

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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

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### OUR SYMPOSIUM.

We publish below a fifth instalment of post card suggestions for the Montreal Convention. Every true friend of the Temperance cause will no doubt desire to make this convention as practical, thorough and effective as possible. The interchange of ideas of our work before coming together will put us in better shape for full and careful deliberation.

Again we respectfully invite every friend of Prohibition to send us on a post card his or her opinion of what ought to be done, at Montreal, and what lines of policy adopted. The suggestions will be published from week to week as they come in, in this paper. Here are some already received:

REV. J. A. McDONALD

Wants a Thorough Organisation of the Prohibition Electorate.

The Convention should pronounce against (1) High License, (2) a Plebiscite. High License is a barrier to Prohibition, and a plebiscite is but a political makeshift, of little use. Let the entire Dominion be organized, through each province, down to every county, township, city, town and village--as the counties were organized re the Scott Act--to agitate, enact and enforce a prohibitory law. This organization must aim to secure votes for (1) Prohibition, (2) for Prohibitionists to enforce it. If this can be done without dividing the Temperance forces, all the better.

J. A. McDONALD.

### PLATT HINMAN

Thinks a Third Party is Needed.

The conduct of Dominion and Provincial Governments has driven me to say Third Party. (I had hoped better assistance from the Provincial.) Still, I do not believe politicians will ever tame down enough to stand on a temperance platform. One party may adopt temperance as a plank, to get the support of the third party, and we gain our end. One of the strongest third party men in our county, recently went several miles to vote for a tippler who does not profess any temperance principles, against a member of his own Church, and also a member of his own Division of Sons, and a life-long temperance man, and fully as well fitted for any position, because the man he voted for was brought out by a man of his political stripe. I do not see any other course than third party.

Respectfully yours, PLATT HINMAN.

Grafton P.O.

### LOTT DEAN

Believes a Prohibition Party Indispensable

A light is breaking, and even now a flood of light is being opened on this great moral question. Some of the people are heard to say, "What are you going to do about it?" What are we going to do about it? It will soon be apparent. Never in the history of this country has there been so much agitation on this question, but up to the present it has been confined to a comparatively few conscientious men and women. Convictions and argument now find an echo in enthusiasm and appreciation of the most practical method of dealing with this awful crime, and this method is the immediate and total annihilation of rum selling--by Prohibition. It is now very generally conceded that nothing but Prohibition can destroy this monster evil, and there should be no half-way measures, no compromises, no royalty on crime, no concessions; but by the quickest, surest, best and only practicable way, the final and only solution of the whole difficulty; through Prohibition, and a Prohibition Party to enforce it.

Yours truly, LOTT DEAN.

### CAUTION.

We not infrequently have trouble with letters received (sometimes even enclosing money) to which parties neglect to put their names, thus causing us a good deal of trouble in hunting them up. Will our friends kindly be very particular in carefully signing all forms sent in, and marking the exact amount of money enclosed.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### BRANCH DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held at Vancouver, May 16, 1888.

The following is a summary of the business transacted at the fourth annual Convention held at Vancouver, May 10, 1888.

Rev. D. Fraser in the chair. There were present delegates from Victoria, Westminster, Vancouver, North Arm, Maple Ridge, etc. The report of the Executive was read and the following resolutions arising out of it were adopted:

Resolved, That the reception which measures for the restriction of the liquor traffic, or the placing in the hands of the people power to protect themselves from the evils of that traffic, have met with in our Provincial Legislature, and the attitude of a majority of the members of that House towards this whole question, has been such as to cause us serious anxiety for the safety of our people, especially the young, from the almost universal prevalence of the saloon curse, and should cause every Christian and patriot to consider the necessity of exercising the greatest care in the use of the franchise. That we regard what we find at least a respectable, and what we hope to be an increasing, minority of the members of the Legislature ready to support sound measures on this question, and we accord to these our hearty thanks.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized and empowered to arrange for the engagement of a lecturer and the distribution of temperance literature, and to communicate with the various temperance organizations throughout the province with a view to obtaining subscriptions to the funds of the Alliance, and also to the establishment of a guarantee fund to meet expense of lectures; and that it be an instruction from this Convention to the Executive that the employment of a lecturer is the more important point, having the first claim on the funds of the Alliance; and that any distribution of temperance literature should be, in each district, as nearly as possible simultaneous with the visit of the lecturer.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Alliance are due to the Hon. John Robson, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary, for his persevering efforts to give practical expression to our views, by introducing into the Legislature the bill prepared by the Alliance Executive, and also favoring other measures looking in the same direction.

The Convention instructed the Executive to make arrangements for the sending of one or more delegates to the National Temperance Conference to be held in the city of Montreal, on the 3rd of July next.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:--

Rev. D. Fraser, President; Rev. E. Robson and N. Shakespeare, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Rev. J. W. Wadman, Secretary; J. Hastie, Esq., Treasurer.

Committee--Rev. Alex. Fraser, Comox; S. Gough, Nanaimo; J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; Mrs. D. M. Cochrane, Kamloops; Rev. R. B. Hemlin, Maple Ridge; Rev. A. H. Cameron, Donald; Rev. M. I. Rugg, Victoria; W. J. Sutton, Victoria O. D. Street, North Arm.

The proceedings throughout were of a spirited and harmonious character. A public meeting was held in the evening in the Methodist Hall. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. D. Fraser, Dr. Reid, J. Turner, D. Jennings, and Hon. Robson.

The next meeting of the Alliance is to take place at Victoria in May, 1889.

#### Rowdiness Still.

The liquor traffic having succeeded in carrying its point in the repeal of the Scott Act in different counties in Ontario, has slackened upon its villainous efforts to intimidate those charged with enforcement of the law, and for several weeks there has been no whisky dynamite or case of incendiarism in this province. The liquor traffic, however, has not changed, it is still carrying on its villainy wherever active opposition is presented to it. The Christian Synagogue of last week says:--Dr. J. E. Roy, Western Secretary of the American Missionary Association, has written a letter to the Chicago Tribune on the late attempted assassination of Prof. G. W. Lawrence, of Jellico, Tenn., who had charge of the white high school of the A. M. A. in that place. Prof. Lawrence had visited a family from whom tuition was due and was driven away by the woman. Next day the husband came to the school building, and after demanding an apology followed Prof. Lawrence into the school room and fired four shots at him, three of which took effect. "Jellico," says Dr. Roy, "has always been

ruled by the saloon element, and there have been sixty-three men shot there within six years. This affair was evidently brought about by the worst part of the saloon element, as a method of taking revenge for the aggressive work of the missionaries there, especially of Rev. A. A. Myers, brother-in-law of Prof. Lawrence. The citizens are aroused, and mean that the desperado shall be punished; but with the result of the Haddock and Gambrell trials before us there is little hope of justice. But, at least, we pray that the saloon demon may not have another victim.

#### Law Defiance in New Brunswick.

Resistance to law enforcement is not confined to the Province of Ontario. The town of Moncton has had some sensations recently in this line, as may be seen from the following paragraph clipped from the Moncton Times:--

Two adjourned Scott Act cases were taken up yesterday by Stipendiary Wortman.

In the case of Dan. A. Holland, proprietor of the Park Hotel, one witness gave evidence to the effect that he had been in the bar with another party and had treated. He had called for pop, but the party with him called for brandy and got it. The liquor had been shoved through a partition and the bar-tender could not be seen. Holland being placed on his defence swore that he had not sold and had not kept for sale within the past three months past, any intoxicating liquors. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

Mrs. William Wallace's case had been adjourned till 4 o'clock by Sitting Magistrate Smith, Stipendiary Wortman being disqualified by reason of relationship with the accused. The court room was filled with spectators when the case began. Mrs. Wallace, for whom a warrant had been issued, drove up to the police office in her carriage, carrying a heavy whalebone whip into the court room with her. She took a seat next Mr. Grant, the prosecuting attorney. Three witnesses had given evidence when Mrs. Wallace was called. When Mr. Grant put the question, "Have you sold any intoxicating liquor within three months past?" Mrs. Wallace refused to answer. Mr. Thomas, her attorney, contended that she had no right to answer. Mr. Grant contended that the law required her to answer, and he went to his office for authorities on the point. Sitting Magistrate Smith finally decided that the witness must answer, but she still declined. Then Mr. Grant asked that she be committed for contempt of court, and the magistrate committed her for seven days. Mrs. Wallace here stood up and commenced to apply the horse-whip vigorously to Mr. Grant's head and shoulders. She had given him four or five severe blows when Mr. Grant managed to get hold of the whip. Mrs. Wallace then seized him by the long hair and doubling him up, commenced pounding the table with his head. Sitting Magistrate Smith here called on Marshal Thibideau to stop the fight, and that officer seized Mrs. Wallace, but she refused to relinquish her grip on Grant's hair.

The Marshal pulled.

Mr. Grant pulled--in an opposite direction, of course.

The Marshal finally succeeded in parting them, Mrs. Wallace giving Mr. Grant a parting kick. Order had been partially restored when she went at him again, remarking that if there was no man in town with pluck enough to beat Mr. Grant she would do it. She also threatened to thump him the first time she caught him on the street. The witness having expended a large amount of her surplus muscle and wrath upon Mr. Grant, informed the court that she was willing to answer the question provided the commitment for contempt was removed. This was done and the witness said she did not remember. The case was then adjourned.

The incident created a considerable sensation and was the talk of the town. Mrs. Wallace is a powerfully built woman and probably a match for any ordinary man of Mr. Grant's size. It is said a number of Mrs. Wallace's admirers waited upon her last evening and presented her with a gold ring.

A late despatch to the St. John papers is as follows: David Grant, who received the horse-whipping from Mrs. Wallace on Monday afternoon, has retained Messrs. Hamington, Todd and Hewson, and will take action against her for assault at the next term of the circuit court. It is understood a writ was served on the defendant yesterday.

The A. H. C. for Temperance Nurseries is a neat, square, pictorial, alphabet book, published by the National Temperance Society of New York. The rhymes have been written by Julia McNair Wright and the illustrations are by J. K. Wright. The work is attractive and handsome, and will be an important addition to, and pleasing variety in, juvenile temperance literature. Address John N. Stearns, 25 Rector Street, New York.

### QUEBEC ALLIANCE.

#### A GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

Our good friends and co-workers of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance have shown their wisdom by undertaking vigorous work in one of the most hopeful lines of temperance work. They have inaugurated a movement for the distribution of Temperance Literature which, if properly carried out, will do more for the Prohibition cause in Quebec than could be done by any other line of work.

We sincerely hope that the action of our friends will be appreciated by Prohibitionists in every part of the Province, and that an impetus will be given to our cause through the agency which has been so effectively put into operation.

In order that our readers in Quebec and elsewhere may know just exactly what is being done, and how to avail themselves of the facilities thus furnished for securing good literature, we reprint in full the following circular which has been issued by the Executive Committee.

The temperance movement has often been carried on with zeal without the necessary knowledge. People knew that they were right, but could not scientifically tell why. Light has been needed, and it has dawned. Able men like Dr. Richardson, of London, have discovered "certain physiological facts contravening preconceived beliefs," the result has been a gradual development of a vigorous, able and useful literature that, if widely distributed, cannot fail to advance the temperance cause immeasurably. This work has received more attention in Great Britain and the United States than with us. The publication of the Scottish and National Temperance Leagues, the United Kingdom Alliance and the Church of England Temperance Society in Great Britain and of the National Temperance Society (New York), Mr. Cook, of Chicago, and others are revolutionizing public sentiment. The importance of temperance literature has never been sufficiently appreciated in Canada, and the cause has suffered in consequence.

The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance has a Committee on Literature, through which it is hoped something practical will be done. The legacy of the late Mr. Joseph Mackay has been set apart as an "Alliance Literature Fund"; a quantity of good temperance literature from the pens of Dr. Richardson, Canon Farrar, Dr. Lees, Dr. Hargreaves, Judge Pitman, J. W. Kirton, T. S. Arthur, Professor Foster and others has been ordered. This will be sold as cheap as possible with a view to encouraging general distribution and maintaining the fund for further use. County Alliances are asked to supply themselves with assorted parcels of books and pamphlets. Some of these should be sold, others, which are books of considerable size published at marvellously low prices, might, with advantage, be circulated gratuitously in every district. The vicar-presidents of County Alliances, the churches and the temperance societies are the media through which this can be done. A few dollars invested in this way will materially help the temperance movement.

The publication of cheap literature offers special facilities for manufacturers and other employers to benefit their employees by gratuitous distribution at a small cost. Who can tell what good might result from the reading of a hundred copies of T. S. Arthur's powerful story, "Ten Nights in the Bar Room" which can be had from between two and three cents. Many books could be introduced into public libraries where they would do good, also into Sunday school libraries whose managers would gladly accept suggestions on this subject. Divisions, Lodges and other Temperance Societies could establish temperance libraries, and so furnish their members with facilities for making themselves acquainted with the best writers on the temperance question. Each County Alliance should keep for reference a complete set of standard temperance works, which will be most useful to the many public speakers who cannot afford to purchase all that is said on the subject. The Alliance has undoubtedly called attention to much needed and practical work, and its auxiliaries throughout the country can appeal with confidence for support if such work is undertaken and vigorously carried on by them.

The Alliance Literature Committee consists of the Rev. Dr. Clarke (Chairman), the Revs. Dean Baldwin, James McCaul, J. W. Spurling and Messrs T. S. Brown, J. M. Duff, S. A. Abbott and the Secretary of the Alliance. A catalogue of books and pamphlets recommended by the Committee has been published, a copy of which will be sent on application to the Secretary.

#### More of it.

Col. Jones S. Hamilton who murdered Roderick D. Gombert, the Prohibition editor, some time ago, committed an assault recently on Mr. B. T. Hobbs, another active Prohibitionist, editor of the Leader, published at Brookhaven, Mississippi. Hamilton met Mr. Hobbs on board a train and without any provocation struck him a brutal blow in the face, while his brother-in-law Robert Buck covered the assailed man with a revolver, to prevent his retaliating. Both the scoundrels got off without being arrested.

### A REMINISCENCE.

The Prohibition Convention, 1875.

In view of the Convention to be held in Montreal on the 3rd July, our readers will be interested in the following particulars concerning the great Montreal meeting of 1875.

Shortly after Confederation there was a good deal of agitation over the prohibition question. The Dominion Senate adopted a resolution in favor of the principle of prohibition in 1875. Previous to this time the House of Commons had appointed a commissioner to visit the United States and report upon the working of the prohibitory liquor laws there. Select committees of the House of Commons and the Senate had also been appointed to consider numerous petitions that had been presented, praying for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The House of Commons still further ordered the suppression of the sale of liquor within its own precincts. A prohibitory law had also been passed to take effect over the whole of the Northwest Territories.

In the month of June, 1875, a circular was issued calling a Convention of temperance workers to meet in Montreal in the following September. The circular submitted the following questions for consideration, asking that they be thought over before the assembling of the meeting:

1. Would a prohibitory law, if now passed, be effective?
2. In order to secure the necessary combination of influence to bring about legislation, is it desirable to make Prohibition a distinct political issue at the polls?
3. Would the passage of a prohibitory law, dependent for ratification upon the decision of a majority of the electors of the Dominion by a plebiscite accomplish the object in view?
4. Would a law that merely prohibited the manufacture, importation and sale of ardent spirits be sufficient just now, as a preliminary step toward prohibition?
5. Would the abolition of tavern, shop and saloon licenses, without interfering with the domestic use of intoxicating liquors, meet the wishes of temperance men at the present stage of the movement?

The call was signed by the following members of the Dominion House of Commons:

G. W. Ross, C. Burpee, Lemuel Cushing, A. H. Dymond, Walter Ross, A. J. Gilmore, Wilfred Laurier, Peter B. Macdonald, J. A. Kirk, Thos. Farrow, C. McDougall, J. C. Schultz, M. H. Goudge, S. A. Appleby, J. Cunningham, R. Devlin.

On Sept. 15, at 2 p.m., the Convention was called by Mr. Ross, and Hon. Mr. Vidal (present President of Dominion Alliance) was appointed chairman. The representatives present from the different Provinces were as follows:

Prince Edward Island	3
New Brunswick	9
Nova Scotia	22
Quebec	12
Ontario	15
Total	59

The five questions set out in the circular were taken up one by one. No. 4 was first dealt with, and to it the Convention responded with a most emphatic "no." The 5th question, after some discussion, was also answered in the negative. No. 1 was discussed at still greater length, and finally answered in the affirmative by a large majority of votes. Questions 2 and 3 were discussed and then laid aside for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which dealt with the same matter. The fourth resolution submitted by the Committee read as follows:

"That in order that a Prohibitory Liquor Law when passed may have the sympathy and support so indispensably necessary to its success, it is the opinion of this Convention that the Dominion Parliament should be urged to frame such a law, subject to ratification by popular vote."

This resolution was moved by Rev. J. G. Robb of Toronto, and seconded by Mr. T. W. Casey of Nanapanee. Various amendments were proposed, but were either voted down or withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Later on the Convention proceeded to form an organization to be known as the Dominion Prohibition Council, which body consequently became the Council of the Dominion Alliance, which has issued the call for the Convention to be held next month.

It will be seen from the preceding report that the Convention at Montreal practically declared for a plebiscite upon the liquor question. The Dominion Parliament did not grant the request of the Convention, but gave temperance people the Scott Act instead. The history of the Scott Act is well known to our readers. It has demonstrated the favor of the Canadian electorate for prohibitory legislation. It has proved that Prohibition is a practical measure, and where enforced, even locally, accomplishes much good. The thirteen years that have elapsed since the last national convention, have been years of progress, of belief in the soundness of the position and doctrine of the Prohibitionists; and the Convention at Montreal will, we feel certain, declare that the time has come for the immediate enactment and thorough enforcement of Total Prohibition.

THE DAVID BILL.

QUEBEC'S PREPARED NEW LICENSE LAW.

A Digest of its Principal Provisions—It Does But Little in the Line of Restriction—And Has Some Very Objectionable Features

The question of License Law Reform is attracting a good deal of attention in the Province of Quebec. A large part of this province has for a long time been under Parish Prohibition, and among the rural French Canadians there is really very little drinking; but in the cities and large towns the liquor traffic flourishes. In all probability the generally sober character of the population has prevented the enactment of a stringent anti-liquor legislation, as would naturally exist in a community in which strong drink was doing a great deal of harm. In the cities and large towns of Quebec there is a good deal of drunkenness, and the looseness of the law has permitted a great amount of the business in such places, for example as Montreal, which is said to have about twelve hundred grogeries. An effort is now being made to secure the restriction of this rapidly growing traffic. Hon. Mr. David has given a good deal of attention to the matter, and has prepared a bill which is at present before the Local Legislature. A friend has prepared for us the following summary of this important measure.

Some of the interpretation clauses in the beginning of the Bill are a little odd. "The hotel-keeper is he who keeps an hotel." "The restaurant-keeper is he who keeps a restaurant." "A tavern is an hotel kept within a radius of nine miles from the place where gold mining is being prosecuted."

The licenses are to be granted in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor by the collectors, or deputy collectors, of provincial revenue, upon the recommendation of the municipal councils. This is surely a mistake. The Ontario system of having licenses issued by a board of License Commissioners is more likely to be impartial. The Commissioners being appointed by the Government, and therefore more independent than a council elected by the people.

The applicant for a new hotel license in organized territory has to first secure a certificate signed by 25 electors in the municipality, or a majority of the electors if they number less than 50, whilst in order to successfully oppose such application it is necessary to present a petition signed by two-thirds of the electors. Is this fair? Suppose a village with 450 electors. A petition signed by 25 of these could secure a license, whilst it would require 300 signatures to a counter-petition. Once the license is granted the licensee can get a renewal from year to year without having his petition signed by a solitary elector, and there appears to be no provision made for opposing the renewal of such a license unless the licensee or his establishment has fallen into disrepute after the granting of the license. In other words the licensee has at once a vested right as soon as he gets his license.

The city of Montreal, in addition to all other licenses, may be blessed with 20 special licenses for the exclusive sale of wine, apple cider and beer in quantities not exceeding one pint, imperial measure, and, in this case, they (i.e. the competent authorities) may dispense the persons thus licensed from the obligation of having the proper lodging-room or even of providing food." This is burdening poor Montreal with a vengeance.

To obtain a license for an hotel in a non-organized territory, it is only necessary to give previously, in the presence of the collector of provincial revenue, the security required, etc., etc. "The application for the said licenses must, however, be first submitted to the provincial treasurer, and are subject to his approval." This seems to make liquor selling, where municipal councils do not exist, altogether too easy.

Restaurants may be licensed to sell liquors in the same way as hotels in organized districts. Is it advisable that restaurants should sell liquors at all, granting that hotels may be allowed to do so? Steamboats and other vessels may be licensed "simply upon payment to the proper collector of provincial revenue of the required duties and fees."

Liquor shops may be licensed in the same way as hotels.

Wholesale liquor shop licenses are granted simply upon payment to the proper collector of provincial revenue of the required duties and fees.

No certificate is required to obtain a license for a retail liquor shop in a non-organized territory, but the application for such license is subject to the approval of the provincial treasurer.

It will be seen from the above extracts that there is practically no limit to the number of places that may be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors. There is no restriction as to number in proportion to population, or in fact in almost any other way. Take, for example, the village before referred to, with 450 electors, of whom only 25 want any liquor sold in the municipality. Those 25 electors can petition for any number of hotels they choose; they may also petition for any number of restaurants with privilege to sell liquor, and any number of liquor shops may be licensed in the same way. In addition to all these, any number of wholesale liquor shops and any number of bottlers may be licensed without any petition. Then, should there be a railway station, the railway company may petition to have a license for the sale of liquor therein. The Ontario system of having licenses limited in proportion to population is a long way ahead of this as a restrictive measure. The granting of licenses to boats and railway stations is particularly objectionable. There is quite sufficient danger in travelling by boat or rail when the travellers are in possession of all their faculties, without having their perceptions blunted and wits deadened by the use of liquor. The licensing of taverns in non-organized territory and near public works, and the sale of liquor on exhibition grounds are all radically wrong and the clauses relating thereto should be expunged.

The purchaser of liquor in a licensed shop who drinks it therein is subject to fine, as is the minor who drinks intoxicating liquors in a restaurant—unless at meals. This same provision should extend to any one who purchases elsewhere in violation of the law. The purchaser should be equally liable with the vendor in all cases. The provision that a minor may drink intoxicating liquor in a restaurant or hotel at meals seems to open a loop-hole for wholesale abuse. What is to hinder half a dozen minors from entering a restaurant at meal time, ordering some food by way of excuse, and then getting enough liquor to make the company all drunk?

No intoxicating or temperance liquor shall be sold in an establishment licensed for an hotel, or restaurant, or tavern at the times, from midnight until five o'clock in the morning, nor during the whole of any Sunday, etc. It is a pity the prohibition does not extend from an early hour on Saturday evening till some time on Monday morning, as in Ontario.

The license inspectors are to have their residence in Montreal, shall wear a special uniform, and shall be sworn in as constables. This looks something like the appointment of a provincial constabulary, especially as they are clothed with pretty extensive authority. As every policeman, guardian of the peace or constable in uniform shall have the same rights and privileges as the license inspectors, as to visiting establishments, there appears to be ample provision made for the enforcement of the law.

The prosecutions for infraction of the Act are to be brought by the collector of provincial revenue, and there appears to be no provision made for any private or other individual to prosecute. It does not appear that any policeman or even license inspector can institute proceedings in any way other than through the collector, and whenever the collector of provincial revenue is called upon to institute a prosecution he may exact of the person soliciting the institution of such proceedings the deposit of a reasonable amount to cover costs. "It is also the duty of the collector of provincial revenue to prosecute the contraventions to the present Act whenever he is requested to do so by a municipal corporation, and that such corporation has assumed the responsibility for the costs to be incurred." This is barbarous legislation and will effectually prevent any corporation or private individual from becoming the prosecutor, especially as, in the event of a fine being levied, the informer is only entitled to receive one quarter of the fine.

It will be seen from the foregoing synopsis of the David Bill that it is far behind the license laws of the other provinces of the Dominion, and it is to be sincerely hoped that, before it is placed on the statute books, it will be materially altered, and made more restrictive of the dangerous drink traffic.

A very hopeful feature of the situation is that the Catholic clergy are interesting themselves a great deal in efforts for the improvement of the law. We are pleased to notice that the proposal to place the control of the liquor laws in the hands of municipal councils is not meeting with much favor. At a recent meeting of the Parochial Temperance Society, Alderman Jeannotte, who is also chairman of the city police committee, said—

When the bill comes back from the House it will be hard to recognize it, so altered will it be. Notwithstanding the great influence of the archbishop and clergy the bill is sure to be mutilated. Well, let it be mutilated if it must be; but at the same time let the authorities give us license commissioners who will be independent of all political parties. I would be in favor of having licenses granted by one or more of the judges of the Superior Court. They are men appointed by the Federal Government, which derives no revenue from liquor licenses, and once appointed these judges are dependent upon no one but their own conscience, as they cannot be removed from office except for some crime. My position on the police committee has allowed me to see the ravages of intemperance, and I cannot too strongly denounce the evil done by the too numerous licenses. To show how powerless the magistrates are to limit licenses I may simply refer to the declaration made by one of them, and which appeared in the press, that he had been forced to grant a certain license. We want license commissioners whom neither you nor I can approach in any way.

Correspondence.

THIRD PARTY NEEDED.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to offer a few suggestions for consideration at the coming Convention, and for the Temperance people of Canada. I do not think that Prohibition is or ought to be made a political question, and I do not see how it can, as there are so many true and determined Prohibitionists in both the great political parties. It should be lifted out of the arena of politics to a higher plane—that of God and country. The political questions of the day are matters of dollars and cents, the liquor question is a matter of souls for time and eternity, not only the souls of the drunkards, but the souls of the drunkard-maker, for of a surety if the drunkard cannot enter heaven the drunkard-maker can hard enter there.

The keystone of the contest is organization. This must be thoroughly effected in every constituency and municipality throughout the Dominion. And it should not be a difficult task when we consider the strong nucleus that now exists in the Temperance Societies. The ministers and lecturers, the cavalry, the voters as infantry, and the temperance publications, as the artillery, must be put on a war footing. This will take money. While speaking of money in connection with the Temperance cause, is it not marvellous that there are so few bequests made to forward this great movement for the glory of God? Large bequests are made to churches, universities and schools, but seldom, if ever, is there any material sum devoted to the advancement of Temperance, which is without doubt one of the principal allies of the Church, the University, and the School.

There is no doubt that the Temperance journals are doing a work unaccomplished by any other means. During the years when the Church was cold and apparently indifferent to the temperance sentiment, it was kept alive and extended by the influence of these journals, and in the great contest now coming on their part is a most important one, and they should be fully equipped with the sinews of war.

To return to "organization." In the first place, the fundamental principle must be, "Prohibition first." When the Temperance people of Canada honestly accept this and carry it out at the polls the liquor question will be relegated to his original abode.

No Third Party is needed. It would take years and years to perfect it. We want two parties only—Prohibition and Anti—and my idea is to organize our forces, absolutely and positively to vote for no man unless he is known to be an uncompromising Prohibitionist. In counties where there are two such candidates the temperance vote should be solid for the best man. Thirdly, where there is only one candidate whose record comes up to the above standard, whether he be Reformer or Conservative, the vote must be solid for him. Fourthly, where there are two anti-Prohibition candidates brought out by the political parties, the Temperance men must select their best man and nominate him. Choosing from the strongest political party, in this way insuring success by the solid temperance vote and the party vote which will surely go with it.

If the organization is made thorough and positive on these grounds, there will be few anti-Prohibitionists brought out. Reformers will do their utmost to nominate good Prohibition candidates, and the Conservatives will do likewise, and we shall have a Government pledged to carry out and enforce the great and fundamental law, which will be a blessing to millions, and which will create a jubilee in heaven such as angels seldom witness.

C. H.

Among the notable articles in THE LANCET MAGAZINE for May, are the following: The Negro Question in the United States, by George W. Cable, the concluding paper on the Constitution of the United States, by Hon. E. J. Phelps, U. S. Minister to Great Britain, the fourth of a series of scholarly articles on Post-Talmudic Hebrew Literature, by Dr. Richard Pick; the article on Hans Sachs, the cobler poet of Nuremberg, from the Westminster Review, is very curious; Showed up in Arad, by Rev. Dr. Jessop, is one of the most enjoyable papers found in last month's English magazines. Curious and Manly's Plea for the Worthless, is very timely and worth universal reading, the critique upon Mr. Fraude's West India sound and appreciative, the East of Meath gives a genial account of a Model Factory in England, Miss Frances Power Cobbe discusses the Education of the Emotions, and opens up a suggestive train of thought, also does the paper on "Domestic Service and Industry." The editorial miscellany, entitled "Current Thought," is unusually full and interesting. The issue contains 197 pages, in large type, an extraordinary amount of high-class literature for the price of \$1.00 a year, or 10 cents a copy. John H. Alden, Publisher, 50 Pearl Street, New York; 21st Park Street, Chicago.

We have received copies of two very attractive little treatises for the use of Temperance Societies. The one entitled "Sharpshooters and Snipers" and "Ketches from the Veil," and has been not merely compiled, but written by Corney Simmonds, who was for a long time a very active and successful platform worker in Great Britain. English journals have referred to these excellent little books in the highest terms, and the fact of their contents being entirely original, will make them valuable to those readers who find difficulty in getting fresh matter to present to the many audiences they are called upon to entertain. Mr. Simmonds has lately taken up his residence in Canada.

CATARRH.

A New Home Treatment for the Cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper respiratory tract, the Eustachian tube. The most scientific Evidences, Huxley and Huxley endorse this and the authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating the disease has been to apply an irritating remedy weekly and even daily, the irritating medicine being in a constant state of irritation, thus allowing it no chance to heal and as a natural consequence of such treatment the permanent cure has never been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made after that time in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal by four or five applications of a cure. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has been a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by his new cure are everywhere attested, there having been no return of the disease. Slightly are the remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite, of which the cure nothing by months, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment by the receipt of stamp to his post-office. The address is, A. H. Dixon and Son, 59 King Street West, Toronto, Canada. Send the American.

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THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Rock in the Queen's Park at 3 o'clock. Addresses by reformers men and others. Good singing by the choir. W. WARDELL, Pres. J. R. MARSHALL, Sec.

The Great Impeachment.

Who are Christians and what are their relations to the work, to society? We answer, they are citizens of this country...

What is the profession of these churches? What the purpose of their existence? They are an institution founded on the principles of the strongest morality...

And these church members, while they possess all the rights and powers of other citizens, and move among men as men, nevertheless are free from the baneful influences which the tainted atmosphere of politics creates in a land...

It is these glorious and solemn facts that make the attitude of the voters in the churches toward the liquor traffic so fraught with tremendous responsibility and interest.

What is it that alone gives practical force and political value to such "resolves" "Action" "Action at the Ballot Box"?

The rum power is a living, breathing human force, inspired by the spirit of Satan. Its consolidated hosts care nothing for "sentiment," "tears," "sermons," nor "resolutions."

I impeach the men of the churches of the land as guilty of the high crime of permitting the terrible scourge of the liquor traffic to desolate and depopulate our country...

In the name of our Christian religion, I impeach the men of the churches of criminal indifference to their sworn responsibilities, professing in words to love mankind, while in act they do not.

I impeach them as guilty of criminal neglect of their highest duty and

greatest mission, to redeem the land from this political rum curse, which they could do were they to consolidate their votes against it.

The churches are a unit in efforts to save the heathen. For this their money is spent, their pulpits are used, and the ends of the earth are reached to establish missions.

If the churches were a unit in war against this rum fiend, if they spent their money, used their forces against it, with the zeal they show for heathen evangelization, they could wipe out this fouler blot of home heathenism at once.

And in this impeachment I include all men whose morality and integrity give them character and influence, but whose political acts are not in accord with their moral convictions.

It has been said, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall." Whether men do right or wrong, the heavens shall not fall for Jehovah ruleth over all.

Wealth in Marriage.

A drunken sot wins the heart of a pure woman, and during a parenthesis of sobriety he leads her to the altar and pledges himself to love and protect her, and she is made his wife.

Women marry for worldly success without regard for moral character. Is he a good, congenial, honest man?

People should be provided with money sufficient to live comfortably. The whole tendency of sin is toward poverty—the whole tendency of success is toward righteousness.

Infidelity is incipient insanity. All infidels are cranks. Many people pretend to despise the Christian religion, but they are all hypocrites.

The Politicians Waking Up.

Some of the Old party organs in the United States seem at last to realize that the Prohibition vote is a factor in the political situation that cannot be ignored.

Since 1883 neither of the two great political parties has had a clear majority of votes in the State of New York.

In the State of New York there were polled in 1880 less than eight years ago—only 1517 Prohibition votes.

Pennsylvania in 1880 for the Presidential tickets 1939 votes. In New Jersey, considering the comparative smallness of the population, the growth of the Prohibition sentiment, as indicated at the polls, has been greatest of all.

The Ballot the only Hope for Prohibition.

When we scan the attitude of our own minds toward this monster evil, the liquor traffic, when we hear the harrowing details of crime that are perpetrated on the homes of our country by the human fiends, the liquor dealers, when the awful horrors awakened by the accumulation of woe, misery and crime caused by this traffic are presented to our mental vision, we are startled with wonder and surprise to find that all the people do not rise in their full strength and utterly destroy this noxious business.

It is difficult to understand why it is that this monopoly of crime is allowed such extraordinary liberty, why it is that this tornado of death and destruction should have full sweep over the land, more especially as it can be so easily prevented with our present opportunities.

Our conscience expressed on a tiny piece of paper and put in the ballot-box will quietly and effectually banish this terrible scourge from the whole country.

That the people have the ability to achieve these stupendous moral revolutions with so little effort and with so little disturbance of the public peace, is one of the marvels of our age and country.

This revolution of the moral forces must be developed into an active determination on the part of the people, or the accumulation of vice will swallow up all their virtues and drown the country in a vortex of destruction.

Then all hail to the coming of this grand development of moral ideas! All hail to the inspirations and aspirations of the people for this grand moral revolution that is to sweep this hideous monster vice, this incubus on our glorious country, with a besom of destruction to so complete an annihilation that a resurrection will be impossible!

We rejoice to know that the demands of the people for relief from this terrible evil are now heard reverberating over the hills and valleys of our country.

The furious blasts of an angry whirlwind or the desolation of an Alpine avalanche would be a feeble manifestation of power when compared with the mighty momentum of public condemnation that will overtake those liquor dealers, their sympathizers, and the parties in league with them, when the people become fully aware of their privilege and duty to exterminate this monster crime of rum-selling.

teet the people from the greatest curse ever known in history; Liberty and Prohibition will be one and inseparable, and the nations of earth and the angelic host of heaven will then join in hailing the grand triumph of our country a millennial glory.

Why Should I Sign the Pledge.

"I'm not a drunkard." "I don't drink anything to speak of." "If I want a drink I take it. If I don't I let it alone." "I never take so much that I don't know what I am about."

1. You don't want to be a drunkard. I never found a man who did, and the dis-appointment of men who wake up to find themselves drunkards is something too terrible to take the slightest chance on, and a pledge of total abstinence taken and kept will turn any man or woman from the path of the drunkard and the shame it leads to, and hedge him in with sobriety, just as effectually as a good barbed wire fence will turn a careering Colt from all that lies outside of its paddock, and keep him within his own place.

2. You should sign the pledge and stop all use of intoxicating drinks, because if you drink it ever so moderately you are in danger. The subtle poison of alcohol has just one way with human blood and nerves and brain, and if you take one glass to day of light wine, the chances are ten to one that you will be a drunkard.

3. You should sign the pledge, even if you've touched a drop of alcoholic drink, that your name and influence may be on the right side of the question. If you have a boy or girl, that you may lead your child in the right way.

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You will find that which will interest you on Pages 7 and 8.

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Alcohol and the State. A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. 12mo, 411 pp. By Robert C. Pitman, LL.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. Paper, 50 cents, cloth 1.50

It treats with great conciseness and marked ability of what the State does in various ways through alcohol, and in turn, of what is the duty and proper function of the State concerning alcohol. It is of a high order of literary merit, and is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere.

Alcohol and Science; or, Alcohol. What it is and what it does. A \$500 Prize Essay. 12mo, 308 pp. By William Harvey, M.D. Paper, 50 cents; cloth 1.50

This is a thoroughly scientific work, containing all the latest authorities, and showing what alcohol is and what it does to the human system. It treats of alcohol as food and as poison, its effect upon disease and upon the work, as well as its action upon the stomach, liver, and kidneys.

Alcohol in History. A Prize Essay. 12mo 481 pp. By Richard Eddy, D.D. 1.50

"Alcohol in History," is a most valuable addition to temperance literature, and invaluable to students of the great question. It embraces the historical, statistical, economical, and political phases of the reform. It contains many rare documents otherwise inaccessible except in the largest public and college libraries, and has very numerous marginal and reference notes, representing a vast amount of careful research and painstaking labor. The work has a general index making it easy of reference.

Bound Volume of Sermons. 1.50. Sixteen sermons delivered upon the invitation of the National Temperance Society, and published in the National Series, have all been bound in one volume, making 600 pages of the best temperance matter of the kind ever published. The sermons are by Rev. H. W. Beecher, E. L. Curtis, T. de Witt Talmage, J. R. Dunn, Jobu Hall, J. B. Newman, J. W. Sears, C. D. Yonge, J. Homans Perry, Peter Striker, O. H. Fowler, H. C. Fish, H. W. Warren, S. H. Tyng, and W. M. Taylor.

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OFFICE: 10-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1885.

ONLY ONE EACH.

To Our Present Subscribers.

We are earnestly endeavoring, in THE CANADA CITIZEN, to help forward the cause of moral reform. Almost every day we receive expressions of appreciation from our friends, showing that our work is understood and valued.

We have carried on this paper for FIVE YEARS without missing a single issue. They have been years of hard work. Over almost incredible difficulties we have had to force our way, but we have succeeded, and to-day we thank God for what we have been enabled to accomplish.

But when we look out over the field ahead of us, when we consider the possibilities and necessities of our cause, we recognize that our task is only begun, and that we must take our present vantage-ground as but the starting point for the campaign that lies before us.

It would be idle to attempt prediction of the phases which the impending conflict will assume. We can be certain that the forces of evil will fight as they have never fought, with all the might of accumulated influence, prejudice and wealth, and the desperation born of consciousness of possible defeat.

But, no matter what is to be our immediate battle-cry—no matter where our tents are to be pitched—no matter who is to command our forces—we must still fight with the same potential weapons of argument, fact and appeal, we must still depend for success—under God—upon enlightenment of mind and quickening of conscience; we must do more educating and reusing than we have done; we shall have more need than ever of THE CANADA CITIZEN, even better, brighter, broader, stronger than before.

Will you help us? A doubled circulation would not only double the range of our influence, but would double our ability to make our paper what it ought to be. It would mean more brain power put into our columns, more varied, better prepared, stronger editorials; more complete and general news each week from the front of the battle; twice as many people reached by a CANADA CITIZEN twice as good as the one now published.

Kind reader, will you give us your assistance? In the wide circle of your friends you surely could easily get us ONE new subscriber, one person who, on your recommendation, would give dollar for what is certainly more than a dollar's worth. If each subscriber would do this, the doubling would be at once accomplished. We believe there are thousands who, if they realized the situation, would cheerfully fall in with this proposal.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC LITERATURE.

We are apt to pride ourselves sometimes upon the advanced position occupied by the Christian Church on the important question of Prohibition. Why should it not be so? The liquor traffic is the deadliest foe to the spiritual and moral well-being of humanity. It is the most dangerous enemy with which Christianity has to cope.

A movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic by law is in the interest of all that is holy and good. It is in harmony with the principles of Divine government. God's revealed law has in it no toleration for sin, no licensing system for agencies of crime.

It is strange that some men, blinded by prejudice, or overpowered with self-opinion, or strangely misled into making their high office a bulwark of Satan's dominions, should, from time to time, make themselves notorious by utterances that the liquor traffic actually parades as justification for its villany.

We are thankful that liquor upholding clergymen are so few and scattering. We are thankful that the rum power cannot boast of many advocates in holy orders, but we are sorry that the Literary Bureau of the United States Brewers' Association was able to favorably recommend the writings of two ministers of the gospel, and we are still more deeply regretful that one of those ministers was a Canadian.

Rev. Geo. J. Low, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Almonte, a couple of years ago preached in St. Peter's Church, Brockville, a sermon against Prohibition, taking as his text:

"This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Canaan of Galilee and manifested forth His glory"

The Brewers' Association re-published this sermon and scattered it far and wide. The Literary Bureau reported a great demand for this interesting document.

That our friends may know fully the character of this pulpit deliverance, which so cheers and strengthens the enemies of all that is good, we reprint from it the following paragraph:

Our Lord Jesus Christ began His Messianic career by that glorious and dazzling series of mercy giving, life-prolonging, pain-destroying, and dispelling miracles, with the production of an alcoholic intoxicating drink. And that in no mean quantity. On the lowest computation the amount of wine thus divinely manufactured was one hundred and twenty gallons. (See Alford in loc.)

Now let us face this fact, for faced it must be. Our Lord Jesus Christ, when we confess to be God, of God, and yet very man, began His official career as the Messiah with the miraculous creation of an intoxicating element. He was all through His official life assailed by no other power as "the same bitter" and His last official act was His coming raising that same intoxicating element to be the sacrament of His own most precious blood.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

Notwithstanding all that has been said about law enforcement. Notwithstanding the many complaints of temperance workers, the many investigations by the Ontario Government, the dismissal of sundry inefficient officers, the positive instructions to the Government inspectors to enforce the Scott Act—there are still throughout the Province many men holding the position of Inspector, who are drawing their salaries, while they do absolutely nothing to earn them.

In hardly any other civilized country in the world could there be seen such a disgraceful spectacle as that of a number of officers employed and paid to see the law enforced, and yet practically encouraging the scoundrels who persistently violate it.

There is a positive slacking up in Scott Act enforcement on the part of the Government officials, there is a positive increase of law-violation, accompanied by an actual falling off in prosecutions and convictions. What is the matter? Who is to blame? What is the remedy?

PLAIN WORDS ON LICENSE

Mark M. Pomeroy, better known by the familiar cognomen of "Brick" Pomeroy, is a newspaper editor, who, when he writes on a subject, uses language that is quite intelligible to any one. This cannot be said of all men who "hold the fort" in a newspaper sanctum, and especially of our party newspaper editors.

He has been making some editorial comments on Governor Hill's vetoing of the New York High License Bill, and says so many good things on the general question of License, and High License in particular, that we are disposed to paraphrase a few of them for CITIZEN readers. This is the way he talks—

"The entire license system is wrong." "There is no more reason for licensing the sale of liquor than of milk." "If the traffic is wrong, license cannot make it right." "If it is right, it is wrong to tax it." "The poor man is as much entitled to sell liquor as the rich man. He should sell it from a tin cup in a graveyard if he wants to, as well as the millionaire sells it from his high license palace." "The sale of liquor should be free to all, and then let the tree be judged by its fruit, and the procession by those who walk thereon." "When Mrs. Magoozle came home and found that her drunken husband had actually sold their fifteen year-old daughter for fifteen dollars, to a keeper of a house of ill repute, she attacked her husband savagely and told him plainly that a nice, young, handsome daughter like theirs was worth at least thirty dollars, and that he was not a business man if he did not get all a thing was worth. These high-license advocates are willing to sell the entire world to ruin, if the price paid agrees with their ideas of business. The honest father and mother refuse to sell their children to perdition at any price. Those who worship money and have no regard for principles, compromise for the debauchery of their wives, the seduction of their daughters, and the making of paupers generally, for cash. This is what Judas did."

The Wise Doctor and the Faithful Imp.

Once upon a time a young person—Miss Canada—who had promised a lusty growth, was gradually taken ill. Anxious friends called Dr. Makeit-easy-quack, who put on the spectacles of Complacency, and diagnosed the case lightly, saying it was nothing serious, and that a dose of the Soothing Syrup, which he would prescribe would cure the disease. But the soothing syrup, which was called Laceselaw, contained too much of the soporific poison, Theromonyim, and the patient grew worse. The faithful nurse, Patriotism, called in the scoldo Dr. Gettotherootit. He put on his spectacles of truth, and soon discovered that the disease was a dangerous growth of cancer, scientifically known as Liquor-traffic, a strong disposition to which Miss Canada had inherited from her mother Mrs. Great-Britain—and which, aided by the poisonous syrup, had reached a dangerous stage. So he at once sent off Miss Canada's two little messenger imps—christened Tory Party and Grit Party—sons of the same father, A-cient Needs, by different mothers to fetch from his surgery the sharp lancet of Total Prohibition. The two boys were long on the way, for they gave lip to one another and when they got to the surgery and saw the sharp lancet, they were afraid, for they were little cowards. And they called one to another—"No doubt this is what the doctor wants, and what would be best for our mistress; but if we go to carry it—it is so sharp—we might get

hurt ourselves." So they looked around and spied another lancet, which was not so sharp, and which was called the Scott Act. It had been much used under the name of Local-option, on an old gentleman known as Uncle Sam, and though it had done some good, it was very dull. This they carried to the doctor, and he was very wroth. But they were impudent little beggars, and laughed at him, saying, "We will bring the other sometime. Perhaps you wouldn't know how to use it now." Then they went out and played Statesman, jawing at one another about the tariff. The good doctor was sore distressed. If he went away he was afraid the Quack would come back with his license poison. So he commenced to use the lancet they had brought him. Its edges were so rough that it hurt the patient a good deal; and soon after he started, it snapped in two. Again the doctor was in a puzzle. He would not leave his patient, and he did not see how to get the lancet he wanted. And while he wondered, another little imp popped in and said "I will go for what you want." His name was Prohibition Party; and he was such a little fellow that the doctor laughed. But he persisted and said: "I love my mistress very much. I will get what you want to do good to her." So the doctor let him go. And though the road had grown rough and heavy, he plodded ahead steadfastly, gaining strength as he overcame each difficulty, and long before the doctor thought it possible he returned with the proper instrument of Total Prohibition. With this, the doctor cut the cancer clean, and Miss Canada soon recovered. When she went to reward the little imp for his faithfulness, she found that she was penniless. She had been robbed of her possessions by the recreant imps—Tory party and Grit party. So she turned to the little fellow—now grown strong and big—and said: "I can give you little but thanks and gratitude, only charge of a country stripped of its glory." This he took possession of, and by a life of hard work and righteousness succeeded in restoring it to prosperity, and to its people happiness.—Resfric County Temperance Advocate

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS. Just what the cause requires—Just what our workers need—Information—Logic—Fact—Appeal—Read Carefully.

We respectfully this week call the attention of our friends once more to the TEMPERANCE HERALD, and the remarkable work it is doing for the building up of sound temperance sentiment in the community.

To those of our readers who are not already acquainted with it, we should like to say, that the TEMPERANCE HERALD is a little four-page paper, published weekly at this Office, full of the freshest, pithiest, sharpest temperance matter, specially prepared for gratuitous distribution by workers and friends.

Every number is much larger, and contains more matter than eight ordinary single-page leaflet tracts, and we send it through the mail post-free for 50 cents per 100 copies, which is a rate about equal to 50 cents per 800 tracts, or, say about as cheap as first class tracts would be at 63 cents per 1000, delivered post free.

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Contributed Articles.

ONLY ONE WAY.

More by accident than otherwise I read a paragraph in one of our religious weeklies a few days since which was evidently the editor's finale on a subject that must have been one of considerable controversy in that journal for some time.

Without giving any particulars here, which are quite unnecessary to the illustration I wish to make, let me simply say that the newspaper referred to is the organ of one of our Protestant denominations, and the discussion was evidently one personal to the methods adopted by a certain American clergyman in his opposition to Roman Catholicism.

A correspondent, a well-known lay member of this same Protestant denomination, who had been opposing these methods, not only continued his denunciation of the American brother aforesaid, but it seems had drifted into writing a defence in a measure of the Roman Catholic Church, whereupon the newspaper in question makes the simple reply that it is a Protestant newspaper, and that the Church it represents is an opponent of the Roman Catholic Church because it believes its history, ways and methods are hurtful to the spread of Christianity.

In reading the paragraph I was led to think of those friends of the Temperance cause whose delight is in defending such fads as the Wine and Beer movement, High License, and kindred compromises of the liquor traffic. Once let any man get away from a positive, aggressive stand against evil of any kind, and he is very quickly found qualifying his remarks to shape into a defence of the very evil he, in the first place, started out to denounce.

It may seem illiberal at times to use strong language against an evil, but an evil is an evil or it is not—and high authority has it that one must be on one side or another. "He that is not for me is against me." It is leaders of the Calvin, Knox, Luther stamp in the religious history of the world, and Wilberforce, Lloyd Garrison, Lincoln and a host of others in the world of moral reform who do the work that uproots evil, and enables them to leave the world better than they found it.

IN THE SWIM.

The people of Canada, as well as those of other countries, appear to have settled down to the idea that politics must necessarily be more or less degrading in their tendencies, that it is quite impossible to manage the affairs of State with the same regard to economy and morality that the honest business man has for his private affairs. And, in short, that public business and private business cannot be run upon the same principle.

The public has also decided that a Grit is a Grit, and a Tory a Tory—the why and the wherefore of which the public does not know. There was a time when the two parties could be distinguished in some other way than by name, when they were divided on certain issues by clearly defined lines, and it did not require any vast amount of intellectual acumen to comprehend the party differences. But the question of parties differing because they have different policies has become antiquated, and it is now sufficient to say that one party is in power and the other out.

This may account for the fact that neither party will take up the Prohibition question. That would be a distinct issue, to which one could say "Yes," and the other "Nay." This might prove exceedingly inconvenient, as it would compel the party men to show their colors, and say which side they are on in this matter. It also accounts for the statement made by politicians that the question should be decided by a plebiscite. This would remove from the parties the odium, or otherwise, of attempting to introduce prohibitory legislation, and it would only be the simplest kind of a joke for both parties to come out in favor of a prohibitory law.

But would a prohibitory law, granted by a Government inimical to such legislation be a success? Undoubtedly not—no more than the Scott Act is a success, with the Ottawa Government in sympathy with the liquor traffic. In order that Prohibition may be successfully carried out we must have in power a government pledged to that object. In other words the Prohibition question must be made an issue in party politics, and a political campaign must be fought and won on that issue.

There are two ways in which this can be done. First, by inducing one

of the existing parties to take the matter up and make it a distinctive plank in the platform of that party; and second, by the organization of a new party for the specific purpose of securing Prohibition.

Why the Grit party does not adopt the Prohibition plank is a conundrum which no one appears able to answer. The party is out of power, is rowing a losing race, is utterly hopeless of retrieving itself under existing conditions, and the vast bulk of the rank and file are in sympathy with the Prohibition movement.

Why shouldn't a Prohibition Party succeed? The principle of Prohibition is right. It has been practically endorsed by large majorities in those counties which carried the Scott Act, almost all the church courts have declared in its favor, and the membership of those churches is amply sufficient to carry any measure.

SCRUTINEER

On the "You" and the "We."

It has been observantly noticed that a very small downy feather sometimes shows how the wind blows. The tone of voice, or manner of using some small word, often indicates the tendency of a speaker's mind, or his relationship to the Temperance Cause.

Whenever a man or woman, boy or girl, no matter how good and kindly, and even patronizingly, starts to talk "You Temperance people," no one need be surprised to hear the same voice giving expression, further on, to the disavowal "I never was a temperance crank," which, no doubt, may be taken as a perfectly true (too true) statement.

It may not require critical study of grammar as to first or second person plural or singular to make the discovery; nor need the particular use of the word be the result of careful precaution, but somehow it would seem as if a kind of consciousness of not being just in perfect harmony, or out-and-out (and in-and-in) all sound to the core on the great dividing question, dictates the person of the little pronoun accordingly.

From the pronouncer of the "you" there need be no great apprehension, generally, of hearing any very energetic pronouncement of condemnation on the "unholy traffic," or any strong denunciation of "a little wine."

But the liquor traffic is quite right?—or else all wrong? If the former, and if the Divine be for—then who (but His enemies) can be against? If however, Heaven be against, who can be for, its license—upholding protection and permanence? Some bold enough utterances have been lately reported as attempt to restrain "the Church militant" from active service in this "war between heaven and hell," some seeming disposed to drill the well-

appliance army to shout the "you" instead of "we." However, it turns out happily that the main body of the hosts, may be heard very distinctly and with no uncertain sound pronouncing in thunder-tone the word! There seems no great need now for a long, difficult "Jubilate" test-word by which to distinguish the "Israelite indeed," nor need (you or) we proceed forth in search of grip, sign, or pass-word after the "you" made it emphatically clear that the "you" man is not for going into the war.

There appears to be something "hard to be understood," more particularly about the Christian pronouncer of the "you," although all temperance people may not be as wise or good as they ought to be, yet surely in Faith, Hope, and Charity—

Both thee and me  
May well agree  
Unite and be  
More mighty we.  
Then sooner see  
Earth's jubilee.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Spurgeon, at the annual meeting of the Tabernacle temperance society, has just said some good things. He hopes it will become the rule and not the exception that Christian people everywhere, for the sake of doing the largest possible good, will become total abstainers.

The Pall Mall Budget gives a somewhat tragic description of "A night in a gambling hell." This horrible den is but a sample of hundreds of such in London. Nominally they are working-men's clubs, but really they are used by any one initiated. Here the young man goes as to the ordinary club house, here he may drink and gamble throughout the night, under the very shadow of Scotland Yard.

A letter from Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A., the well-known Prison Chaplain, which appears in an English exchange, just to hand, gives some very interesting statistics of crime. They extend over ten years and go to show that crime generally has largely and rapidly decreased, there being at least 6,000 persons fewer in prisons each day than was the case in 1876, notwithstanding the enormous increase in population.

The Compensation Clauses are dead. The Government that came in "on a beer barrel," (as Tory governments generally do) has only escaped going out on a water-butt by deserting their former friends, and kicking over the pail which was to be the publican's profit. The resolute Ritchie, notwithstanding his boat, has had to yield, and Salisbury has had to bow to the will of a united people.

Nothing, perhaps, did more to kill this miserable little bit of bad legislation than the great Hyde Park demonstration—excepting the Southampton election. English papers lay great stress on the influence of both events, and even The Times was compelled to

show a little respect to so powerful and yet so peaceful an expression of the will of the people. It was no mere handful of cranks that processioned to Hyde Park a "mile and a half in length and a hundred feet wide." Of course they were not necessarily all teetotalers, and banners bearing inscriptions doing honor to the names of Gladstone, John Bright and other reformers were not infrequent, while the patriotic inquiry "Where's poor Joe," created no small amount of fun. A good thing, too, but of a different sort, were the thirteen waggon-loads of ragged, neglected little ones (but a small sample of the thousands belonging to the great city) proceeded by a banner bearing the touching enquiry, "Who shall compensate these?"

The New Zealand "Drink Bill," is published in the Auckland Leader to hand. The record is to March 31st, 1888. From the figures given it is cheering to find that New Zealand spent nearly \$350,000 less last year on drink than during the previous year. Last year's expenditure was the lowest for nineteen years. In 1869 the total per head reached the extraordinary sum of \$50 per head, so that the present expenditure reaching but \$16 per head, it will be seen that the decrease is most marked.

The Australian local option polls still go largely in favor of the prohibitionist. At Waipu the temperance party had a "walk over, only four persons voting for license. At Ponsonby only 13 championed the drink-sellers cause. If this kind of thing continues all along the line, "pubby" will have to seek "pastures green" in more congenial quarters.

The women of Australia are seeking to have club-houses placed on the same footing as public-houses, and are endeavoring to have the sale of liquor to children under sixteen years prohibited. By public meeting and by petition to the Colonial Government they are working very hard, and the good cause is deserving of speedy and complete success.

The New Zealand Alliance, by the labours of its hard-working lecturing and organizing agent, Mr. T. W. Glover, is doing all that can be done to fight the drink curse from that land. The wonderful decrease in the consumption of liquor last year, to which reference is made above, is a grand tribute to the success of these labours.

R. T. T. Notes.

A new Council of the Order was instituted on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., on the Doverscourt Road, by District Councillor Hughes, with 26 charter members. The Council is to be known as "Western Star," and is expected to rank very shortly as a star of the first magnitude.

On the 15th Parkdale Council was instituted by Grand Councillor Steele, assisted by District Councillor Hughes and Bro. G. B. Boyle, of Metropolitan Council, with 35 charter members. The new Council is well officered, and threatens to show Western Star Council nothing but a clean pair of heels in the race for supremacy.

The Board of Directors of the Dominion Council, the Executive of the Grand Council of Ontario, and the Select Council of the Order throughout the Dominion, will be well represented at the coming Montreal Convention.

The Rescue Duet, which made a phenomenal record in York County in the early part of the year, is now hard at work holding Royal revival meetings in the Maritime Provinces, and the press comments are of the most favorable character. Grand Councillor Steele expects to join them early in July for the purpose of instituting the Grand Council of New Brunswick.

The decennial of Pioneer Council No. 1, Toronto, and of Royal Templarism in Canada, is to be celebrated by the Order by an excursion to the Chatauqua Assembly to be held at Niagara-on-the-lake on the 13th of August. The Supreme Command Knight Templar of Temperance will hold the annual review on the grounds that day, and a large attendance of Knights in the full uniform of the Order is expected. The members of other societies are expected to co-operate to make this temperance day at Niagara a grand success.

The Montreal Convention.

The Dominion Prohibition Convention, to be held at Montreal on July 3rd, 4th and 5th, will be a gathering of remarkable interest. It will be the first national Canadian conference of delegated Prohibitionists. The great meeting at Montreal in 1875, out of which came the Dominion Alliance and the Scott Act, was simply a mass convention of active Temperance workers. In the coming meeting every delegate will represent a constituency of Prohibitionists anxiously waiting the decision of their leaders and the call to arms for further conflict.

The convention has been called by the Dominion Alliance, but it will be thoroughly independent when it meets, and will organize and control itself. Every Local Temperance organization, every Lodge, Division, Council, Union, Club, Church Society, or any such institution is invited to send a delegate for each fifty of its membership, any number not being a complete fifty to count as fifty for the purpose of representation. Every Provincial Temperance organization is invited to send its Executive Committee or an equal number of representatives. Every Provincial Branch of the Alliance is to send ten, and every County Alliance or Scott Act Association is entitled to five.

The principal Railway and Steamboat lines are acting very liberally towards the Convention. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways and Richelieu Steamboat Company will issue return tickets to Montreal, for a single fare, to all persons applying. Tickets will be issued on this plan from Saturday, June 30th, up to Tuesday, July 3rd, and will be good for return passage up to Saturday, July 7th. The Intercolonial Railway will sell single fare tickets to Montreal at usual rates and will issue at Montreal return tickets there, on presentation of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Convention. It will be seen that all who attend the Convention (which will be open to the public), whether delegates or not, may avail themselves of these reduced fares.

The meetings of the Convention proper will be held in the Victoria Rifles Armory on Cathcart Street. On Sunday evening, July 1st, there will be held a great Gospel Temperance meeting at some central point; on Monday, 2nd, there will be an excursion to Mystic, and a Prohibition picnic there; on Tuesday evening, 3rd, a monster Prohibition mass meeting will be held. All these gatherings will be addressed by the foremost moral reform workers of Canada.

Already there is being manifested everywhere a deep interest in this Convention. Its doings and sayings will be carefully studied by the Temperance party, the liquor party and the politicians. It will make history. The Prohibitionists are in earnest. The policy they are advocating must speedily receive the careful attention of statesmen and voters. It is being pressed into active politics with a persistence that will not be daunted. It has behind it some of the best brain-power in the land, it has been warmly endorsed by different branches of the Christian Church, and it influences the vote of an important and growing section of the electorate. The Montreal meeting will be a gathering of men conscientiously and determinedly in earnest. We trust that in its deliberations wise counsels will prevail, and that its results will be for the welfare of our country and the advancement of temperance, which every friend of humanity desires to promote.

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

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

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

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

THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

THE CONVENTION TO BE COMPOSED OF

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

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

REDUCED FARES.

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

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

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

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

REMEMBER, MONTREAL JULY 3rd, 4th, AND 5th, 1888!

BITS OF TINSEL.

"Little boy," said a gentleman, "why do you carry that umbrella over your head? It's not raining." "No." "And the sun is not shining." "No." "Then why do you carry it?" "Cause when it rains, pa wants it, an' it's only this kinder weather that I kin git ter use it at all."

There are a number of varieties of corn. Holloway's corn cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

A party desiring life assurance returned answer to the conventional questions, "Age of your father, if living?" "Age of mother, if living?" by making the one 112 years and the other 102 years old, and was congratulated on coming of such a very long lived family.

Pleasant as syrup, nothing equals it as a worm medicine—the name is Mother Graves Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

A little girl went timidly into a store, and asked the clerk how many shoestrings she could get for five cents. "How long do you want them?" "O, I want them to keep," was the answer, in a tone of some surprise.

Messrs. Northrop and Lyman are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific for almost every ill that flesh is heir to, is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. If you have not purchased a bottle, do so at once, and keep it ready for an emergency. Its cheapness, 25 cents per bottle, places it within the reach of all. To the farmer it is indispensable, and it should be in every house.

They were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor told her not to eat anything for dessert but oranges.

Excellent reasons exist why Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain, corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speedy, pure, and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly.

A little four-year-old came to her mother to button her apron—which is ingeniously contrived to fasten behind, for

some unknown feminine reason—and thoughtfully remarked, "If I could get behind myself, I could do it."

A dilapidated physique may be built up and fortified against disease by that incomparable promoter of digestion and fertilizer of the blood, Northrop's and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It counteracts biliousness and kidney complaints, overcomes bodily ailments special with the feeble sex, causes the bowels to act like clock-work, and is a safeguard against malaria and rheumatism.

Mamma—"Now, dear, you must invite one of your little friends in to share your candy." Little Dot—"I guess I'll invite Lucy." "Well, that will be nice." "Yes, candy makes her tooth ache an' she never eats much."

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes—"After taking four bottles of Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the blood, sick-headache, liver and kidney complaints, costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

tence, dating back as far as 1849. Every caricature is accompanied by a description, and the whole is prefaced by a sketch of Canadian Political History. This work is an absolutely indispensable part of every fully equipped Canadian library. Price for both volumes, \$9.50.

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

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

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

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

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

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## READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS :-

1. IF you propose to get up a list, please send us immediately, on a post card, your name and address. We will enter it in our books, and will send you FREE special men papers and other documents to assist you in your canvass.
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N.B.—If you cannot take any action in this matter yourself, please hand this paper to some friend who will be likely to undertake the getting up of a list.

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A hard drinker is reported as having said: "I can't reform, but for God's sake save the boys."

Like Dives in the deeps of hell, I cannot break the fearful spell, Nor quench the fires I've madly nursed, Nor cool this dreadful raging thirst. Take back your pledge, ye come too late!

Ye cannot save me from my fate. Nor bring me back departed joys, But ye can try to save the boys.

Ye bid me break my fiery chain Aside, and be a man again, When every street with snares is spread,

And nets of sin where'er I tread. No! I must reap as I did sow— The seeds of sin bring crops of woe; But with my latest breath I crave That ye will try the boys to save.

These blood-shot eyes were once so bright; This sin-crushed heart so glad and light—

But by the wine-cup's ruddy glow I traced a path of shame and woe. A captive to my galling chain, I've tried to rise, but tried in vain. The cup allures, and then destroys— O, from its thralldom save the boys.

Take from your streets those traps of hell,

Into whose gilded snares I fell. O freemen, from these foul decoys Arise and vote to save the boys. O ye who license men to trade In draughts that charm and then de-grade,

Before ye hear the cry, "Too late!" O save the boys from my sad fate.

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

BY MAUDE MEREDITH.

It was a lovely day in early spring, and young Mrs. Bray was hovering over her tulip beds, and snipping off her rose bushes with all the animation of a true lover of flowers, as, indeed, she was. The sun shone brightly, and a sweet odor of fresh earth and springing grasses dallied by on the soft spring breeze. Suddenly she looked up, pushing back her garden hat, and allowing an ugly pucker to settle on her fair brow.

"I know I ought to go in and cook something, but, dear me! the house is so poky on a pleasant spring day. It's cook, cook, and wash up the dishes, and I just hate the thought of it."

A purple crocus, veined with white, had sprung up in a sly corner, and now caught her eye. "Oh, you little beauty!" she cried, running over and kneeling down beside it. "This is something new; and if there aren't two more buds!"

The frown was all gone now, and the thought of supper gone with it.

An hour later, Mrs. Bray hurried into her pretty little house, tossed her hat and garden gloves into a corner, and began to prepare the seven o'clock dinner. As her husband was a book-keeper in the heart of the city, he could not come home at noon, but carried a cold luncheon instead.

To-night the pantry seemed particularly empty, and the little housewife hurried about, burning her fingers in her haste, and at last, after her husband had waited for some time, setting on a very poor dinner indeed.

As Mr. Bray rose from the table he said, in his usual quiet way: "I wonder if you couldn't fix me up some little thing or other, Frankie, for lunch that would make a change. I've sort of lost my appetite with this spring weather, and yet I get faint if I go all day without eating anything."

"Oh, dear, dear! what can I fix up? I've heard it said the way to a man's heart was through his stomach, and I believe it. I'm sure I don't care what I eat, and I just can't bear to stand stewing over the stove all these pleasant days."

"Perhaps I'd better go to a restaurant," her husband said, thoughtfully, "but I have not gone because I've been saving up the pennies to make the last payment on this place. I mean to put it in your name."

"Oh, goodly! do! I never owned anything in my life, and it would be just too sweet to be able to say 'my house,' wouldn't it?"

"Have you a luncheon ready for me to-morrow, or had I better buy a cheap dinner?" he inquired.

"Let me see," mused his wife, pushing back the fluffs of golden hair that were tumbling into her eyes; "there's crackers—and a little cheese left, and some cookies—and—well I guess that is every living thing."

"No," her husband answered, slowly, "I'm sort of tired of cookies and crackers. I've had them every day for a week. I'll get a warm bit somewhere."

"Well, I'm sure I'll be glad if you will," she said, and the matter dropped.

The following day, as Mr. Bray wandered down a side street, looking for that paradox, a clean, cheap restaurant, he stumbled upon one of the clerks, a new man in the house, but a very pleasant fellow.

"What ye lookin' for, Bray?" he asked. "A decent place where a Christian can get a bite? I'll tell you what I've found; just this way a step; follow me."

A turn to the right, a dive down a few stone steps, and they entered a clean, pleasant room, set with small tables, decorated with pots and baskets of growing flowers, and neatly scented with fresh, pinoy-smelling sawdust.

"What kind of a place do you call this, Jim?" Bray asked, seating himself.

"Do you ever take a glass of beer?" Jim asked, motioning a waiter. "Take one! shall I order two glasses?" the man persisted, and Bray nodded reluctantly.

"I do not drink a glass once in two years," he exclaimed. "My mother used to make spruce beer, and I learned to like it, but since coming to the city, I have let such things alone."

"Well, this is not for the beer, you need not drink that," Jim replied, "just wait and see."

Presently a waiter appeared bringing the two glasses of beer, and also a plate of baked beans, one of bread—rye, but very fresh and sweet, two small pats of butter, and two apple tarts. The beans were piping hot, and, taken all in all, the dinner was exceedingly good. Bray rose from the table with quite a different feeling from that usually experienced when he finished his customary lunch of cookies and crackers washed down with a swallow of hydrant water.

"Only five cents!" he exclaimed, "is there not some mistake?"

Jim laughed and shook his head. "Not a shadow of one," he answered.

"Of course if you smoke you are expected to buy a cigar or two here at the counter, and most fellows take two or three glasses of beer, some of them a glass of whisky at fifteen cents, and often more than one, so that is where the profit comes in. Fellows like us, who take the lunch for a single beer, are what they call 'lunch fiends,' but who cares! so long as they make the offer, we've a right to accept, if we choose."

"But I've been told that there were cheap counters where one could get a hot bite without the beer," Bray said.

"Y-es," Jim answered, "there are. Some places you can get a stew for ten cents, but nobody knows what it's made of; then there is the coffee—ugh! bit-cory; for five more, they give you a bit of poor baker's bread and a pat of villainous looking butter, and the big cock-roaches come out and devour the lay-out before you can get it into your mouth; and moreover, these places are none of them clean."

"I'm an entire stranger to restaurants," Bray said, as they separated at the store for their afternoon's work.

The next day as he came out he found Jim waiting for him on the sidewalk, and they drifted, almost unconsciously, to the place they had visited the day before. A murder had been committed, and as the murdered man had held a prominent position, the matter was the subject most talked of by business men that day, and Bray drank his beer and ate his hot pea soup and rye bread almost unconsciously.

After this, as though by common consent, the two men wandered down to the Washington Exchange, the name of the place, for their dinners, and to insure a welcome, bought now and then a small bottle of wine, or a few cigars, the latter going to Jim as soon as the two men were out of the establishment, for Bray did not smoke.

As the weeks went on, one after another of the employes of neighboring firms came in with them, and although they were all poor men, they made quite a jolly crowd, laughing and jesting over their soups, and beans, and stews, and enjoying their dinners much better than did many many a millionaire at his own table.

Of course it was only natural that, in course of time, with so many offering to treat, they should have sampled about everything in the place, and that they should, also, step back, now and then, and have a game of billiards.

Bray noticed that his five-cent lunch had changed into fifteen or twenty cents, and he realized with a start that he often paid twenty-five cents for a lunch there that gave him not a whit more or different food than did that first five cents, while the twenty five cents at a regular restaurant would have bought him a very good, wholesome lunch. But then the "fellows would make a fuss" now if he tried to break away, and a "bite with such a jolly crowd" was, he argued, worth more

than an elaborate dinner eaten in silence without companionship.

Little Mrs. Bray had a beautiful display of flowers that year; her small front yard fairly blazed with them; and the kitchen was, for the greater part of the time, left to take care of itself. When time for the last payment came about, she wondered more than a little that her husband did not present her with the deed of the place, but a sense of delicacy prevented her inquiry.

As for Bray himself, he had not been able to meet the payment, but had paid what he could, and had given a new note for the balance, mentally laboring himself for allowing the dimes to slip through his fingers as he had done, and promising himself to reform from wine and billiards; at least, until the remainder of the indebtedness was paid off.

Facilis est de-sensus averna. We all know how it is. The down grade is always easy, and when the next payment came due there was no money to meet it.

Little Mrs. Bray began to feel the pinch of poverty, and, when it was too late, mistrusted its cause, and tried, with tears and complainings, to remedy the evil.

A few more turns of the wheel of time, and the little house, with its cosy rooms and flower-bordered walks, passed into the hands of the mortgagee, and the family moved into a small rented tenement.

As hope lies always at the bottom of Pandora's box, we may still hope that the foolish husband may drop the bad habits that he contracted so late in life, and that the wife may care first for her family, then, after that, for her own pleasure. Many a home has been redeemed; so, too, may be this one.—Union Signal.

Rum's Ruinous Reign

Hack! hack! hack! The dull, uncertain strokes of an unskilled workman's axe reverberated through the white birch grove, through the fiercely whirling snow of a winter's day. Strange, unwonted sight, in a land of boasted civilization! A woman swings the axe! A woman clad in a scant calico dress, ragged shoes, stockings with no bottoms, was essaying with queer little unskilled strokes, to fell the trees near the miserable wreck of a house. She worked as awkwardly as only a woman brought up to indoor work and laboring under the double

fiction of pain and weakness can, sometimes stopping to press one hand to her side, and at others to wipe her freezing tears from her blurring sight. When a tree fell she hacked till it was fitted for stove wood. Hack! hack! hack! till her children shouted again and again, "Come, mother, come; you've chopped enough; baby's starving, and we're freezing."

Despite their frenzied cries, despite the cold, despite the mortal anguish only a mother may know, she worked on till the sun went down on the short, dreary, freezing winter day. Then laying down the axe she loaded her frail arms with all they could hold of the seal-like, frozen sticks, and slowly entered the house, well knowing that she would not be able to leave it on the morrow. Here were her babes, her very life, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten—each and every one dear to her noble heart as are your tender ones, favored mother, crouched over the dying fire in the black, cooling stove, bare footed, half-naked, with hunger-pinched faces, and blue, claw-like hands, some were crying vociferously, while some only moaned in low, plaintive tones of cold and hunger.

For two weeks these eleven had subsisted on the milk of one cow, and turnips. The cow had come so short of food as to be fed from their straw beds. After giving the starving children the milk and feeding the dumb giver the last armful of straw in their beds, she build a fire and sat down to warm her frozen feet. First, she took off one thin petticoat and pinned it about the shoulders of the oldest child, and pulling off her ragged shoes and stockings for its feet, sent it off to the wood pile to bring in the wood she had chopped.

The fire burned up bright and warm and the famished children cuddled down beside the stove under their scant bed-covers, and forgot their woes in sleep. Not so with the tired, starving mother. She took a turnip and sat up to scrape it as she warmed her frozen feet. Ere the morning dawned another babe was added to the ten starving beside her.

Think of this true story, mothers, you who have passed the fiery ordeal of motherhood amid the luxuries of warmth, food, clothes, comforts, husband, friends and physicians—think of this frail, starving, frozen woman alone with the rayless midnight and her mortal anguish. Have you forgotten with what grateful avidity you seized a cup of hot tea held by the

hand of ministering friends! Contrast that moment of grateful refreshment with the empty, craving stomach of this long-famished creature, comforted only by the cold, scraped turnip she would have, perhaps, given worlds for a taste of had it not been frozen. Can you not drop a tear over this poor neighbor? My own flow like summer rain as I write.

You will ask where this "brute of a husband," the father of eleven children, was at such a time. Hush! indignant matron! Name not one of the "lords of creation" in such a tone.

I'll whisper it in your ear; be careful your busy tongue reveal not the secret. He was only down to Passadumkeag on a little bit of a spree, lasting a couple of weeks or so! They can drink or let it alone, you know; so we must not say anything about their doing either, lest we get to saying it on the wrong side, and pop over into prohibition. One of that heretical party is all that this good town can tolerate.

Two or three days after the new babe came to the poor woman a neighbor learned and reported her condition. A noble Scot came gallantly to her relief with food, clothes and firewood. The eager, starving children crowding about the hunger-queller could not be fed carefully enough to save them from the reaction consequent upon repletion after famine. Tears flowed so thickly over the cheeks of soney Scotch build, that one poor, naked starveling got just a cake too much, and though the physician was called, its little life went out, a sacrifice to the god Bacchus to whom the nations of earth deem it necessary to sacrifice so many human lives yearly.—Portland (Me.) Herald.

Ran Small, the well known evangelist, is editing the "Southern Star," a lively prohibition paper published at Atlanta, Ga. Five cents a year. It is said that the politicians are very much opposed to the new paper (which is being run in the interests of the Third Party), and are getting up a joint stock company to start a non-partisan, prohibition paper, which they hope will crowd Ran Small out. They will not succeed.

The National Temperance Society is publishing a very valuable series of temperance Sunday school lesson leaves this year, prepared by Albert G. Lawson, D.D., which our temperance friends would do well to introduce in their Sunday schools.

The lesson for the last Sunday in June is entitled "Liberty and Love," found in I Cor. xiii. 1-13; the Golden Text is: "Where I will eat no flesh for evermore, that I make not my brother to stumble." Valuable notes and suggestions are given, besides daily readings, lights on the lesson, an appropriate piece of music, and black-board designs. Four cents a quarto, 50 cents per hundred. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent 38 Itasca Street, New York.

We desire to call the attention of readers of the CANADA CITIZEN, who are interested in the popular pastime of bicycling, to the advertisement of A. T. Lane of Montreal, which may be found on this page. We have very carefully examined the attractive catalogue published by this firm, and would recommend any one who is contemplating investing in a bicycle to send for a copy of it.

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