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CLIP A 111

INCENDIARISM AGAIN.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT PETERBORO.

Dastardly Attempt to Burn out a Scott Act Man A Home Fired in the Night While All the Inmates were Asleep Careful Preparation to make the Villany Effective The Incendiarism Still at Large

We referred last week to the villainous incendiarism perpetrated at Peterboro. upon three of our most earnest and enthusiastic Scott Act workers, but even the perpetration of these outrages did not satisfy the diabolical malice of the Anti Scotts, and another dastardly attempt of a similar nature was made on Friday last. Dr. J. A. Fife is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Peterborough, a thorough going temperance man, and a strong prohibitionist. Between one and two o'clock on Friday morning, the doctor woke up, unusually for him, and without knowing why he did so, as he neither heard any noise nor was affected by any other cause of alarm, got out of bed, went into the hall. He was surprised to see the whole lower part of the house illuminated and hear the roar of flames. Hastily arousing Mrs. Fife he ran down stairs and found the fire was in the neighborhood of the hall door, the flames spreading out along the floor and burning up on both sides of the door. All the family was at once roused and with a plentiful supply of water succeeded in getting the fire under control. It is thought that the fire could not have been burning more than a few minutes before it was discovered. An examination revealed the fact that coal oil had been poured on the door and threshold, so as to run beneath and spread out over the hall where a good deal of it was found even after the flames had been extinguished. Outside the house a quart whisky bottle that had contained coal oil was found. Dr. Fife was injured, and a new door and part of his hall floor will cover the loss. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of well-informed people that this outrage is of the same character as those we have already reported, and is the work of the diabolical votaries of the rum traffic, who, smarting under the effects of Scott Act enforcement have adopted this diabolical method of venting their spite against those who were instrumental in securing and enforcing that measure. Dr. Fife and the other gentlemen who have similarly suffered have the sympathy of very many friends and all order-loving citizens, but sympathy will not compensate for the annoyance, the loss, the peril to which those gentlemen are subjected. Day by day it becomes more and more evident that the time is rapidly drawing near when some measures will have to be taken, firmer, stronger, and more effective than anything yet proposed, for the detection and adequate punishment of these awful crimes.

NOTES OF WORK.

ALMONTE W.C.T.U. has arranged for a regular series of public temperance meetings during the winter months. DRINK was the direct cause of the brutal murder perpetrated at McKenna's eating house, in Toronto, on Friday night last. REV. JAMES ROSS, D.D., of Perth, is preaching a series of Sunday evening sermons on the drink question. HENRY MATTHEWS, of Woodstock, was fined \$100 and costs for Scott Act violation on Saturday last. DRINK was the cause of the madman rowdyism that burned the Salvation Army barracks at Kingston, and sent one man to the penitentiary for life and another for 20 years. EAST HURON Scott Act workers will hold a convention at Brussels next Tuesday to arrange for opposition to the Scott Act repeal movement. IN Dorchester township, John Collier has gone to jail for two months, in default of the payment of a Scott Act fine and costs. WIN. DILLON, of Delaware, has been fined \$50 and costs. THE Temperance League, in connection with the Toronto Medical Schools, which was so successful last year, has resumed its operations. Already 196 medical students are enrolled as members and 165 of these have signed the pledge of total abstinence. We hope to give fuller particulars of this important work shortly. REV. E. A. STAFFORD, of the Metropolitan church, of this city, has commenced a series of sermons on the responsibility of citizens and their duty, at the present time. The first of these sermons was preached on Sunday night, Oct. 30th, to a very large congregation and was a very earnest, stirring and effective address.

OUR FRIENDS BEYOND THE LINE.

Gone Over. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, one of the ablest and most effective speakers on the American lecture platform, has withdrawn her support from the Republican party and joined the prohibitionists. At the annual State convention of the Massachusetts W.C.T.U. she delivered a masterly address at the evening mass meeting, declaring that the treachery of the Republican party towards the prohibition cause would not allow her to remain any longer in connection with that party, and that hereafter she would be found with the party which favored the annihilation of the grog shop.

Another State to Vote. The State of Oregon votes on the 8th inst., on a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic. The temperance workers are pretty thoroughly organized and are confident of carrying the state, unless the city of Portland run vote should overpower them, as did the cities of Michigan and Tennessee.

GOING AHEAD.

OUR FRIENDS AT WORK. Subscriptions coming in with promises of more appreciation, condemnation and augmented circulation.

Ten cents for six weeks trial. That was all we asked. Ten cents, to send every week, for six weeks, into any Canadian home, a paper that could not fail to please, benefit, educate. We expected that our subscribers would joyfully respond to this by working up large ten cent clubs and so introducing our journal and helping to extend its circulation. We have not been disappointed. Many of our friends have availed themselves of our liberal offer. Our circulation is growing, and not a day passes without some expression of thanks from friends who appreciate our efforts, and growls of complaint from some political partisan or whiskey favoring, would-be respectable, who feels himself aggrieved. We are thankful for them all. It is good for men to be touched in their sore places, that they may learn that they have sore places. We mean to keep on in the work we are doing, only doing more and doing it better, as we grow wiser and more experienced. We want our friends to help us still. Send us your lists. Nearly every one of our subscribers should get us up a club. Every temperance society in Canada should have weekly a lot of copies. We could not find space for even a fractional part of the many letters we receive. We state below a few of the eloquent facts, which some of them conveyed.

Mr. R. J. Daly, of Stouffville, sends three dollars, with 30 names and a report of a big scheme he is working up for a hundred more. Mr. Charles E. Bolton, of Warton, sends a list of names to receive specimen copies and three short date subscribers, with the money for the same. Mr. J. Deacon, of Theford, furnishes a list of twelve names, accompanied by \$1.20. Mrs. M. E. Frost, of Smith's Falls, sends \$5.10, with a list of 51 names on the six weeks trial plan. Mr. Henry Bretz, of Shelburne, sends one dollar, with ten names of trial subscribers. Mr. Angus Smith, of Beeton, sends three names with the money and promises more. Mr. Daniel Lemon, of Waterford, sends \$1.00 and ten names. Miss Mary West, of Owen Sound, sends a dollar and ten names. Mr. Peter Shupe, of Berlin, sends \$3.00 with a list of 30 trial subscribers. Mr. William Brown, of Iroquois, sends a dollar and a list of names. Mr. Allen, of Orono, sends \$2.00 for two subscriptions and 30 cents with three names on trial. Mr. James Rowe, of Fordwich, sends \$1.40 for four trial subscribers and his own yearly subscription. Mrs. M. H. Kyle, of Warton, sends \$3.00 and a list of 30 trial subscribers, which she has secured. And so they run, and we appreciate them all. Come along, sisters! come along, brothers! Send us in your money and your lists! Remember the address: F. S. SPRUCE, 8 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

An Important Case.

IS PROHIBITION CONSTITUTIONAL?

The Kansas Law in the Court Last Week. The Liquor Party all Energy and Hope. A Negligent State Officer Practically Gives his Case Away. A Prohibition Lawyer Takes Up the Fight.

SOME very important questions are at present before the present Supreme Court of the United States, and the manner in which they have been treated so far will no doubt make third party prohibitionists stronger than ever in their convictions, that the management of public affairs must be in the hands of prohibitionists before prohibition will have fair play. From long special Washington despatches to the New York Force, we learn that the facts of the case briefly stated are as follows. A fourteenth amendment to the U. S. federal constitution, provides that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. Under this clause Judge Brewer, of Kansas, declared the prohibitory law of that State illegal, inasmuch as it took away the property of brewers without giving them compensation. The immediately important case, is that of the State of Kansas against Zebold Hagein, in which Judge Brewer decided as already stated. The State of Kansas appealed against this decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the case was placed in the hands of State Attorney Bradford, a prominent Republican politician elected last year on the Republican ticket to the office he holds. The legislature of Kansas placed \$5,000 to enable him to secure the assistance of other eminent counsel, and the Attorney General of Iowa, which State is similarly situated to Kansas, requested Mr. Bradford to notify him of the time of hearing in the Federal Court that he might be present also. Notwithstanding the importance of the case, Mr. Bradford simply contented himself with submitting a printed brief in behalf of the State, and sending to Washington a young man, not qualified to practice in the United States Supreme Court, to watch the case. The case was heard on October 11th and argued on behalf of the liquor traffic by the ablest counsel that could be secured, Senator George G. Vest, of Missouri, and Joseph A. Choate, of the firm of Wm. M. Everts, both gentlemen of high standing, who have spent much time in preparing their case. The court sat, heard the liquor arguments, examined Mr. Bradford's brief, closed the case and reserved its decision. Temperance men have given good ground for complaint. It is absolutely certain, that such a failure of a lawyer and State official to do his duty would not have occurred had any question been at issue, in which the Republican party was really concerned. Whether or not the Republican party in Kansas is under beer control, it is clear that the State Attorney, the representative of the Republican party, has shamefully neglected his duty, in the interest of the liquor traffic.

When the facts of the case became known Mr. S. W. Packard, of Chicago, a gentleman of high character and ability and a generous and enthusiastic prohibitionist, hastened off to Washington to see whether or not he could render any assistance in the case. After a good deal of telegraphing, he succeeded in obtaining authority from the Attorney General of Iowa, and the City Attorney of Atlanta to appear for them before the United States Supreme Court and ask for a rehearing on the ground that Atlanta and Iowa had an interest in the discussion. His application was denied. The following day Attorney General Bradford arrived at Washington and he also appeared before the court and asked for a rehearing. His motion was taken under consideration and the decision of the court in reference to it will be given later on. Prohibitionists are busy with speculations as to what will be the result of this motion, and, in case the matter is reopened, (and whether or not,) as to what will be the finding of the court. There are nine judges in this court and one of the seats is at present vacant. On a question somewhat similar to this, considered in a Massachusetts case the eight judges stood four to four. It is more than probable that the casting vote in the matter will be given by the fifth judge, who has not yet received his appointment. The temperance workers owe a great deal to this matter to Mr. Packard, whose energetic action has really prevented the whole case going by default.

A LADY dropped a pin on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the other day, and people came running around the corners to learn the cause of the unusual noise. Life.

ANOTHER FLEMING BY-LAW

To be Submitted in Toronto. ALDERMAN FLEMING has given notice in the Toronto City Council of a motion for the further reduction of license. He proposes next year to cut the taverns down to 100 and the liquor shops to 20. Every true friend of the temperance cause will wish him success in this undertaking. Alderman Fleming proposes to deal with this question on the injudicious plan of submitting the reducing by law to a vote of the Toronto electors. There is little doubt that they will cordially endorse the suggested restriction.

SCOTT ACT ITEMS.

The Bar-licensing Work. JOHN HUGHES, hotel-keeper of Guelph, was before Police Magistrate Sanders on Monday, on a charge of violating the Canada Temperance Act. He swore that his bar had been rented to his bar-tender, who was to pay \$20 per week for his board and the privilege of running the bar. Decision in the case was reserved by the magistrate, who, however, imposed a fine of \$50 and costs upon T. W. Rockett, the bar-tender.

Twelve Hundred Dollars in Fines. IN South Wellington, during the quarter ending Oct. 31st, 62 informations were laid and 22 convictions secured. Sixteen of these convictions were made against county offenders, by Magistrate Lowes and six of them against offenders in the city of Guelph, by Magistrate Sanders. Police Magistrate Lowes dismissed 8 cases and Police Magistrate Sanders dismissed 27. In two cases fines of \$100 each were imposed. In all the other cases the fines were only \$50 each. The total amount of fines was \$1,200.

THE SONS PROGRESSING.

The Grand Scribe is Much Encouraged. BROTHER W. H. BEWELL, Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance, writes us, that the Order in Ontario is making remarkably satisfactory progress. Twelve new divisions have recently been organized, nine others that were dormant have been re-constituted, and two district divisions have been instituted. The Sons are united in their opposition to the license system, in their support of the Scott Act and in persistent advocacy of total abstinence for the individual and total prohibition for the nation. They are always ready to unite with all other temperance workers in the promotion and establishment of these doctrines and ends.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The Liquor Question Before the Council. IS the North-West Council on the 20th inst., Mr. Cayley moved. That the Dominion Government be requested to submit to the people of the North West at the forthcoming election of members to the North West Council or Legislative Assembly as the case may be - the question of granting either a license or a total prohibition system to the North-West and that legislative action in regard to the liquor question be introduced by the Dominion Government based upon the result of such vote. On motion of Mr. Hultain, an amendment referring the whole matter of the present state of liquor legislation to a special committee for consideration and reported. Subsequently the motion was withdrawn and the amendment allowed to stand. On the 24th inst. His Honor, the Lieut. Gov. laid before the Council a communication from the Secretary of State, stating that an Order-in-Council had been passed ordering the paying over of all fees for violation of the law forbidding the importation of liquor be paid over to the Revenue Fund of the Territories, instead of to the Dominion Treasury.

ACROSS THE WATER.

A Good Man Gone. We regret very much to have to record the sudden death of a veteran temperance worker, well known to Canadian prohibitionists. Rev. W. B. Affleck did great work for the temperance cause in Canada ten or twelve years ago. He has lately been living in Dakota and was on a visit to England, his native land, when he died suddenly at the residence of a friend in New Leeds.

South Wales Workers.

THE South Wales Temperance Association held its annual meeting recently at Carmarthen. The principal business of the meeting was a discussion on a draught of a direct veto bill to be introduced in the House of Commons. The proposal for the bill was heartily endorsed and Messrs. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., M.P., and John Roberts, M.P., were requested to take it in charge.

A MIGHTY MEETING.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MORAL REFORMERS IN COUNCIL.

An Immense Gathering of Earnest Workers Encouraging Reports. Stirring Speeches. Aggressive Plans. A Bill to be Submitted. Good Electoral Work. Accomplished.

THE annual meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic were held at Manchester on Tuesday, the 11th Oct. At ten o'clock a.m. the General Council meeting was convened in the Friends Meeting House in Mount Street, presided over by the president of the U.K.A., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P. After routine business the President delivered an address which was received with a great deal of enthusiasm and in which he stated the position of the Prohibition cause and outlined its probable future. He referred to the twenty-nine bills that had been before parliament at its last session, dealing with the liquor traffic, nearly all of which were aimed at curtailing and crippling that business. None of these bills had been successful with the exception of Dr. Cameron's bill giving magistrates in Scotland the power to close public-houses at 10 o'clock, which went through with the provision that large towns should be exempt from its operation. The speaker had presented a resolution asserting that the government should take measures to give the people local control of the liquor traffic, but his modest resolution had been crowded out. Still progress was being made. The object of the United Kingdom Alliance was to generate a public opinion which should force legislators to take steps against the liquor traffic. The House of Commons was being disciplined and members were being taught that it was dangerous to ignore the temperance question. The best plan of fight for the future would be directly, by Bills. There had been before the House at the last session a Bill for Local Option in Scotland presented by Mr. McLaughlin and a Bill for Local Option in Ireland introduced by Mr. Johnston. There ought to be a Bill covering the whole United Kingdom. Mr. Allison, the member for North Cumberland, had consented to take charge of such a Bill and lighting would hereafter be on a clearly defined and aggressive lines. The eloquent gentleman closed a stirring speech with the following words: "I met a gentleman the other day from America, an intelligent man, the editor of one of their papers, and I asked him about this question, and he said, 'Well, throughout the States at this moment the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic is exciting nearly as much interest as the great war between slavery and freedom did 20 years ago.' Now that will all tell upon England. Wherever the Anglo-Saxon lives and moves he does not live and move alone, but what he does tells upon the members of the same race all over the world. Now one word about encouragement. I told you that I go to the organs of the publicans for my inspiration, and I am gratified by what they say. One of their leading papers said the other day about these 20 Bills and our attack upon the liquor traffic: - 'The prospect reminds us of a picture we once saw of a sheep lying on the ground, looking as if it had not very long to live, and surrounded by a flock of black-looking birds with long beaks anxiously waiting for the moment to arrive when they could run in and gobble up the poor beast.' Well, that does not look very hopeful, does it? And when they charge the metaphor, and they say, 'The curfew may soon be expected to toll the knell of the departing Trade, and there will be written a chapter of our history headed, 'The Water Conquest of the United Kingdom.' Well, I think all these things are most encouraging. When the publicans are talking in that way it shows that those of our friends who take a despondent view are not justified in taking that view. Now, ladies and gentlemen, in these circumstances, that all these things are encouraging to us - my counsel to you is to stick to the old policy of the United Kingdom Alliance, what I call the National policy, the policy of the National party, I call it; the policy which consists in a determined effort to put into the hands of the people themselves a weapon which they may use for the overthrow of the liquor traffic. We want to get that weapon; our work is only beginning when that is got; we shall then have got our tools to work with; and when we have got our tools, then we will go to work. This United Kingdom Alliance will then go to work with double energy and double zeal to teach and encourage people to use that weapon, and when they do use it, believe me, ladies and gentlemen, they will open out a path among the myriads and the masses of this country which will give a free course to all the beneficent and humanizing elements of freedom, of Christianity and of civilization."

THE EXECUTIVE REPORT

REV. S. A. SCINTHAL then read to the meeting extracts from the Annual Report of the Executive, which is a document of great interest, giving as it does the history of work since last General Meeting in October, 1886, detailing the proceedings of the Great Convention held in Exeter Hall London, in February, giving full particulars of the many petitions taken during the year in Scotland on the Temperance question, summarizing the results of Scott Act agitation in Canada, showing the financial work of the Alliance for the year and its present hopeful position, giving details of the National Drink Bill for 1888, furnishing a compendium of the legislation proposed at last session of Parliament with the history of each measure in the House, and the record of the work done by the Alliance in connection with the bye-elections held during the year. It is worthy of note that a great deal of success attended these electoral efforts. There were nineteen seats vacated during the year, one of which was filled by acclamation; ten of the other eighteen elections were carried by gentlemen pledged to local option. The report contains as an appendix a history of "The Canada Temperance Act" and a summary of its most important provisions.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

After the adoption of the report the officers of the Alliance for the coming year were elected. A little breeze sprang up at this stage of the meeting over a proposal to pledge the newly elected executive to the policy which had been enunciated at the February convention in the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Convention no political question is comparable in importance with the suppression of the liquor traffic by a Direct Local Popular Veto. This Convention, therefore, requests the Executive of the Alliance to take all practical steps to organize a prohibitory party in every constituency for the purpose of returning candidates to Parliament who will demand from any Government, whatever its party character, the power of suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drink." The debate which followed this proposal brought out clearly the strong feeling in favor of prohibition that animates our British co-workers. It was asserted very emphatically that there were in the Alliance men who do not believe in local option, but yet would be in favor of the more advanced policy of total prohibition whereas the resolution referred to dealt only with electoral action for the purpose of returning to Parliament members pledged to local option. The proposal made was finally withdrawn, and by a unanimous vote the officers hereafter named were given charge of Alliance affairs till the next annual meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—
1. That the Executive Council be recommended to continue the formation of Local Electoral Veto Societies in each constituency, giving special attention to those places where the representatives in Parliament are not yet pledged to support the Direct Popular Veto.
2. That this Council resolves to learn that the members of the House of Commons favorable to Temperance Legislation, formed during the last session a large Committee to watch and promote Temperance measures, and the Council earnestly requests that Committee to make such arrangements as to render it possible for the Government and Parliament to ignore the most pressing question of domestic legislation, but to carry a measure which, by the enactment of a Direct Popular Veto would afford power of protection to the whole kingdom from the evils of the liquor traffic.
3. That this Council in view of the uniform and striking results of numerous Local Option test ballots recently taken in a number of large towns and cities, respectfully requests those members of Parliament who are pledged to their constituents to promote temperance Legislation on the lines of Local Option, to continue for the purpose of compelling the Government to bring forward an Imperial enactment prohibiting the liquor traffic, or a measure giving the people of each locality power to prohibit the liquor traffic by a direct popular vote.
Among the speakers in favor of the different proposals might be mentioned such distinguished workers as Wm Saunders (London), Frederick Smith (Manchester), Rev. J. Idriany Jones, Joseph Malins (Birmingham), Rev. R. James Clark, Alderman Clegg (Sheffield), J. B. Collins (Liverpool), T. Whittaker (Scarborough), Guy Haylor (Hull), Dr. F. R. Lees (Leeds), Alderman Norton (Pool), Councillor Derrington (Birmingham), J. H. Raper (London), Dr. Nicholls (Dublin), Benjamin Whitworth, Rev. Prebendary Grier (Rugely), and many others.

A GREAT MASS MEETING.

An immense mass meeting was held in the evening in the Free Trade Hall, that vast auditorium being crowded to its utmost capacity. The chair was taken by Sir Lightfoot J. Kay Shuttleworth, M.P., and was supported on the platform by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P., Sir B. Walter Foster, M.P., R. A. Allison, M.P., T. E. Ellis, M.P., Peter McLagan, M.P., Angus Sutherland, M.P., Samuel Pope, Q.C., Wilfred Lawson, Junr., J. P., Charles Thompson, J. P., F. J. Crossley, J. P. (Manchester), Ald. Farish, J. P. (Chester), Thos. Whittaker, J. P. (Scarborough), Ald. Tatham (Leeds), Alderman W. J. Clegg (Sheffield), Councillor A. McDougall (Manchester), Rev. J. Clark (Salford), Mr. E. Pearson (Wilmalov), Mr. J. M. Masters, Councillor S. C. Clegg (Sheffield), Bailie J. Selark (Glasgow), P. Dick (Glasgow), J. McKenzie C.E. (Belfast), I. A. Brown (Belfast), W. Wilkinson (Belfast), Dr. F. R. Lees (Leeds), W. H. Newett (Manchester), James H. Raper (London), William Saunders (London), John Kempster (London), Joseph Malins (Birmingham), Rev. Dr. Burns (London), Rev. Chas. Garrett (Liverpool), Rev. J. Idriany Jones (Birkenhead), Dr. Mechem (Manchester), George Ling (London), George Tomlinson (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Don J. Whitworth J.P., George Moseley (Bishop Auckland), Rev. S. A. Scintal (Manchester), Fred H. Smith (Manchester), Wm. J. Crossley (Manchester), Charles Watson (Halifax), Joseph Leicester (London), James Tomkinson, Esq., J. P. (Cheshire), Thomas H. Barker and James Whyte, Secretaries.

The speakers were the chairman Rev. S. A. Scintal, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir Walter Foster, M.P., Mr. R. A. Allison, M.P., S. Pope, Q.C., Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., Mr. P. McLagan, M.P., Hon. Central Dillon, Alderman Tatham, Mr. J. H. Raper, Dr. F. R. Lees, Mr. Angus Sutherland, M.P., Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, and Mr. J. Tomkinson. The following resolutions were adopted:

That this meeting gratefully recognizing the great advances made in every department of the Temperance Reformation during the past fifty years, especially during the latter portion of that period hereby expresses its full assurance of the ultimate accomplishment of the beneficent aims of the movement under the blessing of Almighty God upon the persistent efforts of its true friends and generous supporters.

MR. WILFRED'S SPEECH

We have much pleasure in reproducing for the benefit of our readers the report of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's speech as given in the *Alliance News*.
Mr. Chairman, they have taken to calling me names to-night (Laughter) It is not at all new to me, but I am going to call you a name. I say, sir, that you and I are both of us getting on now to be two Old Parliamentary Hands. And I may tell this audience that it is not the first time that I have been at an Alliance meeting under the presidency of my friend who is in the chair (Applause) He made a good speech on the last occasion when I was with him, but he has made an infinitely better one on this occasion. (Applause) And he has had losses in the cause, for the last meeting which he and I attended was one where he came to grief. As we left the meeting an enthusiastic supporter came to the carriage we were in, and the door not shutting very well, he gave it a violent bang, shivering the plate glass all to pieces, sending a piece flying across the carriage right on to the wrist of my honorable friend, who bled like a pig all the way home (Loud laughter) So that he can say more than I can say I have worked for the cause, but he has bled for the cause (Loud laughter and applause) But we value our chairman to-night for the name which he bears (Hear, hear) He bears a name honored throughout Lancashire and the North of England (applause) on account of the good work which one who bore the name who went before him did in the great cause of education (Cheers) And I say that my honorable friend was never engaged in a more true or a more noble educational work than he is engaged in to-night. What is he doing? He is going to teach you, and to help to teach the country at large, the great truth that what is morally wrong can never be politically right (Applause) And right nobly did he articulate that doctrine in the admirable speech which you have just heard from him (Hear, hear) No, we say it is not politically right that there should be a great system of legalized temptation in this country, and therefore it is that this is a political meeting, not a party meeting, but a political meeting in which we demand certain rights. We demand the right of protection from the liquor traffic. And understand, ladies and gentlemen, that in doing that, in advocating our political policy, we antagonize no interests that are working for Temperance. We come into collision with no societies and we set ourselves against no institutions. We welcome them all, we delight to see them preaching and teaching temperance amongst the people. There is room for us all. There are four lines of doggerel I am rather fond of doggerel, but I did not write them. If I had written them they would have been better (Laughter) which sum up the temperance movement pretty well—
Moral suasion for the man who drinks,
Mental suasion for the man who thinks,
Legal suasion for the drunk maker,
Prison suasion for the statute breaker

(Laughter and applause.) Now you see how it is. The moral and mental suasion can be done by voluntary associations, but when we come to the important part of the business of shutting the men up in prison who make men drink, we cannot do it. We have to go to the House of Commons to get that law. And we must get that law. They have got it in some places. Canon Willberforce has just come back from America, and I am sorry he cannot be here to-night. He would have told us the difference that there is between a democratic and an aristocratic government (Cheers and laughter.) In England, which is an aristocratic country, when a man sells drink we put him into the House of Peers (laughter), but in America, when a man sells drink they put him into the House of Correction. (Renewed laughter) Now, I say, we cannot put anybody in prison without the law, therefore it is that we are the National Prohibition Party, and I should also say the National Prohibition Party. (Cheers) And I must emphasize what I have often emphasized at meetings like this, because it has to be said over and over again—that we do not go in for any particular alteration of the licensing system. We are not clever enough for that. (Laughter.) We leave that to the clever fellows who arrange the licensing system. We do not want any fresh licensees. The magistrates can do all that well enough. They are a body of very fine men—in their own opinion. (Laughter.) We do not want any different people to be licensed than what are

licensed now. There is a great deal of care taken by the licensing authorities as to the character of the people who have to be licensed. Now just fancy, supposing there was a bunch of magistrates, and Lord Alibury was to come up and ask for a license, what would the bunch say? "No, you cannot have one, retire to the House of Lords" (Loud laughter) We don't want fresh houses licensed. Whenever you hear a man say, "Oh, there's a deal of drunkenness caused by those low public houses," you may know he does not thoroughly understand the question. It is only the low chaps who go to the low public houses. How did they become drunkards? By going to the high public houses (Applause) We don't want to alter anything of the sort. Then we are not very particular about what hours are arranged for the selling of drink. The fewer the better, we think, of course. The other day, in the House of Lords, there was some discussion in connection with a Scotch bill for the shutting up of public-houses in Scotch towns, at ten in the evening, and the question was asked by Lord Brunwell, how can it be wrong to sell at eleven and not at ten? Of course there was no answer to that. Nobody could answer it. It is not right at one hour and wrong at another (Hear, hear) The thing has an evil tendency in itself, whether you sell drink at twelve or one o'clock in the morning or twelve o'clock at night (Applause) We don't go in for getting adulterations dealt with. A great many people say, "Oh, it is all that adulteration." How can it be the adulteration, when Sir William full tells us that alcohol is one of the most destructive agents known to the profession? You cannot have anything more destructive than the most destructive agent, I should think (Hear, hear and laughter) Now, you will say that all this is very well, but something ought to be done. You want some alteration of the licensing system. But I say to those who wish an alteration of the licensing system, that it would be almost as great a job as it would be for us to get Prohibition. It is a most wonderful system. The licensing system is fearfully and wonderfully made (laughter) and, as I told you, we won't bother with it. All we say is, "We leave the machinery, but we will turn the steam off" (Laughter and applause) We won't let it get into motion (Hear, hear, and laughter) You know in the iron districts where they manufacture iron, you hear now and then that so many furnaces are blown out, no more manufacturing is going on. Well, we want to blow out the manufacture of drink (Applause) We will let the furnaces stand, we won't interfere with anybody's property, but we say, "We shall not allow your property to manufacture any more drunkards, paupers, and lunatics (Loud applause) As the chairman pointed out, we wish this to be put down by the people themselves (Applause) I don't believe in any legislation being permanent or greatly efficient for good that does not spring from the people themselves. (Loud applause) And I say, to take a vote such as this, "Will you have drink shops amongst you or will you not?" is the most constitutional mode of procedure. I am one of the most constitutional men in the House of Commons (Laughter) Nobody knows what that means, you know (renewed laughter) but I mean by constitutional, on this occasion, in accordance with all our views with regard to freedom, and all our English habits. (Hear, hear) Let the people on their own behalf, among their own families, vote for the protection of those families. (Hear, hear) Now, you have heard that my excellent friend, Mr. Allison, has promised to follow the example of Mr. McLagan, who is here to-night, and who brought in a Veto Bill for Scotland, and of Mr. Wm Johnston, of Belfast, who brought in a Veto Bill for Ulster, and has promised that, if we wish him to do so, he will bring in a Veto Bill for all those parts of the United Kingdom which are not covered by the bills of others—Scotch, Irish, or Welsh. And I am sure that you are as grateful to him as I am for what he has so generously promised to undertake. (Applause) If you had been in the Council to-day, you would have heard a gentleman get up and say he wanted to know what the bill was to be called, and another got up and said, "You cannot christen a child before it is born, (Laughter) There was great anxiety to have a name for the bill, and I think I have got a name for it (Hear, hear) Let us call it "The Home-Steal Law of England" (applause) the law for protecting the hearths and homes of the people of this country (Renewed applause) I remember once there was a candidate going about, and he came to a voter who asked him if he would vote for giving the people the power to vote on the liquor traffic. And the candidate, who knew nothing about it, answered candidly—said, "Why, what reason have you for wishing it?" "Sir," he said, "I have got nine reasons. "What are they?" said the candidate. "I have got nine children," the voter said. (Loud laughter and applause.) Let my friend, Mr. Allison, when he comes forward with his bill, think of that answer. It will encourage him in the honorable work which he has undertaken. (Applause) You will say, what progress have you made in the House of Commons? We have not made much progress in the House. The House advances very slowly (laughter) and they have got a grand excuse this year. In fact, they have it every year, so far as I know. (Laughter.) They have got Ireland, Ireland, Ireland, Ireland, Ireland in the morning, Ireland in the evening, Ireland in the middle of the day, Ireland at night. (Loud laughter.) And so it goes on. (Renewed laughter.) You know Ireland is a very curious country. It is full of poor men, and of ostinate men—(laughter)—and it is full of men who are united together, and a country in that condition gives the most awful trouble to statesmen you can possibly imagine

(Laughter.) They don't like it at all. (Laughter.) They look upon it as an insult to have such a place, and I really think if it goes on much longer, with the sort of things we have had in that unhappy country, some statesmen will get up in the House of Commons to move a vote of censure upon Providence for having created such a place. (Loud laughter.) But even Ireland would benefit by our policy (Cheers) I see a lot of rampant Home Rulers here to-night (Applause) I am going to say what they won't like (Laughter) I say that if you gave the people of Ireland the power of sweeping away the drink shops, and if they exercised that power, they would do more good to Ireland in one year, than Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour and Dr. James would do in ten years. (Loud laughter and applause) Now, I have evidence on that point. What did John Dillon say in the House only a few weeks ago? He said, if there was one course greater than another to Irish towns, it was the multiplication of public houses. Well, if there is no course greater, it is as great as all this Lindford business which they talk about so much, and I am satisfied in saying its removal would do as much good in my opinion it would do far more good than any land bills or other bills (hear, hear) and I hope that when we get to work in the House of Commons, really, earnestly, and practically fighting this question, the Irish members will see this to be true, and give me that assistance which I think I ought to have from them in this matter. (Applause) But in spite of this Irish block, we had, you know, a number of bills in the House of Commons, almost all of them men, or less intended to cripple the drink traffic, and that is a wonderful sign of the times. It shows that the people are ready. Once get the Irish dam removed, and the waters will flow forth in abundance, sweeping away a great many things which many people do not want to see swept away. Why, who is desponding? Who thinks the Temperance movement and the Prohibition movement are not going on? I can tell you some one who is not desponding. Mr. John Bright. What does he say? A few days ago he said "I suppose all men mark "all men will admit that it would be a great blessing if the manufacture, sale and use of drinks which intoxicate could be abolished. That is a sweeping assertion. I don't believe it at all, because I know a great deal more about it than Mr. Bright, and I know there are many people who do not hold those opinions at all. Why, the House of Lords does not hold these opinions. The House of Lords does not think it would be a blessing if the manufacture, sale and use of drinks which intoxicate were abolished. Not they. They decided, in spite of the House of Commons, this year, that there should be an hour's more drinking in Scotland than hitherto (Shame) No, what is the use of calling "shame." They were acting according to their conscientious opinions (Laughter) It may be a shame to give them the power of acting on those opinions (Cheers) But the shame rests on you and me (hear, hear) and not with men who act according to what they believe to be right. Of course they were acting under the influence of a great association which they consider a very patriotic one, it is called "The Liberty and Property Association;" but its proper name is "The Liquor and Lucre League" (laughter) and it is composed of peers, publicans and pawn-brokers. (Applause) These are the people who influenced the House of Lords to give an hour's more drinking in Scotland. Well, but what does Mr. Bright mean by saying all men hold these opinions? There are 180,000 licensed sellers of drink in this country; I think none of them think it a bad thing to sell drink, or they would not do it, and all their sisters and brothers, and uncles and aunts, all agree with them, and say that drink is a very good thing. Well, magistrates do not think it is a bad thing. You see we have all these people to educate, Mr. Chairman, or else they would not license so many people. And a great many other people, some of whom you seem to have a poor opinion, those poor creatures, those halvers between two opinions—the lame, the halt, and the blind—(laughter) people who get upon temperance platforms and talk about drink being a good creature of God, although we do not all know that a tiger is a creature of God (Laughter) Then there are those people called non-abstaining members of society, people who have ankles and spasms (laughter) and depression (much laughter) and men who say they cannot digest great masses of food (roars of laughter) ecclesiastics who cannot digest large masses of food without having "the devil in solution" to help them. (Laughter and cheers) Oh! there are all sorts of people who think this drink is a good thing. I saw an advertisement the other day of a New York spirit dealer, and he was cracking up his different drinks and was publishing testimonials from people who had bought them; and there was one very superior species of gin which was advertised, and one man said in his testimonial "After taking six bottles, I feel a different man." (Great laughter.) Well, Mr. Chairman, all these people we have still to convert. But I will tell you who are already with us, and who already admit the truth of what John Bright says. Why, the majority of the workingmen of this country are with us heart and soul. (Cheers) The aristocracy of the democracy—if I may use the expression—are with us; the fathers with families of the workingmen are with us, and, more than that, the victims—the poor fellows who have not the strength of mind to resist the temptation, I believe that they are the very strongest supporters of the policy which you and I are advocating to-night. (Hear, hear.) Well then, surely this great army, strung in numbers and strong in the justice of its cause, has nothing to fear. John Stuart Mill said long ago: "One man with a belief is as

strong as 99 with only interests." Ours is a faith in a good cause, and, strong in that faith, the democracy will march to the overthrow of the priests of Mammon, and of Bacchus. (Cheers) This fight has gone on now for many a year, and many a good man has fallen, and yet the victory is not won. But what of that? You remember the great war in America, the war about slavery. Hundreds of thousands of men fell in the struggle, and they seemed no nearer the end. Then Abraham Lincoln put forth a proclamation and called for more and more men to go to fight the battle of those who had already fallen, and what was the answer which came, in the words of a song of that day? We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more. From Mississippi a winding stream and from New England's shores, you have called us, and we are coming, by the moral blood of the free. For freedom's cause today we down our brother's bones to the soil. Six hundred thousand loyal and true have gone before. We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more. (Applause) They came, they fought, they bled they died, but they won (Cheers) And my last word to you to-night is, be true to yourselves, be true to your cause, be true to your conscience, be true to your country; use that political power which is now yours for the overthrow of this gigantic system of national degradation, of demoralization, whose fall will gladden the heart of every man who is a friend of freedom, humanity, and justice. (Loud cheers)

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Will Not Be Silenced
A recent convention of the State Congregational Association of Wisconsin a remarkably strong temperance deliverance was made, strongly denouncing the liquor traffic and going on to say: "This gigantic evil can never be satisfactorily dealt with by any method of mere regulation or restriction. It overleaps all bounds and mocks at all restraints. In spite of a century of the license system the liquor traffic has grown three times more rapidly than the population. Notwithstanding license has often been used by the state with the intent of burdening the traffic, that it should be diminished and its evils alleviated, it has not stayed the tide of death. It has been understood by the dealers in liquor to extend to them the sanction and support of the state. This must not be allowed. It is the duty of the state to recognize this traffic as the most dangerous menace to the public order and the corrupter of the people to brand it as dangerous business and to move steadily forward to its complete abolition. This traffic is not a business to be sanctioned, neither is it a natural evil to be temporarily checked and confined, but it is a moral evil, a stupendous crime to be outlawed and extirpated. On the platform of prohibition, then, we stand. As a church, we can do no other. We cannot be frightened or silenced by any facts that may come concerning the relation of this principle to public sentiment, finance, politics, parties or government. If these endorse our principle, well we bid them God-speed, if they do not as those who believe God's truth is matching on, we must say our principle is just and righteous and will win, for no question is ever settled in this world till it is settled right."

The Challenge Accepted

The Central Illinois Methodist Conference recently held at Macomb adopted a report on temperance about the most outspoken that we have yet come across. It is an extensive document and we have only space for the following extract: "That there is no remedy for this man moth and satanic evil but absolute prohibition, State and national, the entire abolition of the detestable and murderous traffic. We do not consider license or tax, high low or medium, as temperance measures in any true sense of the word; and we do not propose to be deceived or deluded by them. We are fully convinced that they only tend to add responsibility to the traffic, and entrench it behind the cupidity of the taxpayer, thus strengthening its life and lengthening its days." "That we regret the tendency among politicians and political conventions and political parties to trim, temporize and evade the main issue on this momentous question, instead of meeting it squarely." "That we do not regret the liquor vendors have carried this burning question into politics. As the traffic has struck its heaviest blows at our political system, let it in return receive its death blow in the political arena. The fervid zeal of Methodist preachers in the cause of temperance has done much to prepare the public mind for the acceptance of this issue. We must not shrink from the logic of our own labor." "We find ourselves legally bound by reason of our past record to accept the challenge thus made, and meet them at the ballot box. Let us not be frightened from the post of duty by the saloon cry: "It is a political question;" but let us trust in God and hunt the ass on unto the death in the pulpit and on the lecture platform."

The list of officers elect for 1887-8 are as follows.

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OFFICE, 8 KING STREET E TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1897

FARMERS!

The stronghold of the liquor traffic is in the dense centres of population. Drunkenness is rife in cities and large towns. But the expense of administering justice, the support of jails and similar institutions is borne, to a large extent, by the country at large. In rural parts of Canada, where the liquor traffic does least damage and temperance sentiment is strong, it is easy to secure the out-lawry of the liquor-traffic.

The men, who are making most money out of this nefarious business, live in the cities; there they ply their terrible calling, there they build up their palatial residences and princely fortunes, there they fatten on the misery around them, and acquire influence enough to resist agitation for further restriction of their scoundrelism. Then they have the audacity to expect the expense of the ruin they work to be borne by the rural population, which has already expressed its dissatisfaction with the liquor system and in the most practical way is endeavoring to rid the country of it. It is just here that local option is weak. The liquor question will never be solved until our farming population assert that they have no right to be burdened with heavy taxation because brewers and distillers are influential in towns and cities. The country people must, through their representatives, insist, demand and secure the enactment and enforcement of total prohibition.

WHY IS IT?

More outrages, more arson, and yet no action by the Ontario Government; no reward for the detection of the incendiaries, no indignant protest from our city daily press, no evidence of realization of the terrible state of affairs that exists in this Province, no official recognition of the perilous position in which every man now stands, who dares to oppose the infernal liquor system; no action to put down this evidently well-organized villainy. Under no other circumstances was such apathy ever known. How much power has the liquor traffic got? To what extent is it able to stay the hands of justice and muzzle the "watch dogs of civilization?" Shall we be compelled in this progressive age and this enlightened country to go back again to the methods of THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE?

TEMPERANCE UNION.

In another column the discussion on Temperance Union is continued by Mr. A. C. Stuebe, who is, at present, Grand Councillor of the R. T. of T. in Ontario, and who is widely known as a progressive and effective prohibition worker. We are inclined to think a good many members of the different orders, know too little about the nature and working of the separate institutions and are not fully aware of their almost identical character. Mr. Stuebe's information concerning the Royal Templars will be of use to these friends.

The whole question of union is taken up and discussed carefully in a recent number of the Central Good Templar, the organ of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the editor of which influential journal comes to the conclusion that "there

seems to be no good reason why all these societies should not come together on a common basis and platform, and stand shoulder to shoulder for mutual protection and suppression of the horrible drink traffic. We believe it can be done, we are sure it ought to be done, and we sincerely hope that steps will be taken by the leaders of the different societies looking to this much to be desired end."

NO LICENSE.

The number of cases of indecent assault upon girls of tender years appears to be on the increase, through which, in several instances, severe injury has been inflicted on the children, and the jurors would strongly recommend that in addition to imprisonment the application of the lash should in all cases be inflicted, in hopes that the law may become a terror to such evil doers.

The jurors would also suggest that a more thorough system of inspection of houses of assignation and other low resorts should be immediately enforced, with a view to their suppression as they strongly productive crime. York County Grand Jury Presentment.

A common sense way of dealing with evil—just what might be expected of common-sense men—no proposition to license these abominable wrongs. Yet men, who are supposed to be gifted with common sense, actually still advocate licensing an evil, worse than all others, inasmuch as it leads to all others.

MISREPRESENTATION.

In a recent article, we stated that in Toronto the partial enforcement of prohibition had led to a serious increase of drunkenness. We have now the figures before us taken from the police records, and they tell us a sad tale indeed of the folly of that policy. Since the beginning of 1896, the most active measures were taken of a prohibitory nature in that city, and on the 1st August this year 74 licenses were cancelled. The result predicted by prohibitionists has been reversed, as the following figures demonstrate.—Dominion Churchman.

Some of our readers will be surprised to learn, that the article from which we make the above extract actually did appear in the columns of a professedly religious paper in this city. The article further goes on to give figures for January, February, March, April, May, June, and July as well as for August and September, of this year, and showing that, in the months named, there was an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness in Toronto, attempts to argue against prohibition, making a statement calculated to mislead some people into believing that during the period named prohibition was operative in Toronto.

The fact of the matter is, that the evil results pointed out by the Churchman are the direct and increasing result of the license system, which he, we presume supports as against the prohibition which he denounces. There is no prohibition in Toronto, in the sense in which he would mislead the public to believe. Up to the 31st day of July there were as many licensed grog-shops in Toronto as there had been the year previous. The statement that during that time active measures were taken of a prohibitory nature is a most outrageous misrepresentation.

It is true that since the 31st of July as well as before that date, there has been much drunkenness in Toronto, notwithstanding the reduction made in the number of saloons, at that date. But the causes for this increase in arrests have been so plainly stated, that no person gifted with common sense and willing to use it, imagines that the reduction in licenses had anything to do with the drunkenness referred to, except to prevent its being still greater.

Why will a journal that ought to have regard for its reputation even if it be wanting in self-respect, stoop to anything so flagrantly dishonest and contemptible? Is there an answer to be found in the Churchman's advertising columns. Turning to them we find, that our contemporary enjoys the patronage of a big brewer and that its columns, its circulation, its right of entrance to Christian homes, are sold to the infamous, body-ruining, soul-destroying liquor traffic, that the Dominion Churchman, for a money consideration, helps this infernal business in its awful work of blasting homes, blighting lives, demoralizing politics and generally retarding our young country's progress and corrupting and degrading

society. Our surprise gives place to pity and shame. Is the falsification really worse than the treacherous evil doing? Perhaps not. We can more readily forgive Peter's cowardly denial than Judas' base betrayal for filthy lucre. Perhaps it is too much to expect that any journal, supported to any extent by such an institution as the liquor traffic, should be honest in dealing with the temperance question.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

There is probably more nonsensical talk about personal liberty, in connection with prohibition agitation, than there is about any other of the many childish arguments, with which anti-temperance people endeavor to buttress their defective position. There is not a law on the Dominion Statute-books, there is not an enactment of our Local Legislature, there is not a by-law of a Municipal Council, that is not an interference with the personal liberty of some one. The very essence of legislation is the restriction of personal liberty for the benefit of the community, and if we are not to have any laws that restrict personal liberty, then we must abolish legislation altogether and turn civilization into barbarism. In Canada, to-day, men have not the right to live where they please, to live as they please, to dress as they please, to engage in any business they please. The moment any man so conducts himself that his conduct is manifestly injurious to the welfare of those around him, law is brought into operation to prevent his doing this mischief. This is the plain, ample principle that underlies prohibition, and prohibition is the only common-sense method of dealing with the liquor traffic, if that traffic is to be treated on the recognized principles which govern society. Licensing the liquor traffic, permitting men to do their neighbors wrong, in consideration of a fee, is something so totally different from good legislation, that it is only our familiarity with it, that induces us to give it any toleration. The proposal to license anything else of a similar nature to liquor-selling, would, to-day, be met with almost unanimous opposition, and any one who advocated it would be deemed either a scoundrel or a fool.

LIQUOR IN POLITICS.

The proposal that the Dominion Government should make a senator of wealthy Brewer Calcott, who is out of jail through the connivance at his wrongdoing, of an official of the Ontario Government, naturally leads to some consideration of the great influence which the lucrative liquor traffic exerts in politics at the present time. It is to be presumed that liquor influence is potential, mainly because of the immense amount of money the liquor traffic controls, and the fact is a terrible criticism on the character of what is called politics in Canada to-day.

Let us take for example the men appointed to the Dominion Senate and we shall find that a large preponderance of them are men who have been bitterly opposed to temperance legislation, many of them personally hard drinkers and nearly all men of so little popularity and personal influence as to be unable to secure election to the Commons. What, but subservience to liquor influence, could induce Sir John Macdonald to make such men life-legislators of a progressive country like ours? Is it not true that men in many high positions in our country have been placed in those high positions simply as a reward for financial assistance to one or other political party, and that the wealth which enabled those men to give that assistance was wealth built out of the tears and groans and heartaches of widows and orphans, and the moral and physical degradation of a large section of our community.

Simply as an illustration of the relationship of liquor favoritism to official position, we may point to

the influence of Senator McKindsey whose political career was sketched last week by the Acton Free Press. Mr. McKindsey was sheriff of Halton county, and when the Scott Act was submitted for the first time, in that county, he was one of its bitterest and most active opponents. He failed, however, the Scott Act was carried by a small majority, and it being thought, that his liquor favoritism, would make him a strong candidate, he resigned his shrievalty and was nominated for the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest. Even the Conservative electors of old Halton were too sound on the temperance question to accept this anti, under such circumstances, and Mr. McKindsey was defeated. Out of office, out of parliament, out of favor with the best class of the community, he stood a whisky advocate, relying upon whisky favor, and he did not rely in vain, but soon followed other politicians, discarded by the public, to the convenient Senate-shelf. When the first Halton repeal contest came on, the Hon. Mr. McKindsey was to the fore, and labored indefatigably in the interests of whiskydom, but again in vain. The Act was sustained by a majority of more than double that by which it was at first carried. Now another repeal contest is threatened and again Senator McKindsey is heard from, and appears on the scene at Ottawa, using his influence with the Government and nearly succeeding in getting the petition which we described last week, put through with unparalleled celerity. Here then we have as clear as day light the remarkable conjunction of whisky favoritism, official position secured, and energetic work in the interests of whisky.

Can it be possible that this country is to follow in the wake of the liquor subservience that older countries so well exemplify? Must our Dominion Senate really become the laughing stock of all decent people, in its absurd position of a political hospital for worn out brewery and distillery employees?

In Great Britain we have recently seen Arthur Guinness, Henry Alboop and Arthur Bass raised to the British peerage and seated as life legislators simply because the great brewing houses, which they represent have used their enormous wealth in the interests of the dominant political party. Commenting on these startling facts, the London Echo recently said:

If any man with an extensive acquaintance with the electoral struggles of the reign of Queen Victoria were asked what was the most potent engine of political corruption, he would readily answer the liquor traffic. If he were further asked whether his answer applied solely to the retailers, he would unhesitatingly reply no. The retailers are bribers on a small scale, but, too often, the wholesale men have been the worst offenders. It has not unfrequently happened that, when the weaker party in a constituency has tried every other kind of candidate, it has put up a big local brewer, and has then discovered the way of success. It was in this way that, within a comparatively short space of time, three of the staunchest Liberal boroughs in the north of England were won. It was in this way that one Eastern Counties borough was so flooded with corruption that it was disfranchised, and that another was so debauched that it owed its continued representation solely to the forbearance of the opposite party. It was in this way that a Midland borough outdid all its neighbors by the shameless venality of its electorate. In the great Tory reaction of 1874 the country brewers seized seat after seat in the southern half of England by means which may be better imagined than described.

There is not a pin to choose between the leaders of the two political parties in paying for profuse electioneering expenditure with baronetries and peerages, though Mr. Gladstone has been the most lavish in his disposal of honors. It was, however, reserved for the late leader of the aristocratic Tory party to break down the barrier between the Peers and the "boozers."

By our provincial legislation a man, who is engaged in the retail sale of liquor is thereby disqualified for a seat in a municipal council. By our political system a man who is engaged in the wholesaling or manufacturing of intoxicating drink is thereby on the high-road to the Dominion Cabinet or

Senate? How long are we to submit to this debauchment of politics by the most heartless and degrading business that exists or ever existed? The liquor traffic knows its power and exercises that power, while it adorns its representatives with titles and positions bought from politicians who are willing to prostitute themselves for money and power. The present character of a large section of the Dominion Senate and the character of the influences which made these men senators, constitutes one of the most powerful arguments that could be offered for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

REASON FOR IT.

The third party is rapidly growing in power and influence in the United States and is no longer sneered at by politicians. More than this, its rapid growth has convinced the public of the necessity for reform in the direction in which it seeks to move, and Prohibition will probably be sooner and more effective because of the organization of this party. As an evidence of these facts we call attention to the following queries and statements clipped from a recent number of the New York World, a Democratic journal.

Why is it that the prohibition leaders in this state count confidently and reasonably on polling 60,000 votes for their ticket this year? Why did 68,000 men vote for Henry George for mayor last year against such an exceptional old party candidate as Hewitt and Roosevelt? Why is the party that grew out of that campaign spreading its organization throughout the state? Whatever the cause may be for these demonstrations, the fact remains that they would not be possible had there not been a remarkable loosening of the old party ties. When freedom slavery was the issue; when the burning question union or disruption fused men into parties; when the preservation of the fruits of war absorbed the attention of voters, no such diversion was possible. Intemperance was as dire an evil and the inequalities and wrongs in society and in government were nearly as great as now, but the attraction of a wilder principle and a more general and vital interest held voters firm to their party allegiance. But to-day, owing to the hypocrisy of the leaders on the one side and the apathy or incapacity of those on the other, the contest between the old parties is largely a "sham battle" little more than a game of cheating and maneuvering for offices. It is a fact of history, worth the instant and serious consideration of democrats and republicans alike, that no third or fourth party ever organized without reason or flourish when the old parties met the needs and wishes of the people.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

If it is true that "an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory," then the success of woman's suffrage in practical operation ought to settle the whole disputed question with intelligent people. The doctrine that civil rights should not be dependent upon sex has been not only adopted, but carried out by different communities and we have the result before us. Women's homes have not suffered in consequence, women's modesty has not been impaired: women are as exempt from insult in the polling booth as they would be in any other public place, and woman's votes are overwhelmingly on the side of right and in favor of the best interests of the community.

At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, Hon. F. G. Adams, librarian of the State Historical Society, presented a very interesting paper, in reference to the municipal vote in Kansas, last April, this state being one in which women vote as well as men. Mr. Adams experienced a good deal of difficulty in collecting the facts as to the extent to which women had availed themselves of their new privilege. So far as he has succeeded, however, he gives the following result. Out of a total vote of 92,315 there were 66,435 ballots deposited by men and 25,880 by women. Some few towns from which complete returns were not received would have made the women's vote still larger. After giving the detailed figures in the case, and presenting the result of much labor and research, Mr. Adams says:

I have been most thoroughly impressed with the conviction that the people of Kansas, at the last spring election, completely solved the woman suffrage problem. It is no longer a question whether women want to vote. This is proven by the fact that they have voted the first opportunity given them. They have voted with an intelligent, sober

earnest interest in the good of the community in which they have their homes. If the issue involved in the election in any town was one affecting merely the local material interests of the community, they voted with good judgment, and for the common welfare. If the question was to be better school management, they voted for the best; if it was for street, sanitary or other reforms, they voted prudently for what it would seem the good of all demanded. If it was for a change of an administration notoriously involved in speculations with waterworks or other corporations, they voted to deliver the city from such corrupt entanglement. If political parties, controlled by saloon influences, put up candidates with the odor of whiskey on their garments, the women rebuked the party managers, and voted for candidates who would better promote the moral welfare of the community. In every instance they voted for home and order, for the freedom of the community from those demoralizing influences and temptations from which every good woman would deliver those of her own household.

From a great many newspapers and other documents describing the scenes and circumstances of last municipal election Mr. Adams is compiling a volume, which will be invaluable to equal-suffrage workers as a compendium of information in reference to the actual working of the proposed reform. In the facts just quoted we have full demonstration of the great good that would result from woman suffrage and in the volume about to be published we will have complete demonstration of the other fact, that woman is not out of place or in any measure compromised in the performance of civic duty. Referring to the criticisms of the press, in connection with the elections, the paper presented at the convention says:

There were comments upon the orderly and quiet character of the elections, there was no dissent from the testimony on this point, comment upon the unexpectedly large vote of women; upon the healthy influence of their presence in banishing riot and disorder from the polling places; remarks upon the courteous everywhere extended the lady voters always spoken of as ladies; statements of how the men of all parties vied in activity in escorting the ladies to the polls in carriages, how the ladies came often accompanied by their husbands, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups, quietly deposited their votes and returned as quietly to their homes; how sometimes they came by scores and fifties from points of assemblage, and in some instances from churches where they had met and prayed together before coming.

It is not necessary, however to go to Kansas for proof of the benefits of woman suffrage. In the province of Ontario unmarried women equally with men have the right of municipal suffrage. In this city of Toronto, last January there were deposited by women, 1,137 ballots. Every one knows the result. The women were overwhelmingly in favor of Mayor Howland and the temperance aldermanic candidates. The great majority that was recorded in favor of pure municipal government, was largely made up of the votes of ladies, and at the polling booths the ladies voting were, as a rule, treated with marked courtesy and respect. Of course there were bad women, who voted for bad candidates, and, in some instances, bad women who personated good women, and so recorded in favor of whiskey and whiskey rule, the votes of ladies who no doubt will take care that their votes are not hereafter so represented. The woman vote in Toronto did a great deal of good, and we feel confident that next January the polled proportion of these votes will be larger than ever.

It is municipal government, more than provincial government and national government, that deals with matters closely concerning the home life of our people. Our municipal councils control our thoroughfares, control our police forces, make the laws and regulations that are intended to conserve the physical and moral health of the community. There could be a really stronger case made out for the disfranchisement of men in municipal politics, than for the refusal to grant the right of municipal suffrage to all women.

A New Temperance Journal.

The Renfrew County Temperance Alliance is publishing a monthly journal edited by W. E. Smallfield, a well-known enthusiastic and successful prohibition worker. It is a four-page monthly, full of vigorous facts and arguments in favor of the Scott Act and prohibition. Subscription price is only 25 cents per annum. The Alliance has undertaken to send a copy regularly to every voter in the county.

Heredity.

At the present time there is being published in the *Christian Statesman*, a series of thoughtful articles under the general caption, Private Chronicles of Theophilus Swiggle, in which are discussed a good many phases of the temperance question. In a recent article of a very practical character on the subject of heredity, we find the following remarks, which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers.

"If men will drink in spite of the certain harm to themselves, they ought to be restrained by the thought of the no less certain harm they will transmit to their children. Dr. Elam, in his 'Physician's Problems,' discusses hereditary appetites and establishes the fact with a fearfulness of certainty that the sins of the intemperate father are visited upon the children. In his words 'The annals of vice teem with illustrations of this fearful inheritance in selecting cases there could be no difficulty, save that of choice.' He quotes cases and opinions on record to show the ineradicable nature of an inherited tendency to drink, of which M. Morel, than whom no living writer has entered more deeply into these important investigations, says 'I have never seen the patient cured of his propensity whose tendency to drink was derived from the hereditary predisposition given to him by his parents.'

Dr. Maudesley quotes from Morel, an eminent French physician and writer on physical degeneracy, the history of a family, which may serve as a typical example of the course of degeneration proceeding unchecked, and which may be summed up thus.

- First generation—Immorality. Alcoholic excess. Brutal degradation.
Second generation—Hereditary drunkenness. Maniacal attacks. General paralysis.
Third generation—Sobriety. Hypochondria. Iypermania (melancholy). Systematic mania. Monicidal tendencies.
Fourth generation—Feeble intelligence. Stupidity. First attack of mania at sixteen. Transition to complete idiocy, and probable extinction of the family.

This fearful exhibit shows where the evil begins, and how the remedy may be applied. Surely those who fear not God nor regard man, and who will not stop at the thought of their own sins and probable sufferings, will yet pause before the array of woes they are bringing upon the inheritors of their names and their blood. Let these plain and terrible facts be taken up by the pulpit and the press, and no excuse for ignorance be left to any one in the community.

I remember passing through the "Five Points" in New York years ago, before any of these modern attempts at reform had cleansed or modified the terrible pollution of that district; and I never saw such demon faces as I met there. Worse than the fabled harvest of dragon teeth was the harvest of drunkenness and sensuality. Upon those children were indelibly and unmistakably stamped the habits of a former generation. There was the half-idiotic stare of a drunken father or a beastly mother fixed in the face of a son or daughter. I shuddered as I walked through those avenues, which might have suggested the scenes of Dante's "Inferno." Those eyes that leered at me from children scarce five years of age, spoke volumes of warnings as to Nature's Retributive Law, by which the harm wrought by the parent sets on edge the children's teeth, and descends in fearful consequences to remote posterity.

There is an eastern fable, a story of an eagle that stole meat from a pagan altar and took with it a coal of fire that set fire to the nest and burned up the young. It is an allegory illustrating to us a great but awful truth. The man who indulges himself with vice, is feeding himself with meat from the unholy altars of the devil, and carrying into his own household the elements of destruction to body and soul. God visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation, and no such visitations are more conspicuous than the effects of drunkenness. In laboring to save the drunkard, we are saving his children and his children's children. The work of many philanthropists ends with a generation at most; our work has an aim so grand that it reaches beyond the present life of the poor victim it would rescue; it would build a foundation on which may be constructed the physical health, mental vigor and moral integrity of generations to come. The man who yields to the temptation of strong drink, is putting a red hot coal of fire in his own bosom to feed upon and consume every noble and manly instinct and feeling. But is that all? No! he is putting into his home, his household nest, the elements of destruction, which, if not prevented by the interposition of good in-

fluences, from God and man, shall corrupt the bodies and minds and hearts of his own offspring. Every drunkard's home is liable to be a leprous sore upon society. We aim to heal this social disease by preventing the spread of the deadly contamination. We claim, we demand, the cooperation of every friend of humanity in the work. Total abstinence is the only hope of man against the cruel bondage of intemperance. Let us banish alcohol as a beverage, we had almost said as a medicine; for although we are permitted to give strong drink to him that is ready to perish, it would seem that for every man it saves from death it runs a hundred for ever. *Christian Statesman.*

Temperance Union.

Editor Canada Citizen:

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 14th ultimo I notice a letter from Mr. W. W. Buchanan and also an editorial under the above caption. In taking the initiative in this matter I am fully aware that Mr. Buchanan is actuated by only the best and most generous motives, though it might have been better had the proposal come from either of the two older orders, but I believe he is only truly representing the aggressive and progressive spirit of the organization of which he is the head—the Royal Templars of Temperance. The general tendency of the day appears to be in the direction of union—Electoral Union, Commercial Union, Evangelical Union and why Temperance Union also!

The United Temperance Association is already merged in the Royal Templars, and thus one union has been consummated. There is and has been practically no difference between the I. O. G. T. and the S. of T. except in name and minor details of working. Royal Templarism has however, various features not common to either of the other two societies. The Royal Degree of our Order is, perhaps, almost identical with both of the other organizations, except that it has connected with it an excellent Sick and Funeral Benefit department. The Select Degree is really a beneficiary society conducted upon total abstinence principles, and therefore provides for its members the safest and cheapest insurance in the world. The Knights Degree is a military, uniformed society, and is the "Law and Order" department of the Order. The White Cross Degree, or Social Party Department, requires no explanation. All members of the Order must belong to the Royal, or Total Abstinence Degree, whilst the other features of the Order are entirely optional.

The candid critic must at once admit that ours is a thoroughly equipped organization, and is about as nearly perfect as any temperance or benefit society can well be. It must also be admitted that these various features are so excellent as to commend themselves to every one as adding a solidity and permanency to the Order that could not very well be obtained in any other way. This explains the phenomenal progress made by our Order during the past three years, and demonstrates most clearly and emphatically that the Royal Templars could have no selfish motives in urging temperance union.

I am in hearty sympathy with any movement in the direction of amalgamating and consolidating the various forces now engaged in carrying on temperance work. I believe that in such an union there would not only be strength but security as well, and that is a very important item. Like Mr. Buchanan, I do not wish to be understood as speaking officially, but in merely giving expression to the sentiments of a regular member of the Royal Templars.

Yours, etc.

A. C. SUTHER.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Sons of Temperance Grand Division.

From the *Hants Journal* we learn that the annual session of the Grand Division, S. of T., of New Brunswick, was held at Fredericton last week. It was shown by reports that during the year 23 new divisions were organized, and 2,651 members initiated, bonded by earl, 54 re-initiated, 112 withdrawn, 620 suspended for non-payment of dues, 1,129 expelled, 296 deaths, 30 contributing members at present, 6,206. The amount of money on hand and invested by divisions is \$13,404.69. Balance of cash on hand at commencement of term was \$1,207.13, collected during term \$955.27, expended \$1,124.13, leaving balance of \$988.24. The propagating committee's report outlined the work of Thos. Hutchings, who it will be remembered was grand lecturer for the Grand Division of Nova Scotia for several years. During his six months' tour Mr. Hutchings has held 100 public meetings, at which 7,635 persons were present; public and Sabbath schools visited, 37; scholars present, 1,322; divisions organized, 9; re-organized, 4; charter

members, 297; divisions visited, 63; members present, 1,466; miles travelled, 2,107; received at collections in aid of propagating fund, \$191.60. The receipts of the propagating committee for the year were \$1,630.98, expenses, \$983, leaving a balance on hand of \$647.94.

A memorial circular from Eugene H. Clapp, M. W. P., in reference to the death of John B. Finch, was read. The circular was referred to a committee composed of A. Cushing, Sir S. J. Tilley and S. B. Patterson. The committee submitted resolutions of sympathy, which were adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to the wife of the deceased.

The committee on the state of the order recommended that Grand Division give the G. W. P. power to make a by-law to allow members under eighteen the privilege of voting on all questions for the welfare of the order, and that the Grand Division refund to the propagating committee from dues received a sum equal to ten cents per capita to be used in furthering the cause. The committee would not recommend the formation of district divisions and urged the importance of taking some steps to further the cause of juvenile temperance work, in this to follow probably the good example set by the Grand Division of Nova Scotia.

The Grand Scribe's salary is increased from two to three hundred dollars. The Grand Division expressed itself in favor of the Canada Temperance Act, properly enforced, for the suppression of the traffic in strong drink, but that while approving of the Act, it regarded it only as a step towards the final prohibition of the traffic.

A public meeting was held in the evening, at which addresses were delivered by the G. W. P., Mayor Fenety, Mr. Andrew Cushing (St. John), Sir Leonard Tilley, Mr. C. E. Everett (St. John), P. G. W. P., W. C. Anslow and others. At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the Grand Division and a number of guests were entertained at a supper by the local divisions in the Temperance Hall, and a very pleasant time was spent in toasting and speechmaking.

The following are the officers elect for the current year:

- G. B. Paton, Rev. G. M. Campbell, Howard Division, St. Stephen; G. W. Assante—H. H. Pitts, Lansdowne, Fredericton, Grand Scribe—D. Thomson, Albiion, St. John, Grand Treasurer—W. C. Whittaker, Gurney, St. John, Grand Chaplain—H. A. McKeown, Gordon, St. John, Grand Conductor—S. McLeod, Campbell, Woodstock, Grand Sentinel—David Jonah, Petitcodiac, Petitcodiac.

A GREAT PICTURE.

HARPER'S Weekly for October 22nd contains a picture which is a powerful temperance lecture. In the background is a building on which the sign "whisky" is painted and before it is the smoke of steam that comes up from distiller's furnaces. Out from the steam, the coils of the worm are extended into a great serpent, which is encircling in its cruel folds a helpless family. A chubby boy lies crushed to death with one of the serpent's folds around his body. A little bare-footed, lightly clad, plodding-faced, little girl clings to her mother's skirt. The mother holds a little baby with one arm while the other grasps the throat of the monster, whose coils are around her little ones, and whose forked tongue and erect fangs are threatening her life. The picture is thrilling and saddening and an explanation of it is given below in the following poem, written by Will Carleton.

The Serpent of the Still.

The tempter, as God's legends tell— Allowed on earth to roam— Crushed that which woman loves so well, Her sweet and sacred home. From Eden, lost through his black art, She wandered out forlorn; She cursed him in her gentle heart, With meek, but deadly scorn. And since, in varied guise of sin, He works his hateful will, And reappears to-day with him The serpent of the still.

He comes not now in subtle mood With smiles as long ago— Enticing her by honeyed food, And mysteries she may know; He makes insulting, swift advance Into her bright home neat, Admitted and embraced, perchance, By those she loves the best. He brings the world where he must dwell, Her days and nights to fill, Transmuting Paradise to hell— This serpent of the still.

He twines about her trembling life, And soils it with his slime; He fills the hours with foolish strife, He sows the seed of crime. And poverty, and fierce disease, And hunger and disgrace, And death by death-empanged degrees, Are in his cold embrace. To grieve, to hurt, to rend, to smite, To ruin and to kill, Are laden links of his delight— The serpent of the still.

Rouse, woman, in your quiet power, Your heart's man-withering frown, Your hand that rules the festal hour, And crush the monster down! You shape the human form and soul, You mark the infant's way, Youth's fancy you can oft control, Man's action you can sway; Bend every blessing of your life To fight its deadliest ill! Strike—daughter, maiden, widow, wife— This serpent of the still.

Domestic Department.

"Sleep Off" a Headache.

A SCIENTIFIC writer says:—"Sleep, if taken at the right moment, will prevent an attack of nervous headache. If the subjects of such headaches will watch the symptoms of its coming, they can notice that it begins with a feeling of weariness and heaviness. This is the time that the sleep of an hour, or even two, as Nature guides, will effectually prevent the headache. If not taken just then it will be too late, for after the attack is fairly under way, it is impossible to get sleep until far into the night perhaps. It is common in these days for doctors to forbid having their patients awakened to take medicine if they are asleep when the hour comes around, and the people have learned the lesson pretty well, and they generally know that sleep is better for the sick than medicine. But it is not well known that sleep is a wonderful preventative of disease—better than tonic regulators or stimulants."—*Glasgow Reformer.*

Abandoned Corsets.

It is said that years ago Mrs. Scott Siddons' dressmaker advised her to leave off her corset. "What, lose my stage figure!" she cried. "Impossible!" The dressmaker urged that she was losing her figure anyhow, and the only means of saving it was to take radical measures at once. "Well, here goes my stays," said the actress, and the milliner proceeded to fit her a twenty-five inch waist. At the end of the season she came back again. "Make me a twenty-seven inch waist," she demanded, but in the meantime her figure below and above the waist had resumed their normal proportions, her skin had grown two shades fairer and clearer, and she looked younger. Since then she has never worn a stay, and she says that whereas before she abandoned them it was all she could do to drag through the hat act, after she had dispensed with them she was so fresh and vigorous that she could have done a sixth act and not minded it.—*The Liberal.*

Celery.

Most people like celery, but this fall we find a great deal of it very tough; the nicest way to prepare it, then, is to cook it. I have found the following very nice: Chop very fine, as fine as small peas. Put into a saucepan, adding just enough water to cover it, and put on a tight lid. Boil three quarters of an hour, or until perfectly soft. Leave the water with it, and add an equal bulk of milk, raising it to boiling. For each pint of minced celery, take a large tablespoonful of butter, more if desired, and thoroughly mix it dry with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Add this to the celery until thoroughly incorporated with it, and cook a trifle. Salt to taste, and pepper if desired.—*Central Good Templar.*

KITCHEN RECIPES.

IRISH STEW.—Take two or three pounds of the neck of mutton, and cut it into chops; pare three pounds of potatoes, cut them into thick slices put them into a stew-pan with a quart of water, two or three carrots, turnips or onions may be added (the last are seldom omitted) salt and pepper the mutton when added to the gravy, let it boil or simmer gently two hours, and serve very hot. Its excellence much depends on the last instructions being fulfilled.

ALEXANDRA PUDDING.—Ingredients: five eggs, two ounces of crushed sugar, one gill of cream, half-a-pint of milk, one teaspoonful of essence of vanilla. Put ten yolks of eggs into a basin, add the sugar, milk, and cream. Whip five whites of eggs slightly, add the vanilla and stir lightly to the yolks of egg. Take a pint-and-half plain mould, butter it inside and cover the bottom with three rounds of buttered paper. Pour the mixture through a strainer into the mould, and tie a piece of stiff paper over the top. Steam the pudding gently for one-hour-and-a-quarter. When cooked, stand the mould in ice. For serving, turn it out carefully, and ornament it with red currant jelly.

BEEF A LA MODE.—Take a rump or piece of beef, bone it, heat it well, and lard it with fat bacon; then put it into a stew-pan with some rind of bacon, a calf's foot, an onion, a carrot, a bunch of sweet herbs, a bay leaf, some thyme, a clove of garlic, some cloves, salt and pepper; pour over the whole a glass of water; let it stew over a slow fire for six hours at least. A clean cloth should be placed over the stewpan before the lid is put on, to make it air-tight; when the beef is done, strain the gravy through a sieve, and clear off the fat and serve.

The Time Shall Come.

The time shall come when tyrant wrong
No longer shall have away,
When o'er the darkened mountain tops
Shall dawn a brighter day.
The light shall gleam in shaded vales,
And every beam have power
To thrill a waiting world with life—
When comes that glorious hour.

The time shall come when no fond heart
(Once full of hope and joy),
Shall break because of sorrow's strain,
Over her wandering boy;
The time when not an erring child,
Once beautiful or brave,
Shall bring a parent's silvery hairs
In sorrow to the grave.

The time shall come when no fond wife
Shall weep in dull despair
Because a husband wrecked her peace,
Or crushed her soul with care;
The time when footsteps, firm and light,
Shall not be heard with dread;
Nor thoughts of making ends to meet,
Distract a weary head.

The time shall come when little feet
No more shall run away
To hide from father's drunken wrath,
But skip about in play.
The time when not a piping voice
Our pity shall implore;
And hungry, wailing, cries for bread
Shall chill our hearts no more.

The time shall come when golden sheaves
Shall crowd the busy mill,
Nor o'er be forced by selfish men
To feed the greedy still.
The time when corn shall tell of bread
And tell of bread alone;
And not each sheaf a broken heart
Nor every ear a groan.

The time shall come when idol drink
Shall topple from its throne,
Nor in a renovated land
Shall its sad pains be known,
Its temple, too, shall disappear;
No more the tempted feet
Shall crowd its gilded gaping courts,
Their woeful doom to meet.

The time has come when government
To further this just cause
Must give the sovereign people power
To ban the liquor laws,
The time when not a publican
Shall flaunt full in our face
The right to mete out at his will—
"Our measure of disgrace."

Speed on this time, O Christian men!
Its advent rests with you,
For they who further God's great work—
Must both be strong and true;
Pray, work, and strive, thro' heat,
thro' cold,
Till every foe be dumb,
Then, farewell doubt, we soon shall shout,
"The glorious time has come."
—*R. Semple, in the Alliance News.*

The Prohibition Barque.

They said we could not launch her,
And that she would not sail;
But dry docks could not hold hold her,
She leaped to meet the gale.

Chorus—Sail on, our hopes, and fears,
and love and prayers,
Are all with thee, are all with thee;
God bless our Prohibition Barque,
and give
Her victory, the victory.

She flew past rocks and sand-bars,
Nor feared politic storm,
Nor license fog high-rolling.
So thick and very warm.

She has the best of captains,
He rules the wind and wave,
The Holy Spirit fills the sails,
Her mission is to save.

No wreck can o'er betide her,
She has the strongest crew;
And God's own hand the rudder holds,
Her course then must be true.

We steer far from old Scylla,
Nor fear Charybdis' frown,
Nor can the party maelstroms,
Combine to draw us down.

So do not let your courage
Once fail nor yet despair,
For martyr spirits draw us now
Where skies are ever fair.

And we shall live to to see her
In peaceful port at last,
Though tattered sails and banners
Stream from her shattered mast.

In spite of mists and darkness,
God brings her safely o'er;
In spite of all the wreckers,
And false lights on the shore.

Praise God for Prohibition,
The martyrs join the song,
And countless unborn millions
Their praises will prolong.
—*Rev. O. E. Murray, in Union Signal.*

A Beautiful Father.

"Tell your mother you've been very good boys to-day," said a school teacher to two little new scholars.

"O," replied Timothy, "we hasn't any mother!"

"Who takes care of you?" she asked.

"Father does. We've got a beautiful father. You ought to see him."

"Who takes care of you when he is at work?"

"He takes all the care before he goes off in the morning and when he comes back at night. He is a house-painter, but there isn't any work this winter, so he's doing laboring till spring comes. He leaves us a warm breakfast and when he comes home, he tells us stories and plays on the fife, and cuts out beautiful things for us with his jack-knife. You ought to see our father and our home, they are both so beautiful."

Before long the teacher did see that home and that father. The room was a poor attic, graced with cheap pictures, autumn leaves and other little trifles that cost nothing. The father, who was at the time preparing the evening meal for the motherless boys, was, at first glance, only a rough, begrimed laborer, but before the stranger had been in the place ten minutes the room became a palace and the man a magician.

His children had no idea they were poor, nor were they so with such a hero as this to fight for them. This man, whose graceful spirit lighted up the otherwise dark life of his children, was preaching to all about him more effectually than was many a man in sacerdotal robes in a temple. He was a man of patience and submission to God's will—showing how to make home happy under the most unfavorable circumstance. He was rearing his boys to put their shoulder to the burdens of life, rather than to become burdens to others in the days that are coming.

He was, as his children had said, "a beautiful father" in the highest sense of the word.—*The Review.*

Whisky Did It.

At the Tombs one morning, says the *N. Y. World*, John Hardy, a comparatively young man, was a prisoner. His young wife, and a pretty flaxen-haired girl of four years, stood by his side. The little one seized the young man's hand and said pleadingly:

"Oh papa! please papa, come home."
"What a wretch I am to bring my wife and child to such a place as this," said the man in a choking voice. "Go home, Jennie, and leave me. I am only disgracing you, and you can get along without me."

"I couldn't go home if I tried," faltered the wife, "for I am a prisoner like yourself."

"Is this more of my work?" said the young man bitterly.
"I was using persuasion to get you home, and so was baby. You tried to push us away to go back to the saloon, but I held your arms and screamed, and we were both arrested."

"Judge," said the husband, "please give me six months and discharge my wife. Drink gets the better of me at times and I make a brute of myself."
"I want six months too, if he gets it," spoke up the wife, "for it's more my fault than his that we stand before you to-day."

"Your fault?" gasped the husband.
"No, no, Jennie, it's mine, it's mine."
"I say it's mine," remarked the wife.

"Don't you remember, John, what you said to me yesterday morning as you started for your work? 'Jennie, be sure now,' was what you said, 'and be at the shop at six o'clock and induce me to come home, or else it will be like other Saturday nights, and I will come home penniless.' I met a woman and we got to talking and before I knew it it was ten minutes past six. I hurried to the shop, but was too late."
He was discharged.

It was whisky did it, and whisky keeps doing it; and politicians license men to sell the whisky, and so set traps for the unwary, and lead them down to death and hell. Woe to the man who lay stumbling blocks in the paths of the weak! Woe to the world because of offences. When God maketh inquisition for blood, men will find that it were better that millstones be hanged around their necks, and they cast into the deep's of the sea, than that they bear the guilt of stumbling and destroying souls for whom Jesus shed his blood!

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A ROUSING BATTLE-CRY.

Temperance and Prohibition.

To the members and adherents of the Methodist Church in the Province of Ontario

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS.—The General Conference of the Methodist Church, in session assembled in the city of Toronto, in September, 1886, appointed a permanent committee on Temperance, dividing it, for convenience of meeting, into three sections, viz., Ontario, Quebec, and the Eastern Provinces.

Since the meeting of the General Conference a new House of Commons has been elected for the Dominion. During the first session of the new Parliament Mr. Jamieson's resolution in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic was submitted and defeated by a majority of 12, the vote being 70 for and 112 against the resolution.

A general effort to repeal the Canada Temperance Act in the cities and counties in this Province where it is now in force has been begun, and to give this movement greater force a reign of lawlessness and violence has been inaugurated, and to all appearance has become the settled policy of this unholy traffic.

For these and other reasons, a meeting of the Ontario section of the committee was convened by the Rev. John A. Williams, D. D., General Superintendent, on the 12th day of September, 1887, when, after a careful consideration of the present aspect of the temperance question, it was decided to call the prayerful attention of the Methodist people of this Province to the emphatic utterance of the General Conference on this subject, and its application to the present situation.

ENFORCEMENT OF SCOTT ACT

The Scott Act is in force in twenty-five counties and two cities in Ontario, and in the whole Dominion the law has been adopted in sixty-three counties and cities. The net majority of the votes for the Act thus far in all the contests is 19,955. It is now more than eight years since it was first voted upon and adopted, and no county or city has yet rejected it, although repeated efforts have been made to do so. We regard it of great moment that our people give due attention to the proper enforcement of this law. We would urge that everywhere they stand by the officers appointed to that work, and assist them in every lawful way.

The adoption of the Act has taught us several valuable lessons which we do well to profit by:—

- 1. We have learned that the abolition of the license system has not been followed by commercial disaster as the liquor advocates everywhere declared it would be.
2. That municipal government may be carried on without the local revenue derived from the licensing of intoxicating liquors, and that without the imposition of new and burdensome taxes upon the people.
3. That the law has proved a valuable educator of public opinion.
4. That wherever the law is even moderately well enforced the mischievous and wicked treating customs are largely destroyed.
5. That the consumption of intoxicants is decreasing in our Dominion in a degree corresponding with the extent to which the Act is adopted.
6. That the reduction of poverty, drunkenness and crime is more and more manifest. And,
7. That our hope of ultimate and complete victory over this great enemy of all righteousness lies in total prohibition. We must not stop short of this. We cannot, if we would conserve what we have already secured.

That these advantages as well as others may have the fullest effect, let us oppose with all our might of work, prayer, faith and vote the repeal of the Act whenever and wherever an attempt is made in that direction. Let the name of no member of the Methodist Church be found upon a repeal petition, much less, let no one cooperate directly or indirectly with those who seek to re-clothe with the garment of respectability and legality a traffic which the Act has made disreputable and illegal. Utterly refuse to have any partnership with a business whose policy is that of the anarchists in the use of the dynamite bomb, violence and terrorism. Let it be known to all that a vote to repeal the Act is a vote against prohibition, and every vote to sustain the Act is a vote for prohibition. Then, in the fear of God, let us endeavor to defeat the repeal agitation all along the line and prohibition will soon be gained.

ADOPT THE ACT IN OTHER COUNTIES.

There are still twenty counties and cities in Ontario which have not yet adopted the Scott Act.

We would urge our people to take, in conjunction with others, such steps as shall at once bring in a vote for its adoption and use all righteous means to secure that end.

POLITICAL ELECTIONS.

It is matter for devout thankfulness and congratulation that the recent attempts in our Dominion Parliament to repeal the Scott Act and destroy its worth, were utterly defeated, nevertheless we must not close our eyes to the fact that the same parliament which sustained the Scott Act voted down the prohibition by a majority of 12. With a House of Commons that contains 112 friends of the liquor traffic, as recently proclaimed by their recorded votes against a prohibitory law, it is obvious that the temperance reform has some hard battles to fight before the rum traffic is brought to an end in our Dominion.

The present situation defines the duties of all Christian electors in an unequivocal terms. We would not ignore, or in any way depreciate, the value of the subordinate forces in the struggle for deliverance from a great national ban. We rejoice in the power of moral suasion, in the good work wrought by the numerous temperance organizations of our land, in the influence of the religious and political press that is ever becoming more potent for prohibitory legislation. Still it is evident, even to the superficial observer, that the mightiest weapon in this conflict is the ballot, and that the great decisive battles of the temperance movement must be fought at the polls. The issue is fairly before the country now. The attitude and personal of our enemies were never so clearly defined. The temperance men of Canada have the opportunity of striking a blow for the complete and final suppression of the liquor traffic such as they never had before. May they prove equal to the duties and responsibilities of the hour!

We do not hesitate to say that the temperance question is the great question before the country to-day, and so vast is its importance that all lovers of their imperilled fellow-men, all advocates of social and moral reform should for the time being hold in abeyance partisan politics, and so use their vote and influence in all coming elections to the Dominion Parliament that not a solitary man who has declared himself an enemy to prohibition shall be permitted to resume his seat in our legislative halls. The temperance electors of this country have it in their power to render the re-election of these men impossible if they will but consent to sink minor differences, and unite all their forces on the broad platform of this great moral and political reform.

Permit us to call your prayerful attention to the valuable report of the Committee on Temperance, which was adopted by a hearty and unanimous vote of our late General Conference, and especially to the following extract from it

"The ballot must execute the will of a free people and must not be cast for that which is a sin against God and a crime against humanity. The time has come to draw the line between those who stand with the saloon and against the people and those who stand with the people and against the saloon. We, therefore, recommend that our people in all municipal and parliamentary elections vote only for candidates who, in addition to other necessary qualifications, are known and professed prohibitionists, and we heartily pledge ourselves to co-operate with the Dominion Alliance and all temperance organizations in their efforts to educate the electors of the Dominion on the necessity of prohibitory legislation.

"We cannot admit the statement of often made by those having little or no sympathy with prohibition that the country is not yet ready for a prohibitory law, on the contrary, we are convinced that the country by adopting the Scott Act showed it was ready for such legislation. We believe the wide growth of public sentiment in favor of prohibition renders it the duty of our Parliament to pass a prohibitory law that will brand the traffic with public condemnation."

We would respectfully recommend each Quarter Board to consider the subject matter of this address and press such resolutions as may commend themselves to their godly judgment, and submit the result of their deliberations to an early meeting of each congregation on the circuit that a full expression of opinion on this most important question may be secured from all our people. It is also requested that copies of such resolutions as may be passed shall be sent to the secretary of the Permanent Committee on Temperance—Rev. D. L. Brethour, Brantford, Ont.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Chairman. E. L. BRETHOUR, Secretary. Toronto, October, 1887.

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FIRKMAN: "Hurry up! There isn't a moment to spare!" She "Oh, dear! I must go out this way! Do tell me, please, if my hat is straight!" Life

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"O, I do so adore foot-ball," said Miss Highsqueak, with great enthusiasm. "I kicked all through the season of Seventy-five and six." "At foot-ball?" exclaimed Fullback, in horror. "Oh, dear, no," she said, sweetly, "I was soprano in the choir of the Church of Saint Tralaloo." Burdett.

Husband - I can't stand this any longer. You make me desperate. Wife - So you have said before. Husband - I'm going into the next room to kill myself. Wife - The spare room? I guess not. If you want to kill yourself, the woodshed is plenty good enough. - Omaha Herald.

DRS. HALL AND EMORY, 33 and 35 Richmond Street East. TORONTO. J. W. HALL, M.D., W. J. HUNTER EMORY, M.D. Surgeon. Hours - 9 to 11.30 a.m. except Sundays, and p.m. daily. Tuesday on Monday and Thursday and Friday evenings, day evenings from 7.30 to 9.00.

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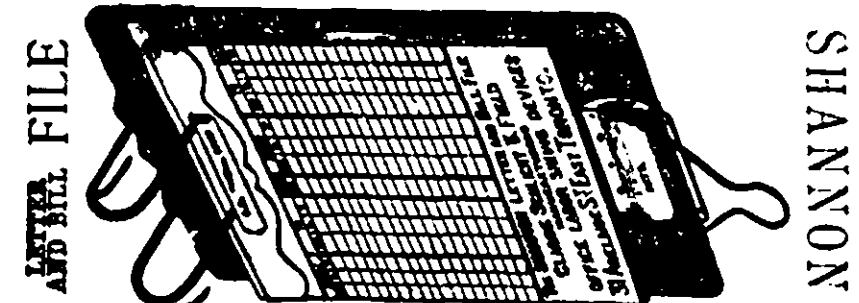
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