careful and thorough investigation, based on their combined experience, could be made. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wallace. Past Magazine, London.

The World on Fire!

Fire! fire! fire! Shout it wild and loud. Startle the hot, lurid atmosphere about us, wako the very graves with the echo; rattle the hose cart over the street; ring the bells, and let their brazen tongues swell the chorus of alarm.

The whole land is on fire! Rum is burning the nation's hope to ashes. The conflagration is spreading, and the billows of its wrath beat remorselessly against what is fairest and dearest to our civilization.

Wake up the people! Some are already awake. Wives who weep and groan at the altar of despair, and half-starved babes, crying in agony which their infant lips fail to explain.

Homes, furniture, carpets, garments, baby toys, Bible, jewelry, and keepsakes, the orange blossoms of the wedding day, all have perished; love withered and turned in the awful heat, the flowers of affection turned to mocking skeletons, as the fire of desolation laughed its hot breath in the face of wretchedness and woe.

Oh, the awful wreck of this night of Rum! Michigan woods on fire; Chicago baptized in billows of flame, whose forked tongues hiss their way through the palace of luxury and the temple of art—all that could not compare with this. Women and children go in shivering, pitiful, wailing pilgrimage to the almshouse, while fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons prostrate themselves upon the funeral pile, and devote body and soul to the infernal god of drink. Drizzling hot-house politicians, talking of the affairs of State! The homes, the fortunes, commercial enterprises, business, hopes, and amenities, crusaded by an army of saloonists, larger than the armies which waded through blood to save and redeem it. Communism of Paris turned loose upon the world! Hell holding high carnival! The echoing crack, crack, crack,

of the drunken assassin's pistol, startling the midnight air; the smothered thud, and rip, and gurgle of the bowie-knife and dagger doing their nocturnal mission by the glare of this hell-born flame! Ring the bells! Let them clang! America is stone-blind drunk! A man who works in a distillery has no need of drink. He inhales sufficient to give stupefaction to all his senses. We have inhaled this atmosphere until we are all dazed. The pulpit is inane, and the pews of our noblest hymens are full of the odor of the deadly opiate. The paralysis of alcohol is upon religion, morals, and trade, and God only knows whether we are going shall we, can we, put out the fire! The brakes and the pumps are worked a little. One old party on one side, the other opposite; both drunk!

The crusade worked well, but we gave up. The Murphy movement was a force, but it was abandoned. We have tried to stop a train whose company, engineer, conductor, brakeman, all, were running in the interest of the rum power. They have pulled the throttle and let her go, like a tornado, until now the train with the crash and moan of death goes whirling toward the bottom of the gulf. It seems to me that judgment must begin at the Church of God. We can not satisfy the eternal and infinite God by heaping the hurt of the daughter of His people a little there must be thorough work. A complete unhampering of God's people and Christian citizens from all selfish considerations.

There walked a dandy on the glad, green earth, by the side of the reaper death. He gazes alike by the glare of mirth. Or quenches the light of the household hearth. With his foot and withering breath. He never the same with relentless date. With the goblet a leering foam. He lurks in the halls of the rich and great. In the beggar's hovel at the palace gate. And hides in the pauper's home.

The enormity, the immensity, vastness, fatality, power of this curse is appalling. It makes one's brain reel. It sickens us through and through. Words are impotent rhetoric is weak, imagination is exhausted, figures exhausted, and the heart smothered before it. But one thing, to me, is more wonderful, far more wonderful, namely, the apathy, deadness, spiritual indifference of the Church of God as regards its ravages. How has the fine gold become dim? What aileth thee, O house of Israel! How time-serving, cautious, careful thou hast become! Whither, with a slumbering church, a debauched public sentiment, a whisky-bound legislature, and the times so unmercifully out of joint, are we tending? Taxes are growing so enormously as to bankrupt our cities and to drain the wealth of the country America, that as yet has evolved no philosophy, written no world-wide poem, founded no university like those of Europe, giving promise of potency, of grandeur, of wealth, and freedom; nor, trying to swallow herself Her throat a gulf stream. Drink, drink, drink, for her politicians and her people from morn till night, 'tis simply infinitely overwhelming, terrible. What will you do about it?

Readers, To put out this fire, what can we do? We can still arouse and alarm the people. What else? Teach God's word, that "wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging." What else? Pray, and keep voting as you pray. What else? Lecture, talk, write, and push this sentiment into overbearing recognition. Weep, toil, battle, suffer, and grow strong. Arouse public sentiment, open blind eyes, use the press, sow the land knee deep with literature, use love, use argument, facts, sentiment, and influence of every legitimate sort, until the day dawns and the shadows flee away. Swamps, pools of stygian darkness, mire and death-breeding foulness have been cleansed, tilled up, and highways of commerce and travel reared. The city of Chicago was once a swamp. Morally, by Divine help and everlasting death less energy hatched to this car of a people's salvation, we can go forward to triumph. The impracticable with God becomes the practical.

"For truth is truth, and right is right. And God the day must win; To doubt would be disastrous, And to falter would be sin."

Rev. H. A. Delano.

Kansas' Marvelous Growth Under Prohibition.

ACCORDING to the testimony of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor of State, Adjutant-General, the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court:

The contest successfully waged in this State against the saloon has increased our population, it has enlarged our wealth, and it has powerfully advanced the material, educational and moral interests of our people. The State of Kansas is far more prosperous to-day than it has been at any period of its history.

In the language of the Attorney-General of Iowa, "The history of the world does not furnish a parallel to the prosperity of Kansas under prohibition rule."

In this connection I give a despatch received from the Attorney-General of Kansas that is simply conclusive on the subject

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 17, '87.— Benjamin H. Hill, Atlanta, Ga. — Prohibition effectively prohibits in Kansas. No State in the Union has so marvelously prospered, financially and morally, as Kansas, since the enforcement of the prohibition law. Crime has decreased twenty-five per cent., insanity thirty-five per cent. and pauperism more than fifty per cent. The open saloon in Kansas is a thing of the past. The law is now stronger with the people than when adopted. Signed, S. B. BRADFORD, Attorney-General. —Atlanta Constitution.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Against), MAJORITY, DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various Canadian locations and their voting results.

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

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act. In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 2 three times, making an aggregate of 92 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 71.

The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been — For the Scott Act..... 181719 Against " "..... 111764

Net Scott Act majority..... 49955 If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote.— For the Scott Act..... 147372 Against " "..... 102539

44833

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and NO COUNTY OR CITY HAS YET REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

PREPARED FROM PAPERS. YOU WILL NEED THIS TABLE FOR REFERENCE.

Spirituuous Liquors Not Needed In Medicine or the Arts.

BY JAMES B. NICHOLS, M.D., A.M., SENIOR EDITOR POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS.

If it can be conclusively shown that alcohol in no one of its forms is a solely essential in the alleviation or removal of diseases, and that no useful industry is dependent upon it, that science and the arts would suffer no detriment in its absence, the most formidable bar to its utter banishment would be at once removed.

From the time when thinking, observing men became alarmed at the dreadful work which alcohol was accomplishing in the world, the cry has been that it is an indispensable agent in its applications in agriculture and the arts. There was more truth in this assumption fifty or even thirty years ago than at present, as science had not at those periods made sufficient advancement to supply substitutes for the alcoholic liquids. Vast changes have occurred in medicine, pharmacy, chemistry, and in all art processes, since the days of the early temperance reformers, and it is well to look about and ascertain our true position as regards the present necessity for the use of alcohol.

NOT A NECESSITY.

We have in this journal repeatedly spoken of the true relations of alcohol to medicine and the arts, and in every instance have declared that the need of it no longer existed, that if the natural vinous fermentative process should cease, and the art of distillation become a "LOST ART," not a life would be sacrificed in consequence, not a case of disease would be retarded in the process of cure, not a justly would be aggravated, and not one of the art processes suffer detriment.

This view is based upon a familiar acquaintance with the uses to which alcohol is applied in the directions indicated,—in pharmacy, chemistry, medicine, and in the various industries so essential to the welfare of the race. For a period of nearly half a century we have been brought into intimate association and participation in the scientific and art discoveries which have so signally distinguished our epoch, and therefore we venture to express views upon so important a topic. The question before us is not whether alcohol may not be sometimes convenient or perhaps useful, but whether it is indispensable or necessary, in medicine and the arts.

ITS DOMESTIC USE.

The scope of the Notes is inadequate to discuss the matter in detail, and therefore at present we can give only a brief summary of the reasons which lead us to conclude that alcohol subserves no indispensable uses in the world. Its domestic or household applications are considerable in number, and regarded by some as important. In this direction, however, they are very much less so than formerly, before science shod upon families a clearer light. Since it becomes known that alcoholic solutions of camphor, paregoric, cordials, tincture of peppermint, etc.,—articles once found in every household—are remedial agents of doubtful efficacy, or positively hurtful under indiscriminate use, they have been to a large extent banished from dwellings. Camphor is a drug not needed in any family, save as an insecticide. The old camphor bottle, containing rum and the drug which evaporated and deluded men flourished in the face of Dr. Lyman Beecher when he commenced his temperance crusade fifty years ago, is a thing of the past. Rum or alcohol as an embrocation was formerly regarded as of the highest efficacy; but it is now known that hot or cold water is a much better application to inflamed surfaces. The external use of alcohol upon the human body is practically useless. It may serve to cool inflamed parts by rapid evaporation; but warm water meets the same end, and more effectively. Alcohol in the forms of gin, brandy, whisky, or wines, may be banished from families as domestic remedies, without risk to the welfare of a single member, of any age, sex, or condition.

It is well to remember that favorite aromatics, like peppermint, ginger, etc., are now associated with sugar in elegant forms, and are easily accessible to every one when needed.

THE PHARMACIST CAN DO WITHOUT IT.

The facetious Dr. Holmes has said that if the contents of our drug stores were taken out upon the ocean and thrown overboard, it would be better for the human race, but worse for the fishes. This statement may be a little sweeping, but it is true that quite all the showy bottles in drug stores which contain alcoholic decoctions and tinctures might be submerged in the ocean, and invalids would suffer no

detriment. Since the active alkaloidal and resinoidal principle of roots, barks, and galls have been isolated, and put in better and more convenient forms, there is no longer need of alcoholic tinctures and elixirs. Laudanum, which is a tincture of opium, might be banished from the shelves of every apothecary, as it is not needed. It is now known that the valuable narcotic and hypnotic principles of opium are contained in certain crystalline bodies, which can be isolated, and used in minute and convenient forms, and that they can be held in aqueous solutions. Alcohol is no longer needed to hold the active principles of opium, Peruvian bark, or other indispensable drugs. As regards the vegetable tonics so called, the best among them is the columba (*Panicum edule*), and this readily yields its bitter principle to water, as do quassia, gentian, soma, rhubarb, and most other valuable substances. A careful survey of the contents of a well appointed pharmacy leads to the conclusion that there is no one indispensable medicinal preparation which requires alcohol as a free constituent.

"PATENT" MEDICINES.

The catalogue of modern remedies is almost endless, and many of them hold alcohol in some form; but every intelligent physician knows that ninety per cent. of those alleged remedies have little or no intrinsic value. The nostrums of the quack, the bitters, elixirs, cordials, extracts, etc., nearly all contain alcohol, and this is the ingredient which aids in their sale. The whole unclean lot might, with advantage to mankind, be thrown to the fishes.

WOULD CHEMICAL SCIENCE SUFFER?

The chemist, more particularly the pharmaceutical chemist, may inquire how he is to conduct his processes without alcohol. It is from the pharmaceutical laboratory we derive some of the most important substances used in medicine and the arts. Among them may be named ether, chloroform, and chloral hydrate, three of the most indispensable agents known to science, and the employment of alcohol is essential to their production. Alcohol is a laboratory product, it is a chemical agent which belongs to the laboratory; it is the handmaid of the chemist, and, so long as it exists, should be retained within the walls of the laboratory. In the manufacture of most of the important products in which alcohol is either directly or indirectly used, its production may be simultaneous with the production of the agent desired. In the manufacture of ether and chloroform, the apparatus for alcohol may be made a part of the devices from which the ultimate agents, ether and chloroform, result. Fermentation and distillation may be conducted at one end, and the anaesthetics received at the other. It is true, that, in a chemical laboratory, alcohol is an agent very convenient in a thousand ways. But, if it was banished utterly, what would result? There are other methods of fabricating the useful products named and many others, without the use of alcohol; but the processes would be rather inconvenient and more costly. The banishment of alcohol would not deprive us of a single one of the indispensable agents which modern civilization demands; neither would chemical science be retarded by its loss.

SUBSTITUTES ALREADY KNOWN.

It must be remembered that the modern science has given us glycerine, naphtha, bisulphide of carbon, pyroigneous products, carbonic acid and a hundred of other agents, which are capable of taking the place of alcohol in a very large number of appliances and processes. The naturalist is no longer dependent upon alcohol for the preservation of his wonderful specimens; and the artisan no longer needs alcohol to obtain convenient heat for his tools, or to facilitate his labor: cheaper and equally good substitutes have been provided. Petroleum in its refined and perfected condition has taken the place of mixtures of alcohol and turpentine for obtaining artificial illumination; and alcohol for purposes of securing light and heat can never be again needed. It is only a quarter of a century since two million gallons of alcohol were consumed annually for illuminating purposes.

WHAT ABOUT PERFUMERS.

The perfumer employs alcohol in many of his products, but the question arises "Have we need of the perfumer?" The man who fabricates one small tin cover up another may be a very useful artisan; but certainly he is in no sense indispensable. Aside from his "cologne" and odorous extracts, the perfumer can dispense with alcohol, and, if his banishment should occur our good ladies would not know of the event from meeting with any unperfumed wants at the perfumers.

MEDICINAL STIMULANTS.

As regards the medicinal value of the spirituous liquors which are known in

commerce, very much may be said. If all commerce, very much may be said. If all the brandies, whiskies, wines, and malt liquors which now exist were suddenly destroyed, and there could be no further production, no class but dyspeptics would suffer any pain or distress for a single hour. If these beverages are sometimes useful as diffusible stimulants, they are often a bar to recuperation, no matter what may be the ailment.

In all cases of disease where an alcoholic stimulant seems to be indicated, science presents other stimulants, non-alcoholic which may serve an equally useful purpose. The alcohol question as related to medicine may be summed up in a few words. In some cases of extreme exhaustion or debility, it may be regarded as a convenient agent, if carefully employed, but in no instances of disease of any form is it a medicine which might not be dispensed with, and other agents substituted.

THE WRITER'S STANDPOINT.

This view of the chemical and therapeutic needs and uses of alcohol, as related to the human family, is not presented from the standpoint of the temperance orator, but from that of the scientific investigator.

We have often, for many years, taken a careful survey of the whole field, and speak with promiscuity and knowledge. To present the subject properly, so that all aspects of the question may be fully brought under discussion, would require, as has been stated, much more space than is at present at command. We hope at some time through another channel of communication, to discuss the matter exhaustively.

[The above article is published in pamphlet form by the "Popular Science News Coy." 10 Pearl street, Boston, and will be sent free in quantities to any temperance society for distribution. Charge made only for postage or expressage.]

Liquor and Labor.

The people of the United States pay each year 900 million dollars for liquors, 600 million dollars for tobacco, and 800 million dollars for tea, coffee, cocoa, and opium. This amounts to 1,680 million or about thirty dollars a year for each person in the United States. A family of seven, each consuming his proportion of these stimulants and narcotics, expends \$210 a year for things which are worse than useless to them. This money would more than pay the average rent of a workman's house, and in ten years would buy him a home or a farm.

The total loss of the laborer is not measured by the amount expended for these drugs, any more than the damage done by an explosion is measured by the cost of the dynamite which produces it, or the value of a life is estimated by the cost of the arsenic used to destroy it. A gallon of alcoholic poison may injure health, impair the constitution, unfit a man for labor, and cause accidents and calamities entailing ten thousand times the cost of the article which causes the ruin.

Three men in a town in Massachusetts left their work in a shoe shop and went on a drunk for three days. Their absence stopped the work of 150 men. The rum-sellers perhaps made a few shillings out of their spree; workmen and employers lost years of labor through one spree of these three men.

The loss caused by the use of strong drink falls mainly on the workington. Most of the drinking is done by them. If the total of 1,600 million dollars spent for strong drink and tobacco be averaged among fifty million people, it gives about thirty dollars to each person. But the wives, sisters, daughters, little children, and aged people use very little of the drink or tobacco. These are mostly consumed by the young and middle-aged men who are in active life. If we conclude that about one-third of the entire population are workington, who must earn most of the money, the average tax on each of these men for these harmful indulgences would amount to about \$150 a year, or nearly three dollars a week. But it is probable that half of the workington men in the country do not use intoxicating drinks, or only use them in small quantities. If this be admitted, it follows that about half of the workington of the country are taxed on an average nearly a dollar a day for stimulants and narcotics, which do them no good, but cause them great injury, unfitting them for labor, making them unskillful, and subjecting them to accidents, injuries, diseases and dangers of many kinds; thus deteriorating their work, consuming their wages and keeping their noses on the grindstone all their days.

And those laboring men who do not indulge in any of these evil habits, are still affected by the indulgence of others, whose intemperance deranges business, destroys property, demoralizes society, increases crime, insanity, and pauperism, causes vast expenditures for police service, riots, jails, prisons, almshouses and hospitals; buries the people, and loads down the philanthropic and temperate with the care of drunkards' wives and drunkards' children, who forage at our back doors for their supplies, beg the bread out of our children's mouths, and break our hearts with tales of woe and misery which we should never hear were it not for this curse of intemperance.

It is this very class of working men who are also in the greatest trouble about their wages. While laboring men in general feel the pressure of hard times, and are obliged to practice self-denial, and fre-

quently endure oppression at the hands of the rich and grasping, yet the cases of those men are far worse. They cannot do as much work or as good work as sober, temperate Christian men will do. They cannot work as many hours, nor earn as much wages. They are not as desirable help, and are more likely to be dismissed when work is scarce. Hence they are likely to keep up a perpetual clamor about work and wages; and are anxious to join some association where a drunkard will fare as well and get as high wages as a sober man, and where an idler or a bungler cannot be discharged under penalty of a strike, but must be kept in place and paid as much as far better workmen receive who may be worth twice as much, but who must take less than they earn that he may get more more than he earns.

Against this arrangement employers are sure to revolt, and such men finally strike their own level. Their condition is then most pitiable. The money which would have bought them homes has gone into the rum-sellers' till. The price of shoes and clothes for themselves and their families has been burned up in cigars or chewed up in tobacco; and they are consequently in a condition of grinding poverty, wretchedness, and discontent.

The cure which they propose for this condition of things is higher wages, and that, even if the employer is already running his business at a loss to avoid closing it up and discharging his employees. Another remedy suggested is to decrease production by shortening the hours of labor. This of course would tend to raise prices and so add to the expenses of living.

But is the fact of over-production clearly established? More goods are made than can be sold, but are more goods made than could be sold if people were able to buy them?

Let the rum and tobacco business be extinguished, and there would be 1,600 million dollars more to be spent yearly for things which people are now unable to purchase. We need not then talk about over-production in the shoe business until every drunkard's wife and child has two good pairs of shoes for their bare feet. We need not shut down the cotton factories, when every drinking man is sobered off, until each one has a clean shirt to put on Sunday. We need not stop the print works on account of over-production, until every drunkard's wife and daughter has a couple of neat print dresses. We need not complain of over-production in the woollen markets or the food markets until every poor ragged working man is provided with a Sunday suit, and every ignorant, hungry, howling anarchist, communist, and nihilist has his belly filled with food, and is cleaned up and dressed up like a gentleman, and taught to behave himself like a human being. And when we have gone through these distressed and poverty-stricken classes, if taxes are reduced and business brightens up a little, before we shut down the mills on account of over-production, there are several preachers, editors, and business men, each of whom would like to have a new suit of clothes, for a change, instead of depending upon patching and mending the old ones. Doubtless thousands of other people would be glad to purchase largely if they had anything to purchase with; and when instead of spending 1,600 million dollars for alcohol and tobacco, and only 600 millions for bread, 447 millions for woollen and cotton goods, 330 millions for meat, 85 millions for education, and five and a half millions for missions—a total of 1,345 million for food, clothing, education and the necessities of life, against 1,680 million wasted in poisons and narcotics—the workington, free from the paralyzing power of this incubus might, with plenty of work and good wages, be able to own his house, and live in the country, with his food growing night and day around him whether times are hard or easy,—he working eight hours a day, or eighteen, as he pleased; and capitalists, instead of tyrannizing over him, and taking advantage of an over-crowded labor market and a penniless population, would be obliged to wait on him at his home, and pay him his own price for his work, and would be able to do it through the prosperity which would come through such a reform.

Let working men turn their thoughts to this subject. Let them "strike" against the rum-sellers instead of the railways; let them "boycott" the beer shops instead of the bake shops; let them combine against long hours spent in gin mills and beer gardens; let them unite against Sunday work and Sunday sprees; and let them plant themselves squarely on the side of right and righteousness, of God and truth, and they will find such blessing, peace and prosperity, under the kind providence of God, as they can never expect so long as they are under the dominion of rum-sellers, politicians, monopolists, anarchists, nihilists, strikers, lodges, agitators and demagogues of every name, class and condition.—*The Christian, Boston.*

3380 More.

THE detectives Williamson succeeded in fining three Scott Act violators to the tune of \$230 and costs.

A Revival.

Messrs Dowd and Morgan have been conducting successful temperance meetings in Dundalk, assisted by the W.C.T.U.

In Elgin County.

JOSEPH BARNES, of Fingal, was fined \$100 and costs under the Scott Act, before Police Magistrate Leonard at St. Thomas.

A Batch of Convictions.

THE cases started by the detectives Williamson at Woodstock resulted as follows: P. Farrell, Jos. Scott and H. Rice were fined \$50 and costs each; Ambrose Hayward, Geo. Forbes and J. F. O'Neill, \$100 and costs each; while Wm. Hayward was discharged.

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YEAR Ending Jan. 1st.	PROFITS Paid on Policy No. 55,600.	ASSETS Per \$100 of Liability.	ASSETS Per \$1,000 of Insurance.	GROSS Accumulated Funds.
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1879	12.74	116.05	321	2,130,004
1880	13.72	118.10	331	2,458,195
1881	14.75	118.92	333	28,405,460
1882	15.45	118.32	338	27,910,284
1883	16.95	120.18	339	29,108,888
1884	18.14	120.70	341	29,080,556
1885	19.38	120.70	346	29,771,230
1886	20.49	120.42	347	30,025,281
1887	22.07	120.37	353	31,543,950

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1881	294	185	177	205
1882	297	180	180	237
1883	302	173	184	264
1884	307	177	188	267
1885	312	181	187	280
1886	317	186	190	281
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TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1887.

REMOVAL.

A GOOD many complaints have reached us from subscribers, of irregularity in the delivery of the CANADA CITIZEN. On account of inconvenient situation, change of quarters and other annoyances, our work has lately been much interfered with. We have now moved to new and commodious premises on the corner of Richmond and Victoria streets, where we are doing the work of our paper in our own office and hope to be able hereafter to avoid all cause for such complaints as have hitherto been received.

Any of our subscribers who visit the city are respectfully invited to call at our office.

THE MYRTLE OUTRAGE.

ELSEWHERE will be found a brief report of the recent fracas at Myrtle, which will probably have a fatal result. A band of would-be assassins followed two men for miles, evidently with murderous intent; many of these assailants being armed. The other men who had been engaged in assisting to secure the enforcement of law, were driven to defend themselves, and in doing so shot one of the most desperate and aggressive of their assailants. When a man, who has done no wrong, is placed in such a position that he must either submit to be murdered or defend himself with every available resource, there can be no blame attached to him for adopting such methods. Public sympathy in this case will be, as it ought to be, on the side of the men who did the shooting. There is in the facts another argument for the immediate appointment by the Provincial Government of a police force sufficient to secure the prompt annihilation of this liquor rowdism that now threatens the peace and order of so many parts of our Province.

A QUESTION OF EVIDENCE.

In a somewhat vigorous article the North Ontario Observer has denounced the Scott Act, and declared that the electors are eager to get rid of the measure. It is unfortunate that any section of the public press, which, in some extent, entrusted with the sacred duty of moulding public opinion, should make such a deliverance on an incorrect or misapprehended view of the facts of the case. The most ardent supporters of the Scott Act do not claim that it is the embodiment of perfection, but simply ask for a fair trial by an unprejudiced jury. Nothing can be gained by either side through a misstatement of the evidence, for the facts can easily be obtained from good authorities, and the bare suspicion of falsehood is enough to discredit any case. The Observer states that there is a sad revulsion of feeling against the Scott Act, but this cannot be correct because there has never been a successful repeal movement. It is also stated that the Act has been productive of wide-spread demoralization. It is evidently the liquor sellers who are demoralized; for, according to the government returns, a year's Scott Act

reduced the convictions for drunkenness in Durham and Northumberland from 111 in 1885 to 81 in 1886. Similar reductions were experienced in other counties as the following figures show:-- Elgin from 151 to 96; Kent from 103 to 89; Ontario from 108 to 70. It is to be regretted that the terrible evils of drunkenness could not be eliminated by the Scott Act in one year, but the ratio of decrease is sufficiently large to show that this crime will soon be unknown where the Scott Act is in force.

The statement is made by the Observer that "the consumption of spirits and of inferior quality, has notoriously increased, as shown by the revenue returns," and the "consumption of beer has been discouraged to the injury of public sobriety and health." If the Observer will turn to appendix "A" on page xxix of the "Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada" for 1886 it will observe that the consumption of spirits per head decreased greatly in 1886 and there was a slight increase in the consumption per head of beer and wine. While Canadians consumed 1 1/2 gallons per head in 1885 they were satisfied with 7/11 of a gallon in 1886. Beer, which could not find its way into many Scott Act counties, increased from 2 6/39 gallons per head in 1885 to 2 8/38 in 1886 and wine from 103 of a gallon per head in 1885 to 110 in 1886. These figures are at variance with the statement of the Observer and it will be generally conceded that as they have government authority they are the only reliable evidence on the subject.

The complaint is made by the Observer that the Scott Act is violated with impunity. The enforcement is not yet perfect, but the violators according to the official report of Mr. MANNING were compelled to pay in fines during the three months ending October 31st, 1887, no less a sum than \$32,890. This is evidence that the Canada Temperance Act is not violated with impunity. On the whole the Observer will see that the case is not so bad as it has been led to believe. The evidence shows that there is public confidence in the Scott Act. The government returns show a decrease in the consumption of spirits. The money collected in fines prove that the Act is not being violated with impunity, and it only remains for the fair-minded journals of Canada to give publicity to the facts and the people will declare that the Scott Act has demonstrated the practicability of prohibition.

Drink and Vice.

BY AARON M. POWELL.

AMONG the agencies of evil inciting to sexual immorality intoxicating liquors are pre eminent. To abnormal sexual passion, alcohol is as fuel to the devouring flame. In his "History of Prostitution," Dr Sanger, as the result of extended and careful inquiry, says:-- "Our decided impression is that not one per cent of the prostitutes in New York practice their calling without partaking of intoxicating drinks." Replies received from a large number inquired "Do you drink intoxicating liquor? If so to what extent?" revealed the fact, by their own confession, that these unfortunate women, who, as a business gave themselves up to the service of sensual men, nearly all drank "moderately," "immoderately," or were "habitual drunkards." One is quoted saying: "No girls could lead the life we do without gin." Another says "If we did not drink we could not stand the memory of what we have been, and the thought of what we are, for a day." "Drunkennes and debauchery says Dr. Sanger "are inseparable companions, one almost invariably following the other." The bottle is as much a requisite of the brothel as the Bible of a church.

As a means of seduction intoxicating liquors are the source of incalculable injury; of the moral ruin of countless thousands of women and girls. Again, says Dr. Sanger: "Young women are often persuaded to take one or two glasses of liquor and their ruin may soon be expected. Others are induced to drink spirits in which a narcotic has been infused to render them insensible to their ruin. In short it is scarcely possible to enumerate the many temptations which can be employed to when intoxicating drinks are

used as the agent." A shocking feature of the horrible story of Mr. Stead's "Maiden Tribute," revealing the dreadful crimes against girlhood in London, was the use made of wine and strong drink in accomplishing the ruin of children and young girls.

The appalling tale recounts the experiences of girls lured to places of evil by the offer of high wages, or other attractive considerations, then tempted to drink, if possible made drunk, then to awaken to the discovery that their ruin had been accomplished and their character gone. Then "hopeless and desperate without money, without friends, all avenues of escape closed, she has only one choice "She must do as others do" the great formula "or starve in the streets," and thus the brothel acquires a new inmate, and another focus of sin and contagion is added to the streets. One former London brothel-keeper testifies that "girls often shrink from going out, and need almost to be driven into the streets. If it was not for gin and the landlady they could never carry it on." She adds "Some girls I used to have would come and sit and cry in my kitchen and declare they could not go out, they could not stand the life. I had to give them a dram and take them out myself, and set them going again, for if they did not seek gentlemen where was I to pay my rent?" The strong drink deadened their consciousness and made possible their deeper degradation. Another said to Mr. Stead "Drunk parents often sell their children to brothel-keepers," thus verifying in modern times the words of the Prophet Joel "They have sold a girl for wine, that they may drink."

But it is not girls alone who are thus seduced from the pathway of virtue, and their moral ruin wrought through the agency of intoxicating beverages. Multitudes of young men begin their evil courses in this way. With the false notion, perpetuated by society, that they may properly, for a season, "sow wild oats," they go forth to "see the world," and are confronted directly, in improper associations, with the drink temptation. Vicious women, themselves not unlikely betrayed in the beginning, then abandoned, and socially outlawed, take their revenge, as well as gain their livelihood, by bringing within their coils as many young men as possible. Here again the medium of a common moral degradation is strong drink. Illustrative of this, Dr Sanger quotes a descriptive sketch of a high-class Berlin "Dancing Saloon," wherein "may be found girls of rare beauty, steeped to the lips in all the arts of iniquity, where scenes of bacchant excitement and wildest abandonment may be witnessed." The writer says "The outward show is all mirth and happiness, pleasure unrestrained seems the business of the place. Turn the picture. The most showy of the costumes are hired, the gaiety is for a living; the liberty is licentiousness. These creatures, who, all blithesome as they seem, the victims of others who fleece them of everything they can earn, are now engaged in securing victims from whom they may wring the gains which are to pay for the hire of their elegant dresses, or furnish means for further excesses, or perhaps pay for their supper that evening. It is the fashion of the place for each gentleman to invite a lady to supper, where the quantity of wine drunk is incredible. How many a young man has to trace not merely loss of cash and health to such a place, but also loss of honor. With varying degrees of modification, but as perilous pitfalls for both young men and young women, may be found the American counterpart of this Berlin dancing saloon in the beer gardens and dancing halls of our larger cities. Many a gilded, high-license liquor saloon, fitted up with especial aesthetic attractions for young men, is but the open portal to the invisible brothel.

In fashionable society life, where no evil is intended, and no immediate evil act may ensue, with the heated apartments, the late hours, the indecate exposure of the persons of extra fashionable young women, the wine-cup and the punch bowl become factors of especial danger. Not infrequently they prepare the way for an easy descent into serious moral laxity, and ultimate in wrecked lives, ruined homes, and shocking social scandals.

An essential safeguard to purity in both sexes, is abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, the lighter as well as the stronger intoxicants. The State, whose proper function it is to protect the weak against the strong, and, according to Mr. Gladstone, "to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong," and which maintains public schools for the education of its children, should, in the interests of public morality, abolish the saloon as a centre and propagandist of obscenity and impurity, and outlaw the drink traffic, fully denounced by a distinguished Sana-

tor, on the floor of the United States Senate, as "the gigantic crime of crimes." In this connection, to every philanthropic, Christian citizen, comes with peculiar significance and force, Isaiah's message, [Ivii, 14]. "Prepare the way, take up the stumbling-block out of the way of my people."

The Fatal Mistake.

Oh! can it be that he is gone, The serpent lured him from my side, My last, my loved, my only son, He too, a drunkard's death has died.

Dark was the day when on my hearth The unmolested viper slept, And out mid scenes of joy and mirth He softly in the wine cup crept.

Sweet music floated through the hall, And all was innocent and gay, But death was clinging to the wall, And hungry-eyed glared on his prey.

My hand reached out the brimming bowl, I urged those unattained lips, then drank, 'T was death to body and to soul And soon beneath its waves they sank.

The little stream seemed very small, I thought it would obey my law, I might as well the whirlwind call Or check Niagara with a straw.

Its gun, strength grew day by day, On either side the rums fell, And hearts and homes were swept away, And souls were hurried down to hell. Jennie Brown.

Dundas, Dec., 1887.

WORLD WIDE NOTES.

Over one hundred Ohio towns have gone dry. St. Louis will vote on local option next month.

Of the 3,285 colored voters in Atlanta, only 518 voted for Prohibition.

Thirteen cities and 275 towns and villages of Massachusetts are under prohibition this year.

The Sultan and his government have ordered the discontinuance of the liquor traffic in Constantinople.

Buffalo Bill's visit to England resulted in two of his Indians becoming demoralized by Birmingham "fire water."

Thirty counties and eleven cities in Missouri have adopted the local option prohibitory law.

At the city election held in New Haven, Conn., on Dec. 6, the city voted against prohibition by over 2,000 majority.

Rev Sam Small has announced his intention to devote his whole time during the campaign next year to Prohibition work.

By the united consent of all the European powers interested, the sale of liquor is henceforth to be prohibited in the North Sea.

According to a recent decision of the English courts the numerous proprietary clubs in London can be compelled to abstain from the sale of liquor.

At the election recently held in Tallahassee, capital city of Florida, under the local option law, the city was carried for prohibition by a good majority.

George King, very well known a good many years ago as a prize fighter, and a companion of Tom Sayers, is conducting a crusade in England against drink.

The Chicago Anarchists are getting up a benefit for families of the dead and imprisoned anarchists and have determined to sell beer in the hall in defiance of the Mayor's order.

The Dean of Cork recently said that there was spent on intoxicating drink in Ireland annually eleven millions of money, and that it is considerably more than the whole rental of Ireland.

Mr Joseph Thomson, the African traveller, says that in Zanibar the Sultan has been impotent to arrest the liquor traffic, because "Christian" nations object to any restriction of "trade."

A deputation has arrived in London from the Queen of Amatougas, with the object of beseeching Queen Victoria to save the people from destruction through the effects of liquor imported by Delagias Bay.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided in favor of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad in a suit brought against it by the Milwaukee Malt Extract Company for refusing to transport new beer in that State.

Sir Edmund Hay Currie, Chairman of Trustees of the People's Palace in the East End of London, and an extensive distiller, confesses that since he came to reside on the site of the palace he had been a total abstainer.

Because of the decision of the United States Supreme Court against the Kansas manufacturers, the owners of the two breweries in Sioux City, Iowa, immediately closed their doors and said no more beer will be manufactured there.

The returns of the voting in Michigan under the new local option statute on Dec. 6th show that four counties declared for prohibition with the following majorities: Iosco county, 600; Grand Traverse, 400; Ionia county, 300; Antrim county, estimated at 300.

The demand of the Ale and Porter Brewers Association of the United States that the number of apprentices be limited to one to each twenty-five men, was refused by their employers on the ground that the measure too fast to limit the apprentices to the number asked.

Rev. James Johnston, of Lagos, West Africa, recently addressed to the Colonial Secretary a respectful but earnest protest against the drink trade with that colony. The Secretary replied that unless France and Germany co-operated, British action would be useless.

"Her Chance."

ABOUT thirty years ago two girls were graduated from the same school in a quiet town in one of the Middle States.

The mother of one of these girls (we will call her Mary) declared that her girl should "have her chance." An outfit of silk, velvet, and evening dresses, Paris hats and jewelry, was provided by selling off part of the family acres; and her mother set out with her on a round of visits to the springs and other fashionable resorts.

The girl was shown off to every eligible young man, precisely as a horse would be exhibited to a buyer, but in vain. The effort was renewed summer after summer, until the mortification and shame which the girl had felt at first were worn away, and she became at heart a hard, vulgar adventurer, whose sole object was to make a brilliant match; in other words to sell herself for a good price.

Just as she was beginning to grow old and sored with disappointment, she succeeded in marrying a man of sixty with a large fortune. His habits were dissolute and his temper intolerable. Her two children, having grown up in an atmosphere of show and pretence, unwarned by a spark of love, truth, or religious faith, naturally were indifferent to their mother.

Mr Tenney cleared his throat, and that to him meant the ejection of any lumps of hard feeling that might be choking his voice. He knew how to control his feelings. He had been in Soundbury twenty years, and, as some one told him, he "wouldn't have stayed a year if he hadn't been a lard man to pick a fuss with."

Her classmate, leaving school, entered at once into the work and life of her home. She was the friend and companion of father and mother, the teacher of her little sisters.

"She shall be fitted to become a wife and mother," her mother said, "if God sends her that great happiness. But she shall not go out in the world husband hunting. The hate should not chase the hound."

According to this homely philosophy, she remained at home, among her own friends and neighbors, and married a young man who had no wealth, but industry and honesty, whom she heartily loved. They live still in her native village. Their small income goes far there. They have comforts and luxuries; their children are healthy, intelligent, successful men and women, and all devoted lovers of their mother.

Mary sometimes sees her classmate in town, in her old-fashioned country carriage, with rosy cheeks beneath her gray hair, and pities her because she never "had her chance."

Girls, remember your chance in life is something higher and deeper than the chance of being sold as from an auction block to the highest bidder.—*Youth's Companion.*

How the Parson's Chaise Carried the Town.

"THERE goes that 'ere bell!" said Aunt Samantha, laying down her flat iron and hurrying to the door. "Yes, there she goes!"

Aunt Samantha stood at the door among her vines listening to the mellow tones of the old church-bell that echoed across the fields and then through the forests, and finally died away amid the roar of the surf tumbling on the white, sandy beach.

"Goin' to be another children's temperance meetin'?" soliloquized Aunt Samantha. "Now, I wonder what good that 'ere will do? Here they sell ardent spirits in all the stores, from Squire Tobin's to Abram Dolittle's, and some of our most respectable people, the Milnes and such like have it on their tables. The parson keeps a stirrin' up our people 'bout it, and says if he can't teach the grown-up folks he will take the children. There he goes now! I—I—mean to speak to him."

"Where goin'?" said a heavy male voice behind her. It was the property of John Goodwin, Aunt Samantha's widowed brother, for whom she kept house. He had one child, Philip.

"Goin' to ask the parson about them children's temperance meetin'."

"Let temperance alone," growled John Goodwin. "Some water is best when you don't begin to stir it. Gin it a stir and it riles tremendously."

If he had only said "rum" is best when let alone, his speech would have been a capital one. He did not say it, though.

Along the road an old chaise went swinging and bobbing, pulled by a sleepy old horse good for a ten hour nap in the middle of the road any day. The horse was pulled in, gladly halting, when Aunt Samantha with beckoning hand stood at the roadside.

"Good afternoon, Miss Goodwin," was the salutation of a sonorous voice inside the chaise, and a good-humored bright-looking face, rimmed with white

hair, was projected several feet forward from the shadowy recesses of the deep old chaise, advancing at last into the outside light.

"Good afternoon, Mister Tenney." "Anything I can do for you? You all well?"

"Oh! yes, but—but—I jest wanted to say, don't—don't you think you are givin' yourself unnecessary trouble in holdin' these temperance meetin's for the children? An't you just a wearin' yourself out?"

"Do you feel any the worse for them?"

"Oh! my health is good. I rarely have to tell any one I enjoy poor health."

"I don't know who does enjoy that, but don't you worry about me. I'm good for it."

"But—but" said Aunt Samantha shifting her position and moving on the real point of attack, "does it do any good, this stirrin' up things? I don't believe the squire fancies it. You know how I feel; I'm not agin temperance. There's the children—now I speak plain, Mr. Tenney but you know my motives—what good does it do to fill the children's minds with thoughts 'bout drunkards, and such things? Why not get the drunkards together and gin 'em a dose?"

"Ahem!" Mr Tenney cleared his throat, and that to him meant the ejection of any lumps of hard feeling that might be choking his voice. He knew how to control his feelings. He had been in Soundbury twenty years, and, as some one told him, he "wouldn't have stayed a year if he hadn't been a lard man to pick a fuss with."

"Now, Miss Goodwin," said the parson in a tone so pleasant and kindly that it made Aunt Samantha "awful sorry" she had said anything—"now, Miss Goodwin, of course your meaning is very kind, but, see here—old drunkards won't come near me. They will listen to others, but somehow I can't make them. They'd tar me and ride me out of town if I gave out a meeting for them. I don't care for the tarring, but you see I couldn't do them any good in that case. Squire Tobin might persuade them or some big speaker waving a green banner and shouting 'Fire!' might attract them. Others of our people I can't make over and persuade. However, I can take the children and influence them, and by and by they will be the parents, the citizens, the voters, and through them I can accomplish somethin'g. Yes, Miss Goodwin, it won't be done in my day, but when I am gone I expect some day my chaise will carry the town. Good afternoon," bowing in his affable way. He bowed after a fashion, too, that made Aunt Samantha think she was as good as Victoria of England. (How Aunt Samantha liked that, democrat though she was.)

"What did he say?" asked John, the growler. When he had heard his sister's answer he said: "How 'dickerious, the parson's old chaise carrying the town? Why, it will hardly carry him, let alone the town. ha! ha!" John laughed heartily at his own wit, Samantha muttering, "You sha'n't abuse him, John; he is good as gold."

Yes, many people thought him "good as gold," though they didn't always relish his opinions. People often endure the ideas of the reformer because they respect the character of the man.

The parson quietly adhered to his purpose. His old chaise went bobbing about in the children's cause, so that the chaise and the children's temperance meetings were closely identified. The old church-bell kept swinging, repeatedly calling the children together. By and by the chaise halted for a long, long rest, and the bell that had turned over merrily now tolled out in slow, sad, sweet notes the tidings that Parson Tenney had gone to his long home.

"A good man left us," inoaned Aunt Samantha, wiping her eyes.

"Yes," somberly echoed John, "though rabid in some things."

"Your Pl lip thinks a lot of him," said the weeping Samantha.

"Yes, all the young fry went arter him. Philip has the parson's ideas."

The years went on—five, ten, fifteen. Aunt Samantha became an old woman and John an old drunkard.

"Nothin' will save him," moaned the sister to her neighbor, Mrs. Billings, "if they can't shut the saloons. Shut them, and you shut John's mouth."

"Well, I've got good news for you, Samantha," replied Mrs. Billings.

"Why, what is it?"

"They have formed a society, and it is made up of youngish men and youngish women, and they're a-goin' to agitate and agitate, they say, till they get people to vote no-licence and carry the town. So there's a 'crumb of comfort' for ye."

Mrs. Billings brought another "crumb of comfort" the next day.

"Samantha, what do you suppose they call the new society? 'Parson

Tenney's Wide-Awakes,' and John's Phillip is the president."

A third "crumb of comfort" was brought the third day.

"Samantha, what do you suppose they've got for an emblem on that 'ore society's banner? Parson Tenney's old chaise."

"I'd gin a lot to see that," cried Samantha.

See it she did with her own eyes, that were not too old to afford the sight.

The "Parson Tenney Wide-Awakes" turned out one day carrying that beloved banner. People thought of the old clergyman's words. They felt his influence. They crowded the meetings that the society held and they filled the ballot-box with no licence votes on election day.

"Wall, I give in. Parson Tenney's chaise has turned out big enough to carry the town," said John Goodwin, among the first to confess.

He was among the first to reform.—*E. A. Rand, in National Temperance Advocate.*

Mary's Trial.

"GIVE me just one more chance, Mary; only one. Try me six months, and if, during that time, you ever see me the worse for wine, give me up, and I won't complain of the sentence. Don't be hard upon me, there's my kind hearted little girl."

"I dare not, I dare not, indeed," said Mary, sadly, "if you will abstain totally I will marry you gladly at the end of a year, but if not, I dare not link my fate with yours. You know, dear Harry, when you once taste wine you cannot resist the tempter; you are older, and better, and wiser, than I in such things, and I do not want to preach to you, but do be persuaded by me in this. Give up wine and intoxicating drinks altogether; make the effort once, and you will never regret it."

"And be the laughing stock of all my friends!" interrupted Harry, rising from his chair, an angry spot glowing upon his cheek. "No, Mary; if I am not good enough for you as I am, I am very sorry, but it can't be helped; I shall not make a fool of myself to please you, and if you care so little for me as to turn me off because I don't quite come up to your absurd ideas of temperance and sobriety, I hope you will soon meet with some one else more deserving of your affection."

With these words, Harry Sinclair took up his hat, and strode haughtily from the room. With quick steps he left the house, and walked up the street; he was angry with Mary, and angry with himself. "I wish that confounded champagne had been at the bottom of the channel," he muttered, "but she can't care for me if she will throw me over for such a trifle, it is all a whim, and she will repent her hasty words and be all forgiveness and amiability if I keep away for a few days. She must forgive me and call me back when the fit of vexation is gone, and in future I will try to keep out of her way when I have had too much. Confound the wine!" What an ass I was to call last evening; but Mary will get over it right enough, if all I have heard of woman's constancy and endurance be true."

Ah, Harry Sinclair, you do not know the little heart you so confidently called your own, only an hour ago. Look back into that room, and one sight of Mary's face will convince you that the sin you think so lightly of, must prove forever an indisputable barrier between you and her pure young life. Mary stood long gazing at the door through which Harry had passed, and she felt that they had parted for ever. Not without much sorrowful thought, had she decided upon her conduct that day, for Harry had won the first warm love of her girlish heart, and it was very hard to bid him go. Affection pleaded a thousand excuses for his folly, and hope whispered, "he will reform in time, experience and your love will surely win him into the paths of virtue."

For a moment, when she heard Harry's retreating steps, the pleading voice nearly prevailed, and she rose to call him back, but a disgraceful scene came before her mental vision, the same Harry, her Harry, as she had witnessed him the night before, with flushed face, disordered hair, and unsteady steps, and heard the dear voice tremble in the maddening accents of intoxication. "Oh! no, no, I dare not," the poor girl murmured, bowing her head upon her clasped hands, "I will never be a drunkard's wife, so help me God." When she raised her head the trial was past, the victory won, and although for weeks and months she mourned over Harry's unworthiness and her own blighted hopes, with a keen pang of sorrow and disappointment, her thoughtful nature could not understand; her resolution never again wavered. Five years have passed since that day, and Mary Lee is now a happy

wife and a mother. Harry Sinclair loved the wine cup better than his betrothed bride, and they parted, as we have seen. Three years afterwards Mary married Arthur Lyndhurst, and, blessed by her husband's love in a happy, peaceful home, has learned to thank God for giving her strength to decide rightly in the great trial of her youth.

Harry Sinclair, though deeply mortified and a good deal grieved at Mary's rejections, for he really loved the gentle girl as much as it was in his selfish nature to love any one, soon sought and won a less conscientious, or, as he said, a less fastidious bride.

Lucy Dale was an orphan, living with a relative who cared little for her happiness, and still less for her principle. When Harry Sinclair offered his hand, Mr Dale gave immediate consent, and congratulated Lucy and himself upon a match so eligible in every worldly point of view, as it appeared to be, never troubling himself to inquire into the young man's private character, indeed, had he known it, it is very probable he would have seen nothing either to censure or to fear.

Lucy was thankful for the chance of leaving her unhappy home, and though she did not know sufficient of Harry Sinclair to love him well, she had no scruples in accepting him for her husband. They were married, and went on the continent for a month or two, during which time they tasted of every pleasure that came in their way. The ceaseless variety, excitement and novelty, charmed poor Lucy into transient happiness, and Harry, proud of the attention and admiration his young wife excited, was as devoted to her as any lover-husband could be.

But they had not been at home a week before the quiet of domestic life became intolerable to Harry. One after another his old haunts and companions were sought out; but with even increased avidity for the short respite, he returned to the unlawful pleasures he had indulged in before his marriage.

Neglect and unkindness, harsh tempers and often harsh words, wearisome days and nights became poor Lucy's position, and she pined and drooped under the unaccustomed trial. Her life had ever been clouded by the selfish negligence of her guardian, but she had suffered from no absolute unkindness and was free to spend her time how and when she pleased; now she must bear the consequences of her husband's intemperance, his peevish, spiteful words, his selfish, exacting demands upon her time and patience.

Oh young girls, pause before you take upon yourself the fearful responsibilities, the awful doom of a drunkard's wife; you who have been brought up amidst scenes of intemperance as many, alas, amongst the most delicately nurtured in the land are brought up, be warned by what you have seen. Let no consideration of wealth, no promise of happiness, no prospects of escaping present trials induce you to marry a man addicted to drinking. Be assured no lot however painfully cast, however full of sorrows and anxieties can be so hard to bear as that of a drunkard's wife. The friends, the children, the servants of such a man may suffer, but it is upon the wife of his bosom that the terrible curse most surely falls. Before the world, and even his own family, he may conduct himself with propriety and consideration, but she must have all the ill-humor he is ashamed or afraid to show to others; this can tell the sorrow, the disappointment and dread she must daily endure! Sorrows too bitter and varied to be described, disappointment in all the bright hopes of her youth, and dread a continual dread for herself and her children, and most of all for the wretched cause of it all.

You who are blessed with good and temperate parents, who have never beheld your homes the scene of midnight revels, nor heard there the bacchanalian song, thank God for His mercy, take warning by the experience of others, and shrink from the society of those who love such scenes, as you would from some deadly plague. Use your influence, as women can and should, to keep your brothers and sons from their dangerous haunts, make home pleasant to them and your own society as agreeable as you can, and be sure you will be blessed in your generation, and reap a rich reward.

But to return to our story. We have said little about Mary's happy home, though it would be a pleasant task to paint her joys, in contrast to the sorrows of Lucy Sinclair. The scope of this story would not permit it, so suffice it to say she was richly blessed. One evening Arthur Lyndhurst came home to dinner with an unusual cloud upon his brow; Mary noticed it with the quick eye of affection, but, attributing it to some business anxiety, made no remark, feeling assured that if there was anything she should know, her husband would certainly tell her at a fitting opportunity.

When the cloth was withdrawn and the servant gone, he said, "Dear Mary, I have some bad tidings for you. Is my little wife brave enough to hear them?"

"Brave enough for anything, Arthur, that does not seriously affect you or my baby boy."

"Well, darling, I was called this morning to the death-bed of an old friend of yours."

"Who? Not Harry Sinclair?"

"Yes, Mary. Mary's head sank upon her hands with a mournful cry, "Oh, not dead! Not called to his last account unreclaimed!"

Arthur passed his arm caressingly round his wife, and drew her head upon his shoulder, "God is merciful, dear Mary," he said, "We must not limit His power or His grace, but it is very sad. You know how wild Harry has been lately, more reckless, if possible, I think, than before his marriage. Last night he and young Yates were coming home late, from a wine party at Grainger's. Harry drove a rather spirited horse, and, dashing carelessly round a turn in the road, ran up against a bank, and upset the trap. James Yates escaped with two broken ribs, but Harry was picked up insensible and carried home. Dr. Taylor was with him all night, and this morning his poor young wife, wishing for further assistance, sent for me; I was with him for two hours, but nothing could be done, his brain was injured, and he died at four o'clock."

"And his wife?" "She is nearly distracted. I never saw such violent grief; and what is so painful, nothing can be said to comfort her. At such a time, in the presence of such an awful visitation, common-place expressions of sympathy and condolence seem to me worse than mockery, and how can we bid her look to the future with hope?"

Mary shuddered and clung to her husband, and for some time she remained in awe-stricken silence. Arthur continued, "you must go and see her, Mary, in a few days, she will need a woman's sympathy, and they tell me she has neither mother nor sister, and very few friends here, as Harry's reckless habits debared people from visiting the house."

"I might have been in her position if God had not preserved me," said Mary raising her tearful eyes to her husband's face. "I once thought that if I married Harry, my love might reclaim him. It would have been a fatal mistake, for if his pretty pleasing young wife could not win him from vice, how could I?"

"God has been very merciful to us both, darling, and we must thank Him by devoting our lives more entirely to His service. When I looked at poor Harry's lifeless frame this morning, I thought his fate might have been my own. I was very easily led into temptation when I was younger, Mary, and when I first went to College, was I grieve to tell you, a sharer in many a disgraceful scene of riot and intemperance; but God's grace and my dear mother's prayers saved me. One morning after a particularly riotous wine party, I and Herbert Grey, (your friend Herbert Grey) horrified at the depths of sin into which we had been led, step by step, made a solemn resolution to flee the tempter altogether, and signed the pledge; most of our companions laughed at us, and many treated us over after with dislike and contempt, but we never lost a true friend, and I thereby gained one worth all the rest. I owe to that step, through God, my precious wife; for, as long as I was one of that wild set, your brother never sought me; after that he became my warmest friend, and you know the consequences of that friendship. Nearly every day of my life I have thanked God for the decision of that morning; and in the midst of to-day's heart-rending scene, offered a fervent thanksgiving for my darling wife and myself. Dry your tears now, my dearest one, and let us leave this sad event in God's hands."

Mary tried cheerfully to obey, and if her brow was saddened and her joy chastened for some time by the shadows of the past, our readers will believe it only tended to enhance the sense of present security, and to increase, if possible her love and reverence for the good and noble husband God had given her in the place of the mistaken choice of her youth.

Lucy Sinclair found in them both true friends. Mary's gentle nature was to trust and lean upon, and Lucy learned many sweet lessons hitherto quite unknown, from her earnest piety and simple faith. Harry had left her with one little son, and him she resolved to bring up in habits of sobriety and virtue; young as he is now, the salutary effects of that careful training are discernable, and we trust his mother will find in his growing manhood, sources of joy and gratification unknown to her in the few troubled years of her married life.—*E. W.*

Gold Locks' Seasons.

"It is winter on Grandpa's head," The little girl, Gold Locks, said, As, perched like a bird on the round of the chair, She brushed and patted his soft white hair.

"For Mother's Sake."

"I'm done with him I've said so, and I'll stand to it. He's disgraced himself and my good name, and I wash my hands of him henceforth and forever."

the funds intrusted to him by his employer. "I'll soon double it," he thought, "and then I'll replace the amount."

not lose hope. Just about that time the whole country was ringing with the renown of a young reformer, a man of talents and genius, who was spending the best days of his manhood for the good of his fellow-men.

poared as before, only that besides his other servants the public executioner followed behind him. He asked the same question, and he got the same answer. "Take my life if you will," added the brave Michael, "but I shall die with a clear conscience, and as a true servant of my master."

Temperance Societies.

- THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY
Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, at 3 o'clock.
"PERSEVERANCE LODGE," No. 1. Meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.
I. O. G. T. LODGES. MONDAY EVENING.
"THE TORONTO," No. 827. Orange Hall, Queen Street East.
MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, No. 15. Meets in No. 2 Room, Basement, Temperance Hall, on Mondays, at 8 p.m.
TUESDAY EVENING.
"TEMPLARS' HOME." Copeland's Hall, cor. King and Sherbourne Sts.
R. T. OF TEMPERANCE. PIONEER COUNCIL, No. 1. Every Monday, 8 p.m., Temperance Hall, Brock St.
WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Sunday Afternoon, Occident Hall.
PATTERSON PLACE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. Sydenham St. Mission Hall, E of Regent St.
W. C. T. UNIONS. "CENTRAL" UNION. Monday Afternoon, Shaftesbury Hall.
TORONTO Y. W. C. T. U. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 4 p.m. Shaftesbury Hall.

The Power of Habit.

THE passers-by on a country road used to pause sometimes and wonder to see an old white horse in the pasture travelling round and round in a circle.

Michael The Upright.

MORE than two hundred years ago there lived in Holland a little boy named Michael. His parents were poor, and wished to bring him up to some trade; but Michael's heart was set upon being a sailor, and nothing else would do.

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1888. TORONTO MAYORALTY. 1888.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

ELIAS ROGERS THE CITIZENS' CANDIDATE.

In the interests of "Municipal Reform, Progressive Moral Legislation and Honest Enforcement of Law."

Mr. Rogers' only danger is in the over-confidence of his friends. Let every vote be polled

1888. ST. THOMAS' WARD. 1888.

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SUPPORT

ROBT. J. FLEMING FOR RE-ELECTION AS ALDERMAN.

THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' CANDIDATE. LOYAL TO THE PEOPLE'S BEST INTERESTS.

'88 ST. JOHN'S WARD '88

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

FRANK MOSES Independent Candidate for Alderman.

Honest, Impartial and Economical Government is what the People want.

'88. ST. PATRICK'S WARD. '88.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF

GEORGE J. ST. LEGER AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

ELECTION TAKES PLACE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1888.

ST. THOMAS' WARD.

GIVE YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE FOR

EDWARD HEWITT AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, ELECTION DAY.

1888. ST. ANDREW'S WARD. 1888.

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for the Election of

JAS. BOND AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

Election takes place on Monday, January 2nd, 1888.

CIVIC AND MORAL REFORM.

St. Mark's Ward Citizens Electoral Ticket. For Aldermen for 1888.

JOHN RONEY D. D. CHRISTIE and the Homes, Health and Prosperity of the Citizens.

ELECTORS OF ST. STEPHEN'S WARD.

Your Vote and Influence are Respectfully Solicited for the Re-election of

R. H. GRAHAM AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

Election will Take Place on Monday, January 2nd, 1888.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

ST. JOHN'S WARD.

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully solicited for the election of

A. H. GILBERT

As Alderman for 1888. Election will take place on Monday, January 2, 1888.

Primitive Methodist Colonization Co. TORONTO ONTARIO

Notice is hereby given that the yearly meeting of this Company will be held in Room 3, Temperance Hall, on Thursday, January 13th, 1888, at 1:30 o'clock p.m. Tickets for the meeting are 10c. To start fireproof and transit or other necessary business. W. H. K. SECRETARY.

SANTA CLAUS IS LOOKING

Out to see who the best goods suitable for Xmas Presents can be obtained for the least money, and he has come to the conclusion that in good selection for people of all ages and sizes can be had here. Call and see our Solid Gold Rings from \$1.25 upward. Real Diamond Rings from \$1 upward. Watches from \$27. up. &c. Repair work done SKILFULLY and PROMPTLY at MODERATE CHARGES.

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"Have you anything to offer the court before the sentence is passed?" asked the judge.

"No your honor," replied the prisoner, "my lawyer took the last cent I had Central Good Templar."

A TRACIKER observed a huge blot of ink on a boy's copy book. "What is that?" he demanded. "Sure I think it's a tear, sir." A tear! how could a tear be black? "Sure I think, wan of the colored boys dropped it sir."—The Earth.

Onuka Danu—"Your baby seems very bright for his age." Kanas Mother—"Oh, he's just as smart as they make them." On-ka Nams.—"Can he say 'papa' and 'mamma' yet?"—Kanas Mother—"No, he aint learned that, but you just ought to hear him lisp 'woal catate'."

Abraham Lincoln on Temperance!

"ALTHOUGH the temperance cause has been in progress many years, it is apparent to all that it is just now being crowned with a degree of success hitherto unparalleled.

"The list of friends is daily swelled by the addition of fifties, of hundreds, and of thousands. The cause itself seems suddenly transformed from a cold, abstract theory, to a living, breathing, active, and powerful chieftain, going forth 'conquering and to conquer.' The citadels of his great adversary are daily being stormed and dismantled; his temples and his altars, where the rites of his idolatrous worship have long been performed, and where human sacrifice has long been wont to be made, are daily desecrated and deserted. What one of us but can call to mind some relative, more promising in youth than all his fellows, who has fallen a sacrifice to his rapacity? He over seems to have gone forth like the Egyptian angel of death, commissioned to slay, if not the first, the fairest born of every family. Shall he now be arrested in his desolating career? In that arrest, all can give aid that will; and who shall be accused that can and will not? Far around as human breath has ever blown, he keeps our fathers, our brothers, our sons, and our friends prostrate in the chains of moral death. To all the living, everywhere, we cry, 'Come, sound the moral trumpet, that they may rise and stand up an exceeding great army'; 'Come from the four winds, O breath; and breathe upon these slain that they may live.' If the relative grandeur of revolutions shall be estimated by the great amount of human misery they alleviate, and the small amount they inflict, then, indeed, will this be the grandest the world shall ever have seen.

"Of our political revolution of '76 we are justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom far exceeding that of any other nation of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long-mooted problem as to the capability of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetated, and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind.

"But with all these glorious results, past, present, and to come, it has its evils too. It breathed forth famine, swam in blood, and rode in fire; and long, long after, the orphans' cry and the widows' wail continued to break the sad silence that ensued. Those were the price, the inevitable price, paid for the blessings it brought.

"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery unannounced, a greater tyrant deposed. In it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it, no orphans starving, no widows weeping, by it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest, even the dram-maker and dram seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom! With such an aid, its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty. Happy day, when all appetites controlled, all passion subdued, all matter subjected; mind, all-conquering mind, shall live and move the monarch of the world! Glorious consummation! Hail, fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail!

"And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither slave nor drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species!"—Abraham Lincoln.

The "Liberty" party, made up mostly of German societies, want a law passed at Albany allowing saloons to open Sunday afternoons at twelve o'clock and remain open till midnight. The convention which recently met at Albany claims to represent 75,000 votes, and includes all the brewers, distillers and saloon-keepers.

The Jewish World says "that the negroes in Africa are fast becoming Mahomedan, and that they may be counted in thousands to the tens of Christians. It seems not to be disputed also, that the failure in securing the thousands for the Christian mission is due to what has now become a recognized and much deplored fact, that with the Gospel went the gin devil, with the message of peace and good will went the emissaries of commerce and civilization with their poisonous wares in their hands."

Our Gasket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

"I can give you a good point," said the mosquito, softly, in the ear of the sleeping editor, "for insertion on your outside."

"Don't you suppose," said a member of the police force, "that a policeman knows a rogue when he sees him?" "No doubt," was the reply, "but the trouble is, that he does not seize a rogue when he knows him."—N.Y. Evening Post.

An old couple was walking down the street the other day, reading signs, when they came across one which the old man read thus: 'Johnson's Shirt Store.' 'Well, I declare,' exclaimed the old lady, 'I wonder how he tore it.'—The Clarion.

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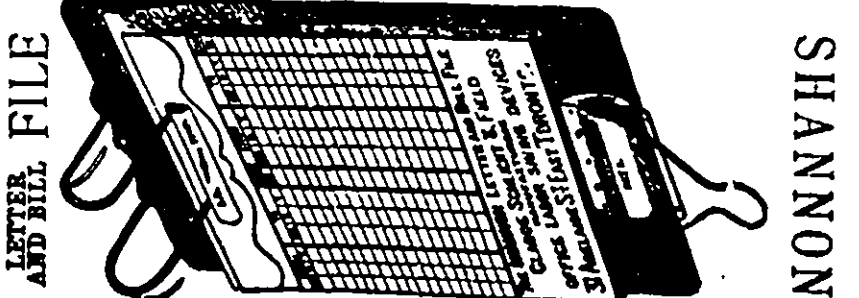
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