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The LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

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VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 20, 1888.

NUMBER 43

### Campaign Tidings.

#### YESTERDAY'S VOTING.

##### THE ANTIS CARRY EVERY COUNTY.

Just before going to press we have received returns from all Scott Act counties which voted yesterday. As we feared the combination of untoward circumstances arrayed against us proved too strong, and the Scott Act has been defeated by the majorities given approximately below.

The antiquated voters' lists, the refusal of the Dominion Government to amend the law, the laxity in its enforcement by Provincial officers, the unscrupulous bribery and disreputable trickery of the Antis, who in some places had the control of the polling machinery placed in their hands, and even more than all these the fixing of the election at a time when country roads are blocked, and our rural vote could not be polled—all these things contributed to a defeat so overwhelming, that it will probably be difficult to rally our forces again for any temporizing or tentative legislation. The moral reformers of Canada will do, as they should have done long ago—drop all half-way measures, and unitedly, imperatively demand

#### TOTAL PROHIBITION NOW!

MAJORITIES RECORDED YESTERDAY IN FAVOR OF REPRAL.

Huron	1,250	Bruce	1,400	Dufferin	150
Simco	2,000	Norfolk	700	Renfrew	850
Dundas, etc., 2,000.					

#### Just Like the Antis.

A dirty little trick was perpetrated last week at Paris on Police Magistrate Grace who acts for the County of Brant. He was charged before a couple of magistrates with fraudulently destroying papers relating to a Scott Act conviction. The case fell through, however, and the magistrates promptly dismissed him. In the meantime some scalliwags had cut up Mr. Grace's harness so that when he started to drive home it gave away. A serious accident might have been the result.

#### A Capital Record.

The Strathroy Dispatch condenses the work of the last twelve months of Scott Act enforcement in Middlesex County, from returns of the clerk of the peace, as follows:—

The number of convictions in West Middlesex during the year ending March 13, 1888, were 90; in the East Riding, 108; in the North Riding, 77. Amount of fines imposed in the West Riding, \$8,100, in the East, \$0,050; in the North, \$4,150. Amount of fines paid in West Middlesex, \$4,050; in East Middlesex, \$4,150; in North Middlesex, \$2,650. The inspectors for the three ridings are, Messrs W. C. Robertson for the West, D. H. Williams for the East, and Daniel Schoed for the North.

#### A Talented Lady.

Miss Skinner, of Toronto, has been assisting the W. C. T. U. of Ontario County. She recently delivered a lecture in the Ontario Hall at Exbridge, under the W. C. T. U. auspices. A programme of short addresses occupied part of the evening, and the rest was taken up by Miss Skinner who discussed W. C. T. U. work in a practical and eloquent manner that was highly appreciated by her very large audience.

#### W. C. T. U. in the North Country.

Parry Sound has a flourishing branch of the W.C.T.U. in operation. The annual meeting was held a few days ago and the following officers were elected: Mrs. G. Brown, President; Mrs. T. George, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. G. Grant, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. T. MacKay, Secretary; Mrs. J. Galne, Treasurer; Mrs. R. H. Hudson, Auditor; Miss Grant, Superintendent Band of Hope; Mrs. W. Beatty, Temperance Literature; Mrs. G. Brown, Gospel Temperance Meetings; Mrs. Hudson and Mrs. MacKay, Press Committee.

### CONVENTION CALL.

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CORRESPONDING SECY. F. S. SPENCE

Communications to be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

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

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE

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

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

### THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

#### THE CONVENTION TO BE COMPOSED OF

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

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

### REDUCED FARES.

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

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

All editors are respectfully solicited to kindly call attention to it in the columns of their journals. Organizations entitled to representation at this meeting according to plan above stated, are cordially invited to appoint and send delegates, without waiting for any further notice.

REMEMBER, MONTREAL JULY 3RD, 4TH, AND 5TH, 1888!

### They Wriggle, but in Vain!

Geo. Carter and Samuel Carrick, of Chatham, were each in the Police Court last week charged with Scott Act violation, and being found guilty, had to pay fines, jointly, amounting to \$110.45.

In Carter's case there was some difficulty in securing a conviction; the offender had skipped out, but was arrested some distance off, and brought in by the constable. He refused to give evidence, but under a threat of commitment to jail for contempt of court, he owned up to having sold strong drink.

Carrick was a bar keeper in Pierce's Hotel, and his evidence was so contradictory that the magistrate threatened him with indictment for perjury. The hotel-keeper who employed him paid his fine. Edward Arnold was also charged with Scott Act violation. He did not appear in court, but a fine was imposed upon him notwithstanding.

### The Right Kind of Magistrate

Mr. Lyon, of Barrie, new police magistrate of Simcoe county, is getting in his work. He held court on the 13th and 14th inst. James Haw, proprietor of the Orillia House, pleaded guilty to first offence and paid the fine of \$100 and costs. M. J. Herbert, brewer, had imposed upon him a similar penalty. Patrick Heenan was fined \$70 and costs; some cases were dismissed, and several were adjourned until to-day. Mr. Angus McKay was the prosecutor, and Mr. McCosh acted on behalf of the law-breakers.

### The Fight in New Brunswick.

They are having a fight over the license law in New Brunswick. An amendment bill is before the Local Legislature, and some of the propositions are evidently in the interests of the liquor party.

As the law now stands the petition for a license must be signed every year by a certain number of rate payers. It is proposed to abolish the requiring this to be done every year, and demanding it only in case of license asked for, to take effect on premises not before under license. This clause refers particularly to the city of St. John.

It is also proposed that St. John liquor sellers may get their petition signed in any part of the city no matter whether they open the saloon petitioned for in that part of the city or some other. The best men in the Local Legislature are opposed to the measure and it is not likely to go through.

### Co. of Kent Temperance Association.

From a western exchange we learn that the regular quarterly meeting of the above association was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Chatham, on Thursday, 29th ult.

There was a large attendance from the town of Chatham, and a good representation from Blenheim, Dresden, Wallaceburg, and the Townships of Chatham, Harwich and Orford. Letters of sympathy in the movement were read from the Rev. Wm. Kim, and other veterans of the cause, who regretted their absence, and pledged their continued support.

It was determined to establish branches of the W.C.T.U. wherever practicable through the county, and to hold temperance meetings on Sunday at ten o'clock, or whenever most convenient the various localities.

Members of the association expressed unbounded confidence in the principle of legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, and a determination that there shall be no retreat from the ground already obtained in the Scott Act until supplemented by a prohibition law for the entire Dominion.

The new articles forming the platform of the new party that lately met in Toronto, were read and generally approved.

### A Warning to Scott Act Violators.

Three liquor sellers of Centreville—Mr. Tallon, Mrs. Tallon, and Mrs. Laveck—have all been placed under arrest for failing to pay fines for Scott Act violation. Unless the money is forthcoming the defaulters will have to spend two months each in jail.

GETTING WORSE.

THE DANGEROUS GROWING SALOON POWER.

Bishop Ireland on Drunkenness and Drunkard Making—Great Cause for Present Alarm—An Organized Conspiracy—The Rum Power Must be Put Down.

The famous Bishop Ireland delivered an eloquent lecture to an immense audience in the Central Music Hall, Chicago, on April 6th. His subject was "The Saloon," and although the right reverend gentleman believes that "High License" will be an effective check on the liquor traffic, his stirring utterances constitute a startling arraignment of the unholy liquor traffic, and an exposure of its terrible and debauching power, such as ought to convince any intelligent patriot that the atrocious system should be promptly placed under the ban of total outlawry.

Danger.

"The character of intemperance is being altered for the worse. Liquors are more poisonous adulterated. Intemperance is not the festive frolicking of other days. It is brutal in its degradation, and hellish in its crime-begetting power. Intemperance is increasing the world over. It has become the virulent malady of the nineteenth century.

Governments on Drink.

"In England, according to Cardinal Manning and Canon Farrar, the whole country is suffering from the direct or indirect power of the drink trade. Half a million brewers and distillers in the world grow richer and richer. On the Continent of Europe stronger liquors have largely displaced wine and light beer and drunkenness and alcoholic poisoning are widespread. Economists and legislators are affrighted, and in France, Italy, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, laws severe in their restrictive power have been adopted or are under discussion.

National Danger and Disgrace.

"There is an organized conspiracy for the promotion of intemperance. The very agencies whose functions are to repress it are paralyzed by its power, and even pressed into its service. This is the great cause for present alarm. The saloon keeper is alcohol's soldier, and America's disgrace and danger. Do not dream of a possible saloon-keeper—the law-abiding citizen engaged in illicit bar-tending, honest and honorable in his dealings. Study him in actual life.

Defiant Rebellion.

"From whatever cause, hundreds of thousands crave alcohol; if easy of access they will swallow it to their utter ruin and that of their families. The law's protective arm should surround the traffic to stave, as far as prudence can, consequences too disastrous. Care is taken in the sale of other dangerous articles of commerce, and there is a limit to the supply. Saloon keepers are everywhere where the craving for alcohol exists or wherever it may be created. The principle governing their trade is to make money. Little they rock the misery drink causes if they are thereby enriched. They do it out to the tottering inebriate, to a youth surely entering on a life of sin and shame, to the workman whose family is enduring famine, and to the woman whose virtuous diadems she lifts the poisoned cup to her lips. There are attractions of all sorts to draw men to the saloons. There are saloon keepers' organizations perfected for the purpose of continually widening out the drink traffic, and breaking down all opposition. The saloon keepers laugh at the laws of protection. They glory in their rebellion and defy the people to curb their power. This shameless rebellion against law is in order to flood the land more freely with alcohol.

"The traffic can afford to threaten. It wields a great power. Every saloon is in dead earnest. He owns his patrons. The traffic is generous in the distribution of coin. There is a great deal at stake, and judicious investments will secure large future dividends.

"The Chicago delegate to the Brewers' Congress at Milwaukee in 1887 said that the brewers of Illinois had expended \$10,000 to defeat the temperance party at the elections. The liquor lobby at Albany in 1879 admitted before a legislative committee that they had expended \$100,000 to influence legislation. State and National parties quail before the traffic. The cities naturally suffer the most from the political maneuvers of the liquor men. They claim for themselves a prescriptive right to seats in the municipal council. Other city offices they concede to their friends. It is a lamentable fact that the liquor influence in American cities makes void of effect restrictive liquor legislation. The indifference of the people is the great misfortune. Little, if anything will be done until the people of America, conscious of their danger and of their duty, shall declare that the rum power must cease."

UNITED STATES.

NEWSY NOTES OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

Anti-Tobacco Legislation—Prohibitionists Pulling Up—Ninety per cent gains—Court Cases—On the War Path—A Church Deliverance—Soldier's as recruits—A Plucky lady—A Government of Women—Outlawing whiskey.

There's Lovely Fighting all along the Line.

For the Benefit of the Boys.

The Senate of the State of Ohio has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco to any person under 16 years of age.

Second Party Now

The Prohibition party polled the second largest vote of the three tickets in the field at Waco, Texas, and Eau Claire, Wis., and American Prohibition papers claim that it is no longer the "Third Party."

"Prohibition" Going Ahead

SPECIAL despatches to the New York Times claim large gains to the Prohibition Party vote at recent municipal elections. There was a gain of about 60 per cent in Indiana. "No license" was carried by a good majority in Princeton, New York. Ohio also makes a good showing.

Another Important Point.

A case is now before the United States Supreme Court, the decision upon which will settle the question of whether or not a State can prohibit the manufacture of liquor for exportation.

Pending the decision, the Board of Supervisors at Sioux City, has granted a brewer there a permit to manufacture beer for twelve months.

Fighting in North Carolina.

The Anti party are making a desperate effort to secure a repeal of Prohibition, in a number of North Carolina towns, notably Raleigh the State capital, which has now been dry for two years, with great benefit to the community.

Another repeal campaign will shortly be fought out in Meriden, Mississippi.

Appalling Statistics.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Colonel Sydney D. Maxwell, is a startling document. Among the statements it makes in reference to the beer business, are the following:

"The year has been without precedent, both in the production and consumption of beer in this city. There are now engaged in the production of malt liquors in Hamilton County 24 establishments, employing hands numbering 1,357. The aggregate production in Cincinnati and the immediate adjacent cities (Covington and Newport, Ky.) in the past year was 1,124,861 barrels.

"The consumption of beer for the year ending Aug 31, 1887, in Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, as it appears from the figures of production and movement, aggregated 726,112 barrels, or 22,506,478 gallons, or the equivalent of 220,444,800 glasses.

Down in Georgia.

A State convention of the Georgia Temperance Association will be held on the 25th and 26th inst. at Atlanta. This is looked upon by the Prohibition party in Georgia as a scheme to head off their movement. It is also expected that this convention will declare against the Prohibition party.

Sam Small has gone South, and will give himself up to working for the Prohibition party, until that party meets at a convention to be held on the 24th inst. Sam Jones is also going South to help his brother.

Methodists on Methods.

The Philadelphia Methodist Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a recent session, made the following emphatic and definite declaration—

"High License is not a temperance measure. It is a step directly set for timid and half formed temperance men. It was originally ofered, and is now urged, as a compromise by the influential political friends of the saloon. The object is to kill the movement for Prohibition and prevent the threatened annihilation of the liquor traffic.

"We cannot hope for the full enforcement of prohibitory laws in any State until the sale of liquor is prohibited in all the States. Prohibition should therefore be regarded as a national question.

"The only remedy for the failure of hostile government authorities to enforce temperance laws is for temperance men to unite the pulp, put Prohibitionists in power and hold them responsible for a vigorous enforcement of all laws on the subject.

The Blue and the Gray.

The "Prohibition Party of the Blue and Gray," is a strong and growing organization made up of ex-soldiers of the U. S. Army, and the late Confederate Army, who believe "in the principles of Prohibition and the necessity of a party that will make and enforce a law against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor as a beverage."

Branches are being organized in a number of the States, and a convention will be held at Indianapolis to commence operations at the same time as the National Convention of the Prohibition Party.

The Lady Wins.

The organ of the National W. O. T. U., the Union Signal, of Chicago, states that at Parkerburg, W. Va., a prominent liquor dealer applied on Saturday for a new license. Petitions, pro and con, signed by hundreds, were presented, as the case excited great interest. The court had listened to counsel, and the decision granting a license was almost rendered, when the daughter of the applicant, a beautiful young woman, and deputy clerk of the County Court, was informed of the fact. Rushing into the court room she raised her hands and demanded an audience. The court granted it. She made such an appeal that the license should not be granted to her father as it would be heard; burning with that eloquence which the "righteousness of her cause inspired," for twenty minutes she held the judges and audience spellbound. Counsel for the applicant, she said, had alleged that the petition against granting the license was signed principally by women. Rising to her full height, this young woman declared "that the fundamental law of the United States gave the right of petition to all, regardless of sex." Her eloquence caused the judges to reverse their decision, and they refused the license.

Those Women Again

Argonia is not going to have all the good government in the world to itself. In Oscaloosa, county town of Jackson, Kansas, the municipal elections took place on April 2nd, and a full ticket of ladies for Mayor and council was elected by a majority of 66 votes.

A press despatch says that the ladies who have taken charge of the city's affairs, are from the best class in the community, and are determined to carry on public business on the lines of temperance, morality and economy. We predict that there will not be much enjoyment in the life of a man who attempts to run an illicit whiskey shop, during the coming year. All the world will feel an interest in the municipal government of this town, and we feel confident it will not be a failure.

DRY! DRY!! DRY!!!

Prohibition Sweeping Over Michigan.

The State of Michigan is fast coming under Prohibition, through the adoption of the lately enacted Local Option Law. The Christian Herald publishes a map showing the counties which have adopted the Act, those which have defeated it, and those in which votes have not yet been taken.

The law is a very stringent one, declaring it "illegal to manufacture, sell, give away, or furnish malt, brewed, fermented, vinous, or intoxicating liquor of any kind, or any kind of liquor, any part of which is brewed, fermented, vinous or intoxicating." It also prohibits keeping such liquors for sale or for giving away. The only exception is in the case of a registered druggist who is to be governed by the regulation law relating to his business.

The penalty for violating is a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than ten days, nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

The law under which the druggists act, prohibits any selling except for medicinal, chemical, scientific, mechanical and sacramental purposes, requiring druggists to keep an open record of all sales, providing for heavy penalties, and the second violation takes away the druggist's right to sell for five years.

There are 67 counties in the State; 37 have voted upon the law, 35 have adopted it, and in two it has been defeated.

The total votes taken so far as given by the Chicago Leader, are as follows—

Table with 3 columns: COUNTY, For, Agt. Lists counties like Allegan, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Clinton, Eaton, Emmett, Genesee, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lake, Leelanaw, Lehiawac, Livingston, Mason, Mecosta, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, St. Joseph, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, and a Total Majority.

In this table not majorities only are given for Charlevoix, Emmett, Iosco, Jackson, Lake, Mason, and Oscoda, the full vote being given for the other counties.

Our workers are sanguine of carrying a large proportion of the thirty counties which have not yet voted.

The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of gaining money is a more desperate form of assassination than has been adopted by the bravos of any country or age.—Thomas Carlyle.

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REPORTING. THOMAS BENOUGH, PUBLIC LIBRARY Building. Verbatim reports of Conventions. Telephone 1,333.

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North-West Prohibition

A MANITOBA PROTEST AGAINST REPEAL.

An Appeal for Help—The North-West Settlers Do Not Want a License Law.—The Agitators are Liquor Sellers.—A Terrible Danger.

In view of the effort at present being made to secure the repeal of the Prohibitory Law, now in force in the North-West Territories, our readers will be interested in the following letter from a gentleman who is familiar with that great country and its needs.

Canada Citizen.—"Onward" we are moving in this great North-West, in the glorious work of reforming the drunkard and preventing the increase of the intemperate. All the branches of the great Total Abstinence Army are doing good solid work, especially the old senior order, the Sons of Temperance.

The only sadness thrown on the temperance people here, is caused by the reported attempt to place the Northwest Territories under a license law. If this is done—God help the inhabitants!

The Permit system is bad enough but it does not open these hell-gates to the young children or the Indian. Of course it is against any license act to sell to either Indians or children, but how is it that sales are made to these, and if the Indian of the N.W.T. gets a drop of liquor, he will not be as harmless as the Indian of Manitoba.

The temperance people in Canada should unite to keep this Territory free from the same curse from which they are striving to escape. They should help us to fight the battle and with their help we can gain the day, but not otherwise.

Don't forget that perhaps some of your dear ones are in this country and look to you to help in their fight "for God, Home and Native Land."

GLO. P. BLISS, G. S., Gen'l Organizing Agent, Manitoba and N.W.T. Winnipeg, April 7th, 1888.

It Must Go.

O the homes that have been blighted By this monster at our door! Who would snatch our dear ones from us, Heeding not as we implore.

Vote to sustain the law that has reduced drunkenness OVER SEVENTY PER CENT.

THE PROHIBITION DEBATE.

On Monday afternoon last in the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. J. Jamieson, of North Lanark, moved the Prohibition resolution of which he had previously given notice. This resolution is in the following terms:

That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes, and that the enforcement of such prohibition and the regulation of such manufacture, importation and sale as may be allowed shall be by the Dominion Government through specially appointed officers.

It is to be very much regretted that the debate following Mr. Jamieson's speech in favor of his resolution, was to a large extent made up of personal recrimination, and charges of dishonesty made by members on both sides of the House against their friends opposite.

Mr. Jamieson said the resolution with reference to the prohibition of the liquor traffic had been introduced into the House during the past two years. He was not aware that anything new had come up in the country upon the question of prohibition. He was not aware that the evils of the liquor traffic had abated to any extent.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said the resolution of the hon. gentlemen was different from his motion to amend the Scott Act, inasmuch as the latter introduced merely the optional principle. He recognized that any legislation affecting the customs of the people was wholly inoperative unless sustained by the sympathy of the majority of the people.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said the resolution of the hon. gentlemen was different from his motion to amend the Scott Act, inasmuch as the latter introduced merely the optional principle. He recognized that any legislation affecting the customs of the people was wholly inoperative unless sustained by the sympathy of the majority of the people.

Mr. Jamieson said there was some conversation amongst the friends of temperance in reference to the matter, and they were called together to consider it. Mr. Mackenzie—Who were they, who were called together?

Mr. Jamieson said there were a number of friends of temperance in the House. The member for Broome (Mr. Fisher), a political friend of the hon. gentleman's, was among the number. He did not see the member for Bothwell there or at any other temperance meeting.

Mr. Mills said he had not prostituted his position as a member of Parliament as the hon. gentleman had done on this question. He happened though to be a member of the Government which assumed the responsibility of enacting the only measure upon the subject on the statute book, and he did not receive the support of the hon. gentlemen then. It was well known that the hon. gentleman and his associate representative from Lanark (Mr. Haggart) hunted in couples during the political campaign, the one securing all the temperance votes and the other all the anti-temperance votes.

Mr. Jamieson said that he had not brought up this question to day, even in the short time allotted to it, the hon. gentleman would have been the first to charge him with having shirked his duty. When Mr. Mills offered his motion in reference to the Senate it was going on into supply, and was a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which he (Mr. Jamieson) could not support.

Mr. Mackenzie—Did you invite all the temperance members of the House? Mr. Jamieson—No. Mr. Mackenzie—Who were invited? Mr. Jamieson—The member for Broome (Mr. Fisher) undertook to invite his political friends and I to invite mine.

Dynamiters Brought to Justice.

TARDI justice has at length overtaken one of the gang of dynamite scoundrels, who have been tyrannizing over this Province in the interest of illicit liquor selling.

At Chatham, on Thursday of last week, James Macey was tried for dynamiting the residence of Mr. J. Evans, Inspector for East Kent. The case was one that attracted a great deal of public attention. The evidence, which was mainly circumstantial, was irresistible. Judge McMahon charged strongly against the prisoner, and the jury promptly returned a verdict of guilty.

Justice McMahon stated that in the interests of law and order, and for the protection of society, such crimes as that at present under consideration, should be stamped out, and that those who were connected with their commission must be taught that law was still dominant. He then sentenced the prisoner to fourteen years confinement in the penitentiary at Kingston.

There will be no feelings of exultation in any part of the country over the unfortunate man thus shut out from society for so long a period of his life. In all probability the worst criminals in the case are yet unpunished. Men like Macey are merely the tools used by the liquor traffickers, but there will be in many quarters a feeling of greater security and more confidence in a law, which has hitherto (notably in the Sarnia and other outrages) failed to mete out to offenders the punishment absolutely necessary to prevent recurrences of these acts of villainy.

Macey's sentence is severe, but it was not unmerited, and will no doubt act as a deterrent to the reckless gang who have hitherto defied law, and taken into their own hands the task of disciplining those who opposed their infernal methods. Officers of the law will learn that their important position, with its responsibilities, is recognized, and that they are not merely scapegoats to stand between criminals and high authority.

It is to be hoped the vigorous method of Judge McMahon will be taken as a laudable precedent by those in other places whose duty it is to see that law, and not liquor, should rule in Canada.

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AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, January 1st, 1888. ASSETS, January 1, 1887, at cost ... \$32,285,672 34 RECEIPTS. Premiums in 1887 \$3,902,088 00 Interest, and from other sources in 1887 1,610,533 31 4,512,621 31 DISBURSEMENTS. Death Claims paid during 1887 81,323,287 23 Matured Endowments paid during 1887 628,150 80 Dividends to Policy-holders, and for Surrendered Policies 881,227 01 Commissions 3,611 27 Agency Expenses, Medical Examinations, and all other expenses 303,800 00 Taxes, \$38,479 26; Premiums on Bonds, \$24,829 91; Profit and Loss, \$7,813 63 188,913 80 3,999,783 05 851,234,570 72 ASSETS Real Estate owned \$ 403,491 29 Cash on hand and in Banks 3,111,172 53 U.S. Bonds 975,277 00 Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds 848,183 13 Bank Stocks 1,070,820 01 State, County, City and Town Bonds 6,451,497 74 Loans on Collaterals (Market Value, \$30,000,000.00) 13,871,329 12 750,320 56 Loans on Personal Security 2,686 88 Loans on existing Policies, valued at \$3,200,000 1,810,810 68 Balances due from Agents 10,653 33 881,234,570 72 ASSETS, December 31, 1887, at cost price Interest due and accrued, December 31st, 1887 \$590,296 06 Premiums in course of collection 27,734 55 Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums 180,297 46 Market Value of Securities over Cost 652,857 97 1,351,186 04 GROSS ASSETS, January 1, 1888. \$32,636,856 78 LIABILITIES. Losses and claims awaiting further proof, and not yet due \$ 151,320 00 Dividends to Policy-holders, not due 130,134 13 Premiums paid in advance 1,724 13 Reserve for life insurance on existing Policies 24,800,500 10 All other Liabilities 56,756 00 27,183,534 36 SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY-HOLDERS. By Connecticut, Mass., and New York Standard 98,427,000 00 By Standard of Canada, about 7,510,000 00 105,937,000 00 Policies in force Jan 1st, 1888, 61,483, insuring 977,272,294 44 Policies issued in 1887, 7,106, insuring 14,300,000 00 MORGAN O. BULKELNY, Pres. J. C. WEBB, 1st Vice-Pres. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary. W. H. ORR & SCNS, Managers, Toronto.



The : Canada : Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 20th, 1888.

THIS WEEK'S CONTESTS.

FROM nearly every Scott Act County in which repeal voting takes place this week, there come bitter complaints against the action of the Government in fixing the voting for a time of the year in which country roads are at their worst, in some cases absolutely impassable.

It is well known that our rural population is sound on the temperance question, and, as a rule, rural localities give good majorities for the Scott Act. It is also well known that saloon influence is most potent in towns and villages, and in these more populous places the liquor traffic always secures its strongest support. Fixing voting at such a time as will make the rural vote as small as possible, without interfering with the town vote, does really look like playing into the hands of the liquor party. Will not some of our friends in the House of Commons call attention to this unfair action of the Dominion Government?

We are pleased to learn that notwithstanding the discouraging fact, our friends in Scott Act counties are working hard. This paper will be in the hands of some of our readers before full returns of Thursday's votes are received by us, but it will be learned from other sources whether or not the Scott Act has been sustained. Our present information is such as to make us hopeful of the situation. The Anti party are doing their best along the lines which proved so successful in Halton. It remains to be seen whether or not their underhand, and somewhat cowardly policy will win them votes, or will turn against them the better sentiment of even the towns and villages in which the present contest will be to a large extent decided.

Whether, however, the Scott Act is sustained or defeated, it will still be the duty of our workers to stand by the cause they have espoused, and do all in their power to hasten the fast approaching time when the present good—though defective—law of local option will be replaced by a more comprehensive, well-devised measure of total Prohibition.

THE PROHIBITION DEBATE.

It is to be deeply regretted that the discussion in the House of Commons last Monday on Mr. Jamieson's Prohibition resolution was of so undesirable a character. The question when introduced should have been discussed upon its merits, and Mr. Mills' unworthy action in making it simply an opportunity for personal abuse of a political opponent, was one of those unworthy lines of policy which have gone far to justify the frequent assertion that politicians deal with the temperance question mainly from a party standpoint, and are ever ready to make it subservient to petty factional exigencies. We are sorry that Mr. Jamieson, although sorely provoked, followed Mr. Mills' example, and that the important issue placed before the house was lost sight of in an undignified squabble.

The resolution has not been disposed of. Mr. Scriven's motion to adjourn the debate keeps it still before the house, and it will probably be further debated. So far as it went, however, the discussion of Monday was eminently unsatisfactory.

The Dominion Government, representing the Conservative party, has definitely refused to endorse any temperance legislation. We do not refer particularly to its action upon the Mills' resolution, which action was of course to have been expected under the circumstances. Sir John Macdonald years ago refused to make Scott Act improvement a part of the Government policy. With the honorable exception of Hon. Mr. Foster, every member of the Government, present in the House of Commons, voted against the Prohibition resolution presented last year by Mr. Jamieson.

At the present time Mr. Mills seems to be the official mouthpiece of the temperance question, in the House of Commons, of the Liberal party. By a motion introduced by him some time ago, that party definitely placed itself on record as in favor of Scott Act amendment. If his speech of last Monday is to be taken as an official utterance, then the Liberal party is definitely opposed to immediate prohibition. We sincerely hope that further debate will show that this is not the case.

THE EXACT SITUATION.

NOTWITHSTANDING what has been said about the Conservative party, it must not be forgotten that the ostensible attitude of that party is not against Scott Act amendment, but against making the amending legislation a Government measure. Conservative members are left free to vote for or against the Jamieson Amending Bill. If all the Liberals who are committed to the principle of the Bill, support Mr. Jamieson, along with the Conservatives who are known to be friendly to it, then it is certain of success.

The situation is this simply. The Liberal party, as a party, is for Scott Act Amendment. The Conservative party, as a party, is neutral. Members of the Conservative party are divided (of course refusal to do right, is often as totally inexcusable, as open declaration and action in favor of what is wrong. We believe, however that there are active, honest Conservatives who are convinced that such measures as that under discussion, ought not to be made party measures, but that members should be left free to act independently in reference to them.

It is encouraging to find that temperance sentiment is so strong among Liberals as to secure a party declaration in favor of Scott Act improvement, and that liquor influence is so weak among the Conservatives as to be unable to secure a party deliverance in opposition to that badly needed measure of reform.

MORE TEMPORIZING.

We would not belittle the proposed Scott Act Amendments they are desirable and laudable, but they are mainly merely technical. None of them touch the spirit or intent of the law. They simply aim at making the law what it was originally intended to be. In the Scott Act Amendment Bill, there is no inch of advance beyond the position taken by the Dominion Parliament in 1878. Must we stay there for ever?

Is there to be no response from our legislators to the persistent demands coming up from all over the country, for the total Prohibition of the liquor traffic? Ten years ago we were challenged to show that public sentiment was in favor of such legislation, we have shown it by carrying partial Prohibition in 73 out of 95 counties. We have shown it by recording an aggregate majority of 70,000 votes in favor of the Scott Act. Public sentiment in

favor of Prohibition has been more directly, emphatically and practically demonstrated than has ever been public opinion in relation to any other matter.

But politicians have changed their ground. Mr. Mills propounds an altogether new legislative policy. Instead of favoring righteous laws for the whole community, when a majority of the community is ready to enact them, he would carry us back to the tribal system that prevailed before civilization was heard of, and he wants laws that are admittedly good, admittedly right, admittedly beneficial, put in operation, only over people who desire to submit to them.

Will he be consistent? Will he dare to logically carry out these absurdities? Will he repeal laws against theft, wher-ever stealing becomes unusually prevalent? Would he keep the volunteers at home, because the North-west rebels wanted to be independent? Is this country ever to be united, harmonious, and progressive; or are we threatened with a statesmanship that will be content to ultimately shiver it into smaller fragments than even those which were first brought together to form the Dominion of which we boast to-day.

We do not believe that even the men who propound such doctrines believe in them. The politicians of to-day are doing nothing more than was done eighteen years ago. The theory that local option must be regarded as permanent legislation, the repetition of the patriot cry about 'unpopularity,' is nothing more than dodging the question, evading an issue of unparalleled importance, and shirking the responsibility of grappling manfully with a problem that must one day be faced.

Oh! for less of politics, and more of that riotous statesmanship.

A LESSON.

HON. MR. MILLS does not believe that the country is ripe for prohibition. Hon. Mr. Mills believes that the time has come for Scott Act amendment. He believes that the law now on our statute books ought to have taken from it every defect, and that it ought to be put in as workable a form as possible. He believes, in short, in temperance legislation on the lines of perfecting local option. Straightway he rallies the Liberal party in favor of this policy. There is no hesitation about his position. He calls upon the Government to bring in the needed legislation, with the strength of the Government party's power behind it. He says in effect, Scott Act amendment is right, therefore the Government ought to make Scott Act amendment a part of its policy, and the Liberal party will make Scott Act amendment a part of its policy.

So far Mr. Mills is right, logical, considerate. What is right ought to be. And political parties that will not recognize this fact, are hindrances in the pathway of social progress. There are thousands of clear-headed intelligent men in the Dominion of Canada to-day who believe in immediate prohibition. If they do, then immediate prohibition ought to be their party policy. Mr. Mills' action in which he practically says, "I have the manhood to make a political question of that in which I believe, is a standing challenge to every Prohibitionist in the Dominion of Canada, to declare that the political party to which he belongs must have as its policy, PROHIBITION NOW. Will the Prohibitionists accept the challenge?"

PRESBYTERIAN ON PROHIBITION.

THE Presbyterian Church has for a long time been looked upon as thoroughly sound on the temperance question. Its deliverances on Prohibition both in the United States and Canada have been clear and unhesitating. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States some time ago declared

1 That the entire extinction of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the goal to which the General Assembly looks forward, and for the accomplishment of which, it expects the earnest, united, determined and persistent labors of all its ministers and people in connection with the religious and social efforts of the Christian community. 2 That under God the removal of intemperance must depend upon the forming of a whole new public sentiment, the power of conscience, enlightened by the Word of God, and the strong arm of the civil law wisely enacted and faithfully enforced.

And the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada at its last annual session said

It is clear that the general opinion among more than ever convinced that the liquor traffic must be suppressed, and that throwing the cloak of respectability about the liquor traffic by the continuance of the license system, cannot be much longer tolerated. The conviction is deepening and intensifying throughout the Church and throughout the land, that the liquor traffic is an unspeakable and unmitigated evil, that it is a seductive and corrupting power, making humiliating inroads on the Church herself, and that fidelity to Christ and compassion for men forbid any compromise with a foe so terrible or any method of settling the controversy short of its utter extermination.

In view of these emphatic utterances, it is to be regretted that any effort should be made in any section of the Church to undermine this position and to extend to the unholy, degrading, soul-ruining liquor traffic, any particle of consolation in the belief that the great Presbyterian Church was not decidedly opposed to the iniquitous policy of licensing this infernal wrong.

It is generally recognized by all careful students of the subject, that the liquor traffic is probably the deadliest foe with which the Christian Church of to-day is confronted. The law of our Christian community permits and protects the infamous business. The Presbyterian Church would be false to its duty, did it fail to point out this grievous, national sin. The doctrine, that the Church should admonish a man when he does a private wrong, but let him alone when he commits the public crime of being a party to the liquor traffic, has too liquor flavoring an appearance, to commend itself to either the judgment or conscience of fair-minded and rightly-disposed people.

The situation unfortunately forces to the front this disagreeable view of the case by the fact, that the men who desire to muzzle their brethren who would speak in favor of legislation to suppress the liquor traffic, demand and practise freedom for themselves, in criticising and opposing such legislation. As long as men are ready to declare Prohibition 'expedient or unwise, they ought at least to consistently refrain from endeavor to prohibit their brethren, either as individuals or collectively, from expressing opinions on the question which may differ from those of the former's dogmatic anti Prohibitionists.

Let it be supposed that a proposition was made that our Dominion Parliament or Provincial Legislature should enact a law, protecting and permitting, say the Social Evil. Would it not be the bounden duty of every minister in the land to denounce the iniquitous proposal? Would it not be equally the duty of these men in conferences and assemblies convened, to declare their belief that such policy was sinful and degrading? Should the fact, that the liquor traffic is wealthy, powerful and influential prevent its being dealt with in the same righteous fashion?

Our Government is supposed to be a Christian Government. Our civil policy is supposed to be modelled—to some extent at least—on the lines laid down in God's revealed law. Our statute books embody principles that were declared on Mount Sinai. If the customs of the community are contrary to these principles, and those customs have become embodied in corrupt and unrighteous legislation, is it not the duty of the Christian Church to demand reform?

Was the Head of the Church wrong when He denounced the authorities that laid grievous burdens on men's shoulders? Did He exceed His Divine commission when He knotted the cords, overthrew the tables, and drove the wrong-doers from the shelter of the Temple? Would not the Church of God be recreant to her trust, if she failed to denounce connivance at sin, on the part of the Governments as well as individuals, and failed to call upon these individuals to exercise their rights and privileges as citizens in behalf of that

which is good

Our hearts have been pained to find that the men who are endeavoring to abolish the Scott Act in counties where it has worked for the diminution of drunkenness, the lessening of crime, and the happiness of homes, and the building up of all that is good,

The men who have tried to subvert this law by scandalous misrepresentation, open and disgraceful perjury, and the diabolical methods of the dynamiter, and the incendiary that these men have been actually putting forward as arguments in their favor, the utterances of a famous Toronto Presbyterian clergyman and have been scattering broadcast on fly-sheets these utterances as campaign literature, in their heartless attempt to array the licensed saloon once more against the homes that have been freed from its accursed influence.

Surely anyone who will make statements that can be so used, by the enemy of that which is pure and good, ought not to ask his brethren to refrain from doing all in their power to mitigate the liquor evil, on the plea that the Church has no right to meddle with political questions.

"PROHIBITION PARTY" AGAIN

WE objected to the action taken at Shaftesbury Hall, because we thought it wrong, for a committee, appointed to prepare a platform, to call a meeting to consider that committee's report, and exclude from the meeting even the men who appointed them, unless they would sign a document approving of the platform about to be submitted. We objected also to the making allegiance to political doctrines, other than prohibition a test of party fealty.

We have received another long letter from "Prohibition Party." It covers five pages of foolscap, which fact of itself, makes it almost impossible for us to give it room.

We regret however that the tone of it is not such as we wish to encourage in any discussion of the work we are carrying on; and it makes charges which are so unfounded, that we think our friend would hardly care (on cool consideration) to have them on record.

We regretted, and we stated our regret of, the action taken, because it divided our forces, and gave to the general public an unfair, unimaged idea of the real strength of independent Prohibition party sentiment. For years, almost alone, in the face of bitter partisan abuse and misrepresentation, the CANADA CITIZEN has maintained the doctrine in which it still believes, that Prohibition to be made a practical success, must be a political issue, and cannot be attained unless we have in power a government, pledged to Prohibition, holding office because of its Prohibition attitude, and backed by a dominant political Prohibition party. Holding these views, we regret to see the men who first advanced them, and have urged them for years, excluded, by the dictum of a committee, from what was professedly a meeting to promote action on the lines named.

Contrast with the action of the Toronto men, that of our progressive friends in Nova Scotia who published a largely signed call to an open meeting, and required open endorsement of independent party action as a qualification for co-operation.

Our correspondent is unkind and unfair in charging us with "a wanton attempt to split up the Temperance people." We are anxious and will sacrifice anything except principle to secure such united aggressive action of Prohibitionists as will force to the front, what is really the most important question of the day.

"Prohibition Party" misunderstands even more than our motives, when he imagines we can be influenced to take any position, which we do not believe to be right, by a threat that he and his friends "will likely cease to encourage the circulation of the CANADA CITIZEN." We believe, as already said, that on calmer consideration he will come to the conclusion that no good would result from the publication of his strongly worded letter.



ORGANIZED LABOR AND TEMPERANCE.

The speaker on Sunday last at the Pavilion meetings in Toronto was Mrs. Leonora M. Barry, a woman of middle age, unaffected manner, and an earnest and persuasive speaker.

Nearly sixty years ago it was a band—a very small band—of English philanthropists, working men themselves, who set on foot the Temperance movement, which in its earlier stages drew its support mainly from the ranks of labor.

Then came the gathering in of young people in Bands of Hope. Pictures, songs, recitations, fastened temperance truths in the minds of many, and made the later generation faithful and determined.

Very slowly, but surely, science began to speak on the same side. Repeated experiments and patient observation proved that in health men accomplished more work by abstinence, and that in sickness they more rapidly recovered without alcohol.

About this time the Christian ministry began to see its duty. Although leaders of thought are yet far from unanimous, in personal abstinence and in belief in the desirability of legislative prohibition, there is undoubtedly in both the old and the new English-speaking world a great advance in the position of the Christian Church.

After moral reformers, educators of the young, physicians and ministers had become our allies, it was seen that the removal of the evil was a task for statesmen. Persuasion, argument, preaching were good, but only partially effective. The law must be invoked to lay the axe to the root of the tree of intemperance by sanctioning it—local and then national prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks.

Statesmen lead as they are driven by popular vote to lead. And the vast majority of votes are now cast by working men. The men with whom the temperance reform originated are political to-day, through an extended franchise and ballot voting. There is nothing more gladdening and hopeful in the present phase of our movement than the position of the Knights of Labor. They are numbered by the hundred thousand, and as Mrs. Barry explained, they admit none into their order who are in any way connected with the manufacture and sale of alcohol. Not one in fifty of their local assemblies meets in rooms connected with saloons. Mrs. Barry, as the head of the woman's department of investigation, speaks with no uncertainty, and declares that any man who has so little control of himself as to be overcome by liquor, is an unfit representative of the great army of sobered workmen.

Nor does Mrs. Barry speak without authority or without the sympathy of the leaders in the Order. We have not only read, but twice heard the General Master Workman, Terrence V. Powderly, speak in the strongest terms. Always cogent and forcible in his utterances, he seems to reserve his strength for denunciation of the liquor traffic. So long as breath was left in him, he declared that he would emphasize the importance of personal abstinence and the necessity of legislative interference.

So it is that every decade adds new and powerful forces to the agitation for Prohibition. In the march of social progress, the control of public affairs is coming more and more into the hands of those who are most deeply and personally interested in the welfare of the whole community. The vote of organized labor will one day totally outlaw the unholy drink traffic.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

Mr. JAE. THOMPSON has written another letter in reply to comments of mine in these columns two weeks since on the subject of High License vs. Prohibition. Our correspondent shapes his letter, as one might say, into two divisions. First, his effort is to prove the old chestnut, that "Prohibition does not prohibit," and the State of Maine is taken as an illustration, and certain authorities are quoted pointing to the selling of liquor in the city of Portland, and likewise in Bangor. I hardly fancy that Mr. Thompson is serious in this matter, and I do not know that the readers of the CITIZEN would thank me to go over the old and thoroughly trodden ground on this question. It might have answered eight or ten years since, when prohibitionists were obliged to reply to such statements made by E. King Dodds, John Joseph Hawkins, friend Bell of Dundas, and other well-known Anti-Prohibition advocates. I am satisfied that any one who has thoroughly investigated this question is convinced that prohibition in the State of Maine is a success, and I leave the matter here with this simple statement, not wanting to fill up the pages of the CITIZEN with absolutely tons of evidence that can be quoted in substantiation of the statement. The CITIZEN readers know all about it; and the people of Maine know all about it, as is proven by their engraving prohibition into the very constitution of the State only a short time since.

Thirty-one liquor dealers of Wichita, Kansas, are in jail. Prohibition we fancy does prohibit in Kansas. Frank Jones, the great brewer, says that prohibition in Rhode Island has cut off the sale of beer to the amount of 80,000 barrels. The big international distillery at Des Moines, Iowa, owing to the prohibitory law, is preparing to move out of the State. A public meeting, led by the Mayor, has offered inducements to the manager of the distillery to locate at Rock Island, Ill. This is a case of exchanging localities, from a prohibition city, that "does not prohibit" to a High License city that, of course, "restricts the traffic."

Mr. Thomson's second division is to quote evidence to substantiate his "pet scheme" of High License. This is the first authority: "Father Elliott, a Catholic priest, in a speech delivered at New York, last February, said, 'Let us settle down to business; let us not dream; let us adopt means which we know are efficient and practicable. High License does succeed. Let me give you an instance. In Joliette, Ill., a town of 11,657 people, there was supposed to be prohibition. No licenses were granted, but, for all that, one hundred and sixteen saloons existed. The Harper License Law, imposing a license fee of \$1,000, was passed, and cut down the number of these places to twenty-eight, and made them comparatively inconspicuous and decent—not respectable, that cannot be done.' Our readers will notice that the statement made by the Rev. Father carries a somewhat fishy appearance. This being observed by an American journalist, the official records of Joliette were consulted. Here is the record.

Table with 4 columns: YEAR ENDING, NO. OF SALOONS, LICENSE FEE. Rows for 1882, 1883, 1887.

Then these further facts are elicited in connection with this Illinois city. Instead of prohibition before the enactment of the Harper law, the \$50 license was in effect; instead of a reduction of the saloons to 28, 49 were in operation on June 1st, 1887, under \$1,000 licenses. As to the saloon being "comparatively inconspicuous and decent," this may be a question of opinion, but it has not lost its potency to damage society, as the following significant table will prove. Unfortunately the Joliette officials have no records of the number of arrests for drunkenness during Low License, at the records show the following steady increase since the Harper law took effect, notwithstanding the fact that the fee has been doubled since that time.

Table with 6 columns: Year (June to May), Arrests for Drunk and Disorderly. Rows for 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888.

The efficiency of the police force has been considerably increased since the law was first passed, but the salutary effects of high license do not seem to have appreciably diminished drunkenness. The chief of police says that at a very moderate estimate 75 per cent of all arrests are due to the use of liquor.

Mr. Thomson's next authority is as follows: "Governor McMill, of Minnesota, writing in January of this year of High License Law of Minnesota, says that 'with very few exceptions the law throughout the State is in effect. There has been a reduction in the number of saloons of over 1000. There are many facts which warrant the inference that there is much less drunkenness than before the law went into operation. As evidence of this I quote the opinion of Bishop Ireland, in some of his personal observations in the Southern half of the State, known as the parish of St. Paul, the bishop testifies as to the improved condition of Winona, Calumet and Habbuk, Houston County, and other parts, concluding thus: 'All classes of people are pleased through the county. If there was a popular vote taken to day as to High License in Minnesota, the majority in its favor would be overwhelming. There is scarcely any poverty among the French of Minnesota, simply because there are no saloons among them. I could relate instances of this all over the State, and could multiply them by the twenties. The High License Law is the solution of the Temperance question. (The italics are Mr. Thomson's.) Its benefits are already appreciated by the people, and it would be impossible to change this law in Minnesota to-day.'"

This is an instance of endeavoring to prove too much. "There is no poverty amongst the French because there are no saloons." In other words, prohibition has done its work in this section. This needs to be understood in regard to the State of Minnesota. It is true that High License is in operation in certain portions of the State, but this High License Law is of that character that gives almost absolute Prohibition; in other words, it is more a prohibitory law than a high license law, and it is the prohibitory clauses that make it so effectual. Take the city of Minneapolis in this State. About eleven-twelfths of the city has absolute prohibition, the other one-twelfth, a \$1,000 license. In 1884, under Mayor Pillsbury, a vigorous effort was made to remove the saloons from any point where there was not a regular and continuous police patrol. In his inaugural address of that year he said, "If saloons can be kept out of the resident portions of the city, private homes would be more secure, industrious men would accumulate competencies, and I will try to make it safe for respectable women to go about their honest occupations or recreations at any time of the day or night." In inquiring, therefore, as to the results gained for the city by the increased license fee, it is not fair to take the first year and a half of the patrol limit system. No fair high license man will claim that the reduction of the number of saloons, and of drunkenness and crime, in that period was due to the raising of the license fee from \$100 to \$500, but will admit that the improvement was certainly attributable in a much larger measure to the prohibitory system for eleven-twelfths of the city, put into operation at the same time. To ascertain whether High License has reduced the evils springing from the saloons, it is necessary to compare the conditions following the increase of the license fee from \$500 to \$1,000 with those before the increase. For the first half of 1887 there were 334 saloons, each paying \$500 license; for the second half there were 230, each licensed for \$1,000. In the first half of the year, "before the doggeries were closed, before the business was put," as the Minneapolis Tribune said "on a higher plane," there were 1,132 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; during the second half, after the closing of the doggeries, etc., there were 2,238 arrests for the same offences, an increase of nearly 100, or nearly twice as many following the doubling of the license. This would seem to prove that the experience of Minneapolis in the State of Minnesota, is identical with that of St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other places to which I have frequently referred. And there is little doubt that the longer the law is in operation in Minnesota, the effects will be found as elsewhere, that the saloons as well as the commitments for drunkenness will increase.

Mr. Thomson's concluding evidence on the question is from City Collector Onahas, of Chicago, who is reported as saying: "Neither is it true that drunkenness is increased out of all proportion these years, as it is claimed those arrests show. They show no such thing; in fact, the police reports for several years do not show arrests under the distinctive heads of drunkenness, drunk or disorderly—the arrests made for these offences are included under those of disorderly conduct,

which embraces a variety of other offences as well. Plainly, therefore, any use of the figures such as is suggested, that is, in proof of an increase of drunkenness, would be misleading, and certainly cannot be sustained.

This is an effort to break down the damaging evidence that has been and can be quoted against the High License experiment in the city of Chicago. The High License Law came into effect in this city in July, 1887. Now, if we take the number of saloons in 1882, under \$52 license fee, we find that there were 3,849 in 1887, under the \$400 fee, there were 4,195. We take the number of barrels of beer consumed in 1882, under the low license, and these were 874,228. In 1887, under High License, this number had increased to 1,074,146. The drunk and disorderly in 1882 were 18,045, in 1887, 27,532. The total arrests in 1882 were 32,800, in 1887, 46,505. So it will be found that whether we take the increase in the number of saloons, the increase in the consumption of beer, the increase in the drunks and disorderlies, or the increase in the total arrests, the showing is very bad for High License. Something more than a mere general statement such as is quoted by Mr. Thomson, in the face of these official records, is requisite to prove that High License has been the panacea for the evils of intemperance in this great western city.

It is the desire of our correspondent that we should fire some further guns on this question. I feel that I have, in one way and another, within the past three months given so much evidence that it is unnecessary to substantiate the failure of High License by adding anything further. But here are just a few jottings that I shall group together and let the matter stand in this way. As our readers know, in Atlanta, Ga., the friends there, through peculiar influences that were brought to bear upon the colored voters, went back on prohibition a short time since, and almost immediately thereafter adopted a high license law. What does it prove so far? We take three months of License and three months of Prohibition. Under Prohibition in that time there were two hundred and sixty-three arrests for drunkenness; under High License in three months there were eight hundred and eighteen arrests for drunkenness. Is it to be wondered at that distillers and brewers are ready to accept High License as a bar to Prohibition? Mayor Lovell, of Elgin, Ill., in a communication to the City Council, says he deemed it his duty "to call attention to the rapid and steady growth of the number of saloons in Elgin, a High License city." The population of Elgin in 1879, when there were fifteen saloons, was 12,000, now the population is not in excess of 16,000, although the number of saloons has risen to twenty-six, "with a prospect," Mayor Lovell says, "of a still larger number the coming year." In Lycoming, Pa., a year ago, under Low License, 54 liquor licenses were granted, this year, under High License, there are 51 licenses, no remonstrances being presented. Under the old law in Scranton, Pa., there were 321 legalized rum-shops, under High License, in the same place, there are now 340 respectable (?) saloons. The Western Brewers' annual official trades statistics give the number of barrels of beer sold in three High License States as follows:

Table with 5 columns: State, 1881, 1885, 1886, 1887. Rows for Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri.

It will be seen that these significant figures show a steadily increasing beer consumption in these High License States. It is also especially noteworthy that Missouri, with the lowest license of the three, shows the smallest, while Nebraska, with the highest license, shows the greatest relative increase.

But enough, enough! though I hardly seem to have got over the first few pages of my scrap book. A clever journalist, writing on the subject, may well say, "The liquor people, as a rule, are men of sense, not born fools, and they will not butt their brains out against a stone wall. They know that a high license stitch 'saves nine prohibition stitches.'" J.A.S.

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**Tales and Sketches.**

**Ministering.**

What though your feet are often over-worn,  
On ceaseless errands sent;  
And tired shoulders ache and ache so sorely  
'Neath heavy burdens bent;  
Be patient, lest the ones whom you are serving  
Be soon beyond your care;  
Lest little wayward feet that you are guiding  
Slip past you unaware.

Ah, then, no joy would seem so dear  
and blessed,  
As spending months and years  
In ceaseless service for the vanished darlings  
So vainly mourned with tears,  
But while you have your dear ones still  
around you,  
Do not regret your care;  
Far easier aching feet and arms and  
shoulders,  
Than aching hearts to bear.

And still beyond your household duties  
reaching  
Stretch forth a helping hand;  
So many stand in need of loving com-  
fort  
All over this wide land;  
Perchance some soul you aid to-day, to-  
morrow  
May with the angels sing;  
Some one may go straight from your  
earthly table  
To banquet with the King.

—The Mothers' Magazine.

**The Deadly Upas.**

A sheaf stood proudly with sheaves in  
the shock,  
Bound by the reaper 'mid sunshine  
and cheer,  
And waited the day for the thresher to  
come,  
To winnow the grains from the chaff  
bright and clear.

And then in the shades of evening it  
said:  
"I'm proud that so much in my folds  
I contain,  
I'll be able to feed the hungry and  
poor,  
With life-giving food that's found in  
my grain;  
But ere for any that I can do good,  
To cheer the faces of old and of  
young,  
I'll be pierced by the fork and dashed  
through the thresher,  
And out of my head the grains shall  
be wrung;

The breezes shall blow the chaff all  
away,  
And hastily borne to be ground in  
the mill,  
And stript of their cover and powdered  
to dust,  
My grains will be made their mis-  
sion fulfil."

Then on came the farmer with horses  
and wagon,  
But instead of bearing the rye to the  
mill,  
That the hungry might ever and truly  
be fed,  
He carried the grains away to the  
still;

And there they were forced to yield to  
a power,  
That crushed out the life from this  
beautiful grain,  
And heated and pressed they were  
forced now to yield  
A drink that bewilders and maddens  
the brain.

And then in a casker which closely  
confined it,  
Compelled now to linger with that  
which is worse,  
This liquid is borne to the vendor of  
spits,  
And dealt out to kill and hamstring  
curse;

Now clear and sparkling we viewed it  
in goblets,  
And tremblingly borne to the lips of  
the young,  
That frenzied the brain and led him to  
murder,  
For which on the gallows in disgrace  
he was hung.

And thus how often that parents have  
thought,  
Their children would live in the fu-  
ture to bless  
The world with their labor, influence  
and honor,  
While instead of blessing, they bring  
it distress.  
We know not the danger to those we  
have cherished,  
We know not the power they'll meet  
in the way,  
And ere they've been fitted for honor  
and blessing,  
They're ruined completely for time  
and for aye.  
How often it is that the family circle,

So proud of its youth and children  
so fair,  
Is broken and carried to ends unex-  
pected,  
By drink's deadly Upas—a curse  
everywhere.  
Away! away! with the Demon of  
Drink,  
That filth the land with crime and  
disgrace;  
Break up the foul traffic that curses  
the nation,  
That only brings sorrow and grief to  
our race.

—Rev. H. P. Jackson, in the Christian Statesman.

**"Who Has a Sorrow Like Mine?"**

"I, too, was a mother, and my own  
hand  
Placed a curse on my motherhood.  
I laid on the brow of my boy a brand,  
Which barred him from all that was  
good.

I kindled the unholy fire in him  
That burned with a wild unrest,  
And his sweet, warm lips drew the  
poison in  
As he lay upon my breast.  
I taught him 'Our Father;' his rosy  
lips  
Learned the long prayer—learned it  
well.

I pointed to Heaven and gave him  
sips  
Of the drink which has peopled hell!

"I loved my boy, though my own  
hand hurled  
Him down to the depths of sin;  
You cannot know how my heart's  
wide world  
Was centred and bound in him.  
That fatal lesson, so surely learned  
Ere he knew deceit or doubt,  
The fire I had kindled burned and  
burned,  
Till it burned the angel out.  
Then the fiend he had swallowed raged  
within—  
For bind him, confine him, who can!  
Till the hands of my boy were stained  
with sin,  
And the blood of his fellow-man.  
The forfeit of sin like his is—death!  
Be still, oh, my aching heart!  
I, who had witnessed his first sweet  
breath,  
Saw that struggling breath depart.

"See! the stars still gleam, and the  
sky is blue,  
The sun never forgets to shine;  
And the world has sorrowing hearts,  
'tis true;  
But who has sorrow like mine?"

—Rose Hardwick Thorpe.

**Wearing the White Ribbon.**

I came up from Charleston, S. C., on  
the steamer to New York. As I was  
to have two or three hours before train  
time, I decided, instead of spending  
them at usual mission points, to call  
on some friends who complained of  
my lack of attention. Drawing on  
some fresh light gloves, I made myself  
as presentable as the circumstances  
permitted. As I stepped on the wharf  
I heard some one say, "Hallo!" In  
my own city I am used to all kinds of  
salutations, even to being called out,  
"Miss White Ribbon, hold on a minit,  
won't ye," but when a drayman in New  
York halloed, it didn't occur to me  
that I was addressed. Again it came,  
"Hallo, I say," with a swing of the  
hand towards me and a look into my  
face. "Did you speak to me?" "Yes'm,  
I see you've got a white ribbon on and  
I took the pledge of a white ribbon  
woman seven months ago, and she  
said I could speak to 'em, if I wanted  
to—but guess there ain't many of 'em,  
anyway." "Oh, yes, I replied, "there  
are thousands." "Well, then, they  
don't travel this way, for I've watched  
and you're the first one I've seen,  
'cause me, won't you? A word about  
his pledge drew his card from his  
pocket, black and worn, but it had  
been "looked on" every day and kept  
right straight long, sure." "The little  
woman and the young ones could tell  
about it." "No, he didn't pray, but  
the little woman did enough of that for  
all of 'em." Sometimes he had said,  
"Oh! Lord, hold on to me, when  
everybody else was drinking and he  
had hard work to hold out: did I call  
that prayer?" "No, he didn't go to  
church, but the folks did." A few  
words of counsel and encouragement,  
and as we parted, the hard, soiled hand  
came out, and my light glove was  
grasped, and "thank ye, warm," from  
him, and "God bless and keep you and  
the little woman and children," from  
me, and I hurried on. A few steps and  
I turned back—he was looking after  
me. "Can I do anything for ye?" A  
thought had come to me,—"Yes, you  
can, will you?" "Yes'm, anything."  
"Will you go to church next Sunday  
with the little woman and children?"  
"Oh, dear me! I wish you'd ask any-  
thing else." A little urging, and the

promise was given, and as I held out my  
hand and clasped the big black one, the  
compact was sealed. This took less  
time than I have used for the tolling,  
and, as I hastened on, I heard my name  
called eagerly. Looking back, I saw  
three ladies who had been my travelling  
companions, and with whom I had dis-  
cussed the white ribbon movement and  
its significance. They knew W.C.T.U.  
women, but had never seen the badge,  
nor any sign of special helpfulness,  
etc., and were not ready to join. On  
parting, I gave each, one of my pledge  
cards with a knot of white ribbon tied  
in the corner. As they came up to me  
after this little episode, one said: "Will  
you give me that light glove of yours?"  
and to my puzzled look, added, "it  
won't be of much use to you, I'm think-  
ing—look at it." Well, sure enough,  
in my "helpfulness," my hand had, first,  
been held in the black one, and then  
the black one taken by mine, so that  
outside and inside my light glove bore  
the marks of "loyalty" to my work.

My friends explained, "We were just  
back of you and saw and heard it all—  
could not help it—ah, we see, it is all  
true, and we want to belong and to be-  
gin to help." So by showing my colors  
that day, I encouraged the drayman,  
won three workers, and had a blessing  
in my own soul. Women often say,  
"Oh, I forgot to wear the white rib-  
bon, it is in a box at home." Let us  
wear it always, and wear it for Christ.  
What a power it would be if our entire  
membership always wore the little em-  
blem.—Mrs. F. K. Barney.

**Marjorie's Victory.**

"SEVENTY-FOUR, seventy-five, seven-  
ty-six. There now, my sums are all  
ready for Monday, and I won't have  
to take my slate home with me to-  
night," thought Marjorie, triumphantly,  
as she put her last figure beneath the  
long rows which she had been so care-  
fully adding.

Splash came a wet sponge upon the  
neatly made figures, erasing half of  
them, while the streams of water that  
trickled down the slate made many  
more undecipherable.

Marjorie's cheeks grew scarlet with  
anger as she saw her patient labor thus  
mischievously undone, and her eyes  
flashed ominously as she looked up and  
saw the laughing face of the school-  
mate who was enjoying the result of  
her practical joke.

Without stopping to think what she  
was doing Marjorie seized the dipping  
sponge and threw it, with all her  
strength, at her schoolmate. It missed  
its aim, however, and struck against  
the white wall with a sound which at-  
tracted the teacher's attention. An  
unsightly spot on the wall showed  
where the sponge had struck, and Miss  
Dawson was surprised and indignant  
that scholar should so wantonly violate  
the rules requiring orderly behavior.

"Who threw that sponge?" she in-  
quired sternly. With a crimson face  
Marjorie rose, and after a sharp reprimand Miss Watson bade her bring her  
books to the platform, and stand there  
till school was dismissed. "Surely,  
Bella will tell teacher that she threw  
the sponge first," thought Marjorie, as  
with a swelling heart she obeyed. But  
Bella did not speak, although her con-  
science reproached her for letting  
Marjorie bear all the blame and dis-  
grace when the larger portion should  
have been her share.

Through a mist of tears Marjorie  
watched the slow hands of the clock  
creep round to the hour of dismissal.  
Her heart was aching with mortification  
and a sense of injustice. This was the  
first time she had ever been called to  
the platform, and she felt the disgrace  
keenly. She was very sure that if  
Miss Dawson could only have known  
all the circumstances she would not  
have blamed her so severely. Marjorie's  
sense of school-girl honor, however,  
faubade talebearing, and since Bella  
would not speak she must bear the  
punishment alone.

At last school was dismissed, and,  
too unhappy to care about company,  
Marjorie walked home, wishing that she  
could overtake Bella and vent some of  
her indignation. But Bella prudently  
kept some distance before her.

"What's the matter, darling?"  
Grandma's loving question made the  
repressed tears fall like rain, and, nest-  
ling in grandma's lap, Marjorie sobbed  
out her story.

"I'll just pay her up for this," she  
ended, her eyes flashing through the  
tears.

"Shall I help you?"

"Why, grandma?"

Marjorie forgot her anger in her as-  
tonishment. Was it possible that  
grandma really meant to help her,  
when she had always been the first to  
urge her to forgive injuries?

"Do you really mean it?" she asked.  
"Indeed, I do wish you would  
help me. What can I do to make her  
feel as bad as she made me feel, and  
pay her for being so hateful?"

"Suppose you try heaping coals of

fire on her head?" suggested grandma.  
Marjorie gave an impatient little  
twist and frown, "I might have  
known that was what you meant,"  
she said, discontentedly. "It's no use  
to be nice to her, grandma. She don't  
preciate it, and it would only make  
her worse to me. She just teases me  
all the time."

"Did you ever try this way of re-  
turning her unkindness?" asked grand-  
ma.

"No'm," admitted Marjorie.

"Then promise me to try it just  
this once," pleaded grandma.

"Well, I will try it to please you,"  
answered Marjorie; "but I know it  
won't be of any use."

"Wait till you have tried it," an-  
swered grandma.

"Suppose I don't have any chance  
to do anything nice?" said Marjorie;  
but grandmother only smiled. She  
knew there would be plenty of oppor-  
tunities of showing kindly feeling if  
Marjorie only watched for them.

The little girl did not have long to  
wait. On Monday Bella discovered  
that she had left her geography at  
home, and she looked about to see of  
whom she might borrow. There was  
only half an hour before the time of  
recitation, and all her classmates were  
using their books except Marjorie.  
Bella's eyes filled with tears of disap-  
pointment. She would lose her place  
at the head of the class if she could  
not study this lesson, and she felt that  
it would be of no use to ask this favor  
of the classmate she had injured.

Marjorie guessed at the cause of her  
distress, and pushed her own geogra-  
phy towards her, with a bright smile.

Bella looked gratefully at her as she  
opened the book, and hastily studied  
the lesson.

As soon as the recess bell rang, she  
exclaimed: "Marjorie, I'm ever so  
much obliged to you for lending me  
your geography. But what made you  
do it when I was so mean on Friday?"

Marjorie hesitated for a moment,  
and then told her that she was trying  
the Bible way of returning injuries.

"Well, it's the best way to make  
anybody ashamed of themselves,"  
Bella responded. "I'll never tease  
you again, Marjorie, if you will make  
up and be friends with me."

Bella told Miss Dawson of her share  
of the disorder of Friday afternoon,  
and the teacher removed the ten marks  
that had been put against her name.

"Your way was the best, grandma,"  
Marjorie said, when she told the dear  
old lady of the result of her kind  
action.

And I think all other little girls and  
boys will think it is the best, if they  
will be persuaded to try it, too.

**Boys on Carpets.**

"Jane, what does make you have  
those great, stamping boys in your par-  
lor every Sabbath night?" "Because  
I love them." "But I should think  
they would spoil your new carpet. It  
is light, and must show the spots that  
seven or eight pairs of boots make.  
When it is snowy they must bring in  
the snow, and when it is muddy, track  
in the dirt. Dear me, I would not  
have half a dozen boys in my parlor  
once a week for a good round sum."

"I wish there were a dozen of them."  
"But don't you know they will wear  
your carpets more than half a dozen  
parties? Boys' boots are so heavy, and  
their steps so careless I expect some  
of them have nails in their boots. I  
I shouldn't enjoy the boys anyway."

"Yes, that's it." "And I am sure  
I would be in fidgets every min-  
ute." "Perhaps you would, but I  
think not. I think you would, after a  
time, like myself, delight in having  
them with you. I think our weekly  
class prayer meeting helps these boys.  
Indeed, I know it helps them. It  
gives me a great deal more pleasure  
than saving the carpet ever could.

Perhaps they do wear it a little, but  
boys are worth more than carpets, be  
they three-ply, tapestry, or the best  
that ever were made. I've got the best  
interest on this parlor investment of  
any venture I ever had, and I've tried  
it ten years. Read this, and see if it  
is not better than money at ten per  
cent., or saving your parlor carpet. A  
young man, a tutor in the college,  
writes:—"Those precious Sabbath-  
night meetings! the dearest memories  
of my boyhood cling about them. I  
don't think I should ever have started  
in the right way if it had not been for  
them; and after I had started in the  
right way they helped me right along.  
Thank God for that and those meet-  
ings."—Selected.

The coughing and wheezing of persons  
troubled with bronchitis or the asthma are  
excessively harassing to themselves and  
annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eucletic  
oil obviates all this, entirely, safely and  
speedily, and is a benign remedy for lame-  
ness, soreness, injuries, piles, kidney and  
spinal troubles.

**Domestic Department.**

**How to Treat Children.**

A word about nervous children.  
Never scold them nor "make fun" of  
them. They suffer enough without  
your threats or sarcasm. Pretend not  
to see their awkwardness when in com-  
pany nor their grimaces when alone.  
A case was reported the other day of a  
boy of ten years who, on being vexed,  
and without any apparent provocation,  
will clench his hands and make the  
most frightful contortions of the mus-  
cles of his face and head till his mother  
fears he is idiotic. By no means. He  
is the brightest boy in his class at  
school, fond of reading and of natural  
history, but he is of a highly nervous  
temperament, and has not been taught  
to control the little wires, so to speak,  
on which he is strung. This is no  
single case. There are thousands of  
children who give way to their nerves  
in a similar fashion. Talk to them  
about these curious little fellows that  
should be their servants, not their  
masters. Never whip them. The man  
or woman who whips a nervous child  
is on a level with brutes that have no  
reason. Encourage them. Help them.  
Be patient with them. They are the  
making of our future successful men  
and women, for they will work hard at  
whatever they undertake. Brace up  
your own nerves first, and then be in-  
dulgent toward the capers of your over-  
nervous children.—Boston Globe.

**Children Teething.**

Teething is a very trying time for  
the little ones, and for that matter it  
is trying too for their mothers. Dear  
little things, they feel uncomfortable,  
and have no idea of what is the  
trouble, and so they worry and fret,  
and it is a wonder, if mamma does not  
get cross too. I have one piece of ad-  
vice to give young mothers, which, if  
they will bear it in mind, and practice  
it, will be of more real value to them  
than gold. Never get nervous and irri-  
table with your children. Keep calm  
and cool, whatever happens. You  
think it is impossible; but it is not,  
it has been done by many mothers,  
and more can do it if they would only  
try. A baby cannot be hushed to  
sleep, if its mother is all in a flutter;  
the little thing will cry and worry, till  
it is all tired out, and then goes off to  
sleep from clear exhaustion. It does  
not have a good restful nap, but starts  
and jumps, and its mother has to rock  
it to keep it tolerably quiet. Young  
mothers, this is not an old woman's  
whim; it is truth; try it for your-  
selves and see. There is a sympathy  
between a mother and her babe, and if  
the mother's nerves are all unstrung,  
baby's will be the same. But I was  
going to talk about teething.

Children suffer terribly, sometimes,  
even to death; and if mothers only  
understood how to manage them, they  
would be spared a great amount of  
pain. In the first place, keep soft  
flannel next to the body, till they are  
two years old, certainly. Then never  
neglect to keep close watch of the  
little mouth, so as to know if the gums  
get inflamed and swollen. It is often  
a great relief to have the gums lanced,  
it should always be done, if there is a  
purple hue upon them. The bowels  
should be kept open by a suitable diet  
—oatmeal gruel, chicken broth, beef  
tea, are all good and proper food for  
little ones—neither candies nor sweets  
of any kind are healthy, they cause  
the food to coagulate in the stomach  
and the result is pain, then of course,  
the baby cries, being in distress. A  
very nice thing to draw inflammation  
from the gums, is to take the feelers  
on lobsters they are the long  
slender things that grow on the head—  
and cut them up into pieces, a little  
more than a quarter of an inch long,  
and string them like beads, and put  
them on the babe's neck. You will  
be astonished to see how quick they  
draw the inflammation from the  
gums, and cause a fine eruption of  
the skin all around the neck, spon-  
ging the head with cold water is very  
soothing; but above all things, let  
the child be out of doors all it is pos-  
sible. It gains strength, and then its  
mind is diverted from its uncomfort-  
able sensations, and a baby is better  
every way for enjoying the sunshine  
and pure air. It is better than medi-  
cine of any kind. Where one lives in  
the country, there is no excuse for  
shutting children up in the house. I  
do not know how city people do man-  
age to raise children, I should think  
they would all die for lack of air  
and sunshine. I do not wonder that  
city-raised people are puny and dwarf-  
ish, I think it more of a wonder that  
they live at all. Open air is needful  
to make any living thing develop and  
grow, and sunshine gives animal and  
vegetable nature strength.—Grand-  
mother in Mothers' Magazine.

A Temperance Lecture.

They drank their whiskey and beer; To Bacchus they bended the knee, And often they said with a sneer, A lemonade drinker is he.

"Better be mum And always dumb Than pray with some 'Thy kingdom come,' Then vote for rum"

An Acrostic.

The Chronic publishes the following alliterative acrostic on Temperance -- Taste, touch, take temperately. Ever eschew eating excessively. Make meals moderately. Provide plentifully, partake prudently. Eject extreme examples emphatically. Rise resolutely, rest regularly. Abandon alcoholic almost absolutely. Nourish necessarily, never needlessly. Cultivate civil conduct constantly. Evil example evade overlastingly.

Prohibition is a Certainty.

Prohibition is a certainty in this country, and that within a very few years. Every civilized nation on earth is looking for some cure of the greatest evil that affects the earth. The fact that all countries are trying to regulate it is an admission that it is an evil, and the centuries have demonstrated that there is no sense whatever in trying to regulate an evil. Evils are to be killed, not regulated. The question of to day is whether the individual man shall have any right, by means of a poison, to demoralize mankind for profit. It is a question every working man, every employee, every father and mother, has a right to answer.

Longevity.

The official figures of the Society of Friends show that the average duration of life among them is fifty-nine years eight months. There is not a sect in the country that can show such figures. But Quakers, as a rule, are teetotalers.

SCRUTINEER On Scruples of Conscience.

Conflict in authorities may sometimes bewilder those honestly desiring to do right. When we can "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and to the Higher authority also the submission and homage due, conscience can quietly accept the situation. But instances are on record in which there has been tyrannical coercion or attempt by law to compel to conduct contrary to religious convictions of right. Here the feeling of the higher obligation of allegiance to the Supreme Ruler, may well be pleaded as all-sufficient reason for refusal to obey the earthly, when such obedience would manifestly involve the deeper criminality against the Higher and more rightful authority.

Very many total abstainers as well as large numbers of Scott Act supporters have no shadow of hesitation in sincerely affirming that in view of all the solemn bearings and with the light now possessed, they could not with clear conscience either drink intoxicants or vote for the licensed evil producing traffic. They are actuated conscientiously in the course they pursue. No doubt some anti-voters may get as far as an avowal that they have "no qualms of conscience on the subject." But it is not merely to "feel easy about it."

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia. This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor."

BITS OF TINSEL.

"It's \$100 in your pocket," whispered the defendant's lawyer to the juror, "if you can bring about a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree." Such proved to be the verdict, and the lawyer thanked the juror warmly as he paid him the money. "Yes," said the juror, "it was tough work, but I got there after a while. All the rest went in for acquittal." - Omaha World.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try and see what an amount of pain is saved.

The Saunterer overheard the following the other day: Two laborers met upon a street corner, and one of them with kindly interest asked, "How are you doing, Pat?" "Oh, finely man. Never did better in my life." "What are you working at?" "Oh, I'm a real estate conveyancer." "And what in honor's name is that?" "Why, I'm driving a dump-cart, man."

Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N. S., writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wildfire, and makes cures wherever it goes."

Nurse (to young husband)—Beautiful ten-pound baby, sir. Young husband (getting things mixed in his excitement) Glorious! Am I a father or a mother!

Press me closer, all my own, Warms my heart for thee alone. Every nerve responsive thrills, Each caress my being fills; Rest in peace in vain I crave, In ecstasy I live, thy slave; Dower'd with hope, with promise blest, Thou dost reign upon my breast; Closer still, for I am thine, Burns my heart, for thou art mine; Thou the message, I the wire, I the furnace, thou the fire; I the servant, thou the master—Roaring, red-hot mustard plaster. - Burdett.

A Bad Break.—He stole softly upstairs and in the dim light began to rock the cradle and croon. "What's the matter, John?" asked his wife, sleepily. "The baby wash (hic) nestling, m' dear," replied John, "an' I got up t' quiet him." "You had better come to bed, John; the baby is in here with me."

A young preacher picked up Bishop Pierce's hat and put it on his head, and it was exactly a fit. "Why, Bishop," said he, "your head and mine are exactly the same size." "Yes," replied the bishop, "on the outside." - Little Rock (Ark.) Methodist.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

"What is the outward and visible sign in baptism?" asked a lady of her Sunday school class. There was silence for some seconds, and then a girl broke in triumphantly with: "The baby, please, ma'm."

Small Girl—"Rob, what's a widower, anyway?" Small Boy—"Why, Helen, I'm s'prised at you. It's the husband of a widow, of course." - Harper's Young People.

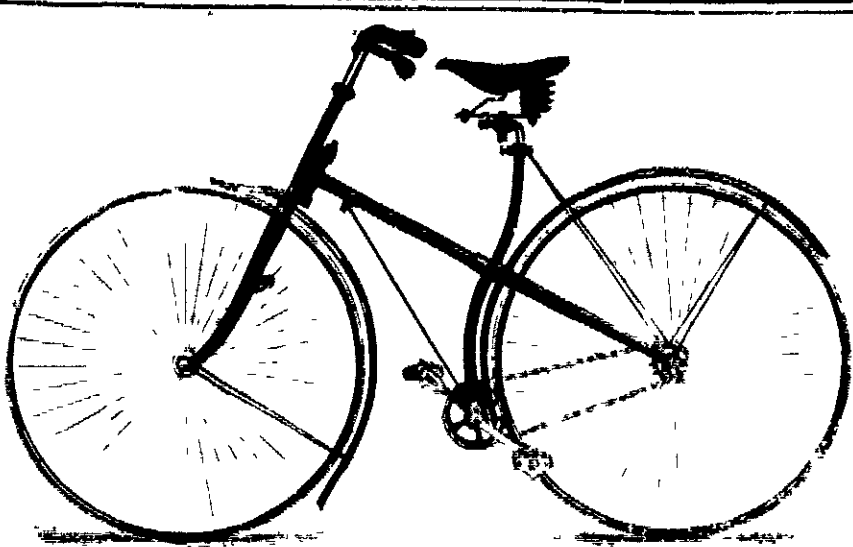
A clergyman is lecturing on "The model husband." "He may mean well," says the editor of the local paper, "but we dislike to be talked about in such a public manner."

Leading druggists on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficial effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures.

KITCHEN RECIPES.

Chicken Curry. Cut up a chicken that has been properly prepared, fry it in butter of a light brown; then slice about six onions, fry them, add a moderate spoonful of curry powder, a clove of garlic, a squeeze of lemon, some salt, and a little roux, or flour and butter, and half a pint or more of good gravy; let it boil, and skim it well for an hour. Then rub it all through a fine sieve, put it to the chicken, simmer it till very tender, and just before serving add a little good cream; it should be rather thick. Serve with plain boiled rice in another dish.

A Rich Plum Cake. Ingredients.—One pound of fresh butter, twelve eggs, one quart of flour, one pound of moist sugar, half a pound of mixed spice, three pounds of currants, one pound of raisins, half a pound of almonds, and half a pound of candied peel. Beat the butter to a cream with your hand, and stir into it the yolks of the twelve eggs, well beaten with the sugar; then add the spice and the almonds, chopped very fine. Stir in the flour, add the currants washed and dried, the raisins chopped up, and the candied peel cut into pieces. As each ingredient is added, the mixture must be beaten by the hand; then butter a paper, place it round a tin, put in the cake, and bake it for two hours or more if required.



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BARKER & CO., JEWELERS, is about to be dissolved, and for the next four weeks we will sell at greatly reduced prices as we wish to realize \$1,000 by March 15th. Just look at the marked-down prices in our window in the Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, 411 YONGE ST or write us for special quotations on anything in our line. Be wise and buy now!

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convinced that it is only necessary that THE CANADA CITIZEN should be known to ensure its very wide circulation. To secure this general knowledge, we offer to send it to any address ON TRIAL.

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Here is a broad field of work for any one who wants to aid the great temperance reformation. Take an hour to canvass your friends. Nearly every one you ask will give you ten cents as a subscription for a month and a half's trial. Get us up a club of a hundred, or fifty, or ten, or any number you like. We ought to have ten thousand trial subscribers on this short date plan.

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some money to the Prohibition cause? Send us a dollar, or five, or ten, or twenty, or fifty, with a list of addresses, and we will send the papers along. Ten Dollars will supply THE CANADA CITIZEN for six weeks to

A HUNDRED HOMES.

We believe there are thousands of warm-hearted, willing friends of our cause, who would gladly aid in this great work. Kindly show this proposition to some of them and ask them to join you in helping us.

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It is specially requested that those who send us addresses will out the knowledge of the parties whose names are given, will kindly inform us to that effect. We shall then notify these parties by post card that the paper is sent them without charge, otherwise some might decline to take the papers from the post office.

10 CENTS ONLY 10 THE CANADA CITIZEN 10

SOMETHING MORE

FOR SOME TIME we have had in this Paper the standing offer above made to send THE CANADA CITIZEN to any address for SIX WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

THE Response to this proposal has been VERY LARGE. In the Month of March alone we looked over 5000 of these trial subscribers, many friends kindly sent us in good trials. In view of this fact we have decided to CONTINUE THE OFFER for a time, also to offer some SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS for competition among these kind friends, and further to present SOME TANGIBLE TOKEN of our appreciation to every one of them who will continue this generous assistance.

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

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

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

BETTER STILL:

Over and above all the premiums offered we propose to divide among those who are most successful in this effort

THE SUM OF \$150.00 IN CASH.

THIS MONEY WILL BE DIVIDED INTO EIGHT PREMIUMS ONE FIRST PRIZE OF \$50.00

To be given to the person sending in the largest list of trial subscriptions

TWO SECOND PRIZES OF \$25.00 EACH

To the TWO Persons whose lists are next in size, and

FIVE THIRD PRIZES OF \$10.00 EACH

To the FIVE Persons whose lists come next in size to those winning the Second Prize

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