

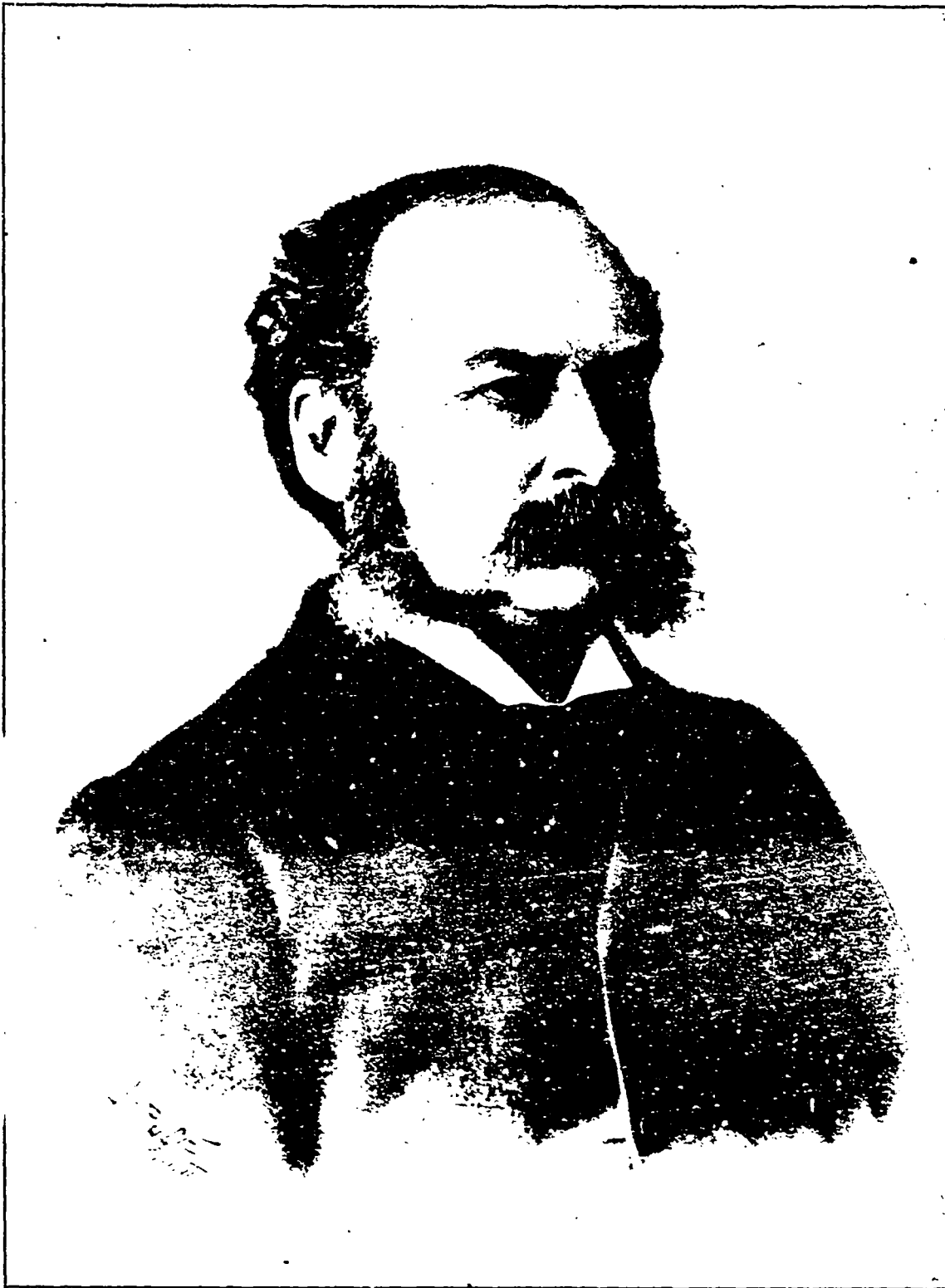
# The Templar Quarterly.

A SOCIAL REFORM MAGAZINE.

VOL. II.

HAMILTON, CANADA, JULY, AUG. AND SEPT., 1896.

NO. 2.



HON. A. S. HARDY, PREMIER OF ONTARIO.



## The Templar Quarterly

Proclaiming Christ's Cure as the only

### Salvation for Society.

Applied Christianity will purify politics, destroy monopolies, wipe out class privileges, and establish the Brotherhood of Man. Friends of Social Reform are invited to co-operate in extending the usefulness of this magazine.

Subscription, 40 Cents Per Annum.

Single Copies, 10 Cents.

THE TEMPLAR PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
HAMILTON, CANADA.

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.—Eph. 6:12.

AUGUST, 1896.

SINCE LAST ISSUE.

The Dominion election campaign was in full swing when the last issue of this magazine reached its readers. As a result of the elections the Conservative Administration, for eighteen years in power, was overthrown. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, was called to form a Government, and is now firmly seated in the saddle as political ruler of Canada. The advent of the Liberal party to power should mean much for the cause of social reform, in view of the fact that the great mass of social reformers are, by strong or slight ties, attached to that party. The Liberal party is already pledged to take a plebiscite of the Dominion on Prohibition, and to accept responsibility for Prohibitory legislation if the plebiscite show a majority for such a measure. In a very general way, the party is also opposed to monopoly and class privileges, and there is a possibility of genuine reform in that direction, but no probability of anything very radical or effective.

The new Cabinet contains a larger number of friends of Temperance and Prohibition than any of its predecessors. The premier, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, attended a Prohibition convention in Montreal twenty years ago, but he is not a total abstainer and defines temperance as moderation. Sir Richard Cartwright, perhaps the



HON. WILFRID LAURIER,  
Premier of Canada.

strongest mind in the Cabinet, pledged himself to Prohibition in the last election in his own constituency; he was opposed by a Prohibitionist. Hon. R. W. Scott, the veteran representative of the Irish Roman Catholics, was the father of the Scott Act, and is a total abstainer and Prohibitionist. Sir Oliver Mowat is not a total abstainer, but as premier of Ontario, he promised to give the province all the Prohibition the courts would sustain. Hon. Sidney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, is a total abstainer, a Prohibitionist, and a member of the Alliance. Hon. Wm. Patterson is also reckoned a friend of Prohibition. If Hon. Clifford Sifton get the portfolio of the Interior, another total abstainer and Prohibitionist will be added.

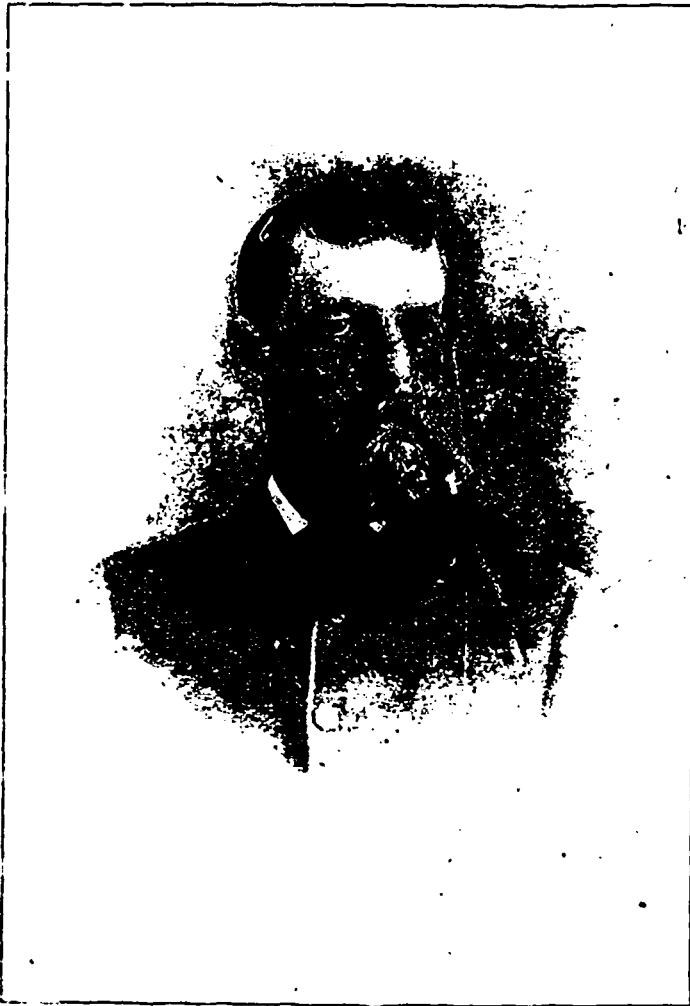
In the ranks of the Government party in the House are a number of strong Prohibitionists. Thomas B. Flint, who was recognized as the Prohibition leader in the last Parliament, was re-elected by an increased majority for Yarmouth, N.S., and is the party whip for his province. Frank Oliver, the new member for Alberta, N. W., promises to be a stalwart, and he will be ably seconded from the Territories by Douglas, of East Assiniboia. Logan, the new member for Cumberland, N. S., is a strong Prohibitionist, and a young man of great ability. Bourassa, of Labelle, Que., is said to take advanced ground for the cause. Dr. Christie and Mr. Scriver are both back from Quebec, and may be counted on to use their influence in the councils of their party. Fraser, the new representative for East Lambton, and Calvert, the new member for West Middlesex, should make a pair of invincibles for Western Ontario. The change in British Columbia representatives is also for the better, and all four of the Liberals are slated as favorable,

with Morrison an out-and-outer. It is a very safe statement to say that the present Parliament is very much stronger on Prohibition than its predecessor.

The Conservative party has always been more devoted to Prohibition in opposition than in power. The leader, Sir Charles Tupper, has openly avowed his preference for Prohibition and so far as it's considered good politics, he will not scruple to go. Hon. George E. Foster, the best debater and ablest man in the opposition ranks, is a total abstainer and a Prohibitionist; now that he is free from Cabinet responsibilities his friends expect that he will be heard from on the question, and it will not be surprising if he meet the Government plebiscite bill with a straight Prohibition amendment.

The general elections landed two great distillers in the Commons—Corby, of West Hastings, and Seagram, of North Waterloo, both from Ontario and both in the Conservative camp.

The Independent Prohibition candidates were defeated, but they put up gallant battles, which did grand service for the reform. Mr. Mayberry, in South Oxford, polled the largest vote ever given an opponent of a Liberal in the riding, and Mr. Jameson, in South Renfrew, came within about two hundred votes of capturing his riding. Buchanan and Watkins, the Prohibition team in the city of Hamilton, made a magnificent campaign, addressing immense audiences almost nightly for three weeks. More than a thousand ballots were marked for Buchanan and about nine hundred for Watkins, but the official count gave them 935 and 812 respectively. Their support came mainly from workmen, and although both were Liberals, it is estimated that they polled more Conservative than



HON. SIDNEY FISHER, M. P.  
Minister of Agriculture.

Liberal votes. The co-called upper classes, and the bulk of the church vote, divided on party lines.

The Liberals captured Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton and even one of the Torontos from the Conservatives—all of the first rank Ontario cities except London. The loss of London was a great surprise, but it turned out that a large number of London Liberals were so dissatisfied with the maladministration of the license act and local deals with the liquor men by their party, that they either refrained from voting or spoiled their ballots by marking "Prohibition" on them.

The success of the Liberals in the Dominion led to the resignation of Sir Oliver Mowat and the installation of Hon. Arthur S. Hardy as Premier of Ontario. Mr. Hardy was one of Sir Oliver's colleagues who assumed responsibility for the Prohibition pledge, and he assured a deputation which waited upon him after his accession to the Premiership that he would stand by the policy announced by Sir Oliver.

W. D. Balfour was called to the Ontario Ministry after the retirement of Sir Oliver, and entrusted with the duties of Provincial Secretary. He was a man of sterling character and sturdy independence, but of delicate physical powers. He won his political preferment, not so much by party services as

by his able advocacy of needed reforms. He worried his party leaders by his persistency on many occasions, and was not considered a pliable politician, but his ability and influence had to be reckoned with. In his first public speech as a Minister he promised a rigid enforcement of the license law, which fell to his department, and no doubt he would have brought about a change for the better. But he was only a few weeks in office, until he was laid upon his death-bed, with a severe attack of pneumonia, making one of the saddest chapters in Canadian public life.

Hon. E. J. Davis succeeded to the office made vacant by the death of Mr. Balfour. He is a total abstainer, a Prohibitionist and a member of the Alliance. His administration of the License Department of the province will be watched expectantly, as there is great room for reform.

Subsequent to the advent of the Liberal party to power at Ottawa a very suggestive editorial article appeared in the Toronto "Globe" on Prohibition. Although a leading party journal, the "Globe" was generally regarded as favorable to the reform, but the weakness of the article was accepted by many as a cover for a Liberal retreat on the question. Rev. Dr. Ross, of Brantford, wrote an able

letter to the "Globe" in reply, and the Montreal "Witness," a leading Liberal paper, protested strongly against the tendency of the Liberal press to belittle Prohibition in the face of the Liberal plebiscite policy. A couple of significant cartoons from Bengough's pencil appeared in the "Globe," which are reproduced in these pages illustrating one of them Sir Oliver's dilemma as a Dominion Minister after the Prohibition pledge in Ontario, and the other the Liberal party's commitment to abide by the results of a plebiscite.

Speaking at an important Prohibition meeting in Montreal, Rev. Dr. MacKay, of Woodstock, warned the friends of the cause to beware of party men who sought positions as leaders among Prohibitionists, so as to add their party in manipulating the Prohibition forces.

The Dominion Alliance, which had held no convention for two years, and the Ontario Alliance, which had been dormant for a longer period, and without a President from the time of the death of the late W. E. Howland, in 1893, called convention for Toronto, to meet on July 15th and 16th. In each case the constitution called for annual conventions, and both executives were controlled by the same men. The failure to call a convention prior to the general elections and the surprising activity evinced when the elections were over, led to much adverse criticism of the executives.

The Dominion Alliance was poorly attended, and only two provinces were represented—Ontario and Quebec. The committee on resolutions reported a resolution expressing regret that the executive did not take more active steps to carry out the plan of campaign outlined by the Montreal convention for Parliamentary elections. A lively discussion ensued, in which it was openly charged that prominent officers manipulated the executive for party advantage. The resolution was lost on a very narrow division. It was agreed to send a deputation to the Ottawa Government, but there was a difference of opinion with respect to the request; some advocated asking for a plebiscite, simply an endorsement of the Liberal policy, and others, a straight, independent demand for Prohibition. Finally the following resolution was adopted as a compromise, without division: "That the Dominion Alliance appoint a deputation to wait upon the Dominion Government at as early a date as possible, to plead for Prohibition; if promise is given by the Government of early action on the plebiscite policy it be an instruction to the Alliance executive to prepare for the campaign; if no such promise is given that the deputation be instructed to consult with the friends of Prohibition in the House, and endeavor to secure the immediate re-introduction of the Flint resolution."

The Provincial Convention was a greater success in point of attendance. Nearly one thousand persons were enrolled, but fully two-thirds of the number were residents of Toronto, and very few Conservatives were present. A deputation waited upon Premier Hardy, who said he would only undertake to pass Prohibitory legislation when the matter of jurisdiction was clear, and the judgment of the Privy Council still left doubts. He practically assured the deputation that there would be amendment made to the license law, but when urged by Rev. Dr. MacKay to say that the amendments would prohibit the sale of drink for consumption on the premises, he hesitated to commit himself, and would

only promise consideration for so radical a step.

The liveliest debate of the convention was precipitated by an amendment to the report of a committee naming the officers. Objection was taken to the appearance of the name of Hon. Geo. W. Ross as a Vice-President, on the ground that he was not in accord with the policy of the Alliance, and opposed the election of Independent candidates nominated in the carrying out of that policy. This debate occupied the greater part of the time of the convention, and the membership rapidly increased by local accessions during the debate. A very large number, probably one half, of the convention declined to vote, not caring to either oppose the election of Mr. Ross or to condone his action. Ninety-two stood up and voted for dropping his name and 306 voted for sustaining the report of the committee. A number elected to the executive pressed their resignations on the ground that they had no faith in the independence of a majority of the members. Among those who resigned were: Rev. W. Kettlewell, Galt; George Wrigley, Toronto; W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton, and Rev. W. A. MacKay, D.D., Woodstock. Mr. Geo. H. Lees, chief officer of the Royal Templars of Ontario, an ex-official member of the Alliance executive, also resigned, and was sustained in his action by the Royal Templar executive. Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q.C., who was counsel for the Ontario Government in the Test case, was made President, and Mr. F.S. Spence, Secretary.

The Presbyterian General Assembly met in Toronto, and gave much attention to the temperance question. The deliverance declared that the liquor traffic is an unmitigated evil, that Christian duty forbids all compromise, and demands complete extermination.

Robert Rae, the veteran Secretary of the National Temperance League, of Great Britain, visited Canada, and was tendered a reception by the Canadian Temperance League of Toronto.

The annual convention of the Maritime Royal Templars was held in St. John, N. B., in July, and was attended by Dominion Councillor Featherston, of Montreal, and Dominion Secretary Land, of Hamilton. The membership of the Order made a slight advance in the jurisdiction during the year. Rev. F. D. Davidson, of Gibson, N.B., was chosen as Grand Councillor, and Mr. W. L. Macfarlane, of Fredericton, N. B., as Grand Secretary.

Rev. J. W. Bell, B.D., for a number of years Chief Missionary of the Royal Templars of Ontario, devoting his whole time to temperance platform work, was recalled by his conference to take a pastoral charge in Manitou, Man.

The elocution contest movement for presenting selections from the best Prohibition speakers and writers, instituted by "The Weekly Templar," proved so great a success while limited to young people, that a series of competitions among contestants over twenty-five years of age, was inaugurated in Hamilton.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Letitia Youmans, two leaders of Prohibition in Canada, passed away during the quarter, and on other pages will be found excellent portraits and extended references to their lives and work.

#### WHO IS THE BUSINESS MAN.

The following statement in the speech of William J. Bryan, at the late Democratic convention in Chicago, of who the business men of a country really are, well expresses, says the "Canada Presbyterian," a truth too



SIR OLIVER NOWAT,  
Minister of Justice.

apt to be overlooked or forgotten to the injury of the humbler class of business men to whom he refers:

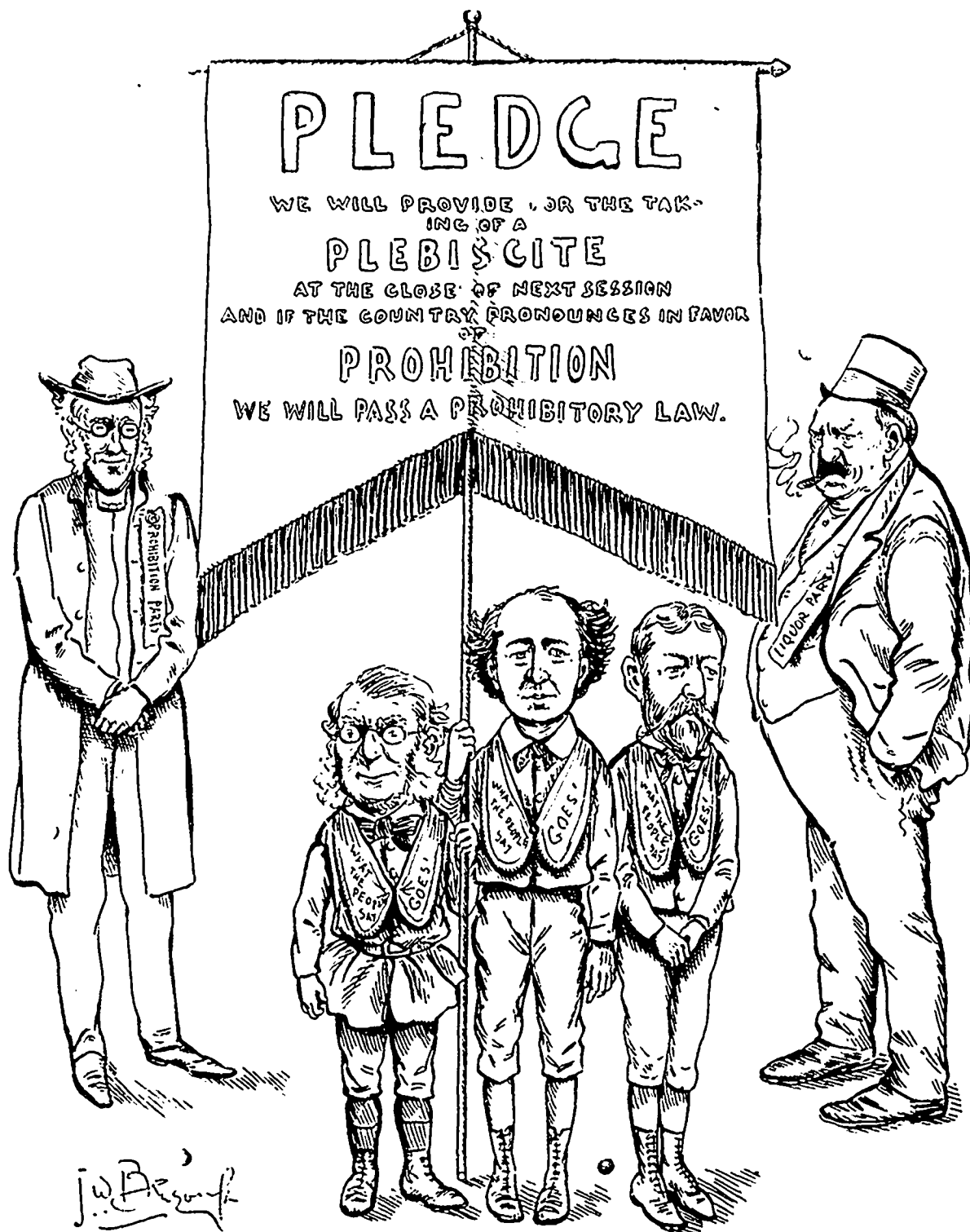
"The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb two thousand feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade, are as much business men as the few financial magnets who, in a back room, corner the money of the world. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employers. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the lawyer in the great metropolis. The merchant at a cross-road is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and tills all day, begins in the spring and tills all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes up on the Board of Trade and bets upon the price of grain."

"If you value your happiness, if you value your lives, banish from your homes, from your tables, from your sick rooms, every drop of intoxicating drinks; for be assured they produce weakness—not strength; sickness—not health; death—not life."—Dr. T. J. Cuyler.

#### DEPUTATION TO OTTAWA.

##### Prohibitionists Present Their Case to the New Government.

In accordance with provision of the Toronto convention, a Prohibition deputation waited upon the Dominion Government on Thursday morning, September 3rd. The attendance was not large. The conventional character of the mission, and the general feeling of certainty as to the Government's course, left little opportunity for working up interest or enthusiasm in the movement. The deputation was instructed to press for Prohibition, but the dominant party in Parliament was committed to the policy of taking a plebiscite, and no one anticipated that the Premier would promise anything more. The public declaration that the Government would introduce no legislation beyond the estimates at this session made it fairly clear that there was no hope of any immediate action, and on the other hand, it was generally assumed that the Government would not dare to postpone action beyond the next session. The main aim of the deputation was, therefore, to impress upon the new Government a knowledge of the fact that Prohibitionists are alive and anxious about the progress of the cause.



OUR COUNTRY'S BAND OF HOPE.—The Globe.

Among those present were the following:

Montreal: A. M. Featherston, S. J. Carter, Walter Paul, Major E. L. Bond, Seth P. Leet, J. H. Carson, J. R. Dougal, Rev. J. McKillican

Toronto: John T. Moore, J. J. Mac-

laren, F. J. Spence, W. H. Orr, J. K. Stewart.

Hamilton: George H. Lees, W. W. Buchanan.

Ottawa: Rev. W. McIntosh, Rev. Dr. Saunders, Rev. Mr. Mackay, Rev. J. A. McFarlane, Rev. J. C. Campbell, Rev. E. W. Crane, Rev. James Elliott, Rev.

Mr. Frith, Rev. S. J. Hughes, Rev. W. L. Scott, W. F. Waddell, John Keane, John Eagleson, F. J. Fedarb, Charles Binks, John Higgins, E. H. Cairns, C. B. Taggart, J. L. Kilpatrick, Fred Gallagher, Ald. Robert Stewart, William Ostram, D. Shipman, A. Loudon, James Latimer, Samuel Day, L. E.

Shaver, R. P. Yetts, Mrs. Asa Gordon, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. A. D. Scott, Mrs. E. W. Crane, Mrs. (Rev.) Scott, Miss Connor, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Scott, Miss Murkley.

Other places: Rev. George Huxtable, Perth; Rev. G. S. Clendenning and J. D. Anderson, Billings' Bridge; Rev. Mr. Oliver, Skeads' Mills; Rev. John McNicol, Aylmer; E. P. Clement, Berlin; D. R. Ferguson and Joseph Kidd, Prospect.

To these were added a number of friendly M.P.'s and Senators.

Senator Vidal was called to the chair, and the matter of selecting spokesmen was taken up. It was decided to name three. J. J. MacLaren, of Toronto, and Mrs. Alexander, of Ottawa, were elected without division. J. R. Dougal, of Montreal, and W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, were nominated for the third place. Mr. Buchanan declined to compete with a Quebec delegate, after the selection of two Ontario delegates, but his name was put to vote, and Secretary Spence, who made the count, called it 17 to 19 in favor of Mr. Dougal.

The Premier arrived promptly on time, accompanied by Hon. S. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, came in later. Flanked by these members of his Cabinet and no others, it was evident that the Liberal Leader, was in the humor of courting the Prohibitionists.

Senator Vidal introduced the spokesmen in a few well-chosen sentences, in which he emphasized the great importance of the reform sought.

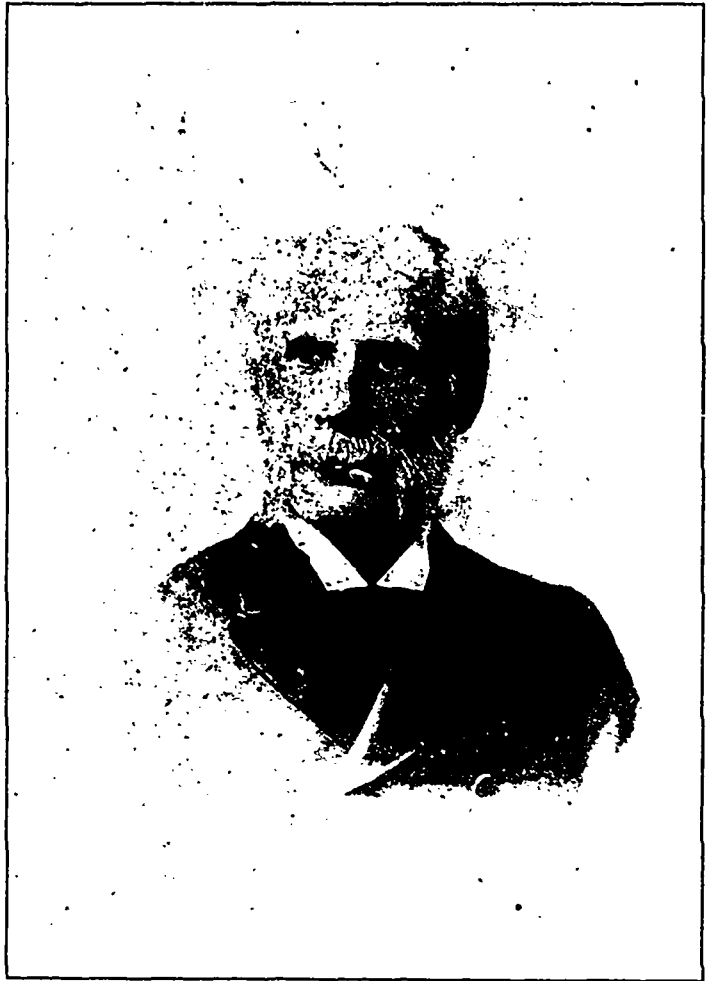
#### The Case Submitted.

Dr. MacLaren told the Premier that his petitioners came as friends with bright hopes and expectations. He referred to Mr. Laurier's presence at a Prohibition convention twenty years ago, as an indication of his sympathy with the movement. He confessed that there were differences of opinion among Prohibitionists, particularly with regard to the plebiscite. He undertook to explain the reason why some lacked faith in that method of treating the question, but those for whom he professed to speak, would be compelled in candor to say that he did not make a very good case for them, for he overlooked the chief objection; namely, that the plebiscite fails to produce the administrative conditions under which the law may be successfully enforced. He was very fair, however, in stating clearly to the Premier that the deputation did not come to endorse the Government's policy or to commend the plebiscite, but to ask for straight Prohibition, and in making this request there was no division in the ranks.

Mrs. Alexander presented no apologies or qualifications. She came to speak on behalf of the homes and for the great disfranchised majority, the women and the children. The Government had the power to outlaw the greatest curse of the land, the drink, and she appealed to the Premier to espouse the good cause and establish in law the greatest reform of the time.

Mr. J. R. Dougal forgot his marching orders in his enthusiastic admiration of the Liberal policy. The convention resolution instructed the deputation to ask for Prohibition, and nothing else, but he got no nearer the request than to express his belief that if the Government would carry out its plebiscite policy there would be a great victory for Prohibition. He congratulated himself and the deputation upon meeting a Government which had shown so much interest in Prohibition and contained so many friends of the cause.

Mr. Laurier's reply was courteous and gracious. He acknowledged that



J. J. MACLAREN, Q. C., TORONTO.  
Spokesman of Prohibition Deputation.

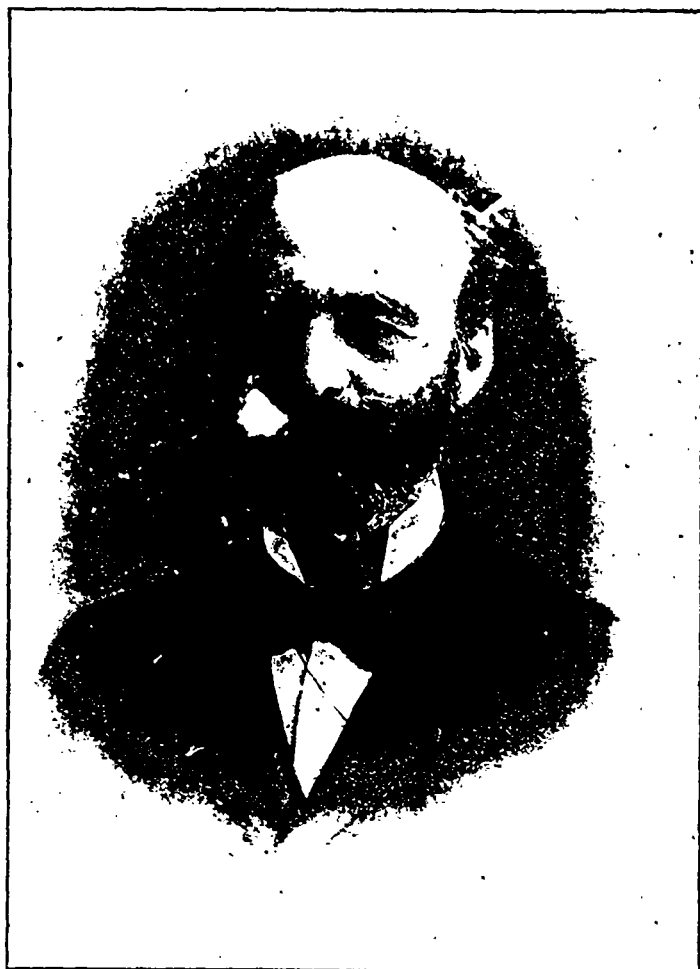
the cause of temperance was perhaps the greatest and most important of the time. He congratulated the deputation upon the remarkable progress made in the last twenty years. He was very careful, however, to distinguish between temperance and total abstinence, and to make it clear that he did not commit himself to either total abstinence or Prohibition. The Liberal party had adopted the policy of taking a plebiscite to ascertain the desires of the people, and they would carry out that policy. The vote would be taken entirely divested of all other questions or issues, and independent of even municipal elections. The bill providing for it could not be introduced at this session, but it would be attended to within the shortest possible limit. He hoped at next session, and not later, to introduce the promised legislation.

Mr. Fisher spoke with great frankness and delighted the deputation with his warm espousal of their cause. He went so far as to say that he believed in some degree he owed his position in the Cabinet to the fact that he was recognized as a representative Prohibitionist, and he would not disappoint any hopes that might be centered in him. He thought all the time that would elapse before the plebiscite vote would be required to get ready for it, and urged immediate activity.

#### Sir Oliver's Usual Caution.

Sir Oliver was called for and warmly received, but there was considerable disappointment in the extremely cautious character of his remarks. As Premier of Ontario he promised without qualification all the Prohibition courts would permit the Provincial Assembly to enact and enforce, but in his new sphere, he has discovered that many people think Prohibition impracticable, and he was not altogether certain about it himself. However, he was certain that if it was practicable it was right. He said lots of nice things about the temperance people as usual, and made the members of the deputation feel that they were the very salt of the earth. He spoke of the progress of the reform and credited it to the temperance societies, in their plodding, persistent, systematic work, and in their production and circulation of literature. The temperance people had some great burdens to bear in the coming struggle, and in the subsequent enforcement of law if Prohibition were enacted, but he was certain the results would be well worth all the sacrifice.

Senator Vidal, in thanking the Premier and his colleagues for the reception, and for their encouraging words, took occasion to say that the patience of the Prohibitionists had been sorely tried, and he saw no reason why so



J. R. DOUGALL, ESQ., MONTREAL,  
Spokesman Prohibition Deputation.

simple a bill as that providing for a plebiscite could not be put through at this session, the vote taken, and the movement sufficiently advanced to permit the Government to act upon the result at the next session.

After the Premier and his lieutenants withdrew the deputation discussed the promise made. There were, as usual, some ready to make themselves the advocates and defenders of the Government, and others anxious to look the Premier's words over critically. Two or three of the speakers eulogized Senator Vidal's frank expression to the Premier, and a couple were strong in expressing the view that the answer of the Government was not satisfactory because it did not promise immediate action. The opinion prevailed, however, that it would be prudent to accept the situation and get ready for the vote. The following resolution was adopted without division, on the understanding that the word "satisfaction" related to time, and not to the policy of a plebiscite.

"That this meeting, having heard the statement of the Hon. Mr. Laurier, Premier of the Dominion, desires to express its satisfaction with this promise, and calls upon temperance workers everywhere to get ready to give all the help possible, that when a plebiscite is taken the temperance vote shall be successful."

Legislative Committee.

The Legislative Committee of the

Dominion Alliance met in the tower-room of the Parliament buildings immediately after the breaking up of the deputation. There were about thirty M.P.'s and Senators present and ten or twelve members of the Alliance. Senator Vidal presided, and Mr. Carson acted as secretary. The resolution adopted by the deputation was read, also an announcement that the Internal Management Committee had abolished the drinking bar of the House of Commons.

Mr. Spence introduced a resolution committing the committee to no action during the present session, but it was adversely criticized by Messrs. Davin, Dr. Sproule and others. The former thought that if the committee did not decide to take some action it should pass no resolution at all, and not attempt to bind its members to do nothing. Dr. Sproule took the same view, and insisted that members should be left free to act in the interest of the cause, if any occasion did arise. He could see no harm in dividing Parliament on the principle. If, as some contended, this House was so much sounder on Prohibition than its predecessors, then it would be a great advantage in the plebiscite campaign to be able to say that a large majority of the House were Prohibitionists.

Mr. Craig, M.P., could see no objection to dividing the House, but a practical view of the situation made it

clear that a motion could not be reached this session.

Mr. Flint, M.P., agreed with Mr. Craig that even if it were desirable to introduce a motion it could not be reached before the House was prorogued, and therefore there would be no use wasting time on it. He was among those who were not enamored of the plebiscite, and who believed in direct Parliamentary action, but now that a party had been placed in power by the people which was fully committed to the plebiscite policy, and as it was all but certain that the measure would go through in spite of all opposition, he thought it would be best for Prohibitionists to accept the situation and get ready for the campaign.

Mr. Oliver, M.P., a Liberal, went even farther than Mr. Flint in expressing his lack of faith in the plebiscite policy. He did not think any action should be taken by the committee that would fetter the members, and he would not consider himself bound by any resolution that might be passed, either to support the plebiscite bill or remain silent. He was for Prohibition. His remarks brought a wearied look upon the faces of several good Liberal M.P.'s.

Dr. MacLaren thought this was a question that the M.P.'s and Senators should settle, but he thought nothing would be gained by taking any action until the Government brought down its plebiscite bill.

Dr. Macdonald, M.P., came to the rescue with the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is the Government's declared intention to introduce legislation at the next session of Parliament for taking a plebiscite on the Prohibition question, we are therefore of the opinion that it would be undesirable to introduce any resolution at this session on the question."

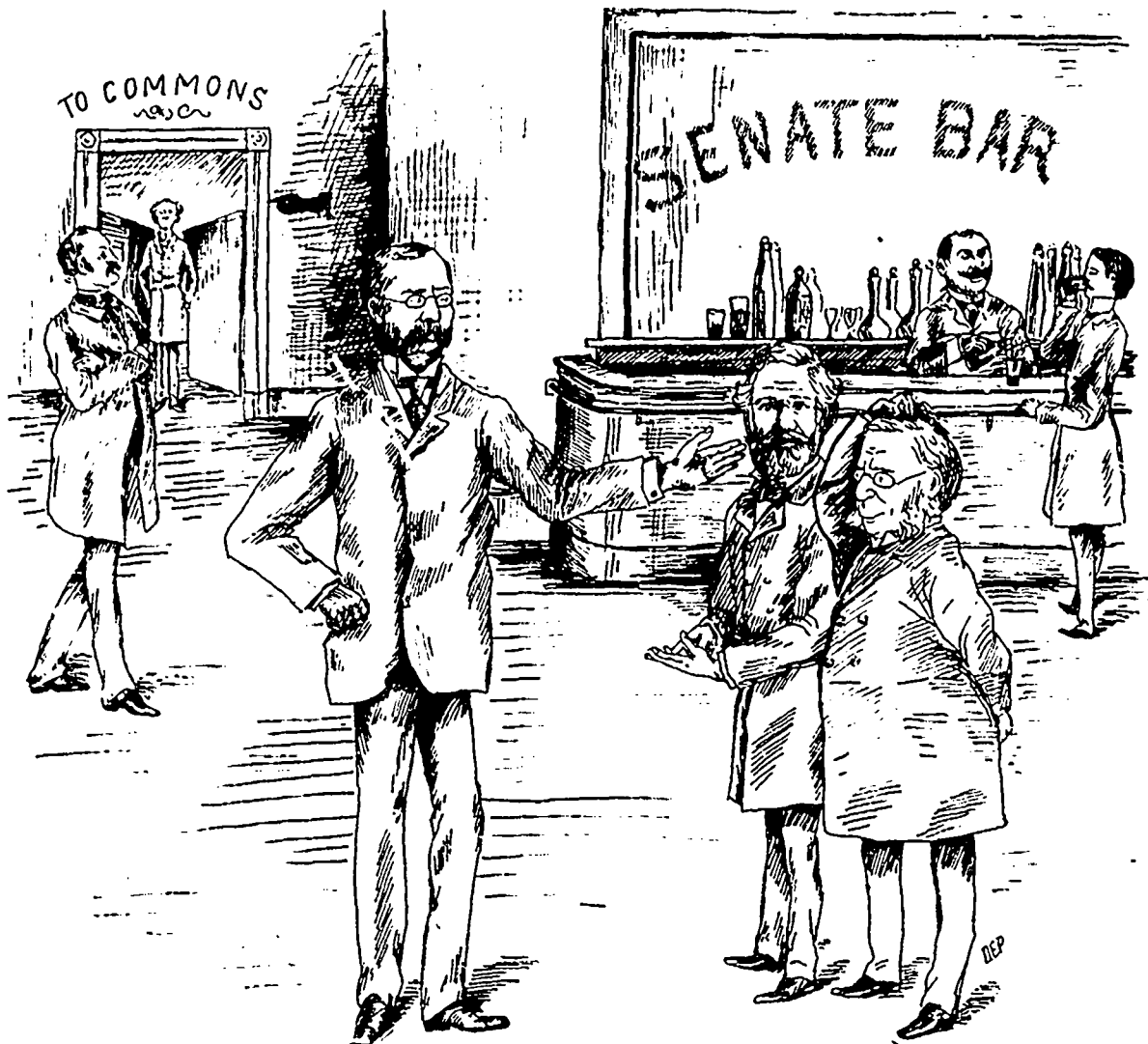
This was adopted without opposition.

The following members of Parliament were present: Messrs. Scriver, Christie, Flint, Maxwell, Macdonald, Yeo, Davin, Mills, Somerville, Lavergne, Bourassa, Legris, Ellis, Stubbs, Hale, Oliver, Hackett, Sproule, Craig, Brown, Copp, Wood, Dimock, Belth, Moore, Lang, Ganong, Murray, McHugh, Morin and Douglas.

#### PARLIAMENTARY GROG-SELLING.

Grog selling is authorized by Parliamentary law and protected by Parliamentary Government, and therefore all licensed grog selling would be properly described as Parliamentary. This title, however, only refers to the grog selling in the Parliament buildings. Under the authority of the Speakers of the Commons and Senate, restaurants have been maintained for the refreshment of members and friends. Intoxicating liquors were supplied by the caterers in charge, and it is said that the principal trade and profit of the restaurants was in the grog. Twenty years ago when the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was Premier, the Commons' bar was abolished to please the demands of temperance people, but the late Hon. Timothy Anglin was Speaker, and his interpretation of the rule abolishing the bar was that it applied only to the high counter, over which the grog was sold, and not the grog itself. Consequently, the selling of grog went right on, with the simple change of attitude on the part of drinker, that instead of standing at a bar, he must sit at a table during the process of drinking. This rule only applied to the Commons' restaurant, and in the Senate restaurant, next door, those who preferred perpendicular drinking could be accommodated.

Last winter, during the protracted



### THE CAUTIOUS POLITICIAN.

MR. FLINT.—“I am astonished to find your bar still in full blast, Sir Oliver, after we have installed Prohibition on our side of the partition. I thought you were anxious to give us all the Prohibition you could?”

MR. VIDAL.—“I have his distinct pledge to that effect, and now we cannot even induce him to open his mouth.”

SIR OLIVER.—“Gentlemen, you must give me time to take this matter into my serious consideration.”

sittings of the House, considerable drunkenness was in evidence, and Parliament was disgraced with drunken interruptions and maudlin speeches. Rev. W. A. Mackay, D.D., of Woodstock, rebuked this conduct and condemned the Parliamentary saloons from his pulpit. His sermon aroused public indignation, and called forth considerable comment in the press. The abolition of the sale of grog in the Parliamentary buildings was demanded from many quarters. Immediately upon the meeting of the present Parliament, Mr. Thos. B. Flint and other Liberals presented a petition to the Internal Management committee praying for the abolition of drink selling in the Commons' restaurant. The Speaker and Premier, members of the committee, agreed that there should be no

sale for mere drinking purposes, but they did not think that the sentiment of the House would sustain them in forbidding the provision of liquors with meals. The new rule, which was really but a repetition of the old one, made twenty years ago, was heralded with a great flourish by certain temperance Liberals as a triumph for Prohibition. Mr. Craig put the House to the test by a motion for the complete abolition of grog-selling within the precincts of the Commons, and his motion was carried without a division or a dissenting voice. Thus the Liberal party lost the opportunity of claiming credit, even for Prohibition in the Commons' restaurant. In the Senate, Mr. Alkens and Mr. Vidal moved for the abolition of grog-selling in the Senate restaurant. An amendment by Senator Power

to leave the matter with the Internal Management committee, Senators Ferguson and Rowell headed off the Powers's amendment with another instructing the Speaker to serve notice on the caterer that his contract would be cancelled, and that no further permission to sell grog be given. This was voted down by the Senators, and the reference to the committee was adopted. An incident of the late debate was a challenge to Sir Oliver, the Liberal leader, to put himself on record, but the long-headed old politician did not respond. The action of the House of Commons was a distinct acknowledgement of the growing power of Prohibition sentiment. The Senate is probably beyond the reach of public sentiment.





**SCENE FROM MACBETH (Ottawa Theatre Royal).**

The Ghost of Banquo rises and sits in Macbeth's place.—Macbeth, Sir O. M.; Banquo, Hon. A. Vidal President Dominion Alliance.—Toronto Globe.

## REVIEW OF ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

No important public gathering of the Temperance Reform in Canada was ever reported in such distorted fashion as the Prohibition Convention recently held in Toronto under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance. The most absurd reports have appeared in the press, in all parts of the country, and in the Liberal journals of Ontario particularly, there have been the most scandalous misrepresentations of the facts.

Great allowance is to be made for the country weeklies, which depend upon the Toronto dailies for information; the poisoning of the news at its source would account for many of the perverted views. Country papers, as a rule, are more independent, and better disposed to those who are fighting an unselfish battle, and a number which published caricature accounts of the meeting may be excused on the ground that they were misled. With others the evil animus was too patent to suggest any excuse.

So far as the out-and-out party press is concerned, it would appear that any reformer who dares to push the question to which he is devoted up to a troublesome attitude toward a political party may abandon all hope of fair play from the journalistic apologists of that party. In this case the most untruthful, bitter and malicious statements have been manufactured and circulated by many Liberal papers affecting the part taken by the editor of "The Templar" in the convention. This may be good policy from a party standpoint, and it may deter some cowardly reformers from doing their duty, but in the final analysis there will be found a sense of justice in the average supporters of party that will rebel against such a course, and prove its ineffectuality.

It is inevitable with a new reform that its advocates who would be true to it must encounter the conservatism of their political party and press its progress in spite of friction and unpleasant opposition. The party leaders of to-day are almost invariably the men who yesterday were the "cranks" forcing new questions, still unpopular, on the party. The little machine politicians in all parties detest these troublesome reformers, but after all they are the men who make the parties, and those who abuse and malign them to-day will be their obsequious sycophants to-morrow.

The discussions in the Alliance Convention were manly, courteous battles for principle, as free from any personal feeling as debates between men could well be.

The presentation of the delegates as a lot of hoodlums indulging in bitter recrimination is a grotesque travesty.

The statement that there was a concerted or personal attack upon the Hon. Geo. W. Ross or any attempt made to read him out of the Alliance is an outrageous misrepresentation.

The story that there was a Hamilton contingent in the convention smarting under the defeat of the Independent Prohibition candidates at the general election, rallied to make trouble in the convention, is without any foundation in fact.

The charge that Mr. Buchanan planned, suggested or knew anything about the motion made with respect to Mr. Ross before it was introduced is an untruth manufactured out of whole cloth.

These falsehoods were invented by interested parties to divert attention from the real issues, and nothing serves better to show the weakness of the case espoused by those who set



SENATOR ALEX. VIDAL, PRESIDENT DOMINION ALLIANCE.

these slanders in circulation than this method of battle.

There were undoubtedly many in the convention who came simply to do party service, and the writer of this article has good reason to believe that a very large number were brought in for that purpose. At the same time there were honest, loyal, conscientious Prohibitionists on both sides of the discussion, who believed that they were doing their duty to the cause.

There was nothing new about a division in the Alliance along the same lines, or about earnest, vigorous discussion. For ten or twelve years, at every convention, there have been a number of aggressive, advanced, Independent Prohibitionists, asserting their dissatisfaction with the inactivity of the executive, and making the charge that the Alliance was controlled and manipulated in the interest of the Liberal party. On the other hand there have been those who openly declared that the only hope of Prohibition was in the Liberal party, and that whatever helped that party would help the cause. There were others who, while not so frank in avowing their devotion to the Liberals, were equally loyal to the party. Of recent years very few Conservatives have attended the Alliance meetings, and nearly all the active Independents who preached the doctrine that Prohibitionists should press their reform to the front regardless of party interests were also Liberals. Year after year lively battles ensued between these two parties, and year after year the ranks of the Independents were depleted by withdrawals of those who came to believe that no great good could be accomplished through the Alliance, and increased by new converts whose eyes were opened to the spirit and motive of the management.

At the Montreal Convention, two years ago the Independents scored a victory in the adoption of a platform of political action which provided that:

Organization for united political action should be effected in the constituencies;

Prohibitionists should not support any Parliamentary candidate who was not a publicly avowed Prohibitionist, who would give a pledge to support

Prohibition in the House regardless of fealty to party;

Prohibitionists should oppose all others;

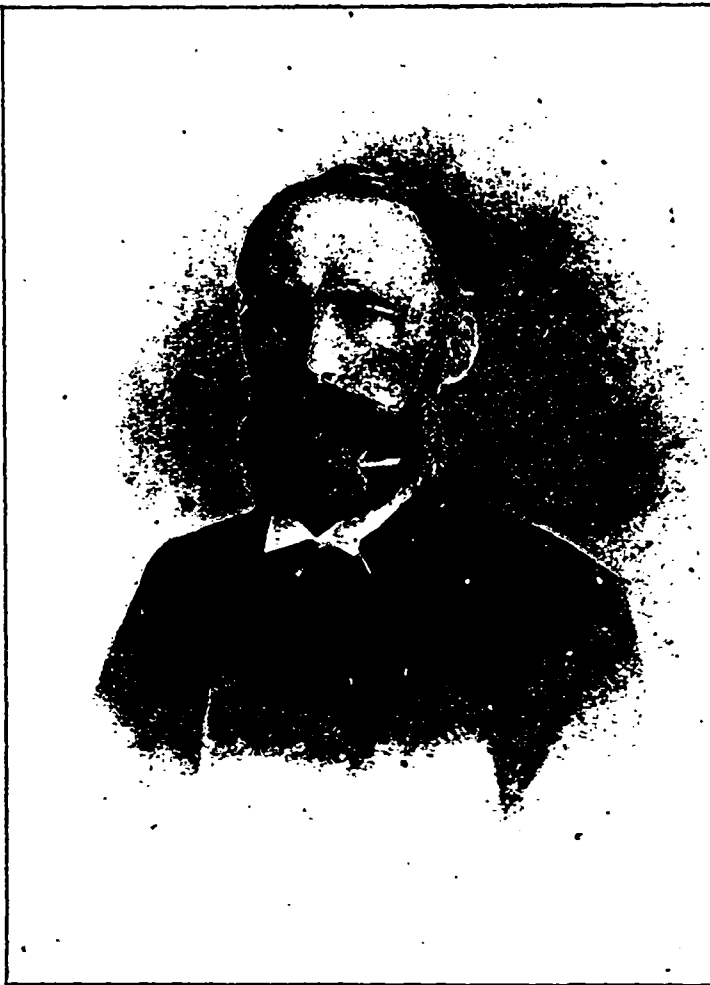
Independent candidates should be nominated wherever the old parties failed to put satisfactory candidates in the field.

Although portions of this platform were opposed by leading members of the executive, it was, as a whole, accepted, apparently in good faith and finally adopted without a division.

Subsequent results afford a very important lesson on the uselessness of plebiscite or referendum, so long as the executive officers are not in sympathy with the plan or law adopted. An unfavorable executive is always able to make a failure of any legislation, and the only safe principle of government is that of entrusting administration to the men who prescribe the law.

The executive never called any annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance last year at all, although the constitution distinctly calls for an annual meeting. The Provincial branch for Ontario had no meeting for a still longer period and was without a president ever since the death of Mr. W. H. Howland, nearly three years ago. The executive took no practical steps to carry out the platform, and in Toronto, where a majority of the members resided, there were no pledged candidates and no Independents. Circulars sent out containing instructions and forms of questions to candidates were not in accordance with the platform adopted, and, it is charged, were framed to favor the Liberal candidates, and secure for such candidates the Prohibition vote.

The delegates from Hamilton to the Montreal convention carried out the platform to the letter. They organized an association at once in accordance with the instructions of the convention and when none of the party candidates would stand for Prohibition they brought out Independent candidates. They put the Alliance platform to the test. They received no help from the Toronto members of the executive, but Hon. Geo. W. Ross, a vice-president of the Alliance, appeared in Hamilton and advocated the election of the Liberals in opposition to the Prohibition candidates.



HON. GEO. W. ROSS.

Although the executive called no meetings or conventions of the Alliance before the elections to prepare for them, conventions were called immediately after the elections.

It was no wonder therefore that some discussion was anticipated, and that the executive officers were prepared to meet it with, in round numbers, nearly 600 Toronto delegates to about 400 from the rest of the country.

The paragraph of the Resolution committee's report which censured the executive for inactivity was suggested before a single member of the Hamilton delegation reached the hall. There was one Hamilton delegate on that committee, and he says that with the exception of a Toronto lady, named Mrs. Vance, there was no objection to the clause, and otherwise it appeared to express the unanimous opinion of the committee. The secretary of the committee, who wrote and presented the report, was a Toronto man, R. W. Dillon, B.A. That shows the hollow-ness of the charge that Hamilton had anything to do with the initial debate.

A Hamilton man, Geo. H. Lees, was the mover of the resolution with respect to Mr. Ross. It is true; but he consulted no members of his delegation, and acted entirely on his own motion, without the knowledge or encouragement or consent of other Hamilton delegates. Mr. Buchanan had no more to do with the resolution until it

was up for discussion, than the man in the moon.

Then, Mr. Lees' motion was not a personal attack upon Mr. Ross. He distinctly disavowed anything of the kind, when he introduced it, and explained that he only sought to precipitate a discussion to settle the question whether or not it was proper for the Alliance to elect as officers men who were not in accord with its platform. Read his resolution:

"That while we recognize in the Hon. Geo. W. Ross a prominent temperance man, who has done splendid service for the cause of temperance reform, we regret that his name has been brought forward for an office in this Alliance, when it is well known that he does not endorse the line of political action adopted by this body. Therefore, resolved, in amendment, that his name be omitted from the list of vice-presidents."

That the Hamilton men were almost unanimous in supporting Mr. Lees was not strange in view of their local experience. Of twenty-four Hamilton men, only two voted against the resolution. One of these was a Liberal M.P., and the other declared to the writer that logically considered Mr. Lees' motion was sound, but he thought it was carrying the principle to the extreme to oppose so able a man as Mr. Ross. It is worthy of note just here that the unprejudiced Business

committee, out of three Hamiltonians named for the executive, selected the two who opposed the Lees resolution.

Rev. Dr. MacKay, Rev. Dr. Ross, Rev. W. Kettlewell, Rev. H. S. Matthews, Rev. Dr. Aylesworth, A. M. Featherston, Rev. Dr. Lucas and many other recognized leaders outside of Hamilton were among the stalwarts who supported the amendment, and not one of the speakers for it uttered an unkind word or made any personal attack upon Mr. Ross. In a gentlemanly and courteous way they simply pleaded that Alliance officers should be expected to be loyal to its platform. On the other hand, the speakers against the amendment defended Mr. Ross as if he were personally attacked, and some of them were permitted by the chairman to make personal attacks upon the supporters of the amendment. Mayor Fleming, who occupied the chair, was extremely partizan, and even in putting the vote persisted in saying, "Those opposed to Hon. Geo. W. Ross will rise." Rev. W. Kettlewell, protested, but the chairman repeated it. As a result about three hundred delegates refused to vote. Ninety-two voted for the amendment, and three hundred and nine against it.

If Mr. Ross had said, "I am a temperance man and a Prohibitionist, but I am also a leader in the Liberal party, and I cannot consistently go back on the party, I believe that I am doing the best for the cause in supporting the Liberal party. I do not believe in the policy of Independent action, and cannot accept it. Therefore I do not desire that you shall put me in a false position," he would have commanded the respect of all.

But Mr. Ross chose to defend his conduct on the ground that the Hamilton Independents were not nominated or endorsed by the Alliance executive. It was never contemplated that the Alliance executive should nominate candidates. The platform called upon the Prohibitionists of each constituency to do that. More than that it called upon Prohibitionists to support the candidates who stood for Prohibition against the candidates who refused or failed to do so without regard to the party which put them in the field. Mr. Ross had a perfect right to differ with the Alliance platform; he had a perfect right to go to Hamilton and support the anti-Prohibition candidates of the Liberal party, but he had no right to hold an office or seek re-election in an organization which had a policy and platform like the Alliance.

Many are puzzled to account for his anxiety to retain office in the Alliance. The same thing applies to other Alliance leaders, who complain of the criticism they are subjected to. If these men were simply working with a single eye to the interests of Prohibition, one would think that they would turn on their critics and say: "Here, we have done the best we could as your servants in these offices, and you are dissatisfied with us. It is plainly evident that many of you have no faith in us. Our simple aim is to promote the interests of the cause in accordance with the policy adopted by the society, and if some of you think you can do better take the offices, and we will back you up."

Why don't they say that? Because they are there for the special purpose of controlling and manipulating the Alliance in the interest of a political party, and they will put up with all the discomfort and annoyance of complaint and criticism, and will work like beavers to get out a party attendance at conventions to re-elect them, so long as they achieve their purpose.

That is the plain English of it, and there is no use mincing matters.

"The Templar" does not say that these men are not Prohibitionists. It does not object to their holding the view that the best way to serve the cause is to promote the immediate success of the Liberal party. They are entitled to hold such a view and to advocate it. But their course is utterly inconsistent with the declared policy of the Alliance, that Prohibitionists should work for their reform, regardless of the exigencies or interests of the political parties.

#### DISCOURAGEMENT.

This word should not appear in the vocabulary of the genuine reformer. The intelligent man who deliberately espouses the cause of a reform in its early battles, should count the cost, and be fully prepared for the sneers and scorn of professed friends, as well as the open opposition of the enemy. Reformers must be made of stern stuff, and no weakling should enter the lists.

Yet the best of reformers are human, and in spite of brave faces and plucky hands, there are hearts that are nearly broken with the incidents of the war.

It is not the strength or activity of the open enemy that tries the reformer. He delights in the shock of battle and is only happy in the thick of the fight. His blood is stirred for better effort, and his hopes rise, as the crisis approaches.

The failure of the faint-hearted at his side is but what he anticipated in the hour of trial, and when it comes he is prepared to shoulder the added responsibility and stride forward with intensified faithfulness.

The contumely of those who are on neither side, and the sneers of the toadies who always ally themselves with the popular party, are but a tonic which nerves the reformer up for greater sacrifices.

Even the perfidy of a Judas, the betrayal of a trusted one, can be met with courage and with a brave heart.

No, the intelligent, devoted, self-sacrificing reformer can face these discouragements and truthfully say: "None of these things move me."

But, when, in strict accord with the plan of battle, he takes his life in his hand, and with unflinching devotion assails the citadel of the enemy, when he sacrifices every selfish interest and places himself unreservedly upon the altar of his cause, and when under such conditions he looks for the encouragement and sustaining influences of his comrades, only to find that he is deserted, then it is that the iron enters his soul. The bravest man feels a lump in his throat when abandoned in the breach by those who should be his loyal defenders. This is the supreme test and it appears to be the inevitable experience of every pioneer reformer.

This is the experience which determines the relation of the reformer to the Divine. However noble and philanthropic his motives and however patriotic and unselfish his impulses, if he cannot realize that he is in God's fight and leaning on God's arm, his test is certain to break his heart. If he believes that he is a son of God, and if he has faith that it is his Father's will to give him, even as he gave Christ, to the cause of humanity, then will he come through this supreme test as gold tried in the fire. He will then turn from human disappointments and human failures, and with the approving smile of the Eternal, persistently prosecute the purpose of his heretofore.

There truly is no such word as "discouragement" to the reformer who is



MAYOR R. J. FLEMING, TORONTO.

President Ontario Prohibition Convention.

called of Heaven, and nothing less than the equipment of Heaven will enable a reformer to face the failures and fight the good fight.

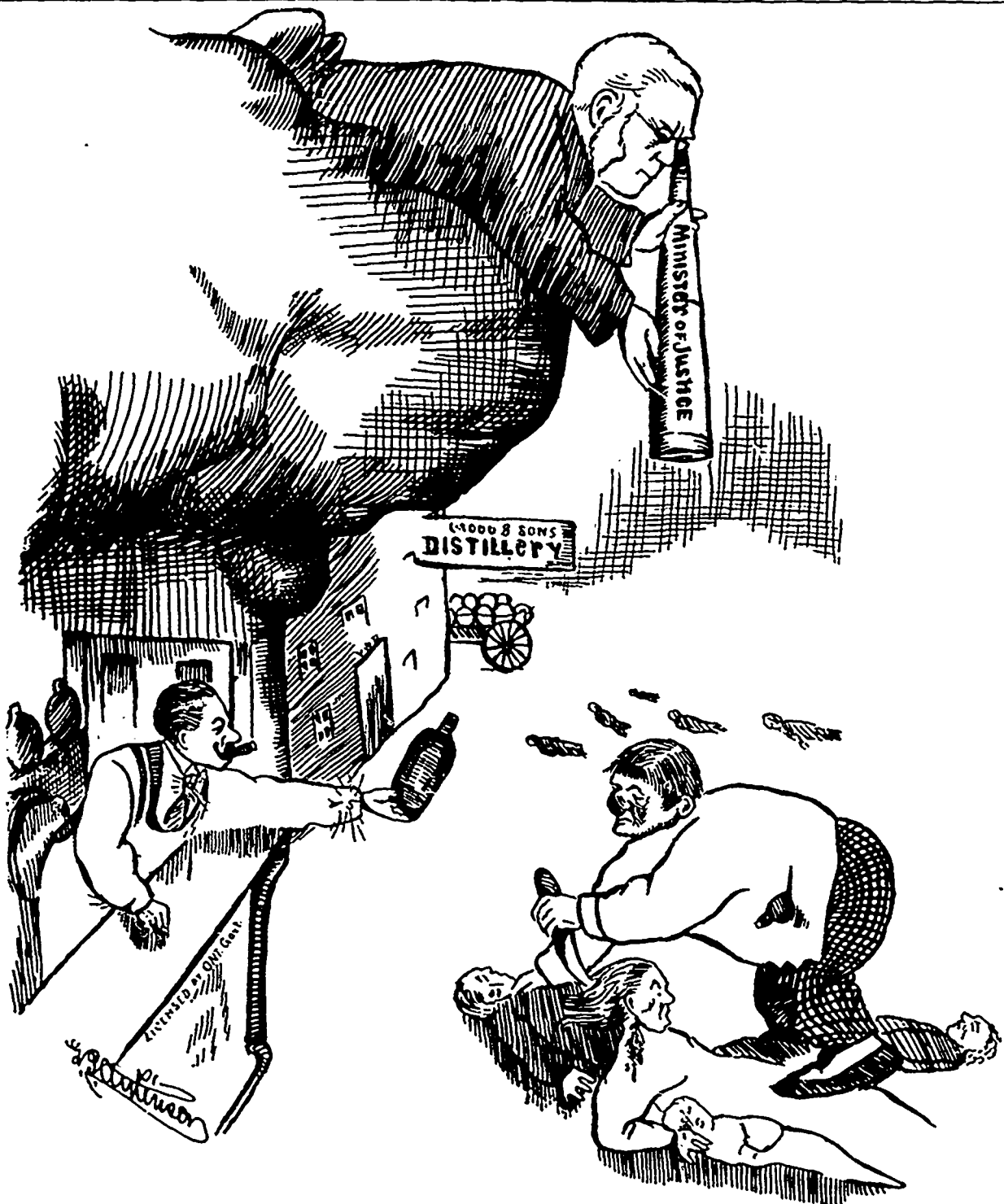
#### SIGNS OF VICTORY.

Moral reformers are naturally impatient of the slow progress of their cause, almost unmindful of the teaching of the history of such reforms. Their accomplishment, though delayed, is suddenly finally fulfilled, as the avalanche, long forming on the mountain height at last becoming overweighted by successive accretions of snow and ice, is detached from its support and sweeps downward to the valley with a resistless force that overpowers and destroys whatever would withstand it. The slow deposit that gives weight and consequent resistless force to the glacier must precede the mighty power of the descending avalanche. The latter, we are compelled to recognize, and confess its power; but the former scarcely attracts our notice for the reason that the formation is slowly effected and at such altitudes as hide it from our view.

Occasionally in this great temperance reform, while impatient of the final triumph, we are encouraged by glimpses of the deposit and formation of that public sentiment that will yet with a sudden swiftness and destruc-

tive force, as an avenging angel, execute the high behest of Heaven and lay low the proud tyrant—the liquor traffic—that has ruled this land with remorseless sway, impoverishing the people, devastating its homes, ravishing women and even little children, filling graves, sending victims to the gallows, and hurling souls down to the nethermost hell.

In many quarters the principle and practice of total abstinence has made steady gains. At first the advance was among the common people, but more recently the classes, as they are termed, have caught the contagion and the good work goes on apace. One of the most active and ablest of English advocates of the reform has been recruited from the ranks of the noble, and Lady Henry Somerset's name will continue to be held in precious memory wherever the annals of Prohibition shall be read. Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army; Sir George White, commander-in-chief, and General Roberts, ex-commander-in-chief, of the British army in India, are among the names eminent in military circles who have cordially endorsed the total abstinence movement among the troops and declared it promotive of discipline and efficiency in all branches of the service. While judges, doctors and clergy by the score, and even hundreds, have given their adhesion



Sir Oliver, bringing his new and more powerful telescope to bear: "Yes, it is the same in the whole Dominion as in Ontario. Three-fourths of all the pauperism, misery and crime are due to the liquor traffic. I promised to give all the Prohibition the constitution would permit in Ontario, and there is no constitutional limitation here. I must stand by my promise and my reputation, and insist on Prohibition."

to this new crusade against the liquor traffic. The rulers also are among the new cult. The memory of the late President Hayes, and his wife as mistress of the White House, will be ever dear to workers, because liquors were banished from all state functions

during the regime of this brave President. It is also remembered with pride that the late Sir Leonard Tilley, who for twelve years was Lieutenant-Governor of his native province—New Brunswick—carried his total abstinence principles to Government House

and conscientiously excluded liquors therefrom. It is undoubted gain to this reform when those in high places give countenance to its principle by the practice of total abstinence, and the people should demand of those to whom it entrusts the responsibilities

of state a recognition of their obligations in this respect. There is every reason to believe that an early result of the recent overthrow of the Tupper Administration will be the casting down and out of the notorious House of Commons bar. It must also prove a source of great satisfaction to know that Mr. Laurier will give the strength of his example to the practice of total abstinence. The Montreal "Witness" is authority for the following:

"That Mr. Laurier is able, after the most arduous political campaign on record, to present so fresh an appearance is due, his friends say, to the fact that in all regards he is an abstemious man. Instead of indulging a roystering triumph as was the fashion in poor Mercer's time, he went straight to bed; and while he has since the victory given a business-like attention to the matters in hand, the selection of his cabinet, and the starting of necessary machinery in connection with the new administration, he has kept himself cool and self-possessed. During the progress of the campaign, while others would rush to the bar after the political meeting, Mr. Laurier quietly ordered a cup of coffee, which gave him the necessary stimulus and support. It is well known that Mr. Laurier neither smokes nor drinks. Many incidents are related by those who shared the campaign with him of his steady refusal, no matter how tired he was, to drink anything stronger than tea or coffee. There was one day when it was necessary to drive ten miles to the place of meeting in a pelting rain-storm. The small party when they got to the village hotel were drenched to the skin. Mr. Laurier and some others at once ordered tea, to the confusion of the rest of the party, who had at once rushed to the bar for the necessary stimulants."

#### A MIGHTY IOE.

It is the immense gains which reward their devotion to the sinful liquor traffic that hold men in this service of the devil and enable them to debauch governments and the people to vote the privileges which they enjoy of carrying on their work of death and damnation. It probably is well that temperance electors do not understand the full resources of those that be against us. They have money without limit and, as by this trade they have their living, they are ready to pour free libations upon the altars of the political gods who will undertake to deliver them from the hand of the destroyer. The following item, from the "Alliance News," Eng., barely suggests the fabulous wealth made by the liquor business:

"For some time past rumors have been in circulation that an announcement might shortly be looked for with respect to the conversion of the brewery business of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., practically the last of the big brewery undertakings which have not been brought out as limited liability concerns. Rumor is busy as to the capital of the proposed company, but nothing definite is yet ascertainable. It is expected, however, that the total capital will be £6,000,000, divided into debentures, preference and ordinary shares. The debentures are variously stated to carry 3 or 3½ per cent interest, and it is stated that the price of issue will be 103. The preference dividend, it is said will be either 2½ or 4 per cent.

"Thus, by the creation of new shareholders in breweries, thousands of persons will be bound over to keep the peace against all real Temperance reform."

Yet no Moral Reformer, worthy of



G. H. LEES, ESQ., HAMILTON.

Mover of Ross Resolution in Ontario Prohibition Convention.

the name, will grow discouraged by the knowledge that millions upon millions of money are massed against the advance of the reform. His trust is not in money, but in the living God; and all history shows that He is carrying forward His plan to ultimate victory; and though, humanly judged, the process may have been slow, yet they have been irresistible. When God ariseth what shall withstand His might? As God is in heaven above, the legalized liquor traffic will yet be overthrown, and this darkest curse upon humanity be driven hence to hell, never more to trouble the sons of God.

God will do this: He can do it with or without you; but He offers you a part in this glorious warfare against this—one of the most powerful—agency of hell for the damnation of souls. Which shall it be? He offers you the cross; will you accept it and follow Him?

#### THE LIFE VERSUS THE CREED.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of The Temple, London, thinks that both Christianity and the Bible find their strongest support in the lives of those who surrender themselves wholly to their teaching. He says:

"There are two lights in which Christianity may be regarded: it may be looked at as classified in sectarian dogmas, and as upheld by any particular

course of argument; in general terms, it may become a subject of criticism. Treated in this manner, it has been alike the object of ridicule and reverence. On the other hand, Christianity may be tested by its results as a practical religion. Its history is before the world.

"What has Christianity done? It has greater testimony than the commendation of its deep scholars and eloquent preachers. It has opened prison doors, broken down bad Governments, aided all good causes, lifted up trampled honor and virtue; it has saved men's souls, given men's lives higher elevation, changed death into a beneficent liberator, and turned the grave into the last step towards heaven; it has made selfish men benevolent, harsh men gentle, timid men heroic, and sad men happy; it has blessed the cause of freedom, succored the efforts of charity, upheld the claims of peace; it demands to be judged by its fruits, and its demand is reasonable and ought to be irresistible.

"We are called to maintain a practical testimony, to give the emphatic and convincing answer of noble living. We have had enough of literary testimonials; we have done enough in the matter of the evidences; we are thankful to every author who has spoken one good word for the truth; now let the truth speak for itself, let the Christian be the best defense of Christianity, let



**THE ARMY WORM.**

MISS ONTARIO—Knock off the pest, Arthur, and you will be my white-haired boy; in other words, you will be my trusted boy until your hair is white.

the life of the servant commend the doctrine of the Lord.

"The argument which applies to Christianity applies also with equal effect, to the Bible. If the Bible is to be judged by its works, there is, happily, an end of controversy. The Bible must be its own vindicator. Not because our fathers believed in it; not because it has a romantic history; but because of its own proved power to enlighten the mind, to bless the heart, to elevate life, and destroy the power of

death, must the Bible be held first in our love and highest in our veneration. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." What does the Bible bring forth? What of manhood? What of purity? What of hope? It must not be judged in detail; it must be taken in its entirety; it must have free scope; it must be received into the heart—then we abide by the verdict."

Subscribe now for the Weekly Templar.

**DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR VOTE.**

Wherever there are three candidates in the field, there is much talk about throwing away one's vote. An endless amount of casuistical reasoning is indulged in and men who remain firm in their adhesion to truth on other occasions are liable to slip their anchors. To hear the subtle but specious sophistries that are paraded by partisans, we are led to ask if this is the closing decade of the nineteenth cen-

tery of Christian civilization. The philosophy of the sophists has long since been exploded and its fallacies laid bare, and yet we find men to-day who claim not only to be Christian in the general sense of that word, but also in its experimental sense, preaching with vigor the same old Greek doctrine that success in civic life should be the aim rather than the attainment of truth. Still later than the sophists came the Jesuits, who are accused of the pernicious teaching of adopting a crooked road to secure a temporary triumph. By Protestants particularly, the very term Jesuitical is held in contempt. And yet we find men who profess an abhorrence for both sophism and jesuitism, an admiration and even a love for the virtues of Christianity, advising themselves and their fellow-electors not to throw their votes away upon a good candidate and a good platform, but rather to give it to a candidate who is not the embodiment of their own views, that a third candidate whom they look upon as more objectionable may be defeated.

Such a course of reasoning is subversive of the simplest principles of Christianity and the man who indulges in it, whether preacher or layman, by that very act denies truth, denies God and denies the Savior of mankind. Christian truth demands that every man shall stand firmly for what he believes to be right without regard to the consequences. Failure and success are in the hands of the Great God who sits in the heavens and overrules all things for good in the universe.

The elector who throws away his vote and the elector who deceives himself is the elector who marks his ballot for a man who does not represent the truth nor represent his views, and who fails to mark his ballot for a candidate who does stand for the truth. The ballot is a sacred trust. No elector has any right to bestow it according to whim, caprice, friendship or favor. He is but the trustee with the right only to use it in the interest of truth and righteousness. If he fails to do this, he loses his ballot. He is guilty of a crime against his country and against his own conscience.

It may require an effort, an apparent sacrifice, a summing up of moral courage to break old affiliations, to step out of party influences, but the man who does it for righteousness' sake will not only serve his country best, but, in the very act, he will enlarge himself and purify his conscience and become a better citizen and a better man. No such vote will be thrown away. Whether the candidate for whom it is cast is elected or not, that vote will stand as a reprimand to corruption and trickiness in politics. It will stand as an endorsement of manliness and courage and principle in politics. Do not throw away your vote.

#### IN MEMORY OF MRS. YOUMANS.

P. L. GRANT, RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

We read of heroes on historic page,  
Who bravely fought and died in freedom's cause,

Whose fame is handed down from age to age.

The worthy subjects of the world's applause.

Whose blood was shed upon the battle field.

For love of country, to preserve the soil.

From tread of foes, their peaceful homes to shield.

From the despoilers, who delight in spoil.



THE LATE LETITIA YOUMANS.

But none surpassed the noble heroine  
Our Mrs. Youmans, who so bravely  
fought.

Against the trade producing only sin,  
And died a martyr to the end she  
sought.

From North to South, from East to  
West she went,  
Arousing, pleading with persuasive  
tongue;

Nor weary grew upon her mission  
bent,  
To wake from lethargy, the old and  
young.

Where duty called, no selfish fear de-  
luded;  
Though storms inclement raged, felt  
no dismay;

Her faith in the result her soul sus-  
tained,  
While heeding not the "lions in the  
way."

Her cherished object was to free our  
land  
From the dread monster's grip, who  
holds to-day,  
With iron grasp and unrelenting hand,  
And wields with demon art his goblin  
sway.

As John the Baptist heralded the  
Christ,  
So she proclaimed the coming of the  
day,

When this and other lands would  
shake the dust  
Of the vile traffic from the earth  
away.

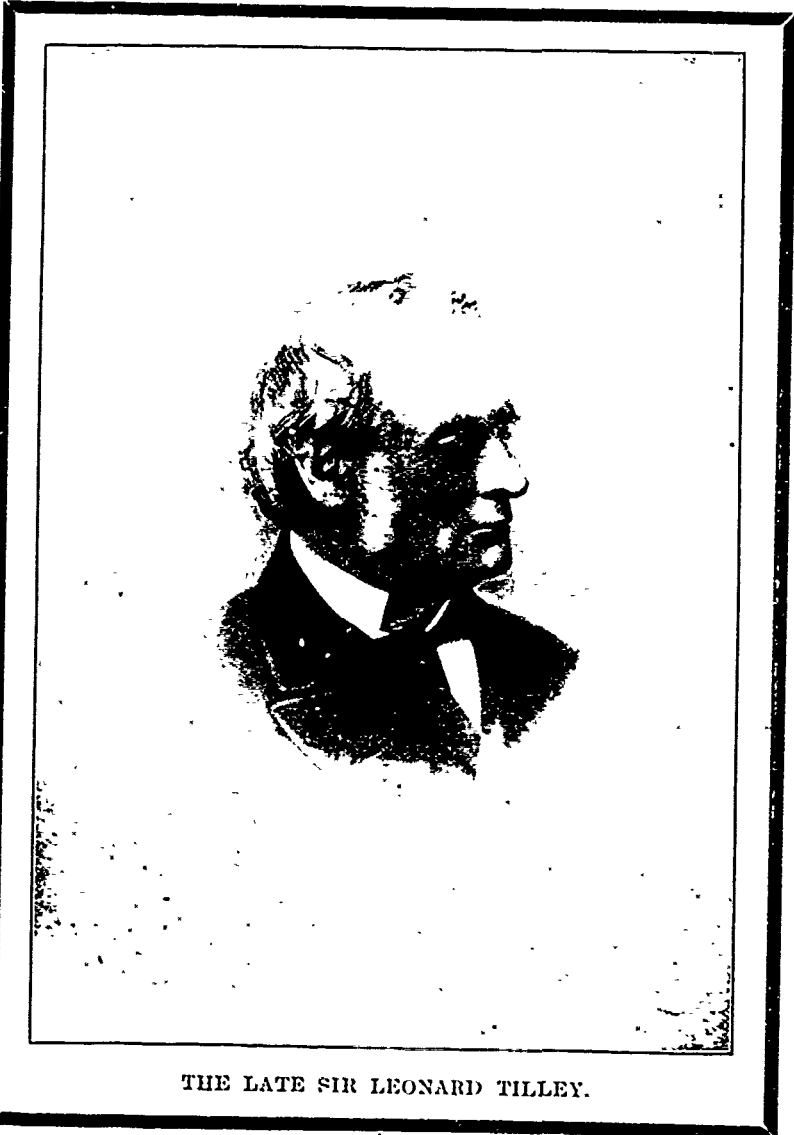
Her hopes were largely centered in the  
young,  
That they our country would emanci-  
pate,  
And sought in every way to teach  
among  
The future rulers of our homes and  
state.

Her eloquent appeals will echoing  
thrill,  
Till they accomplish all their destin-  
ed work;  
The hearts that she has stirred will  
ne'er grow still,  
Until the curse shall find no place  
to lurk.

For years she labored with unflagging  
zeal,  
The cause of Prohibition to extend,  
That nothing less will e'er suffice to  
heal,  
The woes entailed, which seem to  
have no end.

The hardships she endured in her cam-  
paigns—  
Wherein her steady purpose plain  
appears—  
Induced the illness and the racking  
pains,





THE LATE SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

Which laid her prostrate on her couch for years.

Her fame has reached beyond our country's bounds,  
Across the waves of the Atlantic sea;

There still her voice reverberating sounds,  
Where crowds once listened to her breathlessly.

Long will her memory live, revered her name,  
Undying tributes to her worth be paid;

Her life was one grand sacrificial flame  
Of noble deeds, upon the altar laid.

And as the mantle of Elijah fell  
Upon Elisha, who, with joy received,  
So may her sisters in the work excel,  
In all that she abounded and believed.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY.

On Thursday, June 25, at 3 a.m., Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the purest and best of Canadian politicians, passed away after an illness of about one

week. Sir Leonard, who came of United Empire Loyalist stock, was born at Gagetown, N.B., May 2, 1818. He was educated in the county grammar school, and in 1830 became an apothecary's apprentice.

While yet young he went into business with a gentleman who belonged to a family distinguished in the prominent politics of the time. He joined a debating society, and became a strong exponent of the temperance cause. His eloquence and argument in the former, and his zeal and fervor in the latter, soon won to his side a large number of admirers.

He first took an active part in politics in 1849, and supported the candidature of Mr. Ansley for a seat in the Assembly. In 1850 he was chosen to represent the city of St. John in the Assembly. In the Provincial elections of 1854 he was returned by a substantial majority, and was offered in November following a portfolio in a Liberal government. He accepted it and entered upon an almost uninterrupted enjoyment of office till the time of his death.

On April 12, 1855, a Prohibitory law for the province was passed and came into force Jan. 1, 1856, and on July 23, of the same year, was repealed. In

his evidence before the Royal Commission, Sir Leonard detailed the causes of the repeal. He held the act had not been fairly tested and that the appeal had been prematurely taken by the action of George V. Manners-Sutton forcing the ministers to resign, bringing on a general election. "Support the governor" was the cry of the repealers and it proved successful. But Sir Leonard never lost faith in Prohibition as the only remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic. On more than one occasion he declared the financial objections to Prohibition to be lighter than a feather. In Britain, as in Canada, he affirmed that with Canada an abstaining nation he would undertake to easily raise the revenue necessary to provide for government. So late as the Prohibition convention held this spring in Fredericton, N.B., he repeated his former declarations in favor of Prohibition and the weakness of the objections to it, and scored the folly of Canada continuing to pay thirty millions for a traffic giving less than eight millions of revenue.

In 1867 he was made a C.B. (civil) as a reward for distinguished colonial services; and on resigning his seat in the New Brunswick Assembly for a seat in the Commons, he was sworn in a member of the Canadian Privy Council and appointed Minister of Customs in the first cabinet of the Dominion. From November, 1868, to April, 1869, he was Acting Minister of Public Works, and on Feb. 22, 1873, he was made Minister of Finance until his Government resigned on Nov. 5, in the same year, when he accepted the lieutenant-governorship of his native province. This office he held until July 11, 1878, and could have retained it for a second term had he felt so disposed, but yielding to the importunities of his friends and the wishes of his former colleagues, he allowed himself to be nominated in his old constituency for a seat in the Commons. He succeeded in being elected, but by the bare majority of nine votes. This was altogether due to his espousal of the National Policy, as a platform of the Liberal-Conservatives. In October he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Finance, and on presenting himself for re-election, was returned by acclamation. On May 24, he was created a Knight of the noble order of St. Michael and St. George at an investiture of the Order held in Montreal by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada.

He was twice married, first to Julia Ann, daughter of Mr. James T. Hanford, of St. John; and second in 1867, to Alice, elder daughter of Mr. Z. Shipman, of St. Stephen, N.B.

Sir Leonard Tilley had always been a consistent temperance man, and during his occupancy of Government House, a period of twelve years, no liquors of any kind were allowed to be used in his household.

THE MORAL WARFARE.

Our fathers to their graves have gone;  
Their strife is past, their triumph won;  
But sterner trials wait the race  
Which rises in their honored place:  
A moral warfare with the crime  
And folly of an evil time.

So let it be. In God's own might;  
We gird us for the coming fight;  
And, strong in Him whose cause is ours,

In conflict with unholy powers  
We grasp the weapons He has given—  
The Light, the Truth, and Love of Heaven.  
—Whittier.

## VOICE OF CONSCIENCE.

## John G. Woolley's Wonderful Plea For Righteousness in Politics.

There is a medium of exchange that is more important to a country than its money.

It is light, precious, untarnishable, and indestructible. It may be lost but not spent, stolen, sweated, hoarded, cornered, or counterfeited. It is unimitable, it was never known to be at a premium, it is incapable of discount—inevitably par. It is always equal to the volume of trade. It is adapted equally to great and small transactions. It is the highest security for a bank's issue or a laborer's wage. It appertains alike to business, society, government and religion. If it be used by a double standard of unequal intrinsic measuring power, the baser token drives out the nobler and makes itself the exclusive measure-unit of the local market, whatever fiat may forbid the usurpation. Nevertheless, the nobler thing, albeit unmitigated or in exile, remains the arbiter and autocrat of values for all nations, for both worlds, for time, and for eternity.

It is conscience, the one possession of humanity that can not be degraded to a commodity, the one unshrinkable asset of the universe.

This country needs a larger and more flexible currency, no doubt, but not so badly as it needs a larger "smoking fund" of straight, scarce, high-priced, invariable honor-bullion in the vaults of power—the ballot-boxes.

We have recognized and accepted a double standard of civic virtue, until the "fool's gold" of political Phariseism has well-nigh driven out the clear, uncolored truth of God—even from the church, and until religion has practically disappeared from circulation, as a currency, and come to be worn like jewelry.

The peril of business, society, and government alike, is the abnegation of conscience in them, and this vice seems to increase in direct ratio to the size of the transaction, and so we have the exasperating series of phenomena: the good man who incorporates himself into dishonest companies, the man of commercial integrity who is a partner in political corruption, the local Prohibitionist who is "for license" at large, the man of character who belongs to a party that has none. The overwhelming and incomparable need of the nation, the day, the hour is the demonization of aggregate, semi-irresponsible but respectable rascality in politics. The Prohibition party is an attempt to express, in articulate political forms, the clear and undebatable conscience of the country.

"The times are out of joint," not because we have no conscience, but because we have no political way to utter it.

Men speak and wronged and helpless women and children cry out for justice and for mercy in all the ways. Societies speak and the church keeps fulminating ineffectual resolutions, but they are not heard in politics. Only parties have direct, ready, authoritative access to governmental audience. It is not a new language we are exploiting; it is the vernacular of Sinai and Galilee. The church has spoken it, faithfully in the main, and with increasing purity, for 1,900 years—in church. But in American politics today, she speaks an alien, mongrel dialect that has no word for conscience in it.

The great economic questions which



JOHN G. WOOLEY.

hover about the storm-centers of party politics and which we are urged to take up—money, tariff, trusts, etc.—present no serious difficulty, save only that conventions and legislatures sit for party ends and not the country's.

I would not say that many of our representatives in Congress—I need not say that any of them—are deficient in personal honesty, but the party septemia has so permeated the nation, that I do dare say, and truth compels it, that there is not one Republican or Democratic member of Congress of national reputation, sitting or elect, who is above suspicion of putting conscientious patriotism back of party strategy in time of peace. Nor is there now a Presidential candidate in either of the great parties, who would not consider it an impudent menace to his ambitions if he were asked to say in public that he would stand by his church as against his party.

That must be changed, and to that end, and nothing less, was the Prohibition party born—to spray the tree of American liberty with common honesty against the curculio of sectional prejudice and party spoils.

It is not a wide mission, but tremendously long. "Straight is the gate, and narrow is the way that leads to national life, honor, prosperity and perpetuity."

So then, we build a party that shall be at once, "the bane and antidote" of partyism. It is a slow and difficult undertaking at the best, the like has

never been essayed in any country. We have to sail between the Scylla of flabby sentimentalism, on the one hand, and the Charybdis of pettifogging bluster on the other.

Whatever we do, we shall be misunderstood, criticized, laughed at or ignored. There is discouragement everywhere.

And it is not to be wondered at, that many of our true and earnest comrades have gotten confused and over-anxious and would build, without delay, a political machine upon the identical lines that in the past have proven the fatal weaknesses of party architecture, and would forthwith cover every question of the inquisitive and restless ignorance of the public mind.

These, when they discuss policies or platforms, appeal to history and say: "Other parties have done this and this." "No other party has done thus and so." And they forget that party history in this country is a history of rapid, undigested power, followed by rapid degeneration, dishonesty and failure. Worthless, in the main, except as showing what a party ought not to be and not to do.

Others of us would proceed upon the same plan except that being touched by a strange political atavism, they would create a little feudal system of caste among the issues, calling them "dominant," "servient," etc., trying to check confusion and secure due order of precedence by a tag—after the manner of crowded barber shops.



ROBT. RAE, LONDON, ENGLAND,  
Secretary National Temperance League

While yet others of us would go to work as a horse unties a knot, by blindly and patiently shaking the party halter. These would have the church a mere "influence"—whatever that is—a catapult for songs and sighs and scripture texts, a kind of inter-omnibus blunderbuss, hopper-mouthed and of infinite precision of missing.

But with all of our differences and mixed conceits and political knight-errantry, the hand of Providence has been upon us and we have bullded far better than we knew.

One thing at any rate is sure; we have assembled a quarter of a million men and women who are not afraid of anything, and who will do right if they know how. Two hundred and seventy thousand clean-handed voters who honor God, love their country, and respect themselves. No "boss" can get his breath in that atmosphere nor any one control a single ballot but his own.

I have heard rumors of "a split" in the Prohibition party, but I tell you the men are not yet born who will split that.

They may take themselves out of it. They may cut away the scions that have been engrafted upon it, but under that name or some other, within the present organization, or outside of it, the Prohibition party will persist, one

and indissible until the "throne of iniquity" goes down before the "sword of the spirit" and the law of the land.

It has no cleavage. It has grown upon the heights like a live oak in a canon, where the soil is granite pulverized by the shock of storms when earth and heaven fought their battles royal. It has grown in frost and very slowly. Its roots have wedged off avalanches, as they crept down into the hard heart of the rocks to drink the tough amalgams that drip from undiscovered mines, into the alembic where the spirit of the mountain does his Titanic alchemy.

It has felt the rasp and wrench of glaciers—and kept 'ts hold. It has the gnarl of whirlwinds in its rings.

It cannot split, God has marked it for a beetle to maul hell out of American politics. If He shall fell it tomorrow, it will be only because He would fit it the better to His hand. When He gets ready He will lift it from the ground to His knee, His thigh, His waist, His shoulder. Listen for the blow; some November it will fall and something will split, but not the Prohibition party.

Those with us who complain, and those against us who sneer at our little progress, have failed to grasp the meaning of the thing we do. We are building the first permanent political

party in American history—the party of progress, of honor, of liberty, equality, and fraternity, that shall draw out from the chaos of our present politics, the bravest, cleanest, best, and in the years to come grapple with every problem of our national life and solve it in the fear of God.

I have long wished it might be called "The Liberal Party," leaving the sectionalist, the bigot, the spoilsman, the saloonkeeper, the trimmer, the coward, the aristocrat, the plutocrat, and all the rest who have their eyes behind, to make such a sion as they can and call it what they will—Republican, Democrat, Conservative or Tory. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

\* \* \*

We have had many backsets, but that was God's way of making us dig down to bed-rock before we should begin to lay the ranged and ashlared sub-structure of our building.

Our walls have risen very slowly, because our force was small and irregular, because we have had too little simplicity of plan and continuity of purpose.

Now and then a section of partition wall that we had thought complete, like Rhode Island and Iowa, has fallen in or settled to ruin.

That was because we had done too little excavating.

Prohibition failed in those states and fails in Maine and the rest, because it was built on the Republican party, so near the top of the ground that every political frost could move it and every political rat could burrow under it. The corners of this thing must go down too deep for frost or rat.

Our failure heretofore has been because part of us have been trying to save the old party and the rest to make a new one like it.

We don't want to save the old parties; they were crooked in their lives and in their death ought to be laid straight together.

We don't want a new one like either of them, and I, for one, refuse to accept as a precedent any act of a party whose later end has turned out infamous.

They say we have no great men; it does not require great men to dig, only true men. Let us clear the site and we shall have skilled labor in abundance.

It matters very little whose plans we draw on paper or in fancy for our super-structure, we shall change them many times, but now we are making a foundation, not furnishing a cheap lodging-house. Let us lay it in to stay, so that when the clouds lower we can say, "Blow winds and crack your cheeks. Rage, blow!" And so that when it rains we shall not need to fear.

Call me what you will, narrow-gauge or broad, but I am for the church.

"On Christ, the solid rock, I stand,

All other ground is sinking sand."

We shall want some tiles and tin and paint and putty, glass and tapestries and frescoes, gold and silver later on, but not now.

Let Bezaleel be getting his pigments ready if he will. Haul in your paper, pine, and plaster, but to-day we can use nothing but rock, rock, rock and tempered mortar.

Work on, you "narrow" men, common laborers! Laurels are not for you. Keep your sore hearts with all diligence. Spare not your weary arms. Drive your humble picks and shovels to the helve. Clear away! until the virgin rock of God Almighty's truth lies bare, ready for the master builder, and then count it joy and honor to carry a hod into the rising walls.

But, some one will say: "You are

letting a figure of speech run away with you. You have already said, and truly, that we are building a party, and in point of fact, we are in the field asking, as a party, to be put in charge of the government, and therefore we ought to express ourselves in the platform upon the pressing question of the day."

I said we are building a party. I think we are about to lay the first sure-courses of the masonry. It is childish to say that we are offering to rule the land. We have simply opened a recruiting office at the door of the voting church and propose to enlist it as a marching, voting, shooting soldier in this war, or else we will nail a placard on the door, saying, "This is a lie." We propose to make an army that will, upon a conscience platform, nominate a conscience candidate who never sought an office nor talked small for votes, and perhaps in the year 1900 charge the twentieth century and take it for God and home and humanity.

It will be a sheer waste of time and energy to formulate, now, all we would say if actually in power. Our present business is to get the still small voice of conscience adopted as the political language of the church so that when she speaks again no Senator will sneer, nor any party manager despise her, and there is only one way to do it, and that is to keep sending, at every election, a flash of Jesus Christ's lightning through the cloud-bank of spoils politics, until along the dazzling cleavage of the rent and cauterized edges of the wound our Christian citizenship shall rush together like a thunderbolt and the conscience party be ready to possess the land.

But conscience can be crystallized only about a fact, it is never visible in a mere theory, and so we have to have "an issue" from the start. It must be an undebatable fact. We found the liquor traffic ready to our hand. The church has denounced it the enemy of God and man. The law has branded it a public enemy. The courts had declared it a nuisance. Ethics, economists, sociology, criminology, physiology all agreed. No voice defended it.

What shall our issue be?

There is but one possible.

Read it on the banners yonder.

Read it in the faces of these women

Read it in the resolutions of the church.

Read it in the statutes.

Read it in the Supreme Court reports.

Read it in the hospitals.

Read it in the madhouses.

Read it in the prison bars whence bleared and hopeless eyes look out to haunt you.

Read it in the potter's field.

Read it everywhere.

Oh, friends! I see in your eyes a look that never came of thinking of gold or silver or tariff or party. Your own faces confess my argument. Your own hearts are saying that we ought to march into this campaign, no ragged battalions of theorists with a dozen flags, but all together, close order, quick time, forward to the glory of God the Father!

Shall we then abandon agitation of the great questions, tariff, money, and the rest? By no means, and fortunately, under our system, one can be as loyal to his theories as his facts.

Theory is the sheaf from which we flail our truth upon life's threshing floors, but every theory of our government is primarily a thing for the states, whether it arises in the state legislature or the Congress. Let New Jersey tramp out the truth about direct legislation. Delaware, the single tax; Ohio, fiat money; Rhode Island, gold;



THE LATE HON. W. D. BALFOUR.

Pennsylvania, protection; Dakota, free trade, but for any one of them to ask Prohibition to wait on it is as if some sputtering aerolite should ask the world to pause in its orbit and hold a conference about fusion. Let education go forward on all lines, but in this national campaign let us plant our feet upon the eternal truth and speak what we do know and testify to that which we have seen. Let us ask no man to accept our theory, or our candidate. But let us stand in our place and say: "Shall not a Christian man do right?"

We must needs differ in the states, but we can be unanimous in the electoral college.

I insist that the focal point in civil reform is the executive. If Theodore Roosevelt, dreaded by his party, hated by the crowd, backed by nobody, could enforce the right in New York city, what could not a brave and honest President do with a united church to back him.

We want the President for conscience.

We want the governor for conscience.

We want the mayor for conscience.

We want the preacher for conscience.

Then let the legislature theorize.

This will stop the mouth of criticism, force the hand of the church, capture the Christian youth, and build our party on the broadest lines

of upright, simple, practical statesmanship.

No cause, however weak, that has its springs in conscience can say, "I am left out."

Down yonder, from the North came the Alleghany river. Up from the South came the Monongahela. Each lost itself in the other and the Ohio, in a single issue, rolled their mingled waters to the sea.

Where is the Alleghany now? Old ocean tosses its white-caps and roars: "Here!"

Where is the Monongahela now? The sky dips its cloud banners and in patting raindrops whispers: "Here!"

So, to this mighty battle comes St. John with his silver mine, Hobbs with his bank, Thompson with his flat, Wardwell with his stock exchange, Strobell with his Referendum, Metcalf with his protective tariff, Hipp with Woman Suffrage, Cranfill with his protest.

Every man as honest as the day, but opposite as the four winds on every point but one.

What shall they do?

Surrender to each other at that one thing and in the name of God's church lift up your banner, and when the white flag of Prohibition waves from the dome of the Capitol, the hands that hauled it there will do right by every issue that your hearts hold dear.



HON. E. J. DAVIS.  
Ontario's Provincial Secretary.

So then, upon the highest altitude that party politics has ever scaled, we raise a simple cross.

It is an emblem of liberty. Let no slave fall in!

It is an emblem of righteousness. Let no man do a crooked thing for us!

It is an emblem of charity. Its angles are right angles. We can be 90 degrees apart and yet abide together, one in Christ. So Catholic and Protestant, Calvinist and Armenian, Baptist and Quaker, manufacturer and importer, capital and labor, banker and farmer, come on!

It is an emblem of breadth; its arms stretch wide to every horizon. No cant or petty narrowness can harbor there.

It is an emblem of equality; its foot is in the secrets, fruits, and forces of the mother earth; its right arm is man, its left arm is woman; its head is in the infinite sky.

It is an emblem of Jesus Christ in whose gospel is neither male nor female, Jew nor Greek, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free. We raise it in His name, and put Him to the test according to His own word, "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me."

Labor, with poverty gnawing at its vitals shall see it and take heart of hope. Sordid capital shall look up from its money-bags, see it, and be ashamed.

Woman shall see it in the Easter morning of American politics, when it begins to dawn and shall go into the churches and conventions and say: "Christ is risen, and behold He goeth before you into dominion."

#### A CANADIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

From the Industrial Banner, London, Ont.

The one lesson to be learned from the late election is that the time has come for the formation of a great Canadian national party, that shall combine within its ranks all the social reformers and friends of good government in the country. It is well that reformers everywhere should recognize the fact, that in keeping apart from one another they are simply making themselves ridiculous, and playing into the hands of old party politicians, who take advantage of their divisions. We have at the present time in Canada several forces in the field, and it is as well to understand at once that on some questions they do not and will not agree. We refer to the Socialistic, Patrons of Industry, Single Tax, Labor Reform, and Prohibition organizations. There is no, a single one of these movements that has got the slightest chance to succeed on present lines; still they all hold ideas

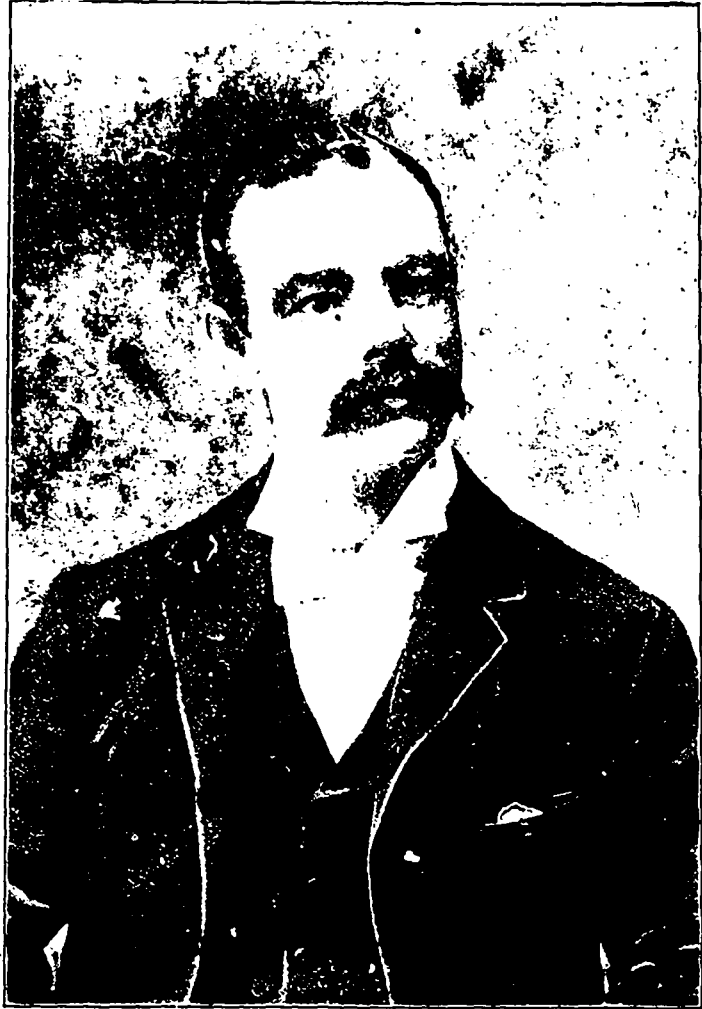
in common that are amply broad enough to combine them in a political party, while allowing each to carry on its own special propaganda of ideas to suit itself. We believe that nine out of ten social reformers could agree and unite upon a platform to embrace, say: Proportional representation, direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum, the abolition of personal canvassing at elections, and the control of the great natural monopolies by the people. For our part we would gladly see a party arise even though it had but the one plank of direct legislation. With a right system of electing public representatives, and the people holding the power of initiating or rejecting legislation, the main battle would be won and the will of the majority would rule. These are the only lines upon which we can hopefully look for the reform forces to unite, and common sense would dictate that we get together with no unnecessary delay. A union of forces would mean a concentration of energies; it would bring in close affiliation all citizens who were striving for better conditions and higher ideals, and as they became acquainted, their ideals would broaden out and they would understand one another better. It is to be expected that petty minds, whose ideas were bound up with the importance of their own little organizations, might be opposed to a united movement, but the broad-minded and liberal reformers all over the country would hail such concentration of forces with enthusiasm and delight. The majority of voters in Canada are clearly dissatisfied with existing conditions, but the trouble in the past has been their divisions, and just so long as they are content to remain divided in a dozen separate camps, just so long will the common enemy engage them in turn, and defeat them in detail. One of the lessons of the late election, where Patrons or Independents were in the field, and one only too plainly apparent, was the great disadvantage they labored under in the matter of organization, when contrasted with the old parties in the field. They were deficient in the matter of papers to fight their battles, and of campaign literature to push their views, a deficiency that did not exist as regarded their opponents, hundreds of farmers and mechanics cast their ballots who did not understand the ground upon which the opponents of the old parties stood, for the simple reason that the candidates were not in a position to reach them. All this could be remedied if true reformers could be induced to come together, a union of forces would mean a union of energies and the accomplishment of far greater results, at a far less comparative outlay. In the great battle of the people for good government and right conditions every voter in the country should be in a position to know that he was welcome to join the ranks, even though too poor to contribute even one cent to advance the work. The toilers on the farm, and the mechanics and laborers in the towns and cities, must be made to understand that their interests are identical, and what injures the one is bound to affect the other. The producers of the nation must be brought to stand on a common platform; literature must be provided and scattered broadcast; young men must be trained as public speakers, for use in electoral campaigns; reform papers must be established and supported; and electoral machinery, just as thorough and effective as that of the old time political party, must be developed and maintained.

The present would seem to be a favorable moment for the launching of

a broad and liberal movement, for there is ample time to make all preparations for the great struggle of the future, before another election comes around. There are thousands of voters who generally always support the old parties, for the simple reason that there is no other ticket in the field, who would gladly rally to the support of a great cause by which its enthusiasm, unity and energy, gave promise of coming success. A wave of independence is sweeping at the present moment, not only over Canada, but the whole world. Party lines are being loosened, and men are becoming plainly dissatisfied with the old state of affairs. We believe that the social reformers of Canada hold the future in their grasp. Let steps be taken for the calling of a great national convention, and let us get together for once. Individual ambitions and mutual jealousies must be dropped; and while there will necessarily be differences of opinion and probably very divergent ones, as regards the ultimate remedy for society, there is ample ground on which all can unite and pull together in the cause of clean politics and better government. The lesson of the past teaches most undeniably, that by divisions, valuable opportunities are lost and that any slight success achieved has been out of all proportion to the cost and the energy expended in securing them. Let all this be changed, let us get together, rose up the ranks, and wage a united and aggressive campaign against injustice in high places, fraud and corruption, and we shall attract to our banners thousands of the intelligent electorate of the country, who hope and long for better things. Now, what are we going to do about it? Are we to remain content in frittering away our time in little insignificant movements and side-shows, or are we prepared to come out boldly, show that we mean business, and if necessary make sacrifices and concessions for the good of a common cause? If the lessons of the past be taken to heart, there can be but one logical answer, and that will be that the time has arrived to stop theorizing and take decided action, to cease playing mimic warfare in the name of reform, and get down to downright earnest work. The time is ripe, the need is urgent, we will never have a better opportunity than the present; let us come together, unite our forces, frame a broad and progressive platform, and then calling on all who believe in the greatest good to the greatest number to unite and assist us, throw out our banner to the breeze, and for the first time in the history of our country, make a united and enthusiastic advance upon the strongholds of privilege, and injustice. To do this, it is necessary to make a start. Let us make that start now.

#### JOSEPH T. MARKS.

The appeal for a union of reform forces for political action recently issued by the "Industrial Banner," of Lon. Ont., has directed attention to its editor Mr. Joseph T. Marks. He is a leader in the labor ranks, occupying the responsible position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Brotherhood, Canada's national labor union, and is a young man of great promise. Some may think it untimely to call for the organization of a new Canadian national party just when a party claiming to be Liberal has taken the reins of Government. A little reflection, however, will bring a different view. All reformers were heartily sick of the late Administration, and thousands of genuine radicals cherished the hope of securing reforms from the Liberal



JOSEPH T. MARKS, LONDON,  
National Secretary-Treasurer Industrial Brotherhood.

or Reform party. Those who understand the conditions which prevail in the Liberal party know that it is quite impossible for that party as it is now constituted to carry out any radical program. Before many months are past the situation will dawn upon all intelligent reformers, and then the time will be ripe for a new movement. It is peculiarly fitting that the initiative in such a movement should come from the labor party, made up of the pioneers in modern social reform. Labor reformers, Single Taxers, Patrons, Prohibitionists and Christian Socialists have much in common in the way of doctrine and one single fundamental aim. If they could be united for political action they would bring a blessed revolution in one single election campaign. The abstract theories that have been so ably presented, and so generally accepted must be concretely applied to the operations of government, if they are to bear fruit. Mr. Marks' call has not come too soon. It is time to get our houses in order. Mr. Marks is a broad-gauge social reformer, and a warm advocate of proportional representation, initiative and referendum, nationalization of telegraphs, railways and currency, Prohibition, single tax and other measures calculated to promote industrial freedom and social justice. He is a mem-

ber of the Royal Templar Order. In his own city he has followed up his general appeal and organized a local club of social reformers for political work.

#### GEORGE WRIGLEY.

When George Wrigley stepped out of the editorial management of the "Farmers' Sun," of Toronto, the admirers of that journal feared that it would lose its character as an advocate of social reform and a radical opponent of class legislation. Their fears are fully realized. The "Sun" is still an able weekly, and it puts up a lot of well-written original matter. Goldwin Smith's contributions alone make it an interesting publication, and it has another Smith as editor, who is a clever writer. But the "Sun" is no longer a free lance or a champion of the rights and freedom of the masses; it is no longer a power for the emancipation of the industrial serfs who till the soil and work the machinery for the benefit of the class lords established by legislation. Why the change in the "Sun"? The same reason that accounts for legislative oppression. The people do not know enough to be free. The big corporations, the monopolists, the liquor makers, the wealthy, are willing to pay for their privileges and will.



GEO. WRIGLEY, ESQ.,  
Late Editor Farmers' Sun.

If possible, control every agency that is likely to tell against their privileges. The masses, for lack of intelligent sacrifice, permit their own guns to be spiked or turned upon them. Mr. Wrigley struggled along with the "Sun" in fighting the battles of the people, until worked out, and almost discouraged with the weak and tardy support of those who should have closed in around him with generous backing; then the men who could not buy the pen or bribe the man, grasped the chance to put the enterprise under the control of capital and capitalists. This has been done over and over again in Canada, and it will be done many times yet before the people will learn that anything worth having is worth paying for, and that even the press that is made cheap to them, is very dear because it is a poisoned well, to keep them too weak to battle for their freedom. Mr. Wrigley is now the Provincial Secretary for the Patrons of Ontario, and his influence will be powerful in directing this independent body along the lines of social reform. He is a warm advocate of proportional representation, of nationalization of telegraphs, railways and currency, of prohibition and of single tax. He will figure in the new movement for a unification of these forces for political action.

**PROVIDING vs. DIVIDING.**

If we leave the busy haunts of men and proceed to the outer fringe of

human habitation, we come at last to the home of the settler where in isolation he is compelled to pass through a life of struggle with nature, and where, in spite of his toil, his thrift and his perseverance, he secures only a narrow penury. He is the typical occupant of the free land, which we are assured is so abundant on this continent.

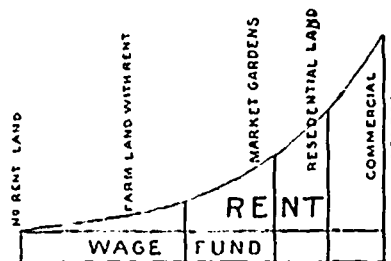
Now tell that man in glowing terms of the advantages of association, how in more populous locations men can produce so much more advantageously than he can in isolation. Point out to him the fertile lands nearer the commercial centers where men can produce so much more abundantly or even in the cities themselves, where the advantage of working in association with his fellows is so great that men are willing to pay at the enormous rate of a hundred thousand dollars or upwards per acre yearly for the occupation of the land. Describe all this to him, and what will be the answer?

He may never have read a page of Adam Smith; he may never have heard a whisper of the name of Ricardo, and yet he will at once point out, that he would gladly move to some location where his circumstances would be improved; gladly would he convey his family where the educational, commercial and social advantages are vastly greater, but let him go where he will, there he will find people just as poor as himself to compete with. No matter how much more abundant his production may be in

better locations, the excess over his present production must be surrendered as rent for the occupation of land.

So far as common, unskilled labor is concerned, this world is equally barren; for him the best location is no better than the worst occupied. The laborer cannot obtain for himself more than he can procure on the outer margin of cultivation. This is the Ricardian law of rent, and this is also the true theory of the wage fund.

An examination of the accompanying diagram will make this much clearer and fix it much better on the memory.



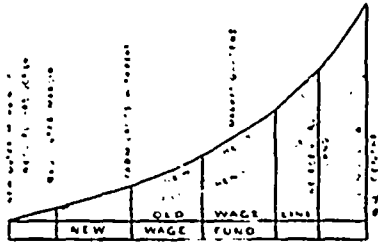
The whole diagram represents the aggregate production of industry during a given period, except what is appropriated to taxation. The industrious portion of the community must produce the whole of this; but the part that industry can retain for itself is represented in a general way, not with strict accuracy, but sufficiently for all practical purposes, by the rectangle showing the wage fund at the base of the figure.

Let us now suppose that a generation has passed away. Population on the continent has doubled. The population in the city has tripled; for civic population increases more rapidly than the general population. Now observe the effect on the distribution of wealth. Will it have become more equitable as some people teach. Let us look at the two extremes of the diagram. Increased population has pushed settlement still further away. The margin of cultivation has extended on to lands still less productive. Such being the case the wage fund must come down to the level of this reduced production. The probability is all that way. There is nothing to indicate that there is any possibility or probability that the average wage will have increased.

The aggregate production will have increased largely; for increased population brings with it personal advantages, increased division of labor, improved means of transportation, extended use of machinery.

What about the rent? What about the value of the land at the commercial center? A few examples will soon answer that question. While population in towns tripled in about twenty-one years, some ground rentals increased upwards of ten fold. The land value increased more than three times as fast as population. While population increased twenty fold in New York the value of the Randell estate increased seventy fold. The value of the best acre in Chicago increased from \$20 in 1830 to \$1,250,000 in 1894, population increasing in the same time from 50 to 1,500,000. While, therefore, the left extreme of the diagram will in all probability have declined, the other extreme will unquestionably have advanced enormously.

The diagram will now have undergone the following changes, the original form being indicated by light lines, the new form by heavy lines.



Let the reader examine this diagram with the utmost care and he will find the following indications undoubtedly true:

The aggregate production will have increased more rapidly than population; for two men can always produce more than twice as much as one, and the same is true of millions as well as of units.

The power of the land owners to impoverish industry will also have increased probably at a rate as fast as that of production. In many cases the statistics show that the increase of rents is faster than that of production. The residue left for wages is probably proportionately less. The average wage will probably be lower.

Whether the wages are lower or higher the disparity between the two extremes is undoubtedly greater. Every city on this continent proves this beyond question. The palaces of the millionaires are grander the slums are just as bad.

The perennial character of land value makes this disparity perpetual. The power of the land owner to impoverish industry continues year after year to the end of time unless checked by legislation. Not merely does his power of appropriation continue, but it increases with every increase of population. Thus making the obligation of industry a perpetual and increasing charge from which the only escape is by appropriate legislation.

We have here a simple explanation of the remarkable phenomenon of commercial depression and hard times, the answer to the question—why does not increased production bring increased welfare?

The increased claim of the land owner forces down the wage line, thus placing industry under a continual depression.

How do our present methods of taxation affect this mischievous method of distribution? Do they tend to mitigate or to aggravate this tendency to disparity? Most unfortunately the taxation as now imposed does everything to render this inequality more accentuated. For every new building constructed, for every acre cleared, for nearly every productive act of industry the taxes are increased on the producers, thus leaving more of the land value to be appropriated by the land owners. Let this process be reversed, and let all taxation on products be removed, and the only source remaining for taxes is the land value. By this system we would effect a most beneficent change. Instead of the landowner being an impoverisher of the producer, depressing him into hardship, he will then become a fellow-producer, furnishing enrichment for enrichment.

#### PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

People are so used to the present method of election that few of us realize how mischievous and faulty it is. Now is a good time to look into the matter, when the interest of the whole country is centered in the coming contest.

#### The Present Method.

The present method of elections is unfair, inefficient and dishonest. It stands as an impassable barrier to reforms which men need. The key to all other reforms is a reform in our electoral methods.

The present machinery may be briefly shown by taking the province of Ontario as an example, and examining the methods of electing members to the Dominion Parliament.

The whole province is cut up into little arbitrary districts, and in each of these districts the voters elect one member of Parliament. A voter in one district cannot, of course, vote for any candidate who is running in any other district. In each of these little districts or constituencies there are, say, from six to eight political ideas that desire expression and representation on the floor of Parliament, as for instance, the G. I. Idea, the Tory Idea, the Patron, Prohibition, Labor, Liquor, Orange, Catholic, and perhaps others, such as woman suffrage and single tax. Some of these may not be numerically strong enough to entitle them to representation, in any event; but others certainly are. Yet all these varying and often conflicting ideas have either to find expression and representation in the one solitary member sent up from that district, or not to be represented at all. Is not absurdly stamped plainly on the fact of such a system?

Of course the result is practically that only one, or possibly two, of the leading ideas are represented, and the voters who hold the other ideas are all disfranchised and unrepresented.

#### Wholesale Disfranchisement.

But, if you like, we will leave out of consideration all the political ideas but the two large ones. Take, as an illustration, a district or constituency containing 4,000 votes. A Conservative and a Liberal are running; 2,050 men vote for the Conservative candidate and 1,950 for the Liberal candidate. The Conservative is elected. These 1,950 Liberal votes are as absolutely disfranchised and unrepresented as if an act of Parliament had been passed declaring that the Liberals in that district should have no votes at that election. Consider that this kind of thing takes place all through the Dominion, and you will see that as a matter of fact nearly one-half the voters in the whole country, either one side or the other, are disfranchised at every election. Is that popular representation?

Do you wonder at the party bitterness which obscures reason and calm judgment, when every election is a fight in which the penalty of defeat is disfranchisement and humiliation? But our elections need not be fights, and would not be under a reasonable and sensible system.

#### Artificial Minorities.

The point which will appeal most strongly to independent men is that our present system gives the two main political parties a most unjust monopoly of representation. In most constituencies it is impossible for any man to be elected to Parliament if he is running on an independent platform such as Prohibition, or Labor, or Social Reform. He has to run either as a Conservative or a Liberal; and when he does that his independent principles have to be subordinated to his Conservatism or his Liberalism every time. Now you know very well that the voters in this province who place social reform questions above every other question are numerous enough to be entitled to several representatives in Parliament—representatives who would be so free and clear of the two big parties that they could place such

issues first in their Parliamentary action. Why are such men not elected now? Simply because these earnest men and those who would help them are scattered into little helpless minorities by this division of the country into one-member constituencies. Throw down the barriers between any half dozen of these preposterous little one-member districts and let the independent and progressive people in them be free to unite and choose their own man. There would then be enough of them to return at least one member to Parliament; and you know the straight kind of man that they would send there. Now they are divided, conquered, helpless, and unrepresented; for even if they vote for a successful candidate he is not the man they really want.

#### Group the Constituencies.

This, then, points to one change that is absolutely necessary in order to bring about a better state of things. We must abolish this ridiculous division of the country into one-member constituencies. It would not, of course, be convenient to have the whole province one district, returning all the members; but we can have districts large enough and containing votes enough to elect seven or more members; and we can elect these members in such a way as to give fair representation to every important phase of public opinion in fair proportion to the number of votes holding that opinion.

#### What Could Be Done.

We could use a system by which no vote would kill any other vote; by which all important phases of public opinion would be fairly represented; which would give the utmost freedom of nomination; which would not exclude good men from politics; which would largely eliminate party bitterness; which would encourage political honesty and candor; which would abolish gerrymandering, bribery, and treating by rendering them useless; and which, by its application to municipal elections, would strike at the root of the evils that are now chronic in the government of our towns and cities.

Such a system is Proportional Representation, as exemplified in the several plans which have already been described in "The Templar."

#### Reform in Nominations.

A vitally important feature of any system of popular representation is the nominating or choosing of the persons who are to be candidates for election to Parliament; because if the people cannot freely nominate or select suitable men for candidates they certainly cannot select suitable men for Parliament. One of the worse features of our present system is that it restricts the electors in their choice of candidates. No one has now a chance of election unless he is chosen by a Liberal or Conservative convention. There is usually one Conservative and one Liberal put up in each constituency. Neither of them may be acceptable to a large proportion of the voters, but it is Hobson's choice—they must either vote for the man they want, or stay at home; and too often they do stay at home.

Under proportional representation there would be such freedom of nomination that any group of voters strong enough in numbers to entitle them to a representative would be able to get the very man they wanted. Under the Hare-Spence system if this group of voters were to disagree among themselves as to the best man for their representative they could nominate two men without fear of splitting their vote and thereby losing their represen-





REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, D. D.,  
Fredericton, N. B.

tatives. Study of the system will show how this works.

**The Honest and Fair Method.**

I submit then to you that the only fair and honest method of representation is that method which will represent all important phases of public opinion in proportion to the number of voters holding these opinions. Let us illustrate this principle. Here are a thousand men who have important business to be transacted. They propose to elect a committee of ten persons to do their business. On what principles should these ten persons be elected? Evidently each one of the thousand has a right to be represented by the person of his choice, providing he does not interfere with the equal right of any other man to be similarly represented, but as there are only ten on the committee, and as there are a thousand men to be represented, it is evident that before you can be represented by the person of your choice you must get ninety-nine of the other men



REV. J. S. RUSS, D. D.,  
Bramford, Ont.

to agree with you in the choice of a representative. Then if one hundred of you, that is, one-tenth of the voters, agree together on a representative, you are entitled to that representative, and the other nine hundred have no right to mar your choice. The same thing applies to every other one hundred voters who can agree together on a representative.

In brief, this is the plan: divide the number of voters by the number of representatives to be elected and you thereby get the number of voters who are entitled to one representative; for instance, in a district containing 28,000 voters and returning seven members, 4,000 votes are necessary to elect one representative and these 4,000 votes are what is called a "quota." We may therefore call proportional representation the quota system.

**How To Do It.**

Then the practical question is, how to carry out this principle so that the voters may combine and give a quota of votes to each elected candidate and no more. How will they know when a candidate has got a quota, so they need not throw away any more votes



REV. S. D. CHOWN, D. D.,  
Toronto, Ont.

on him after he has received enough to elect him? How will they know when a candidate has so few supporters that he cannot get a quota and therefore cannot be elected?

**The Hare-Spence and Other Systems.**

The most complete solution of these questions is by the ingenious method propounded many years ago by Thomas Hare, simplified and improved by Miss Catherine Helen Spence, of South Australia.

There are other plans that are simpler, and get the desired result, although not so perfectly. But the main point is to realize the principle on which we ought to act. We can then adopt the system whose details seem to best fit our requirements.

The man who is on the side of the saloon, is not on the Lord's side.

The Earl of Carlisle has given a practical illustration of his belief in the drink evil by destroying the contents of his famous wine cellar.



REV. W. A. MACKAY, D. D.,  
Woodstock, Ont.

**THE PROHIBITION LEADERS.**

This is the title of the most pretentious temperance book ever published in Canada. It is a magnificent volume, containing nearly 600 splendid half-tone engravings of the noted temperance workers of the continent, and each portrait is accompanied by a brief biographical sketch. John G. Woolley, in his brilliant introduction, says: "Causes do crystallize about persons, and in these compact sketches there is anchorage and cargo for many a busy mind, and romance, too, and poetry, for as one turns these leaves he needs very little imagination to read in both the faces and the letter press true stories of woman's love and sacrifice, and man's struggle and victory, stranger than any fiction, and such tales of the border of the world's greatest war, as no Scotch Wizard ever put pen to."

In addition to the portraits are thirty



W. W. BUCHANAN,  
Hamilton, Ont.



L. T. CHANCEY, ESQ.  
St. John's, Newfoundland.

of the ablest speeches ever delivered upon the theme of Prohibition. Rev. Principal Austin, of Alma college, is the editor and publisher of this new and elegant work. The engravings on this and the next page (with the exception of Dr. Austin's) are selected from the book and give some idea of its character. The fine portrait of the author was made especially for this magazine, and we are pleased to present to our readers the face of a man who has placed Canadian Prohibitionists under such a heavy debt in the production of this great work.

The price of "The Prohibition Leaders" is \$10 in cloth, or \$12 in morocco, but by a special arrangement with the publisher we are enabled to offer a limited number of the books as absolute gifts to our friends who help us in extending the circulation of our weekly—"The Templar." Anyone who will work up a club of twenty-five subscribers to this magazine, or ten new



THOS W CASEY, ESQ.  
Napanee, Ont

dollar subscribers to "The Templar" may claim as a gift one of the books. And, this is an easy time to get new subscribers, with the great plebiscite battle in view and an anxiety in every intelligent mind for information about the issue.

QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE RECORD.

Index to Important Events of April, May and June, 1896.

Friday, April 10.—The "Globe" published a letter from Rev. Dr. MacKay justifying his charge of drunkenness amongst the M.P.'s at Ottawa.—Another drunken row in the Com-

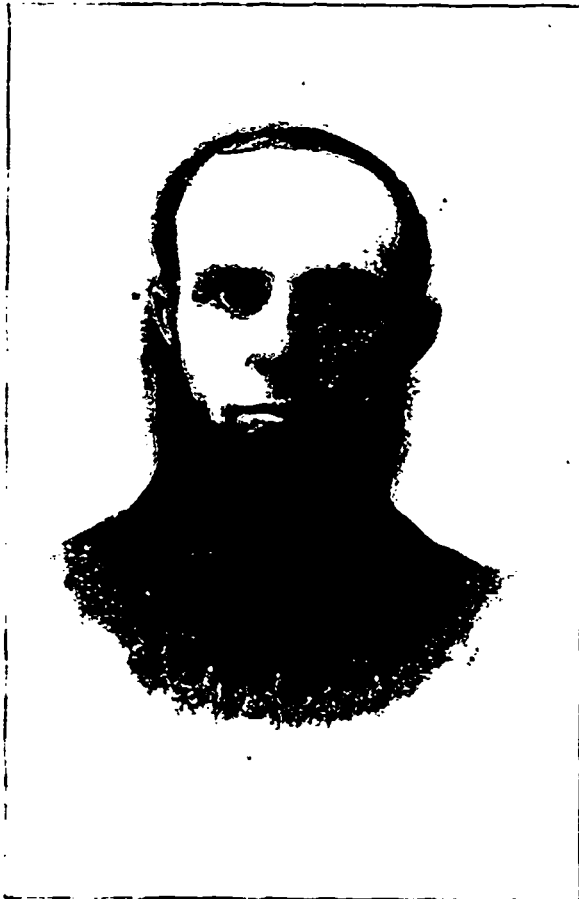
Thursday, April 23.—Parliament was dissolved by effluxion of time, the first instance in its history that it has survived the full limit of its legal existence.

Monday, April 27.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned the Premiership.—Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was called to form a new Government.

Friday, May 1.—"The Templar" celebrated its Fifth anniversary.

Sunday, May 3.—The first of a series of Sunday meetings under the direction of Toronto District Royal Templars was held in the Toronto Pavilion. Rev. L. M. Isitt, of New Zealand, was the chief speaker.

Tuesday, May 6.—Standing committee



REV. PRINCIPAL AUSTIN  
St. Thomas, Ont

mons during Mr. Semple's speech. Friday, April 17.—"The Templar" published a digest of the New Brunswick License Act.

Saturday, April 18.—Hamilton Jockey Club applied for license for bar-room under grand stand, virtually confessing the illegality of former sales at that place.

Tuesday, April 21.—Mary Lewis, Hamilton's Jane Cakebread, was released from jail having just completed her hundredth term in that institution. With few exceptions the offence charged was drunkenness.

Wednesday, April 22.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced in the Senate that the general elections will take place on Tuesday, June 23rd.

on Temperance of the Hamilton Methodist Conference issued an appeal to the Methodists to vote in the approaching elections only for candidates publicly pledged to support Prohibition, regardless of fealty to party.

Saturday, May 9.—The Law Lords of the Privy Council handed down their judgment in the celebrated Test case. Judgment confirms the right of the Province to enact local option, but denies its right to interfere in the matter of the manufacture and importation of liquor.

Sunday, May 10.—Rev. L. M. Isitt, of New Zealand, addressed large audiences on Prohibition in Hamilton.

Tuesday, May 12.—Gold Medal Contest.

Hamilton, was decided in favor of Miss Marion Murray.

Thursday, May 21.—At a meeting of Hamilton Prohibition and Social Reform Association, Frederick W. Watkins, merchant, was chosen as running mate to Mr. W. W. Buchanan in the approaching Dominion elections. He accepted.

Monday, June 1.—Yarmouth, N. S. County Temperance convention advised electors, irrespective of party, to support Mr. T. B. Elliot for the Commons.

Thursday, June 4.—Richmond, Que., constable ordered the Imperial Trio, R. T. of T., to desist from holding a Temperance meeting unless they would pay a license fee of \$5. They persisted, and the civic authorities subsequently expressed regret at the action of their official.

Friday, June 5.—The Hamilton Independent Prohibition candidates issued their appeal to the electors.

Tuesday, June 9.—Mr. Laurier, replying to a London Methodist conference delegation, Stratford, pledged to submit a plebiscite on Prohibition, and, according to the "Globe," added: "Then, I am asked, what is to be done. The answer is plain. I am by nature a democrat. I believe in democratic government, and, above all, in constitutional government, and the only way to act under democratic and constitutional government is that the people must govern and that their command must be obeyed. As the people shall speak so shall be the duty of the Government, if that Government be in the hands of the Liberal party."

Tuesday, June 16.—Nomination day. The Independent candidates in Hamilton scored a success on the hustings.

Tuesday, June 23.—Election day. The Tupper Government defeated. Many of the successful candidates are favorable to Prohibition.

Thursday, June 25.—Sir Leonard Tilley, K.C.B., died at his home, St. John, N. B.

Friday, June 26.—Ontario Alliance executive issued a Call for a convention to be held in Toronto, July 16th and 17th.

**THE TEMPLAR**  
*A Quarterly for the People*  
**BIBLE**

**Our Marvelous Premium Offer For This Autumn.**

A few months ago when "The Templar" undertook the distribution of five thousand beautiful Teachers' Bibles amongst its subscribers, it made the statement that the offer was so remarkable that many would be reluctant to appreciate it. The story of the man who tried to sell sovereigns for a sixpence was rehearsed, but the actual experience in the disposal of the Bibles proved that "Templar" readers do know a good thing when they see it. The demand was something unprecedented, not only in the history of "Templar" premiums, but probably in the whole history of newspaper premiums in Canada. In a few weeks the whole edition was ordered, and "The Templar" had the supreme satisfaction of holding up an enormous list of new subscribers and thus increasing its power and usefulness.

This distribution of Bibles was due partly to the sympathy and generosity

and partly to the business sagacity of Mr. Robert Bagster, the principal of the great firm of Samuel Bagster & Sons, the noted Bible manufacturers of London, Eng. His double aim was to encourage and help "The Templar" on the one hand, and on the other, to advertise in a striking fashion the advent of his magnificent new Teachers' Bible.

The demand for these premiums was so great that the edition placed at our disposal was not only exhausted but far exceeded before we could withdraw the offer. Mr. Bagster was good enough, however, to supply us with a sufficient extra number of Bibles to fill every order.

When the offer was withdrawn he felt that he had done all that he could afford to do at that time, and we had no hope of ever being able to submit to our readers and friends the same or an equally generous proposition.

The distribution of these Bibles not only brought a wave of prosperity to "The Templar" and great gratification to those who were fortunate enough to secure a book, but we were delighted to know that, as an advertisement, the undertaking brought satisfaction to Messrs. Bagster & Sons. The distribution drew attention to their new lesson helps in such a way that orders for their Bibles, through the regular trade, were greatly increased, and instead of decreasing the demand for their Bibles, the distribution actually very largely increased it.

Our readers will be as greatly surprised and delighted as we are to know that the plan gave such satisfaction to Messrs. Bagster & Sons that they have decided to permit us to make a limited repetition of it.

Hundreds, and probably thousands, who were too slow in acting before will now have another chance. They should take no risks this time, but should send in their orders very promptly: First, because the edition

for distribution is limited; and, second, because the former distribution made the books so very popular that all who have seen them will be ready at once to seize the opportunity of securing a copy.

who wanted Bibles for Christmas did not get their premiums until after the holidays. This year the firm has had ample time to supply a stock ahead.

3. The offer is the same as last year, with one exception. Last year we sent the premiums prepaid by post or express. The cost of shipping made a very large item of expenditure to us, but a mere trifle to each subscriber. This time we will expect ten cents extra to pay for postage or express, and if that amount is not received, will send the premium by express with the charges to collect at other end.



MR. ROBERT BAGSTER.

What It Is.

It will not be necessary for us to occupy a great deal of space in describing the premium this year. The distribution of nearly ten thousand copies last year within a couple of months did far more to guarantee an immediate clearing out of this edition than any glowing description we might write up. More than that, a premium can be sent by return mail, and the doubts of a whole society or neighborhood settled by direct inspection of the article before a club is formed.

We are selling the same book, minus the title, "The Templar Bible," and minus the temperance lesson helps, in our retail store at \$4.50 and \$5.50, and these are the standard prices for these books all over the country.

The Bible is an elegant emerald edition, 9 1/2 by 13 inches when open, large clear type, centre references, printed from new plates on genuine Bible paper, tough and thin; new Bible helps more than three times as many subjects treated as in the Oxford; new concordance; new maps, indexes, atlas, 16 new colored or tinted plates; it is soft, flexible and reversible back, with round corners and red under gilt edges; beautifully bound in soft morocco, full divinity circuit, with gold leaf ornamentation. In addition to all this, it contains special Bible helps for temperance workers, something of inestimable value; an analytic and



THE LATE SAMUEL BAGSTER.

The Same Bible.

To commence with, let us assure our readers of these things:

1. The Bible that we are now about to distribute to new subscribers is the same identical book in every particular as that distributed last year. No advantage is taken of last year's distri-

synthetic treatment of the teaching of the Bible on strong drink and the drink traffic. It is the only important and extended temperance lesson help ever published in a Teachers' Bible, and no earnest temperance Bible student can afford to be without it.

**What It Is Not.**

Please remember that this Bible is not a cheap edition prepared for premium purposes, but is a regular product from a Bible firm whose name is a synonym for integrity.

It is not an obsolete edition printed from old plates or a photographic reproduction, but the very latest up-to-date Teachers' Bible, printed from new and original plates.

It is not printed upon common white American paper, but on the genuine, silky Bible paper.

It is not a shoddy imitation leather binding, but a genuine morocco.

It is not a little pocket edition with small pearl, ruby or nonpareil type, but the largest size in common use, and a magnificent volume.

**A Word About the Bagsters.**

It is more than a hundred years ago that Mr. Samuel Bagster, then a young man, set up his business at St Strand street, in the world's metropolis. It was then that the foundation was laid for the great business which has since been carried on by his children and his children's children, until the name of Bagster is associated with Teachers' Bibles wherever the English language is spoken.

Mr. Samuel Bagster was the first publisher of a reference Bible, and also the first to see the importance of including teachers' helps within the same binding as a Bible. He was a biblical scholar, and the first references were selected and verified by himself. He was also the inventor and first publisher of flexible leather binding. Up to that time all Bibles were bound with open, stiff, unyielding covers, easily broken and not adapted to be open. He turned out the first flexible tight back, sewed with silk, securing strength while preserving flexibility. This is the reason why all soft Bibles are called "Bagsters" by many people. The house has had a long, remarkable and honorable record; it has conducted an enormous business throughout the whole world, and although nearly all its inventions and improvements have been copied by other publishers, it still leads in the Bible business.

The enterprise and success of Mr Samuel Bagster was so marked that the Queen recognized him with a special invitation to meet her. He was offered the honor of knighthood, but, true to his strong democratic instincts, he declined the proffered honor.

He was a pioneer in the temperance reform, and his eldest son was one of the first to take part in the institution of the London Temperance Society in 1830. It was in 1836 that the firm assumed its present title, when Mr. Samuel Bagster associated with him his three sons—John, Benjamin and Jonathan.

He died full of years and honors, and his widow completed her hundredth year, and in the last year of her life received a visit from her majesty Queen Victoria.

Mr. Robert Bagster, the present manager and proprietor, is a grandson of the founder, and while to the grandfather is due the great credit for the improvement in the production of the Bibles, the present head of the firm is noted for his business sagacity in building up the immense foreign trade of the house. It is to his enterprise and generosity that "Templar" readers are specially indebted for the wonderful distribution of these magnificent

Bibles last year, and for this new opportunity of grasping a beautiful work for a mere song.

**About Correspondence.**

Our offer is made to our friends upon the distinct understanding that they comply strictly with the terms, enabling us to do the business with the least possible cost. Our experience shows while the great majority grasp the situation and appreciate the opportunity, quite a large percentage make unnecessary expense and trouble, which we cannot afford. Let us give a warning: Full particulars are set forth here. Read them. Comply with them. We have nothing more to tell you. We make no exceptions. We have given away no samples to anyone upon any claim or pretext. We open no accounts and charge no items in this connection. The only way to get your name on the order book for one of these Bibles is to send the full amount of one of the offers, giving the number of the offer. Please do not write anything further, or ask any questions about the Bible. If you are writing the House about anything else you may enclose it in the same envelope, but it should be on a different sheet of paper. Our Bible department is in charge of a special clerk, so that it will not interfere with our regular business.

**This Is the Offer.**

Our offer is made with the distinct understanding that it is only open to, and will be accepted by, persons who are not in possession of a copy of this Bible and that no person will apply for more than one copy.

For convenience we have numbered the offers, and, in ordering, the number of the offer accepted should be given. No. 1.—"The Weekly Templar" until Jan., 1898, and "The Templar" Bible for... \$2.00  
No. 2.—"The Weekly Templar" until Jan., 1898, and "The Templar" Bible, leather lined, for... 2.50  
No. 3.—"The Templar Quarterly" until Jan., 1898, and "The Templar" Bible, leather lined, for... 2.00

These offers are for the emerald type edition. We publish the same Bible, the same size, but with a larger number of pages in long primer type. It is known as the "Old Folks" Bible. By adding 50 cents to either of the above offers an "Old Folks" Bible of the same style will be sent in place of the emerald edition.

That is, for \$2.50, the morocco bound, long primer edition will be sent in place of the emerald edition under offer No. 1.

For \$3.00 the morocco bound, leather lined, long primer edition will be sent in place of the emerald edition under offer No. 2.

For \$2.50, the morocco bound, leather lined, long primer edition will be sent in place of the emerald under offer No. 3.

**How to Remit.**

A post office order will cost you two cents, and it is far the safest and most convenient method of remitting. Make the order payable to W. W. Buchanan. If you cannot get a postoffice order, remit by registered letter. All letters should be addressed to "The Templar" Publishing House, Hamilton, Ont.

Do not fail to enclose ten cents if you desire the Bible sent prepaid.

**A Bible as an Absolute Gift.**

We will be pleased to send one of these beautiful books as an absolute gift to any friend who will secure and send in three new annual subscribers to "The Weekly Templar" at one dollar each, or three subscribers to "The Templar" under offer No. 1, or offer No.

2 in this article; or six new subscribers under offer No. 3. This is a splendid opportunity for any one to do a good turn to our Publishing Department, to extend the circulation of temperance literature, and to secure a beautiful gift.

**A Last Warning.**

In ordering, make your letter as brief as possible, and do not propose a deviation of any kind from the rules laid down here.

If you do not include the ten cents extra to prepay postage or express, remember that the Bible will be sent to your nearest express office.

Remember, that the Bible will be sent by return mail or express, and that there will be no delay in delivery.

Remember particularly, that there is no promise of any set time that this offer will be kept open. We have a limited number of Bibles to distribute, and we are warned in advance that the number will not be increased this year. So that, as soon as the edition is exhausted, we will be obliged to withdraw the offer, and if any orders come after that time we will return the cash to the correspondents.

**ENTERTAINMENT BOOKS**

—FOR—

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GATHERINGS**

May be procured in endless variety at

**The Templar Publishing House,  
HAMILTON, CAN.**

Remit cash with order and goods will go by return mail. Send money by registered letter or post office order:

The following list contains a few of the best in stock:

Dumb Bell and Indian Club Exercises.....	Price 25c
Drills and Marches.....	25c
Holiday Entertainments.....	30c
Eureka Entertainments.....	30c
Young Folks' Entertainment (5 to 15 years).....	25c
East Entertainments for Young People.....	25c
Talks.....	25c
How to Conduct a Debate.....	50c
Chairman's Guide.....	35c
How to Become a Public Speaker.....	30c
The Debater and Chairman's Assistant.....	30c

**Dialogue Books.**

McBride's Humorous Dialogues.....	30c
McBride's Comic Dialogues.....	30c
McBride's Temperance Dialogues.....	30c
Dewitt's Temperance Dialogues.....	10c
School and Parlor Comedies.....	25c
Choice Dialogues.....	30c
Tableaux, Charades and Pantomimes.....	30c
Little People's Dialogues (10 years).....	25c
Young People's Dialogues (children of 15 yrs.).....	25c

**Readings and Recitations.**

Kirkton's Speaker and Elocutionist.....	30c
Kirkton's Sunday School Reciter.....	30c
Kirkton's Temperance Reciter.....	30c
Kirkton's Irish Reciter.....	30c
Kirkton's Comic Reciter.....	30c
Prohibition Reciter.....	25c
McBride's Comic Speaker and Reciter.....	30c
Dick's Recitations.....	25c
Bruder Bones Book of Stump Speeches.....	30c
Best Selections, No. 1 to 22.....	30c
Dewitt's Temp. School Speaker.....	10c
Sheet & Smith's Temp. Speaker.....	10c
Sunday School Selections.....	25c
Good Humor.....	30c
Temple's Favorites.....	30c
Holiday Selections.....	25c
Choice Dialogues.....	30c
Young Folks' Reciter (children of 15 yrs.).....	15c
Little People's Speaker (children of 9 yrs.).....	15c
Young People's Speaker (children of 12 yrs.).....	15c
Child's Own Speaker (children of 6 yrs.).....	15c

"Statistics show that Russia produces and consumes a smaller quantity of beer than any other nation."—Christian at Work.

## WHY THE CAMPAIGN?

"Tell me, honestly, did the Independents expect to elect their candidates?" asked a prominent Conservative of a supporter of Messrs. Buchanan and Watkins.

"No!" was the prompt response.

"Well, then, why did you throw away your money? What did you expect to gain?" The questioner was quite above the average elector in intelligence, and a prominent member of one of the Hamilton churches. Yet he was evidently sincere in putting his questions.

"You cannot rear a substantial and permanent superstructure without first laying the foundation," replied the Independent supporter. "It was an educational campaign, and it was a protest against the machine methods of the old parties. As a first result of the campaign we have greatly strengthened our position in the city, and to-day the reform and its supporters are respected as never before."

"Respected!" Interrupted the Conservative. "You have the respect of fifty per cent of the electors in the old party, but—"

"That's it! We have their respect; but they won't vote for the reforms they respect."

"Well, you can never have but two parties. You can't expect to build up a third party," protested the good N.P. man.

"We do not expect to carry Prohibition by a third party, but so soon as we demonstrate our sincerity and strength—that we are sufficient to elect any party that will declare for our platform—both of the old parties will be glad to appropriate our policy."

"Yes, you may do that," the Conservative reflectively replied.

This conversation with a more than ordinarily intelligent elector demonstrates the necessity for such a campaign as Messrs. Buchanan and Watkins conducted in the big tent. It is surprising, and humiliating to be forced to acknowledge, that the average Christian elector still worships, as a pagan, at the shrine of success and persists in using as an argument against an admittedly right policy the anti-Christian cry you can't win.

Fifty per cent of the electorate in the old parties are in sympathy with our principles and platform, and yet we are told that we must continue to pull with the liquor parties! Never! Such logic may convince and control the actions of the modern practical politician, but should have little weight with the follower of Him who is the Truth.

Fifty per cent in the old parties respect the Independents and their policy, yet support the license parties! How great their guilt? If they would do as the Independents did, the Reform which they profess to "respect" would be won. Theirs, then, is the responsibility for the continuance of the unholy alliance with the saloon and the untold miseries that flow therefrom.

It is no small result that we have demonstrated that, roundly speaking, a thousand brave men and true refused to be driven under the party lash to do violence to their sense of right and have been counted for principle. When the fifty per cent now held by the leaves and fishes do their duty and honor their conscience we shall witness the triumph of the most glorious reform of the centuries.

France produces yearly 25,000,000 bottles of champagne. Of these 4,500,000 bottles come to England, 4,000,000 go to Russia, and 4,000,000 to the United States.

— THE —  
**Prohibition**  
 ~~~~~  
**Leaders**  
**OF AMERICA.**



Without the expenditure of a dollar you may become possessor of one of the most beautiful and useful volumes ever issued.



This magnificent book, which contains nearly 500 fine half-tone engravings and biographical sketches, and also 30 of the ablest speeches delivered for Prohibition, sells for \$10 in cloth and \$12 in morocco binding. It is a new work, just from the press, edited by Principal Austin of Alma College, with an introduction by John G. Woolley, and it is superbly printed and bound.

Principal Austin is anxious to encourage the extension of the circulation of "The Weekly Templar," and with that end in view he very generously offered to present a few copies, absolute gifts, to any one of our readers who will send in at once new subscriptions to the value of either style of binding.

That is, any reader who will secure and send ten new annual subscribers at one dollar each, will receive a copy of "The Prohibition Leaders," bound in handsome cloth—or if twelve annual subscriptions at one dollar each, then an elegant morocco bound edition.

This is the offer, and we undertake to amplify it in two directions:

First, we will count all subscriptions, whether "trial trips," R. T. clubs, or "Quarterly" magazine, so long as the amount named is made up.

Second, we will give "The Templar Bible," on old premium terms, to all subscribers sent in under this offer.

Subscriptions should be sent in as quickly as secured. This offer may be withdrawn at any time, and when withdrawn no new competitors will be admitted, but those who have sent in partial lists will be given a fortnight each in which to close up.

If any readers of this announcement do not understand our premium Bible offer they may get all particulars by sending ten cents to this office for a back number of "The Templar Quarterly" magazine. Do not write for particulars unless you enclose the price of a magazine.

While Principal Austin is helping the extension of "The Weekly Templar" by distributing a few of the magnificent volumes of "THE PROHIBITION LEADERS" as premiums to those who work up clubs, he will also increase the demand for the book, both by this advertisement and among those who see the premiums.

Act quickly! you would secure the advantage of this offer.



## LIST OF PREMIUMS.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF CHICAGO**, a large octavo volume of five hundred pages, filled with beautiful photographs and covering the World's Fair, bound in cloth, red and gilt, retailed at \$2.50. One copy of this work free to any paid up subscriber who sends in one new subscriber to "The Templar" at one dollar, or three new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each, and adds ten cents to pay postage.

**CANADA UNDER LORD LORNE**, a large octavo volume of 570 pages, which should be in every Canadian home, sold at retail at \$2.50. One copy will go free to any person who sends in two new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or five new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**THE TEMPLAR BIBLE**, Elegant emerald edition, nine and one-half inches by thirteen inches when open, genuine Bible paper, new Bible helps, with more than three times as many subjects treated as in the Oxford, and eight pages devoted to temperance and Prohibition. New concordance, new maps, sixteen new colored or tinted plates, soft flexible or reversible back, round corners, red under gilt, superbly bound in soft morocco, full divinity circuit, with gold leaf ornamentation. The only bible in the world giving special helps to teachers on temperance. Retail price \$1.50. One copy will go free to any person who sends in three new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or six new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**THE TEMPLAR BIBLE**, the same as the foregoing, but with the morocco covers leather lined, retail price \$3.50. One copy will go free to any person who sends in four new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or ten new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**THE TEMPLAR BIBLE**, same as the foregoing, but printed from long primer type, very large and consequently a larger number of pages and a bulkier book, retail price \$6.00. A copy will go free to any person who sends in six new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar, or fifteen new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**ENCYCLOPEDIA OF TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION**, the finest and most comprehensive book of the kind ever published, a perfect mine of wealth for temperance workers, teachers and speakers. A copy will go free to any person who sends in six new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or fifteen new subscribers to "The Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**TEMPERANCE OR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR LIBRARY**—A nice collection of either Temperance or Christian Endeavor volumes from the retail store of The Templar Publishing House, to the value of ten dollars, to any Temperance Society or Christian Endeavor Society that will send in ten new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or twenty-five new subscribers to "The Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**THE PROHIBITION LEADERS**, the magnificent new volume published by Principal Austin, containing 600 fine half-tone engravings and biographical sketches, and 30 of the ablest speeches ever delivered on Prohibition, valued at \$10.00. A copy will be sent free to any person who sends in ten new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or twenty-five new subscribers to "The Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**ROCHESTER LAMPS**. These beautiful lamps are so popular and so well known that they require no explanation. We will send one valued at five, seven or nine dollars, delivered at the express office, Hamilton, free to any person who sends us the amount in subscriptions to either "The Templar" or "The Templar Quarterly." These lamps are of the banquet series and are handsome ornaments for the table.

**BEAUTIFUL CHANDELIERS**, either for gas or oil, suitable for parlor or lodge room, valued at ten dollars, packed and delivered free at the express office, Hamilton, addressed to any person who sends us in ten

new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or twenty-five new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**GOOD TEMPLAR BADGES**. A full set of beautiful Good Templar badges, valued at fifteen dollars, to any Good Templar lodge that sends in twelve new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or thirty new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**SECRETARY'S DESK**. A handsome roll top secretary's desk, four drawers, pigeon holes, very convenient, where secretary can leave books and papers under lock and key from one meeting to another without danger of disturbance, valued at fifteen dollars, will be properly boxed and placed on the cars at Hamilton and shipped to any society that will send in fifteen new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar, or thirty-five new or renewal subscribers to "The Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**DINNER AND TEA SET**. An elegant, combined, fine English Porcelain Dinner and Tea Set, 125 pieces, delicate tint of dark blue with gold handles, splendid value for sixteen dollars. We will carefully pack and ship this beautiful set free to any person who sends in sixteen new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or forty new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**REVOLVING BOOK CASE**, something indispensable to the convenience and comfort of the student, clergyman or lawyer, and a very nice article for holding a lodge library, valued at twenty dollars, will be sent free to any person sending in twenty new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar, or fifty new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**LODGE PEDESTALS**, a set of four triangular, two with marble tops, two with walnut tops, valued at twenty dollars, will be properly boxed and placed on the cars at Hamilton, free of charge, and shipped to any society that sends in twenty new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or fifty new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**ROYAL TEMPLAR BADGES**. A full set of beautiful regulation badges and officers' jewels, twelve in number, on silk cartons, in a handsome case, valued at twenty dollars, will be delivered free at the express office, Hamilton, and shipped to any Royal Templar Council that sends in twenty new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or fifty new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**SECRETARY'S DESK**. A splendid roll top desk, with eight drawers, pigeon holes, very convenient, valued at twenty dollars, will be boxed, put on board cars at Hamilton free, and shipped to any society that will send in twenty new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or fifty new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**FRAMED PORTRAIT**. We will send a large and elegantly framed life-size portrait of the Dominion Councillor, Dominion Secretary or the General Manager to any Royal Templar Council that sends in twenty-five new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or fifty new or renewal subscribers to "The Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**SECRETARY'S DESK**. A handsome flat secretary's desk, finely finished, five drawers, one large for containing books, valued at thirty dollars, will be boxed and placed on the cars at Hamilton, free, to any society sending thirty new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or seventy-five new or renewal subscribers to "The Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**TEMPERANCE OR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR LIBRARY**. A library of bound volumes to the value of thirty dollars will be shipped from the retail store of The Templar Publishing House to any Temperance or Christian Endeavor Society that sends in thirty new or renewal subscribers

to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or seventy-five new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**SELECT VESTMENTS**. An elegant set of vestments... the Select Degree of the Royal Templar Council, including three robes for the Select Councilor, Past Councilor and Chaplain, two baldrics for the Beneficiary Secretary and Beneficiary Treasurer, and sword and belt for the Tyler, valued at \$35.00, will be shipped free to any Royal Templar Council sending in thirty-five new or renewal subscriptions to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or eighty new or renewal subscriptions to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**A SPLENDID RANGE**. A handsome kitchen range, for burning either coal or wood, from the Gurney Foundry Co. of Toronto, The Gurney-Tilden Co. of Hamilton, or the Buck Foundry Co. of Brantford—a choice of the best makers—valued at forty dollars, will be shipped f. o. b. at Toronto, Hamilton or Brantford as the case may be, to any person who sends in forty new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or one hundred new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**BUSINESS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP**. A great many young men and women are seeking a business education in these days and they will pay in hard cash forty dollars for a six months' term or seventy-five for a year's term to a first-class college. A six months' scholarship, valued at forty dollars, in one of the best colleges in the Dominion, will be mailed free to any person who will send us forty new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or one hundred subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**TEMPERANCE LIBRARY**. A selection of volumes from the retail store of The Templar Publishing House, to the value of fifty dollars, will be shipped free to any temperance society or temperance worker who sends in fifty new subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or one hundred and twenty-five new subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**STEREOPTICON**. A first-class pair of Lino Light Lanterns for dissolving views, cost \$125, a magnificent outfit, in use nearly two years, but just as good as new. This outfit will be shipped complete in every particular and all ready to attach to gas tanks, to any person who sends seventy-five new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or two hundred new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**STANDARD BICYCLE**. A high grade bicycle for either lady or gentleman, at any value from seventy-five to a hundred dollars. One of the best makers. One of these bicycles will be sent free to any person who sends 25 annual subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each or two hundred new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

**GODERICH ORGAN**. A splendid Goderich Organ at \$100, \$150 or \$200 will be shipped from the factory free to any society or worker who sends in the amount named in new subscribers to "The Templar" or "The Templar Quarterly" or both.

**KARU ORGAN**. A splendid, powerful Chapel Organ from the Karu factory at Woodstock, valued at \$250, will be sent to any society or worker who sends in 250 new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or 625 new or renewal subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

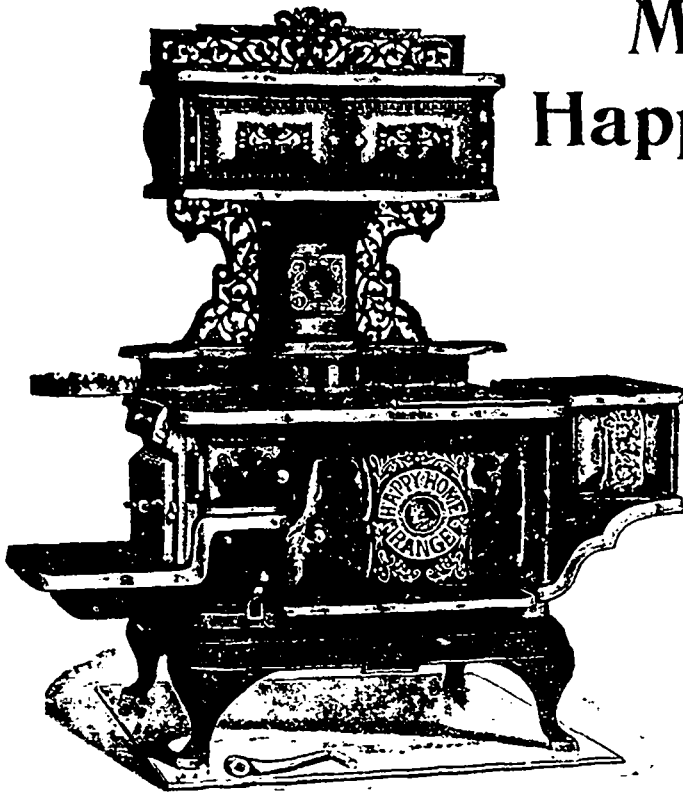
**BELL PIANO**. A magnificent Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, ebony finish, from the Bell Organ and Piano Company of Guelph, 72 octaves, scale A to C over string base, height 4 feet 5 inches, length 5 feet 6 inches, depth 2 feet 5 inches, weight nine hundred pounds, valued at \$450, will be shipped free to any society or worker who sends in 450 subscribers to "The Templar" at one dollar each, or one thousand subscribers to "The Templar Quarterly" at forty cents each.

Remit by post office order if possible, making it payable to W. W. Buchanan. Registered letter is usually safe. Postage stamps are accepted for fractional amounts. Address all communications to

THE TEMPLAR PUBLISHING HOUSE,

HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.

# Moore's 1896 Happy Home Range



**CHEAPEST** range in the market for durability and perfection in working. Each range guaranteed. Made in all required styles and sizes. Constructed with the best materials. Genuine duplex grate and all the latest improvements. This range will do as much work with as little fuel as any range in the market.

For Sale By

## Ham & Edwards

19 York St., near Hamilton Market

And at

THE

## D. MOORE & CO.'S

Warerooms, 131 King St. East

And by Dealers Everywhere.

SEE ALSO MOORE'S CELEBRATED  
ART AMHERST PARLOR HEATER.

## Hamilton Ladies' College

—AND—  
**CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**

The 37th year will begin on

**SEPT. 3, 1896.**

Equipment very complete in all departments. New Pipe Organ in building. For new Catalogue containing terms, etc., address the Principal,  
**A. BURNS, D.D., LL.D.**

## ROYAL TEMPLAR RING

Makes a Beautiful Gift to an Honored Member.



A handsome emblematic Gold Ring 10 karat any size, will be mailed on receipt of \$5.00. To get size, cut out a piece of card board just large enough to fit finger, and mail it with order. Send money by registered letter or P. O. order to

**THE TEMPLAR PUBLISHING HOUSE**  
HAMILTON.

## Eruden's Concordance.

Pocket edition; clear type. Just the thing for Sunday-school teachers and Superintendents.

Paper.....35 cents  
Cloth.....60 cents

The Templar Publishing House, Hamilton.

## PLEDGES.

Neat and attractive Total Abstinence Pledges for family or individual, lithographed in colors, may be obtained from "The Templar" Publishing House, at prices as follows:

Family, suitable for framing, .5 cents  
Individual, cards... \$1.00 per 100  
Individual, in books with stubs

.....50 cents for 50  
Remit money with order, to

**THE TEMPLAR PUBLISHING HOUSE.**

HAMILTON, CAN.

## CENTRAL Business College

Cor. Gerrard and Young Sts., Toronto, invites you to investigate its merits as a modern, up-to-date, practical business school. It gives the latest and best courses of training in its Commercial, Shorthand and Penmanship Departments. It qualifies its students for good business positions, and helps them to secure the same. Get all particulars by visiting the College or writing for new prospectus. Students admitted at any time. Address

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Plenty of beer in the summer means little fire in the winter.

It is as unpopular to be the true child of God to-day, as it ever was.



## Pure Juice Of The Grape

Especially Suited for Sacramental Purposes.

A MOST PALATABLE, NUTRITIOUS AND refreshing drink. Stimulating and invigorating when used hot or cold. Supplied in pint cans at 15c, and quart cans at 25c, delivered at express office, Hamilton, in cases of two dozen cans. Special quality for sacramental purposes in bottles at \$4.50 per doz. imp. pints, or \$9 per doz. imp. quarts. This is a superior temperance beverage.

JOS. TWEDDIE, Fruitland, Ont.

## Drummond's Addresses

The Greatest Thing in the World.

Pax Vobiscum.

The Changed Life.

How to Learn How.

"First."

What is a Christian?

The Story of the Bible.

A Talk on Books.

Eight magnificent addresses, with a biographical sketch of Prof. Henry Drummond, for 50 cents, post free, from

HAMILTON.