

THE PEOPLE vs.
The LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
HON. JOHN B. FINCH'S
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THE CANADA CITIZEN

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THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,
A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 18, 1888.

NUMBER 47.

FROM THE BEGINNING.

Methodism has borne testimony against tippling-houses and dram-drinking. At an early day our Church took advanced ground in favour of total abstinence, and our preachers were among the first in the field contending for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic. It gives us pleasure to note that indications abound that our people occupy no doubtful position on this subject, and will hold no second place in the pending struggles for constitutional prohibition. The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the homes, to the church and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin. No temporary device for regulating it can become a substitute for prohibition. License, high or low, is vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy. —
Quadrennial Address of Bishops of the M. E. Church of America.

S. OF T. JOTTINGS.

Don't forget the National Division. Everything promises well for a grand rally of continental Temperance workers at Toronto on July 12th.

York District Division, Sons of Temperance, will hold its next meeting at Kettlesby, on Tuesday, June 5th. Business meeting at 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Public meeting in the evening. The Grand Scribe is expected to be present and take part in the proceedings. The G.W.P. also has expressed his intention to be on hand, if business duties will permit. This will be an important and interesting session, and it is hoped that each Division in the county and city will be well represented.

The next session of the Ontario District Division will be held in Claremont, on Friday, June 1st. Business sessions forenoon and afternoon. Public meeting at night. This District Division is steadily growing in interest, in importance and in usefulness, and a largely attended and enthusiastic session is confidently expected. All members of the Order are cordially invited. The Grand Scribe and the Grand Treasurer will probably be present.

A new division was organized at East Toronto, on the evening of the 3rd inst., by W. H. Borell, G. S., assisted by Jas Brooks, P.G.W.A., Jaa. Magrim, D.G. W. P., Geo F. Stephenson, District Scribe, and members of Harvest Home and Scarborough Divisions.

Sundry Items.
There is a W. C. T. U. in operation in the City of Mexico.

The Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association has about twelve thousand members among the British Soldiers in the Army in India.

It is a sad reflection upon the consistency of Christians that the Mohammedans of Constantinople are trying hard to suppress the saloons which those so-called Christians are carrying on.

Outside Parliament.
Campaign work is going on with unusual vigor in nearly every part of the United Kingdom. Enthusiastic public meetings are being held, and invariably the Local Government Bill with its absurd compensation clauses, is strongly condemned.

They Do Well Without Whisky.
One of the most interesting addresses made, at the recent International Council of Women at Washington, was by Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, of the National Temperance Hospital, Chicago. This lady stated that in the past two years about seven hundred cases had been treated in this institution. These cases came from all classes of people, and covered nearly every kind of disease. There had been no deaths. The history of the hospital conclusively demonstrated that even in the most critical cases, patients were better without alcohol. The constitution of the hospital requires that all medicines prepared in it must be prepared without alcohol, and this condition has been strictly carried out.

CANADIAN NEWS.

FROM THE FRONT OF THE FIGHT.

The Boings of Drink—The Progress of Prohibition—The Rowdiness of Ram.

The town of Brighton has re-organized its formerly very effective blue-ribbon club, which will hold meetings every Friday evening.

A series of Gospel Temperance meetings in Richmond Hill, held by the *Rescue* *Quett* resulted in the addition of sixty members to the R. T. of T. Council.

The license commissioners of Brantford have decided that they will not renew licenses to any applicant who has been fined twice during the year, for violation of the law.

Rev. W. A. McKay, of Woodstock, and Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, recently paid a visit to Beachville, and held a very effective meeting, under the auspices of the W.O.T.U.

Woodbridge is having a Temperance boom, as the result of a visit of one of the Royal Templars. Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and Royal Templars, are all at work in this little town. Surely this is a waste of money and machinery, when one strong society could do all the work much more economically.

A Drink Murder.
A dissolute young woman named Bertha Robinson, was brutally kicked to death by a drunken desperado, in a house on Victoria Lane, Toronto, on Monday last.

The Same Old Story.
Temperance people do not seem to hang together well for the electing of municipal officials even outside of Ontario. The County Council of Cape Breton has refused to appoint officers to enforce the Scott Act, eight being in favor of the appointment and ten against it. The Council went further, declaring itself opposed to the Scott Act and in favor of repeal.

Going On.
The Rowdiness County Alliance held a meeting at Pembroke last week. There was present a good representation from different parts of the county. Of course the recent reverse was discussed, but there was no feeling of any other attitude than that of determined antagonism to the liquor traffic, and a stern resolve to fight the battle of Prohibition right along. A full delegation of representatives was appointed to attend the Montreal Convention.

Organizing in the Northwest.
A branch of the Northwest Prohibition Alliance has been formed at Regina. The following are the officers elected: President, C. J. Atkinson; Secretary, J. J. Young. Committee, Rev. Messrs. Urquhart and Daniel, and Messrs. Clark, Dobbin and Newison. The new organization will at once get to work on lines of vigorous campaign effort, holding gospel temperance meetings.

A Hat Worth Heeding.
A correspondent from Huron county wishes us to state to our readers that one of the chief causes of Repeal in that county, was the failure of both Government officers and Temperance men to push prosecutions with energy. Instances are given in which many hotel-keepers sold liquor freely and openly, while no conviction for a third offence was ever made. We believe our friend is right. In the counties that have not yet voted on the Repeal question, the Act may be sustained by immediate, earnest, honest, energetic enforcement work.

The Simcoe Vote.
The official returns for the Simcoe Repeal vote have been published. They show the following result—
Total votes polled..... 10,831
For the Repeal..... 6,906
Against the Repeal..... 3,895
Majority for Repeal..... 3,101

The voting on the adoption of the Act stood as follows—
Total votes polled..... 10,241
For the Scott Act..... 5,712
Against the Scott Act..... 4,529
Majority for the Scott Act..... 1,183

Two Year's Work.
Mr E. A. Powers is Scott Act Inspector for East Durham and has been enforcing the law since May 1st, 1886. During that time he has had 150 cases, and has secured 131 convictions, 19 cases being dismissed. Three of the parties he prosecuted were sent to jail, one for 30 days, one for 50 days, one for 60 days. He has collected \$7,250 in fines. The total expenses of enforcing the law have amounted to \$2,550, leaving a balance of \$4,700 on hand. Mr Powers has had a good deal to fight against, and has incurred a good deal of enmity. His first case alone cost \$117 although the fine imposed was only \$50. The Antis have not dynamited him yet.

Dodging the Law.

A Scott Act case tried recently at Uxbridge shows up well the tricks by which evasions of the law are managed. F. Golding was charged with selling liquor in the Mansion House, and Mr F. Webb, proprietor of the hotel, was up on a similar information. Golding pleaded not guilty, but just at this time a list of witnesses was placed in the hands of the prosecuting lawyer. Mr Webb carefully scrutinized it, whispered quietly to Golding, and that gentleman withdrew his plea, said he was guilty, and was fined \$50 and costs. Webb and Golding then jointly testified in support of the plea, that the bar was let by Webb to Golding, the latter only being interested in the sale of liquor, so Golding got off, notwithstanding that he was so far interested as to produce the money that Webb was called upon to pay.

The Prohibition Party.
An announcement has been made in the daily papers, that the "New Party," which was recently formed in Toronto, is making arrangements to push work vigorously. At a meeting of the Executive Committee it was arranged that an organizer should be employed. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That in the opinion of this Council, the recent defeat of the Scott Act in a number of counties by large majorities indicates very clearly that local opinion no longer commands the confidence of the people as a remedy for the drink traffic, and that the way is now clear for Prohibition measures pure and simple.
2. That the course pursued in the House of Commons in regard to the Janieson bill must convince every unprejudiced person that both the existing parties are hostile to advanced Temperance legislation and that the only consistent course now for Temperance men is to aid in the formation of a distinct political party with Prohibition as its avowed policy.

MORE ROWDYISM AT BEAVERTON.

A Constable Assaulted and his Prisoner Released—Holding a Paragonage—Law-breaking and Law-breakers.

On Monday of last week the little town of Beaverton had an exciting time. County Constable Jewett had a warrant for the arrest of one Joseph Elliot who failed to pay a fine for a Scott Act violation. He met his prisoner in the town, arrested him, and the result was a row, in the course of which the constable got Elliot down, and was in the act of handcuffing him, when he was attacked by Dr. Walter Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, of whom the readers of the CANADA CITIZEN already know something, and some associate roughs. The assault succeeded in getting the prisoner free. Jewett drew his revolver, but it was wrenched from him by his antagonists. These are the facts of the case, and our readers will notice the strange contrast they make with the account telegraphed to the *Empire* last Tuesday.

The Antis in this locality are desperate and mean enough to indulge in any contemptible manifestation of their spite. This will be clear from the following extract clipped from last week's issue of the *Woodville Advocate*— "What, in the name of all that is good, is this town coming to? Are we under the control of a gang of outlaws, and if so, is no attempt to be made to discover the infernal scoundrels who are making the name of this village a by-word for petty violence second to none in the Province? It certainly appears so at present. In the ill-starred name of the Scott Act many mean and petty little spites have been worked off, and it appears that everyone who has the courage to say that he does not believe in the usefulness of the grocery or the use of whisky, is promptly marked for annoyance and may be bodily injured. It is only a short time since we chronicled the vindictive breaking of Mr. Wilson's windows on Bay street, and now we learn that on Monday night about 2:30 o'clock the Methodist paragonage was similarly assaulted and the front windows broken with stones. It is almost needless to say the Rev. Mr. McKee is a temperance man and one not afraid to have his views known. The reverend gentleman, we learn, on hearing the crash, leaped from his bed in time to see several men near the house, all, it appears, armed with stones, who were prepared from any one who might emerge from the building.

A Beaverton correspondent, under date May 8th, writes us:—DEAR CITIZEN.—We had Scott Act trials on the 8th—four charges. One was against Mr. Logan of Brechin, bar-tender for Thos. Roach. He was fined \$50 and costs. Three were against Alex. Hamilton of Hamilton house, Beaverton. These cases were each laid in as third offences. He pleaded guilty, but judgment was reserved for Friday, when it was to be given at Uxbridge. The reason of this delay was, we

understand, to give the Inspector time to consult Government about the second and third of these charges, which cover the same space of time. The informations, as put before the court, are exactly the same, and Mr Hamilton, having pleaded guilty to first and second offences, the Inspector wished time to inquire of the Government whether under the circumstances he would be justifiable in regarding the second and third as one offence. I have heard, however, that the Inspector laid in each of these informations himself, and that he said the witnesses in the second and third charges were not the same.

If this be true, we may congratulate Mr. Hamilton on having in Mr. Frankish the Inspector, and Mr. Chapple the prosecuting attorney, the best defenders that have yet appeared in his behalf in Beaverton. I do not believe that either Mr. Groer of Orillia or Mr. Madill, M.P., of Beaverton, his former attorneys, could have seen far enough to advise him to plead guilty, nor have had sufficient cheek to stand up and request that two third charges might be regarded as one, when against a man who previously had been five times convicted before the same court. We learn that the proprietor of the temperance house across the street, hoping for the same great mercy, has begun once more the sale of intoxicants.

We scarcely expect now that Mr. Hamilton will be fined, as the offences are laid in as thirds, and we have no expectation that he will be committed to gaol, because—because—it is needless to say.

W.C.T.U. HEADQUARTERS.

The W.C.T.U. workers in Toronto are keeping at it, hard and fast. They have made up their minds that Toronto will have a centre for W.C.T.U. work, and Mrs. C. Skinner, Sec. Treasurer of the Headquarters Fund, is making it boom. It has not yet been decided whether or not the building will be for Toronto workers only, or will also be a provincial centre. Circular letters have been sent out by the president and secretary of the provincial union, asking the different local unions to vote on the question. It is suggested that a special meeting be called in each place, the question thoroughly canvassed, and a report of the discussion sent in. The work our good sisters are engaged in deserves every encouragement and success. Mrs. McDonald, President of the Toronto W.C.T.U. has sent out a stirring appeal for co-operation, in which she says:

There is nothing like having a definite object in view. The object at which the Toronto W.C.T.U. are aiming now is headquarters in which their work may be effectively carried on, and with the blessing of God, this crowning endeavour of our organization will have a successful issue. If we would make the undertaking a blessing to the cause, and a success, the building must be self-supporting. That this is feasible, in a great centre like Toronto, I feel assured. The first center for consideration is a site. It must be central and well located to bring rents into our treasury. The building itself ought to be built from the foundations up with special regard to the requirements of our work, and so large that a fair income could be realized from the rentals. As to the financial outlook—not the least consideration, the money ought to be as far as possible the free will offerings of women. W.C.T.U. Headquarters means a place sacredly dedicated to the cause of women owned, controlled, and managed by them. If a call were issued for funds for this purpose there are not many women in our city who would not, we feel sure, aid us cheerfully in this enterprise of women for women. The magnificent voluntary offerings of our Toronto local unions show plainly how our women feel in this matter. Sisters, does it not remind you of the building of the Tabernacle? when the women came, as many as were willing hearted and brought bracelets and ear-rings, and rings and tablets, all jewels of gold, a willing offering unto the Lord, and all the women that were wise hearted did spin with their hand and brought that which they had spun, both of blue and of purple, and of scarlet and of fine linen, because their hearts stirred within them because they were building unto the Lord. Is there anything that will call forth the energy of our womanhood more effectively than the building of a temple for God, home and humanity's sake? Yes, there in the Lord's name let us arise and build.

Mrs. Skinner, whose well known energy and perseverance are being generously devoted to this important work, sends us the letter and list of subscriptions which we subjoin. We have much pleasure in publishing the list, and will be pleased to add to the list as the subscriptions come in. Let there be a grand rally of all those in favor of moral reform, in this direction, so that the W.C.T.U. may be able to accomplish the laudable object on which they have set their hearts.

Editor Canada Citizen:—
DEAR SIR.—The local unions are just now confining their collecting for Headquarters Building fund, to their own members. They have each voted to raise among themselves certain sums after that is accomplished, they will then collect from the general public.

Central W. C. T. U. voted \$500. The promises are very much larger than the cash received and in most cases are only part of the amount the unions expect to raise.

Miss Bond, 40 Alexander St. (first brick)..... \$ 5 00
Mr James Cowan, 5 Moss Park..... 5 00
Mrs D Cowan, 65 Bloor..... 5 00
Mrs Jas Leslie, Lexington (friend)..... 5 00
Mrs Smith, 151 McCaul..... 5 00
Mrs Pearson, 35 Pembroke (part of donation)..... 5 00
Mrs Verner, 237 Parliament..... 5 00
Mrs Wightman, Deer Park (friend)..... 5 00
Mrs J T Moore, Summerhill ave. (part of donation)..... 5 00
Mrs Powell, 81 Winchester..... 5 00
Mrs H Webb, 447 Yonge (part of donation)..... 5 00
Mrs Orr, 81 Wilton ave (part of donation)..... 5 00
Mrs Tyner, 53 Queen east..... 5 00
Mrs Russell, 39 Oxford..... 5 00
Mrs C Skinner, 273 Yonge (part of donation)..... 10 00
Mrs R McDonell, 14 York Chambers (part of donation)..... 10 00
Miss Harris, 95 Wellesley..... 5 00
Mrs Robt Anderson, 230 Yonge..... 2 00
Mrs D. Rose, 256 Victoria..... 2 50
Mrs Henderson, Elora (friend)..... 3 00
Mrs Lloyd, 251 Huron..... 2 00
Mrs Massey, 433 Jarvis..... 2 00
Mrs Rev. J. Pickering, 58 Beverley..... 2 00
Mrs Carman, Sherbourne..... 2 00
Mrs Matthews, 96 Hazelton ave..... 2 00
Miss Loye, 100 Teraville..... 2 00
Mrs Neil, 527 Sherbourne..... 1 00
Mrs A. Penn, Davierville (friend)..... 1 00
Mrs W. Nord, 91 Alexander..... 1 00
Mrs Wm Mason, 409 Jarvis..... 1 00
Received from Mrs Finch, 70 Gerhart east, social including donation from Miss Cary \$5..... 30 00
Receipt from Mrs Smith, 151 McCaul, social..... 13 20
Receipts from Mrs Foster, 70 Gould, social..... 26 00
Receipts from Mrs. Rose, 256 Victoria, social..... 13 00
Receipts from Mrs. Ald. McMillan, social..... 14 15
Monthly district collection..... 4 00
Donation from Northumberland Co..... 3 00
Collected by Miss M. G. Watson, member of Central..... 10 00
Mrs Geo. A Cox, Sherbourne..... 1 00
A. J. Hill, 115 Bloor..... 1 00
M A White..... 85
Master Thompson, 400 Church..... 40
M B E Walker, 133 Beverley..... 1 00
Willard Union collected by Mrs. Troutman..... 5 00
Mrs. Calbert..... 2 00
Mrs. Mason..... 2 00
Mrs. Curzon, 41 Bellevue place..... 1 00
Mrs Miller, 86 Brunswick ave..... 2 00
Mrs E Sinclair, 354 Spadina..... 2 00
Mrs. Arms, 27 Bellevue place..... 2 00
Mrs. Pease, 50 Magill..... 2 00
Mrs. Steele, 216 McCaul..... 2 00
Collected by Miss Harris for Central..... 5 00
Mrs Mackay, 571 Yonge..... 1 00
Mrs James Fleming, 19 Elm..... 25
K. Ebbottson, 37 Elizabeth..... 50
James Rainford, 188 King..... 50
Total cash received to date May 7th, 1888..... \$259 53
E. Skinner, Sec. Treas. 273 Yonge St.

A Great Meeting in the Pavilion—Success
Ensured for the Headquarters Bohems.
The W. C. T. U. concert in the Horticultural Pavilion on Tuesday evening last was a great success. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather the large hall was crowded by a highly pleased audience. The entertainment was exceptionally good. The addresses of Messrs. W H Howland and J. J. MacLaren evoked rousing enthusiasm. The sale of refreshments was well patronized, and the ladies will doubtless have netted several hundred dollars for their building fund.

Our Deadly Foe.

COILED in the heart of the nation, today,
Lifting its head in defiant way
At threats the temperance people make,
Is a terrible snake.
Sapping the life of young and old,
Hid, methinks, 'neath some fold
Of the stars and stripes now trailing low,
Lies this wily, insidious foe.
What! nursing a viper?
Giving it food,
While it is taking
The nation's blood?
Down with the traffic!
Away with the sin!
With laws to prohibit,
The day will begin.
A day—full of brightness
To dawn o'er the race,
When God's chosen people
Shall see, face to face.
With love to the neighbor
Their hearts will overflow,
And find sweetest labor
The "Redeemer to know."
Then temperance will spread
Like the waves of the sea.
Then lift up your heads
For a country that's free.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A BIG FIGHT GOING ON.

The Local Government Bill Before the House of Commons and Before the Country—Nobody is Pleased with It—Even the Whisky Party Can't Agree with Its Friends in Parliament—Local Option for Scotland—Great Britain's Drink Bill.

AN INTERESTING RESUME.

The Baptists Ahead.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the British Baptist Total Abstinence Association was held recently, presided over by W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P. The annual report stated that the society had a membership of 1,212, which was a majority of 227 out of all the Baptist pastors in the country, and it was believed that many of the ministers who had not sent in their names were also abstainers. The total number of students in the different Church institutions was 235, and 216 of these were pledged abstainers. The society petitioned against the license clauses of the Local Government Bill.

A Noted Divine.

Archdeacon Farrar has come to the front in a forcible sermon against the iniquitous compensation proposition. His utterances are referred to by *Manchester Evening News* as follows: "The debate on the licensing question was practically continued by Archdeacon Farrar in the annual sermon of the Church of England Temperance Society, which he preached on Sunday in his church at Westminster. Dr. Farrar is a strong opponent of the principle of compensation to publicans, and his sermon on Sunday was a passionate pleading against the creation of a vested interest in the liquor traffic. He spoke with the full consciousness that he numbered amongst his listeners the First Lord of the Admiralty and many prominent members of Parliament." Many other pupils have spoken and in similarly forcible terms.

The Leader Speaks.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a lengthy interview with Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in which that leader of the Temperance forces declares himself in determined opposition to the licensing provisions of the Local Government Bill. Sir Wilfrid pitches into the compensation proposal in lively style. In answer to the question, "Are you quite determined to oppose compensation in any shape or form?" he says: "Absolutely. We take our stand upon the principle, and we are determined to fight it out on these lines, even if we have to fight like tigers, and carry the war into the enemy's camp all over the country."

The Compensation Question.

This statement of the Temperance leader, well represents the attitude of British moral reform workers. The Government proposal will have done good in calling attention to this compensation question, and securing for it a more thorough discussion than it has ever had, and will probably settle it once for all, just as it was practically settled in Canada a few years ago, by the discussion that took over place the question of Scott Act adoption. The hackneyed sophistries with which we are familiar are being used by the whisky-favoring party on the other side of the water. For example, the *Pall Mall Gazette's* representative urged that the action of the Imperial Parliament at the time of the abolition of West Indian slavery, was a precedent for compensation to whisky a liers, and Sir Wilfrid replied:

"But you forget we did not pay a farthing when we put down the slave trade. Just imagine what an admirable plea might have been made on behalf of the slave-trading interest. When the Bill was introduced for its suppression the owners of the ships that were engaged in the slave trade could have appealed to the Legislature and said, 'Behold the great and flourishing industry which at the beginning was fostered by the State and regarded all these years as a great and legitimate source of lawful industry, which enabled us further to extend British commerce and to establish on a wider and broader basis the sovereignty of the seas and the colonial empire of Great Britain. You are never going to confiscate all our invested capital and destroy the prospects of our crews without paying us compensation!' Quite an unanswerable plea, according to Mr. Ritchie, and yet what did Parliament do? Parliament passed the bill suppressing the slave trade without voting a penny of compensation to these traders in flesh and blood, and just as much and as little compensation should Parliament award to the men who have grown rich in demoralizing and corrupting the community. Compensation, indeed! When they have compensated us for the poorhouses they have filled and the goals they have crammed, for the wreck and ruin they have wrought by selling their drink, then we may begin to consider what stands on the other side of the account."

How Far Does the Principle Apply?

We have often called attention to the fact that if the principle of compensation were admitted, it can be argued for as

forcibly in its relation to any liquor traffic restriction, and in regard to prohibition, and this point was also well expressed by the intortional gentleman who went on to say:

"But what amuses me is that these good and great moralists who cannot listen to our proposal that the monopoly enjoyed by the publicans should be terminated at the people's will, are themselves in this very bill proposing to give the representatives of the people power and authority to confiscate one seventh of the profits of the publicans without paying a penny of compensation. The question of principle is not affected by the difference between one day and seven days. At present the publicans can keep their houses open seven days in the week. Mr. Ritchie proposes that the local authorities shall have absolute power to close these public houses without any compensation whatever upon one day in the week—Sunday—which is often the day upon which the publican makes the greatest profit. If you can confiscate the most profitable day in the week, with what consistency can you pretend that you have no moral right to the profits of one or all of the remaining six?"

Our History and Position.

Our friends in Great Britain expect to win. They are making progress, and are fast winning to their side by their persistence and their judicious lines of policy the sentiment of the best and most advanced politicians. It is probable that the fight in which they are at present engaged will give them new strength, and largely increase the numbers of their allies. In the interview to which we refer, the situation at the present time and the recent history of the Temperance Reformers are well expressed in those forcible statements:

"If you look back over only 25 years you will see that we have revolutionized the whole feeling of English statesmen on the subject. Thirty or forty years ago the House of Commons' Committee reported on what was in effect a system of free licensing, of free trade in drink. There are not twelve men in the House of Commons to-day who would dare to lift up their voice in favor of any such experiment. We have won our way slowly but steadily, point by point. We have rescued the Sunday from the publican in Wales, in Ireland, in Scotland, and under the new bill the whole question of suppressing the sale of drink on Sunday in England will be left in the hands of the representatives of the people, and we have little fear that they will not follow the example of the democracies of other countries. The whole question is, in fact, so far advanced that if we win this fight of compensation, our progress thereafter must be steady and assured. One thing I expect, and that is that we shall carry the Liberal party solid for no compensation. You have already noticed Sir William Harcourt's speech, and as for any utterances in the past which may seem to have been hostile to the principles of prohibition without compensation, you may be sure that the Liberal party in this will not look askance at a battle cry which promises them an opportunity of beating the Tories, merely because they have in past times expressed themselves unwisely on the question at issue. There is a great difference between questions when they are purely hypothetical and when they come within the pale of practical politics. I should like to see the Liberal member who at next election dare face his constituents and admit that he has voted for compensation or has stayed away from the division which will be taken on the subject."

The Liberal Position.

The statements of Sir William Harcourt, referred to, were made by him in a recent speech at a great Liberal demonstration in the Exhibition Buildings, at York. He is reported as saying:—"Then there is the licensing question. The Bill has this merit, that it offers the principle of Local Option—(hear, hear)—the principle for which we have long contended and which the Tories have equally long opposed. But it bears the alms of the Tory track. (Laughter.) You never see the Tories concede a really good Liberal principle without devising some means with which they accompany it by which they think they will be able to defeat it—(hear, hear); and so they have done with Local Option. They have introduced the compensation clauses, they have endeavored to build up a system by which the locality will have a pecuniary interest, notwithstanding, but in increasing the facilities for drinking. (Hoar, hear.) I believe that to be an entirely false principle. (Cheers.) There is no vested interest in law in licenses at all—(renewed cheers); with the exception of a limited class of licenses, there is no restraint upon the discretion of the magistrates; and as regards these clauses I for one—and I speak for myself personally—think them totally objectionable. (Cheers.)"

A Co-servative Warning

It is pretty clear that the Government looks for the support of the liquor traffic in carrying through the measure under discussion. The traffic is fighting the bill bitterly, because it loaves localities to decide as to whether or not, public houses shall be closed on Sunday. It is probable however that the whisky party will ultimately accept this as the alternative to general Sunday closing. In fact Lord Salisbury has already warned them of danger to their own cause, in this respect. In a recent speech at Carnarvon, he said: "To my great surprise I see that the licensed victuallers, for whom I have a very great respect, are proposing to resist with the utmost of their power this provision in the bill. They object to its being left to the locality to decide whether public houses should be closed on Sunday or not. If it is not left to the locality, it must be left to Parliament; and I beg with great respect to warn the licensed

victuallers of the great imprudence of the step they are taking. The public houses have been closed Scotland by Act of Parliament; they have been closed in Ireland by Act of Parliament; they have been closed in Wales by Act of Parliament. But mark this, those who have desired to close them in those countries desired to close them—they have recently avowed it—in England by Act of Parliament. They tried it with respect to one or two counties; they tried it with respect to Cornwall and Durham. In each of those cases a measure for closing public houses on Sunday passed the House of Commons, and it was only put aside by the House of Lords on the ground that a measure of this kind was impending, and therefore, that the matter must not be prematurely judged. But if, owing to the action of the licensed victuallers, this power is not granted to the local authorities, they may depend upon it that in a very brief time Parliament will take up the matter again, and the House of Commons will probably, or almost certainly, vote against them, and the question of local government being put aside, I do not think they will meet with any support in the House of Lords."

An Independent View.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's speech in the House of Commons on the Local Government Bill was a noble effort, being to some extent a fuller statement of the doctrine laid down in the interview from which we have quoted. The opinion grows that the Government never expect to carry this proposal through the House, and that in all probability the Local Government Bill as a whole will evoke such bitter opposition as to result in its being defeated, with the acquiescence in all probability of a change of Government, followed perhaps by a general election.

The most satisfactory feature of the complicated situation is that politicians are recognizing temperance sentiment as well as the wishes of the liquor party, and that both Conservatives and Liberals realize that something must be done to bring law more nearly abreast of right public sentiment.

This much is certain that the British people will not stand much more legislation and administration for the glorification and buttressing up of the unwholy liquor traffic. It is an outrage upon common decency, that there should be held up the reward of the peerage for men who long and successfully continue in the liquor business, and compensation for those who, for some reason or other, are compelled to give it up. The whisky traffic does not yet entirely own Great Britain, although its representatives seem to believe that it does, and the present Government seem quite ready to recognize the claim.

Another Temperance Victory.

The Direct Veto Bill for Scotland which Mr. McLagan has been pushing for a long time has passed its second reading in the House of Commons. It came up at an unusually favorable time. When the speaker took the chair, the Liberal party with an immense number of Irish members was well represented, while the Conservatives hardly expecting any business to be done, were absent. The Direct Veto Bill was the second measure that came before the House, and it received its second reading practically without opposition.

Irish Sunday Closing.

A select committee has been appointed by the House of Commons to take evidence on the working of the Irish Sunday Closing Act. This law has now been in operation for ten years; it affects the whole of Ireland except the five largest towns. The inquiry is being made at the instance of those who are desirous of the repeal of the Act, and the evidence collected by the committee will be looked for and studied with a great deal of interest.

The Annual Drink Bill.

Dr. Dawson Burns has published his annual letter on the National Drink Bill of Great Britain which he estimates as follows.

Liquors Consumed.	Quantities consumed in 1887.	Expenditure in 1887.	Expenditure in 1886.
British spirits per gallon.	25,900,778	25,608,774	25,634,231
Foreign and Colonial spirits 20s per gallon.	8,581,967	10,238,500	10,262,173
Beer 16s 6d per gallon.	34,551,743	56,284,138	56,216,424
Wine 12s per gallon.	908,140,242	74,809,516	73,222,108
Whisky 10s per gallon.	13,034,478	13,325,028	11,927,233
Other spirits, etc. (estimated).	15,000,000	1,200,000	1,500,000
TOTAL.	107,075,198	127,855,956	127,762,173

The figures given above are sufficiently forcible in themselves without further comment. The increase in the expenditure upon strong drink may well be looked upon with alarm by moral reform advocates. The real magnitude of it will be more fully realized after a perusal of the following paragraph from Dr. Burns' letter: "There is no reason to suppose that the Temperance movement has been losing any of its influence, the value of which in checking the tendency to increased indulgence in alcoholic liquors will be frankly acknowledged by all political economists and social reformers. Still the expenditure per head upon these drinks, including the many millions who do not use them at all, is startling. Accepting the Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the United Kingdom on July 1 as 37 millions, the cost of strong drink was at the rate of £3 7s. 8½d. for each person, or £16 17s. 8½d. for every family of five. As, in fact, the Drink Bill of 1887 was paid by probably not more than two-thirds of the entire population, the average expenditure must be raised to more than £6 per head.

SOUTH OF THE LINE.

NOTES OF NEWS AND PROGRESS.

organizing for the Fall Campaign—Prohibition Party Conventions—Local Option Going into Operation—Two Great Gatherings.

Governor Hill has vetoed the Crosby High License Bill.

The New York State Assembly has rejected a Local Option Bill by a majority of one vote.

Francis Murphy has pledged and blue-ribboned six thousand people in New Albany, Indiana.

Louisville, Kentucky, has had a Temperance revival, and twenty-five hundred persons have taken the total abstinence pledge.

Florida has a new industry in the shape of an Orange Wine Factory at Clayton Springs. Oranges are pressed and from the juice a wine is manufactured.

Mrs. Henrietta Skelton, who some years ago did a good deal of campaign work, and has lately been acting as organizer of the W.C.T.U. among the Germans, is a delegate from California to the Indianapolis Convention.

More States Organized.

Virginia held a State Nomination Convention of Prohibitionists on Thursday 3rd inst. The Chairman of the National Convention was on hand. There was a good turn out of representatives. A platform was adopted and delegates elected to the National Convention.

A Convention has been called for South Carolina to meet in Columbus on the 22nd.

Dry! Dry!! Dry!!!

On Monday of last week the new Local Option Law went into effect in the thirty-six Michigan counties that voted in its favor. The *Detroit Tribune* publishes a series of reports from different parts of the State, all of which go to show that the law was being pretty generally obeyed, and no liquor was sold openly in any place heard from.

Mississippi Legislation.

The Mississippi Legislature has recently done a lot of law-making on Temperance lines. A great many bills have been passed relating to different counties in the State. Most of these prohibit the sale or giving away of any kind of intoxicating liquor within five miles of any College, High School or Church, and this is to be the county law whether the locality votes for Prohibition or not. A bill has also been passed providing for the study of scientific Temperance in the Public Schools.

A Good Grand Lodge.

The proceedings of the twentieth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. of Virginia makes up a handsome pamphlet of about 150 pages, and shows a year's good work in the jurisdiction that it represents. From the Grand Secretary's report we find that the membership during the year has made a net gain of over 2,270, numbering now, on the whole, 13,849, in 300 subordinate lodges. J. H. Miller, of Snowville, is G. C. T., and E. W. Hawkhurst, of Richmond, is Grand Secretary.

Anti-Saloon Republicans.

The National Anti-Saloon Republican Convention held a couple of weeks ago at New York, from which so much was expected, turned out almost a failure. Albert Griffin was chairman, and strong speeches were made by some active Republican Prohibitionists. There were, however, only about eighty delegates present, and the mass meeting held in the evening at Cooper's Union was a small affair, numbering less than three hundred. The principal speaker was Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. The Anti-Saloon Republican Party movement has evidently no hold upon the public.

The Crosby Bill Goes Through.

The Crosby High License Bill passed the New York Legislature, but very much changed in form from what it was originally. The Senate adopted it by a bare majority of one. That vote was given by a man who is generally looked upon as being in favor of the liquor party. As amended the bill fixes license fees for selling all kinds of spirituous liquors at \$1,000 maximum, and \$500 to \$300 minimum, the exact amount to be fixed by the Excise Commissioners. Fees for selling beer and ale alone are \$400 maximum and \$100 minimum. There is a good deal of doubt as to whether or not Governor Hill will give his sanction to the Bill as it stands.

And That is All.

The friends of high license, having utterly failed to show any decrease in the number of saloons in the city of Chicago under the \$500 beer and whisky fee, now hurray because the numbers are no greater. "If the population had not increased the saloons would not have increased," say they—like the man who held the branch of a tree as he walked along, and then suddenly let go, so that in its rebound it hit his companion square in the breast and knocked him over. "What would it have done if I hadn't held it? It might have killed you," he exclaimed. To this have the champions of high license come in places where it has had several years trial. But high license has produced \$2,000,000 "revenue." This is not denied by anybody, but this is all. A man said to a boy who did not show much respect for him, "Young man, I want you to understand I am worth a hundred thousand dollars," and he applied up to enormous proportions. "Yes," said the boy, "and that is all you are worth." That is about the size of it.—*National Temperance Advocate*.

A Significant Declaration.

There is a movement at present among Catholic Temperance workers, which, if it progresses, will be of much importance to the Prohibition Party of the United States. We referred last week to the touching utterances of the *Catholic Advocate*, the organ of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of North America, which were out and out in favor of Third Party action. This week we learn from one of our American exchanges, that, after a speech by J. Lloyd Thomas in New York recently, Mr. Thomas Dougherty, an old Democratic politician and a prominent leader of the Irish Catholic Temperance societies of the city, came out squarely for the Prohibition Party, and declared his intention to try to swing into line nearly 40,000 members of those societies. He denounced in words of burning eloquence the treachery of the old parties, and challenged the Protestants to come to the polls with as many Prohibition votes as his associates would bring. The break has commenced.

Worse Than Before.

There is not very much encouragement for High License advocates in the following strong statements made in a recent issue of the *St. Louis Times*—"High License is a ridiculous failure in every respect in St. Louis, except that it has increased the revenue of the city from dram-drinking and drunkenness. It has not decreased the number of dram-shops; it has not improved the character of the saloons; it has not made the business more respectable; it has not prevented minors and habitual drunkards from getting liquor; it has not decreased intemperance. The consumption of liquors has increased under it. The amount of crime has increased in a greater ratio than the population, and the crimes have become more terrible—murders and other like crimes having become more frequent. The hospitals, work-houses, and asylums are all overworked, and the amount of vice and pauperism is rather increasing than decreasing. The license here is \$550 per annum. The revenue from the liquor business is nearly one million dollars, which great sum acts as a sort of quieting influence upon many citizens who would insist upon the abolition of saloons but for fear of increased taxation."

National Temperance Society.

The twenty-third anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was held at 68 Roade Street New York, Tuesday afternoon, May 8th. Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, President, in the chair. The annual report was presented by J. N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary, showing the work of the Society and the progress of the cause of Temperance in all branches of the work during the last year. The review was of the most encouraging nature. Great work has been done in the circulation of Temperance literature. Eight colored men have been employed in the Southern States, and a large amount of Temperance literature has been circulated among the colored people of South. The Society has passed its measures before Congress, held several hearings before important committees, and has secured the passage of the Commission of Inquiry through the Senate. A strong effort has been made to secure action by Congress to aid in suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquor in Africa and the Western Pacific Islands. The Society has spent more than ten thousand dollars in its work in Congress, and proposes to continue its work until right measures are secured. The report gives a condensed summary of the legislation of 19 States in relation to the liquor traffic. It also reviews "The Action of Religious Bodies," "Supreme Court Decisions," "Liquor Organizations," "Internal Revenue Tax," "High License," "Results of Prohibition," "Personal Liberty Issue," "Beer Brewers' Congress," "The Saloon in Politics," and gives a summary of the work of all the national Temperance organizations. It is a complete history of the most important events in the Temperance world during the last year.

For "God in the Government."

The National Reform Association held its annual meeting last month in Association Hall, Philadelphia, continuing in session for three days. Probably not many Canadian readers know much of the work of this organization, which is growing rapidly in the United States, having branches in different parts of the country. It was formed a number of years ago for the purpose of securing a better recognition of the principles of Christianity, in the forms and operation of civil government. Some of the objects for which it labors are—better Sabbath observance, the development of closer relationship between the missionary enterprises of the Church and Government action in relation to other nationalities whether in their native country or America, the suppression of the liquor traffic, and in every way the recognition of religion by the nation in all its undertakings. A great Convention was held under the auspices of the Association at Cincinnati in 1872, another in New York in 1873, at Pittsburg in 1874, and the movement being fairly before the public, many similar gatherings have since taken place; few probably of more interest than that to which reference has just been made. The Executive Committee reported the results of a busy year's efforts. Summer assemblies had been held at different points, notably Ocean Grove and Saratoga Springs. Literature had been freely circulated, many addresses had been delivered. The organ of the Association is the *Christian Statesman*, a very able conducted journal published weekly at 1,620 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, under the editorship of Mr. T. P. Stevenson. We hope to be able at a later date to give readers of the CANADA CITIZEN some interesting items in connection with this great Convention.

Read our Great Offer on Pages 7 and 8

SELECTIONS.

I Must Not Drink.

If I would be a gentleman I cannot, must not drink; For that will cause all manliness Below the brute to sink.

If I would be a noble man I cannot, must not drink; Or far from purity and truth I shall for ever shrink.

If I would be a useful man I cannot, must not drink; For, with the idler drinking makes, Be helpful, do you think?

If I would be a Christian man I cannot, must not drink; Behold the wretched drunkard now Trembling on ruin's brink.

No; if I would be pure and good, And holy, true, and wise, I must not touch the poison cup, 'Tis death in any guise.

—Temperance Banner.

The Drunkard's Wife.

A woman sits beside the crib, In which her baby lies. Her face is sad, her thoughts afar Seem staying with her eyes Those wandering eyes are large and bright, Her face exceeding fair; But in them one can plainly read A spirit of despair.

'Tis sad to know, that happy smiles From these bright eyes have fled, And the heart, that once with gladness swelled, Now aches with pain instead. I'll tell you why this woman weeps And lives a wretched life; No fault belongs to her, but ah! She is a drunkard's wife.

The house is small, the ceiling low, The rooms are mean and low; The broken windows and the roof Let howling Winter through. In this poor house the voice of song Is scarcely ever heard; No sympathizing persons calls To speak a friendly word. The husband comes at eventide, Though often not till late, But no one welcomes his return, Nor meets him at the gate. He brings no gladness to his home, But wretchedness instead. He brings its inmates grief and shame, In place of daily bread.

A friendless woman, there she sits, Her eyes are dim with tears; As in her memory there comes A thought of other years. She thinks about her happy youth, When life was bright and gay; Of her father's home, and of the girls With whom she used to play. Those girls have grown to womanhood, Are wives and mothers too; But they have cheerful happy homes, And husbands kind and true. Their lives are free from all the ills And woes that blight her life; It ne'er has been their wretched lot To be a drunkard's wife.

She thinks about the happy day When she became a bride; The day she took the marriage vows, Her husband by her side. He'd promised to be true to her, And she believed his word, Though she knew that he was fond of rum, And that he oft had erred. But when he promised to reform, Then plead and promised still, She gave to him her hand and heart Against her parents' will. Her husband's old acquaintances Seemed bound to blight his life; He soon became a drunken sot, And she a drunkard's wife.

A woman sits beside her child, With heavy heart and sad, She has no food, no coal, no hope, Is ill, and poorly clad. The husband cares for naught but rum, To love her he has ceased; Intemperance has changed him now Into a brutish beast. Behold the woman, on her knees, Her hands are clasped in prayer. There are frozen teardrops on her cheeks; Neglect has brought them there; Before her is the sleeping child; Her simple prayer is said, She never more will weep again, The drunkard's wife is dead.

—Ira A. Stoner, in the Pioneer.

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

Come Down Off the Fence.

LEND us a hand! We are weary of striving; Straining each nerve to win popular sense; Why do you all, when we need your assistance, Placidly neutral, still sit "on the fence?"

Inwardly sure of the right of our pleading, Secretly hoping success to our fight, Step from your outlook, your neutral position, Bravely and openly join us outright

Fathers, whose children are lost by intemperance, Men, whose young sisters are led into sin!

Have you not utterly failed to protect them? Is it not time for us to begin?

Laws which you pass seem made to be broken; Open saloons are wherever we come Just let us help to make laws for our children,

Outside, as inside, the four walls of home

Deep in your hearts you approve of our wishes, 'Tis but a question of time, as you know;

Openly come to us, say you are with us, Now is the time to encourage us so.

Are we not pleading for right and for justice? Dare not deny it; it is no pretense. Come with your influence, eloquence, wisdom,

Come down and help us! "Come off of that fence!" —Q. E. P. in Detroit Center.

What It Costs.

The Belleville Intelligencer says:—Few drinking men appreciate the amount they expend annually. On Saturday night last a carpenter was complaining of hard times. Being a moderate drinker, he was asked if he had any idea what liquor and tobacco cost him annually, to which he replied that he had no idea, but it did not cost him much, as he was a moderate drinker. Being pinned down to the sum paid by him during the past week, he replied that, having been working, the week was lighter than usual. On Monday he expended 15 cents in tobacco. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday he did not drink. On Thursday he expended 25 cents. Friday 30 cents, and on Saturday 50 cents in liquor, laying in another 10 cent supply of tobacco. A computation on the above basis shows that the money thus uselessly spent would, if saved, purchase at the end of the year. 3 barrels of flour, 100 pounds sugar, 10 pounds tea, 1 box raisins, 13 pounds currants, 50 pounds oatmeal, 6 gallons syrup, 40 bars soap, 10 pounds starch, 4 boxes biscuits, 1 bushel dried apples, 25 pounds prunes (best), 1 jar mustard, 4 pounds assorted spices, baking powder and cream tartar, 50 pounds granulated sugar, 5 bags potatoes, 1 barrel apples, 2 quarters beef, 1 ham, 2 pounds coffee. Besides which, he could treat his family to a daily paper every day in the year, and have 85 cents left with which to purchase candies for the children.

A Boy's Logic.

A little boy in Leicester was induced to sign the Band of Hope pledge. His father was a collector, and one night a publican called on him for the purpose of paying his taxes. In the course of conversation it came out that the little boy was a teetotaler. "What?" said the publican, with a sneer, "a mere boy like that a teetotaler?" "Yes, sir," said the boy, "I am one."

"And you mean to say that you have signed the pledge?" "Yes, sir, I have; and mean to keep it, too."

"Nonsense!" said the publican. "The ideal! Why you are too young to sign the pledge." The little fellow came up to him, took hold of him quietly by the arm and repeated his words: "You say, sir, I am too young to be a teetotaler?" "Yes, I do."

"Well, now, sir, please listen," said he. "I will ask you a question. You are a publican, are you not, and sell beer?" "Yes, I am a publican, and sell beer?"

"Well, then, suppose I came to your house for a pint of beer, would you send me about my business because I am so young?" "Oh, no!" said the Boniface, "that is quite a different thing!"

"Very well, then," said the noble little fellow, with triumph in his face; "if I am not too young to drink the beer, I am not too young to give up the beer."

The publican was defeated; he didn't want to argue with that boy again.—Union Signal.

Dentists. M. W. SNIDER, DENTIST. Has removed to 330 Jarvis Street, third door north of Carlton Street. Nitrous oxide administered. Telephone No. 330.

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AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, January 1st, 1888.

Table with columns: ASSETS, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, LIABILITIES. Includes financial data for January 1, 1887, and January 1, 1888.

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READ OUR GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGES 7 & 8.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Points and Pointers for Workers and Friends—Practical Progress in Prohibition Promotion.

PARAGRAPHS WORTHY A PATIENT PERUSAL. We want our readers to read page seven. It will give them a half-hour's profitable occupation. We mean business, and we want the cooperation of every Prohibitionist who means business.

If this country is to be rescued from the ruinous rule of rum, the rescue must be the work of an intelligent, enlightened electorate. The electorate has the intelligence. Will you help us in the enlightenment?

A lot of loyal workers are already at work. They are not sending in immense lists, but they are sending many lists. This is better. We would rather have fifty lists of ten names each, from fifty towns, than a list of five hundred names from any one town.

The more places we reach the more good we do, the more generally does the educating work go on, the less likely are any two papers to cover the same ground. We want to send some papers to every part of the country.

There are in Canada 7,534 post-offices. Ten 10-cent subscriptions (surely not much, only one dollar) from each post-office neighborhood would add to our list seventy-five thousand three hundred and forty new subscribers. We will distribute our cash prizes as soon as we get TEN THOUSAND.

We said we have not many large lists. There is therefore the wider range of competition for the large premiums we offer. Most of our lists have come from villages and country places where the lists cannot get to be very large. Nearly all our workers say that it is very easy to get lists.

For example, W. G. Smith of Howena sends us two dollars and says, "I have canvassed for your paper and secured 20 names. As far as I canvassed nearly every one subscribed." Maggie McKenney of Thornbury sends four dollars with forty names and says, "I have got more subscribers than I expected."

And so it goes. Here, and there, and all around, the men and women, and boys and girls are getting to work. They find the work easy. They are succeeding beyond their most sanguine expectations. And they are doing good. Now, dear reader, will you kindly—

READ OVER PAGE 7 AND GET TO WORK.

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

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

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

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

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Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country. In many counties, in our Scott Act contests, the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities. THE TEMPERANCE HERALD is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used against the liquor traffic. Specimen copies furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, Cor. Richmond & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President:

W. H. HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto

Vice-President:

ALD. R. J. FLEMING

Managing Director and Editor:

F. S. SPENCE.

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1898.

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

A SYMPOSIUM.

It is highly desirable that the Montreal Convention should be practical, that all the light available should be brought to bear on its discussions, and that every view of our position and every suggestion for further action should be thoroughly canvassed.

We respectfully invite every reader of the CANADA CITIZEN, or every friend of our cause whether a regular subscriber or not, to send us, on a post card, his or her opinion of the present situation, and idea as to what line of action the Convention should adopt.

We shall publish the suggestions received, in the CANADA CITIZEN, as a symposium for the information of the delegates to Montreal.

BERTHA ROBINSON.

Toronto has been disgraced by another foul and ghastly crime, for which the liquor traffic and its abettors must be held responsible. In this so-called Christian city, close to the magnificent Metropolitan church, almost beside the gorgeous St. Michael's cathedral, in broad daylight, a poor, heart-broken and sin-soiled girl, twenty years of age, degraded and bedeviled by strong drink, was beaten and kicked to death by a whisky-crazed ruffian, because she would not surrender to him the miserable pittance for which she had sold her womanhood and her soul. She lies to-day a cruelly disfigured corpse in the public morgue. Her murderer waits his trial in the city gaol. And still, under the sanction of professedly Christian law, the infernal traffic of which they are the victims, is plied in two hundred places, licensed by a government and a community that is willing to sell for money the right to debauch more girls, make murderers of more men, and go on cursing thousands of homes with unutterable shame and woe.

Before the battered and blackened body was cold, the neighboring saloons were thronged with men, who drank while they discussed the brutal crime, and busy barkeepers seized the opportunity to rake in more money, while they dealt out in return the same damning drug that had roused the madness under which the terrible deed was committed. Not a bar-room door was closed. Next morning every one of the two hundred soul-traps was again legally set and baited, while philosophical theorists sat down to pen denunciations of those who knelt to pray, and rose to work, with deeper earnestness and determination—for the outlawry of this "sum of all villainies."

Oh, Christian ministers, avowed ambassadors of Christ! come and stand in this dismantled room, the scene of frequent orgies, such as demons could hardly plan, where girls, that once prattled sweetly on their fathers' knees, and boys that loving mothers tenderly

caressed, fought and cursed and drank and sinned, till the last shred of humanity was shrouded in the fires of a perdition that only rum could kindle! Look at this carnage of immortal souls, and then go back if you can and lend your genius and your consecrated talents to the development of the drawn speculations, that this hell-peopling business will parade as its justification, and use as weapons with which to fight for its continued existence.

As long as the liquor traffic is tolerated, petted, sanctioned, licensed, such tragedies will be enacted. Here and there a calmation such as that of Monday will pull aside for a moment the curtain and give us a glimpse at some career of incomprehensible degradation, despair and woe. But in this city and in every other city like it there are thousands of lives being spent as was poor Bertha Robinson, and we close our eyes, to shut out the sad reality, and we pray half-heartedly, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done," and then go out to talk and vote for the parties and men and doctrines that tolerate this awful shame, and bow down before it because it is influential and rich. How long, O Lord, how long!

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

On the second day of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, Bishop Merrill read the Quadrennial Address of the Bishops. It was full of interest, and occupied some two hours in its delivery. In relation to the liquor traffic it said:—

"From the beginning, Methodism has borne testimony against tippling-houses and dram drinking. At an early day, our Church took advanced ground in favor of total abstinence, and our preachers were among the first in the field contending for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic. It gives us pleasure to note that indications abound that our people occupy no doubtful position on this subject, and will hold no second place in the pending struggle for constitutional prohibition. The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so injurious to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the homes, to the Church, and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin. No temporary device for regulating it can become a substitute for prohibition. License, high or low, is vicious in principle, and powerless as a remedy."

This is perhaps one of the strongest deliverances ever made on this question, and yet every word of it will commend itself to the judgment and moral sense of every cool-headed and clear-sighted student of social life. It comes opportunely just now when, in the interests of the unholy drink system, an effort is being made to secure a back down, on the part of some religious bodies, from the sound position which they formerly occupied. We believe every such effort will be utterly fruitless. The Christian spirit of the nineteenth century recognises "the relentless hostility" that must exist between the Church of Christ and the "sum of all villainies." We are thankful for this unmistakable deliverance, and trust it will be widely copied everywhere, and judiciously emulated by other great ecclesiastical gatherings.

"SPECIFIC LEGISLATION."

Rev. Dr. Kellogg, Rev. D. J. McDonnell, and Rev. Dr. Parsons were not satisfied with the results of their efforts in the Toronto Presbytery, and they carried to the meeting of the Synod at Owen Sound their plea for a reversal of the deliverance of the General Assembly in reference to the question of Prohibition. They came out, however, in a totally new attitude, utterly inconsistent with their former position, and so unfortunately appearing as simply and definitely opposed to Prohibition.

In the Toronto Presbytery, Dr. Kellogg claimed that the Church in her official capacity must not command anything that Christ had not commanded, nor forbid anything that Christ had not forbidden; that as Christ had not directly specified any kind of legislation as the best method of dealing with evils, the Church was debarred, as a Church, from meddling with legislation. The Church had a right to call on legislation to aid in removing drunkenness, but had no right

to specify methods for this end.

Now at Owen Sound there came up a report declaring "that the Synod reaffirms its approval of general total Prohibition as right in principle, and an end to be sought by all right means." Dr. Kellogg moved to amend the report by inserting after the word "Prohibition," the words "of the bar and saloon." On the following day he had got more light, and was willing to add to "the bar and the saloon" the word "distillery," but could not yet allow the word "brewery."

So that this gentleman who argued formerly against a declaration in favor of Prohibition, because Christ had not specifically commanded Prohibition, actually argued in favor of declaring specifically for the Prohibition of the distillery and the saloon, discriminating in favor of the beer-maker and the licensed shop. This change of base we regret very much, because it prevents the public accepting as sincere Dr. Kellogg's former contention, and compels them to look upon him as simply fighting the question of total Prohibition on its merits, and even going so far in this direction as to unfairly put forward "as his reason" a desire to follow the letter of the teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ.

With pain and regret we are compelled to expose the trifling with sacred things of the man who, protesting in the name of religion against the Church's declaration for the "specific legislation" of total Prohibition, had yet the audacity to propose a deliverance recommending "specific legislation" discriminating in favor of BEER.

The resolution that was finally adopted was a clear and forcible statement framed by Rev. Dr. McLaren and reading as follows:

"That in view of the manifold evils which attend the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, this Synod records its conviction that the entire prohibition of the traffic by law comes legitimately within the scope of the power with which God has endowed the Government for the good of the people, and that the Christian community should be encouraged to use all suitable efforts to raise the tone of public opinion so as to secure the enactment and the successful enforcement of an effective prohibitory liquor law."

And Dr. Kellogg actually again spoke and voted against this, on the ground that it was "specific legislation."

PHILADELPHIA AND HIGH LICENSE.

Many persons are holding up Philadelphia as an illustration of the benefits of High License. The license fee in that city has been raised to \$5,000, and the saloons have been cut down to about one fourth of their former number. The conclusion, however, that the increased fee is the sole cause of the reduction, is a hasty one, and is not warranted by the facts of the case. There has been a complete revolution in the administration of the license law. Each would-be licensee is required to secure, as bondsmen, two persons who are not sureties for any other saloon keepers. This provision alone interferes to a great extent with the applications for licenses. Then the license law in Pennsylvania has always been very strict. It prohibits the issuing of licenses to unnaturalized foreigners, and men convicted of crime. All over the State the administration of the law was in the hands of the judges; but in Philadelphia and one or two other places, it was administered by an Elective Board. Under the new law the judges act in Philadelphia as well as everywhere else.

That the High License fee, has not secured the great reduction, that has taken place, is evidenced in the fact that the judges granted licenses to only about one third of those who applied, and who were willing to pay the increased fee. The Philadelphia High License law has many good things in it besides High License, and to these good things are to be attributed all the reduction that has been made in the number of licenses. These good things are really instalments of Prohibition. The mischief that the liquor traffic still continues to do in Philadelphia is the result of the license which still operates. People should remember that coincidences have not always the relationship to each other of cause and effect.

WHAT'S THE MATTER.

How is it that the great political party journals of the country, some of them journals avowedly in favor of Prohibition, have no word to say in reference to the stand that members of the House of Commons ought to take upon the important question that is shortly to come before them. The Jamieson resolution, declaring for the Prohibition of the liquor traffic, if adopted in the House of Commons, would necessitate the Government's either dealing definitely with the question, or giving way to a Government that would. Is Prohibition right, or is it wrong? If it is right, and the Globe, for example, favors it, why does not the Globe call upon the Liberal members of Parliament to vote for the Jamieson resolution? Why can we not have definiteness on the part of politicians?

Can it be that the Conservative party is relying upon the support of the liquor traffic, but wants to save itself from the odium of publicly asserting the fact? Can it be that the Liberal party is afraid of the liquor traffic, and unwilling to grapple with the question of Prohibition, while it would like the public to believe that it is progressive and sound? A majority of Conservatives voted last year against Prohibition, and it could hardly be expected that Conservative party leaders or party journals would have the courage to declare themselves in favor of even a right policy, when it is clear that the party is dead against that policy. But a majority of the Liberals voted for Prohibition. Forty-three for and twenty-eight against, is their record on the Jamieson resolution. Why do not the Reform party leaders and journals if true to a cause for which they avow favor, come boldly out and endeavor to bring the party up to the line of the principles in which a majority of the party believes. That is the way matters are generally arranged even in relation to questions of less importance than this.

The Conservative party is strong enough to carry the Jamieson resolution, therefore the Conservative party must bear the odium of defeating that resolution, if it is defeated.

The Liberal party is strong enough, with the Conservatives who have declared themselves, along with Mr. Jamieson, to carry the resolution, and under such circumstances, there is little doubt that there would be given no definite Government opposition to the proposal, that Prohibition would be found stronger even among Conservatives than its friends imagine it to be. The Liberal party therefore could secure the adoption of the Jamieson resolution, and, if that resolution fails, the Liberal party must also bear the odium of its defeat.

The Province of Ontario has emphatically declared its disgust with the treacherous conduct of the politicians who promised Prohibition ten years ago, and have yet done nothing to redeem their promise. The whole Dominion share this feeling and is eagerly asking:—What next? The two important events in the near future; events that will make history, events that have a close relation to each other; events that politicians and parties had better prepare for, are—the vote on the Jamieson resolution, and the Convention at Montreal.

It may be just as well to say right here that any attempt to dodge, or burk, or crowd out the Jamieson resolution, or in any way evade a vote upon it, before the present session of Parliament closes, will not commend to the Temperance public anyone who is a party to such evasion, or who even fails to join in outspoken protest against such attempt to shirk this issue.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

There is probably hardly anything more notable in the history of moral reform, than the fact of the amount of accomplished work presented by the Temperance cause, for the small amount of money invested in carrying it on.

The liquor traffic is potential, largely because of its money strength, its gold is freely poured out to secure for it a grip upon our governing bodies...

Under these circumstances, what could be expected as the result of the conflict? What has resulted from the earnest efforts of those engaged in it...

Since the year 1878 the liquor traffic has come into collision with Temperance sentiment on precisely one hundred Scott Act battle fields...

Still the liquor traffic, just now seems to be holding its own, notwithstanding that public sentiment is three to one against it.

Why is the liquor traffic hopeful? It is hopeful because it is rich; and it believes that by its wealth it can outworry the patience and exhaust the finances of those who are fighting it.

Remember we are not finding fault with our temperance friends. We recognize what they have done. We have beaten the liquor traffic in seventy-five Scott Act fights...

We do not say that temperance people are not liberal. They are. They are mainly the people who are contributing to every other form of philanthropic effort.

interest in the temperance cause. Consider another set of facts. Not a single mortal—millionaire or less wealthy—er, in the history of the temperance movement in Canada...

From these facts, of the comparatively great victory which our cause has won, and the comparatively small resources on which we have been dependent, there are some lessons to be learned.

GOLDWIN SMITH REJOICING.

The recent repeal of the Scott Act in several counties at once, greatly gladdens the heart of the Philosopher of the Liberal Temperance Union.

Mr. Smith, in a letter published the other day in the Toronto Mail, takes the temperance agitators under his kindly care, and gives them some very sage advice, free of charge.

"Gentlemen temperance agitators, lend me your ears. I come to bury the Scott Act, not to praise it. The evil that it did lives after it; the good has been interred with its bones."

The Professor, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, and a few others, seem to be laboring under the delusion that they are giving temperance people a new idea when they tell them to turn their attention to "moral suasion."

scissors, a profound abhorrence of drunkennes; business men, who themselves drink, will not employ drunken accountants or office hands...

SCRUTINEER

On Favoring Criminality.

One very peculiar absurdity of the plea often presented in favor of Scott Act repeal seems oddly overlooked by many in other respects sensible people.

Very similar is the widely-propagated fallacy that some distinction should be made in enforcement or non-enforcement of some particular existing enactment.

If any selection or choice is to be made, that law which is most distasteful to law-breakers, may be fairly regarded as having at least one very good recommendation.

That criminals may be only expected to indulge inveterate hatred to any obstruction or effectual check to their injurious practices, may be regarded as quite natural.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

ON THE ANTI SCOTT ACT VICTORIES.

What Our Leading Journals Say The Way the Party Papers Look at It—The Views of Tories, Critics and Independents—Many Theories and Deductions.

But they all point to Prohibition. (THIRD INSTALLMENT.) Toronto World.

The people voted for the Scott Act in the first instance on what it promised to do, they repealed it for its failure to do what was promised.

There must be something radically wrong in the Act itself, or in the way it has been enforced, to have produced such an unexpected reaction.

The Temperance question must be separated from politics if it is ever to occupy the position which is justly due it.

Temperance men and women have no occasion for despondency. They know that the Act was imperfect, and the needed relief only partial.

The Scott Act is killed. Who killed it? "I," says Glangary, and "I" sing in chorus Dundas, Stormont, Renfrow, Huron, Bruce, Simcoe, Dufferin and Norfolk.

It could be said with considerable truthfulness that had the Dominion Government given the measure the support it was their duty to give it the result might have been to some extent different.

In our opinion, both the Governments—and the politicians representing respectively the two great political parties—are all alike equally to blame.

The chief cause of the defeat we hold to be the discouragement of the Temperance people, because of the difficulty of efficiently enforcing the Act in its present shape.

We must admit that a failure to enforce the existing temperance legislation, produces discontent and discouragement.

There are many among our opponents, who are there from ignorance as well as because of their appetite, who are open to conviction, and who can be educated to accept prohibition, and assist in its enforcement.

It is a duty incumbent upon us, that the light and knowledge which we have received upon this question should be imparted to those of our fellow citizens, who have not been blessed with a Temperance education.

scated hatred to the traffic in all its forms, would result therefrom. It is painfully apparent, that the importance of using this method of educating public opinion up to the acceptance of the truths which we advocate, has been too much ignored by the active workers in the reform.

Toronto Empire. If the Temperance organizations, in view of the collapse of the Scott Act, will unite in adopting a high license system, with most stringent provisions for the regulation of the traffic, including tests for adulteration, they will probably find themselves supported by the great majority of people outside of the organizations.

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Temperance Societies.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY

Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, at 3 o'clock.

"PERSEVERANCE LODGE," No. 1.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

PIONEER COUNCIL, No 1.

Every Monday, 8 p.m., Temperance Hall, Brock St.

WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Sunday Afternoons. Occident Hall. Five-cent concert every Saturday evening.

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FAMILY READING.

Moral Heroes.

BY REV. JOEL SWARTZ, D.D.

The patriot and soldier whose heart does not quail In the fierce battle-line where thousands must bleed, But rushes to meet the thick, murderous hail Is honored and crowned as a hero indeed. But is he not braver who follows the flight, And follows it singly wherever 'tis shown? Who combats the Wrong with courage and might, Whether joined by the crowd, or fighting alone? Aye, bravest are they, who, loyal of soul, Advance to the fray as conscience commands, And press with their might right on to the goal, Whatever the light and its banner withstands. Misjudged are they oft, derided and slain; But gentle as bold, and fearless as meek, They calmly endure all scorning and pain; Most joyful in tears, most mighty when weak. The warrior in battle with daring is fired, By the numbers who rush 'mid the noise to the fray: The hero of conscience by Duty inspired, Will fight, though alone, till his life's latest day. No trumpet, no cannon, no death-laden air Is needed to fire the languishing soul Of the martyr for truth, and his spirit to stir For the conflicts which lie in his path to the goal. Ah, few are the fields where Righteousness pleads With weapons of steel for conscience and right; And few are the heroes on fierce neighing steeds, Who, emboldened by love, rush on to the fight. The weapons of truth are burnished with light, And tempered with grace in the armory above; The heroes who wield them are heralds of peace, And the conquests they win are triumphs of love. —The Temperance Cause.

Making Amends.

MAUD RITTENHOUSE.

Olive Bruce ran down the stairs, away from the bright group of girls in the sunny hall, her heart hot with grief and indignation, her eyes brimming with angry tears. Breathlessly she ran, trying, in the struggle against the March wind, to cool the heat that raged within her. "What under the sun is the matter with Olive Bruce?" asked another wind-ruffled maiden, just coming up the stairs, and joining the group Olive had left. There was a momentary silence during which the girls looked in some confusion from one to another; then one, with a flush on her honest face, announced: "Well, Ethel, we've all treated Olive Bruce in a way that ought to make us ashamed to look into each other's faces, and Nellie there—oh! I haven't forgiven you for it, Nell, and mean to scold you 'fer yer own savin' as Aunt Daphne puts it—Nellie said the meanest thing of all, meaner than I dreamed she could. We were discussing next Saturday's election, and the possible result of it. Kitty Rector expects to be president, as a matter of course; all the boys want her, and nearly all the girls; and then she has been it so long, and was so lovely about making the Legion a present of their Loyal Temperance Legion pins and all that, and, of course, we want to give her the office again. While we were discussing it with enthusiasm, Olive Bruce remarked eagerly, 'How I should love to be in Kitty Rector's place!' Now Olive on doubt meant that on general principles, because Kitty has such happy times, and so many friends; but the very picture of poor little homely Olive in the chair, seemed so funny that we all burst out laughing. Olive blushed fiery red, and as if that were not bad enough, Nell made it a hundred times worse by saying in a whisper loud enough to be heard 'round the corner,' 'What an idea! She's as ugly as six, and as poor

as a church mouse.' That's about the whole story, and I think there is quite enough of it. For my part, I feel like sneaking off some place, and hiding my littleness from sight. "Well," laughed the new-comer, "it must have been pretty bad to make a girl of your size feel little, but I don't wonder at it. It was a horrid thing all round; for if Olive is little and freckled and poor, she is a sweet hearted, lovable girl, and I'm downright sorry for her, and ashamed of the whole crowd." "What can we do to make amends?" asked a thin, pale-faced girl behind the others. "Olive Bruce came and read to me while I was sick, and helped me make up my lessons as soon as I began to get well, and I feel like going down on my knees to her." "Oh, don't mention it!"—from another. "I—I—I don't know what I couldn't do! When I think how poor she is sure enough, how hard she has to work, what old clothes she has to wear, and how little pleasure she has, I feel like I ought to have choked to death with the first giggle that brought tears to her poor old, hard-taxed eyes. You don't know, girls, as I do, who lives so near her, how she fairly slaves at home to help her busy mother; how she puts in every minute out of school, hard at work cooking, sweeping, mending, or darning the college students' hose at a nickel a pair to help fill the family purse. When I get home from school I'm utterly limp and exhausted, and expect sympathy from the whole family, while she!—my goodness! And if she has any fun I don't know where it comes in, unless it is here at our Loyal Temperance Legion meetings once a week; for that is the one treat she allows herself. A rare treat it must have been to-day! What if she is ugly and poor! she's a better Christian and a sweeter girl than this whole crowd in a bunch—a crowd that could turn her one pleasure into pain, and send her to her bare home with tears splashing down her poor brown face." Kitty Rector happening out of an adjoining door, her arms full of books, overheard part of this vehement speech, and exclaimed with an emphatic toss of her curls, "That's a pretty bad crowd you are describing! What is it all about?" In a twinkling she was drawn into the group, and the whole story told her. "Well, I-I-I girls!" she said at its conclusion, slow reproach in every tone, "I couldn't have thought it of you." Again a shamed silence, and then Kitty said brightly, "You poor things, don't you see how to fix it up—a beautiful way, too!" "Well, not exactly," came the mournful response from the thin girl. "We can't strike her memory-less, and it's too late to do anything else." "Not a bit of it. The only way to wipe out an unkindness is with kindness. Just give me your ears—sixteen of them, please; now listen. However much we may always have felt like sweet, charitable girls, we have not been anything of the kind, or we would have thought long ago of giving Olive Bruce an office in the Legion. It would please her beyond expression, for I know that a girl as bright and smart as Olive Bruce can't help feeling keenly the difference we make between ourselves and her. Oh, you needn't look that way! Of course we've never downright insulted her before, but all the same, we've shown in a thousand little ways that we don't consider her exactly one of us. She's never yet been so much as nominated for any position, and yet there isn't a girl in the Legion who would feel happier over just that sort of recognition, or who would fill more conscientiously and well any office given her." "Yes, yes, but what are you driving at?" Kitty laughed. "Straight at the presidential chair, with Olive Bruce in the chair." The girls looked dazed for a minute. "Olive Bruce as president!" "Olive take your place!" "Oh, but we couldn't elect her. The boys wouldn't vote for her." "Trust the boys to me. Just you girls behave decently this coming week, and treat her with as much consideration as you would treat each other. Plaster up the wound somehow, and then see what can be done next Saturday toward its effectual healing." The next Saturday came, a miserable, rainy, disagreeable day, but the hall was packed, and there seemed to be a general sun-shine atmosphere, in spite of all out-of-doors. Olive Bruce was there, too, though perhaps not feeling the general undercurrent of pleasure. The girls had been very kind to her all week, and she had tried hard to forget that humiliating affair of last Saturday, but she could not keep the hot burning from her cheek, or the persistent tears from her eyes, whenever any thought of the election crossed her mind. To think that the girls could have misjudged her so, and have been so cruel!

She had never thought of aspiring to Kitty's place. It was only an impulsive speech called up at the thought of happy-hearted Kitty and her lovely homo-lia, and the rebuff from the girls was perfectly uncalled for. She sat, a rather absent-minded participant, through the opening exercises, the lesson, and the program. The election of officers was to follow. Olive couldn't help noticing a sort of suppressed excitement; she would have been more mystified had she overheard Kitty Rector whispering to the scattered groups, "Don't let it seem like a put up job, cut and dried. Let it all be natural and matter-of-fact." When nominations for president were called for, Kitty was nominated first, and to the surprise of many, did not decline the nomination. "It will be a greater victory for Olive to win the race, if there are some really praiseworthy rivals," she had said saucily to her intimates. Nellie Webster's name was next proposed, and then Nellie herself nominated Olive Bruce, the nomination being promptly seconded by a big, brown-clad boy on a back seat. Olive turned red and white—really white, her brown skin to the contrary—and half struggled to her feet, startled, surprised, hardly knowing what she did. Everybody else looked quiet enough, and in a sort of daze she sank back again in her seat, while Kitty calmly appointed tellers, and waited for the balloting. The vote was counted, and presently there was a hush to hear the result. "Nellie Webster, nine; Kitty Rector, eighteen; Olive Bruce, twenty-five." "I move we make it unanimous," some one shouted, and Olive Bruce thought she must be dreaming when she heard fifty clear young voices ring out their hearty "Ayes!" Then Kitty made a pretty, graceful speech as retiring president finishing with, "I am not sorry to be vanquished by Olive Bruce. She will prove the right girl in the right place. I congratulate you on your choice, and though I couldn't vote with you, I am glad now of the chance to declare myself her most loyal friend and subject." "Speech! speech!" the boys began to call, looking at Olive. She stood and tried to express what she felt, but it was beyond expression, and with a tremulous, "You are so good! I hope I shan't be a stick, and—I thank you," she sat down again, the Loyal Temperance Legion applauding as though they appreciated her eloquence if it was only in her eyes, and not on her tongue. The meeting over, Olive was whisked off to Kitty Rector's pleasant home, to take tea with half-a-dozen of the girls. "But mother!" she said, "I have so much to do at home." "Well I think not," from Sue Dayton, who had just come in, shaking the rain from her wraps. "I sent our Martha Jane over to do your Saturday work for you. She can do your mother's, too, the big, strong girl' and your mother says you may stay, and she'll be glad to have you." And so it happened that Olive Bruce spent the happiest evening of her life, and went home a new girl, brightened her whole family with her own sunshine and her happy story, and officiated for long afterward, the beloved president of that Loyal Temperance Legion.—Union Signal.

KITCHEN CLIPPINGS.

Coffee Cream

Ingredients—One large cupful of made coffee, four ounces of sugar, three-quarters of a pint of milk, yolk of eight eggs, two ounces of gelatine. Put three-quarters of a pint of boiled milk into a steppan, with a large cupful of made coffee, and add the yolks of eight well-beaten eggs and four ounces of pounded loaf sugar. Stir the whole briskly over a clear fire until it begins to thicken, then take it off the fire, stir it for a minute or two longer, and strain it through a sieve on the two ounces of gelatine. Mix it thoroughly together, and when the gelatine is dissolved, pour the cream into a mould, previously dipped into cold water, and set the mould on rough ice to set.—The Temperance Caterer.

To Broil Mackerel.

Cleanse it well, and cut with a sharp knife a gash from head to tail, just sufficient on one side to clear the backbone; pass into the incision a little pepper (cayenne) and salt, moistened with clarified butter, broil it over a clear fire, but be particular that the bars of the gridiron are well rubbed over with suet, to prevent the skin of the mackerel adhering in turning; the sides being the thinnest part, they will be first done, therefore, when they are done, take the fish off the gridiron, and hold it in front of the fire for five minutes, and the fish will be thoroughly done, this is the easiest and most effective mode. The

sauce may be the same as for boiled mackerel, or sauce a la maitre d'hotel. Barley Soup. Boil half a pint of pearl barley in a quart of white stock till it is reduced to a pulp, pass it through a hair sieve, and add to it as much well-flavored white stock as will give you a puree of the consistency of cream. Put the soup on the fire, when it boils stir into it, off the fire, the yolk of an egg beaten up with a gill of cream, and half a pat of fresh butter, and serve with small dice of bread fried in butter. Instead of bread dice put in some young peas boiled in salted water and well drained. Pork Sausages. There are many recipes for the making of pork sausages, several countries have their own peculiar recipes. Epping, in Essex, famed for its butter, is also famed for its sausages. Lewes, in Sussex, and Cambridge, also have a name for the manufacture of the same article, the peculiarity in each being the quantity and variety of herbs which they introduce, the prevalence of some particular one giving the flavor, as well as the peculiarity, to each. The presence of so many herbs, however, not always considered an agreeable feature, and many palates are offended at that which forms to others the great merit. The following is a very simple recipe:—Take from the loin of a large richly-fed pig, or the inward fat of a small one, one pound of fat. Chop it finely with half a pound of lean pork, add to it four or five sage leaves finely chopped, some lemon thyme in a small quantity, and three dessert-spoonfuls of crum of bread powdered; be careful not to put too much of the latter, as it tends to turn the sausages sour if kept. Amalgamate these ingredients well, dust them with grated nutmeg, mace, and cloves, and finish them with black pepper and salt, being sure to season well; the meat may then be put into the skins, or may be put in jars, covered down from the air, to be used for rolls or stuffing or any required purpose. All skin must be pared from the fat before churning, and every snow removed from the lean pork, as well as any bone or anything which may impair the taste when eaten.—The Temperance Caterer. DON'T FAIL to Read our Great Announcement on Pages 7 and 8. Literary Record. The Anti Nuisance Journal is the monthly organ of the Anti Nuisance League to which were forwarded editorially last week. It is a neat four page sheet, published by Frank C. Smith, at No. 10, East 11th Street, New York. Yearly subscription price, 25 cents. Number 74 of volume IV, of the NOVELIST contains two stories, "The Robinson Brown" by J. A. T. Myles, and "The Felony" by Mary E. Dyer. 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THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE FOR MAY 1906, has three admirably written articles. The first of these describes the oldest and most picturesque ruins in America—the "U. S. G." ruins of the Alleghenies. The engravings are of singular excellence. The second article brings us nearer home. It gives an account of the old town of Niagara, with its stirring history, and the association of the ruins of the Old Fort, of St. Mark's Church, the oldest in Canada, save one—of the view from Brock's Monument, and of the mode of constructing the new Antilover Bridge, are full of interest. The Editor continues his description of the Province of Nova Scotia, recounting the pathetic associations of Grand Pre, and the martial memories of Annapolis and Fort Lawrence. The Rev. S. P. Ross contains a charming study of one of the noblest in his France ever produced—Jeanne Pascal "Sister and Saint." 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