

# The Sons of Temperance Record

AND PROHIBITION ADVOCATE.

MOTTO—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do for the good of mankind, do quickly."

VOL. II.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

NO. 9.

## DRUNK IN THE STREET.

Drunk in the street!  
A woman arrested to-day in the city!  
Comely and young, the paper said;  
Scarcely twenty, the item read;  
A woman and wife—kind angels pity.  
Drunk in the street!

Drunk in the street!  
Yes, crazy with liquor; her brain on fire;  
Reeling, plunging, staggering along,  
Singing a strain of a childish song;  
At last she stumbles and falls in the mire—  
Drunk in the street!

Drunk in the street!  
What news to send the dear ones at home,  
Who're wondering what has detained so long  
The wife and mother, yet think no wrong.  
The day is waning, the night is come—  
Drunk in the street!

Drunk in the street!  
Drag her away to a station-bed;  
Helpless, senseless, take her away;  
Shut her up from the light of day; [dead.  
Would, for the sake of her friends, she were  
Drunk in the street!

Draw nigh and look  
On a couch of straw in a station cell  
Is lying a form of a matchless mould,  
With hair dishevelled, so pale and cold,  
Yet tainting the air with the fumes of hell.  
Draw nigh and look!

How sad the sight!  
The sunlight is streaming across the floor,  
It rouses the sleeper to life again;  
But, oh! the anguish, the grief, the pain,  
As thoughts of her shame come crowding o'er—  
How sad the sight!

But hark the sound!  
The bolt flies back, she is told to rise;  
Her friends are waiting to take her home.  
They knew it all, yet in love they come;  
But with speechless lips and tearless eyes—  
The lost one's found!

Behold her now!  
She goes all trembling with shame away,  
Her brain still clouded with fumes of rum.  
And turns her tottering feet towards home,  
And the hearts she left but yesterday—  
How different now.

Close we the scene!  
Fall, O night! o'er the saddest sight  
That ever appeared to mortal view;  
Shield, O skies! with thy vaulted blue;  
Shut O gate of memory tight—  
Close we the scene!



BRO. A. G. LAWSON, MOST WORTHY PATRIARCH OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

Rev. Albert Gallatin Lawson, M.A., D.D., was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on June 5th, 1842; was educated at the Public schools, the College of New York City and Colgate University. He commenced to preach at Perth, Amboy, N. J., in 1861, and was pastor there from 1862 to 1866; at Poughkeepsie from 1866 to 1867, and of the Greenwood Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1867 to 1884. He also resided in Boston when serving as Secretary to the Baptist Foreign Mission Society. In 1891 he moved to Camden, N. J., where he now labors. Bro. Lawson united with the Sons of Temperance in 1861, and was elected G.W.P. of New Jersey and a representative to the National Division in 1867. He has been chairman of committees for calling of five different National Temperance Conventions, and of the Committee of the World's Temperance Convention at Chicago in 1893. He is the author of many temperance leaflets and of many publications on Church work, besides many contributions to the press. For years he was editor of the Temperance Department of *The National*

*Baptist*, and has been closely identified with the "National Temperance Society and Publication House." Dr. Lawson is a graceful and eloquent speaker and his services as a lecturer are in great demand. He was elected Most Worthy Patriarch at Burlington, Vt., on July 14, 1898.

Bro. Lawson spent from the 20th to the 28th in Toronto, during which time he preached in Jarvis Street Baptist Church. The members of the Order were at great pains to make his visit pleasant. On Monday evening he was tendered a formal reception in the Ontario Division Rooms, and presented with a handsome illuminated address on behalf of the District Division, and an emblematic souvenir of Ontario's Jubilee year by J. M. Walton, G.W.P., on behalf of the G.D. Visits were arranged for him to city and suburban Divisions, and the S. of T. Cycling Union held a run in his honor on Saturday the 27th, ending up at High Park, where an informal meeting was held, and lunch partaken of. Bro. Lawson's visit will be remembered by all who came in contact with him, and it is hoped that he will carry away a pleasant recollection of his visit to Ontario.

## EXHIBITION TIME.

Friends visiting Toronto during the Exhibition, will find a welcome in any of the City Divisions on these evenings:—Monday, Ontario Division, at N. E. cor. Yonge and Gerrard Sts.; Tuesday, Coldstream Division, at Broadway Hall, 450 Spadina Avenue; Wednesday, Bishop Hawkins Division in B.M.E. Church on Chestnut Street, and Excelsior Division at 169 Bathurst Street; Friday, Orient Division, at cor. Prospect and Ontario Streets, and St. Alban's Division, cor. Queen and O'Hara Ave., McMath's Hall.

Ontario is becoming headquarters for persons desiring information relative to our Order, and its various branches. We have recently received letters from distant points in the United States asking for information, etc., as to N.D., and the other day a communication was received from a Division in Virginia, asking for information and rates as to the S. of T. Mutual Relief Society. We gladly and willingly respond to all such letters, and endeavor to promote the work of our Order all over the continent.

### PROHIBITION.

I'm a thorough going temperance man;  
The crimes and woes of the world I scan;  
I pity its hard condition;  
The fountain of wrong I'd for ever dry,  
To stop the flow I'd stop the supply—  
And this is prohibition.

If I knew a baker so badly bold  
That in every loaf of bread he sold  
Was arsenic, in secret glutition,  
I'd oven him up in stone walls four,  
Where he could peddle out death no more—  
And this is prohibition.

If a butcher I saw in a market street,  
Who murdered the people with putrid meat,  
The infamous son of perdition!  
I'd stall him where his stand would be sure,  
His bread all plain, and his water pure—  
And this is prohibition.

If I heard of a serpent hid in the grass,  
Who stung every traveller certain to pass,  
I'd curb his thirsty ambition;  
An iron heel on his head I'd bring,  
I'd crush out his life with his devilish sting—  
And this is prohibition.

If I had a fold, where the wolf crept in,  
And ate up my sheep and lambs, like sin,  
I'd hold him in tight partition;  
I'd choke the howl of his tainted breath,  
And save my flock by his instant death—  
And this is prohibition.

If an ox let loose in a crowded lawn,  
Were wont to kill with his angry horn,  
All heedless of moral petition;  
I'd cleave his skull with a swift swung axe,  
And bury his horn in his bloody tracks—  
And this is prohibition.

If I met a dog that was wont to bite,  
Who worried my neighbors, day and night,  
I'd fix him by demolition!  
In spite of his waggings, and yelpings and tears,  
I'd cut off his tail just back of his ears—  
And this is prohibition.

### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LIQUOR BUSINESS AND ANY OTHER.

CONTRIBUTED BY BRO. F. C. WARD, TORONTO.

We all are, perhaps, aware that there is a difference between all lines of business. No one objects to the opening of a new bakery, butcher, drygoods, or other stores; many people, however, object to the opening of a new hotel. Why this difference? The supply of food, raiment or other necessities of life are compatible with the welfare of the community. The vendors of these commodities are useful and valuable members of it; they minister to the well-being of the people, and such trading is as honorable as it is necessary.

Suppose there were the greatest extravagance on the part of some purchasers and luxurious tastes were gratified. The loaf of

bread ministers to the life, and does not deprave the taste or create an appetite after it has satisfied hunger; it leaves the consumer stronger and able for his work. In the case of indulgence in fine furniture or other manufactured goods, there still is value received. Here is the essential between the ordinary trader and the liquor dealer. For money spent with the latter nothing is received that is of value either to the consumer, or upon which the state can collect taxes, so that the wealth of the individual or community is not increased. And besides, the appetite formed by the customer leaves him unfit for work and a burden to his neighbors—in many cases a nuisance. There is something in the drink itself that creates an appetite and leads to excess, and these together inevitably lead to poverty, disorder, crime and premature death. You cannot separate these results from the traffic in drink, no matter where or under what circumstances drink is sold or given away. The consequences are as certain as the succession of night and day. The difference is not between the bread-seller and drink-seller. Each might be a good man; but it is in the articles that they sell, and the results are always the same. This is the touch-stone. The stuff sold by the liquor-dealer, deemed harmless by too many people, is simply a peril and snare to multitudes, and infallibly leads to absolute ruin of body and soul. You cannot separate the drink trade from its consequences—the ruined life, the blasted home, the brothel, the work-house, the asylum, the jail and the scaffold.

The gratification of pleasure and passion leads to ruin, but when the fires are fanned and fed with the intoxicating beverage, the headlong course is hastened and the hideous and appalling evils are intensified. Can anyone point to an institution, from palace to cottage, where there is free indulgence in strong drink, that there is not to be found the drunkard and the sot? Habits are formed almost before the victim is aware of the fact, and the chains are so firmly riveted that they cannot be broken off at will, as many people imagine. If we do not take the first glass, we will certainly never take the second. *Our greatest work is the work of prevention.* Let us try to persuade as many persons as possible to take this stand and shun the first glass. Invite them to join the Division. Do not be discouraged if they do not respond at once. Ask and ask again. Talk up the advantages of the Division. Let us not forget that selfishness and usefulness never go hand-in-hand in the work of temperance reform.

### GOOD OF THE ORDER.

*At the first meeting in October* more business is transacted than at any other during the year. The officers-elect are to be installed, the representatives to Grand Division elected, a P.W.P. recommended to the G.W.P. to be commissioned as D.G.W.P. for the Division for the ensuing year, the reports of the officers to be received and the returns to Grand Division

made out and despatched. It is important that the returns be despatched to the Grand Scribe promptly, as his report to the Grand Division is made out from these.

*Non-payment of Dues.*—Had space permitted we would have devoted a special article to this subject. It is a chronic malady in all societies. Ours is not "the only turtle in the tank" suffering from this disorder. Many are the appeals to the Grand and National Divisions for remedial legislation. Various methods are proposed. There is no legislation that will remove the scourge. No more effective plan can be adopted than electing a faithful, painstaking financial scribe, who will see that no member of the Division is allowed to fall in arrears. Prompt, courteous discharge of his duties will relieve the Order of the constant drain on our vitality by loss of membership from this cause. Get a good officer, and keep him there. Pay him if necessary. Live strictly up to the rules regarding the payment of dues, and you will have little trouble.

*Appointment of D.G.W.P.s.*—The Division recommends at their first meeting in October some P.W.P. of their number to the Grand Division to be commissioned as Deputy G.W.P. for the ensuing year. The nominee should be one of the most zealous and regular attendants at the meetings, as all official correspondence goes through his hands. He should also be possessed of sound, impartial judgment to satisfactorily dispose of matters referred to him. The success of a Division depends largely on this officer, as much of the influence of the spirit the Grand Division infuses into the membership is nullified by an indifferent D.G.W.P. Several Divisions have written recently, saying, "If the G. D. persists in forcing our present D.G.W.P. on us, our Division will go under. He don't attend our meetings at all, etc., etc. We want another appointed." Others say, "Send all communications to our R.S., otherwise we will never get them." Read your constitution and RECORD, No. 1, Vol. II., for manner of appointment and duties of the Deputy. Do not allow the returns to be made out without the Division making a choice of their own D.G.W.P. We fear many of our present Deputies simply fill out the returns and insert their own names without consulting the wishes of the Division.

*Official Visits.*—A County or Provincial D.G.W.P. sends notice to the Division of his intended visit. He announces himself in the ante-room, appearing in his official regalia; the Division receives him with the honors prescribed in the Blue Book. He may require the officers to perform any part of the ceremonies, to exemplify their proficiency, and will pass upon their work, making such suggestions as may be necessary to obtain strict compliance to proper usage and the established forms. It is also his duty to examine the books of the Recording Scribe, Financial Scribe and Treasurer, to see that the records and accounts are kept

in proper form, and all communications, bills and accounts, and each month's RECORD, the official organ, systematically filed for future reference. Reports are made to the G.W.P., and any irregularities are called attention to. Deputies should make a round of their districts before Nov. 15th.

*The Social Side.*—The Order is a social and fraternal combination to meet and overcome the social allurements of intemperance and the combined influence of the liquor traffic. If our Divisions degenerated into mere social clubs, but still adhering faithfully to our fundamental principle, Total Abstinence, and employing the beautiful and refining ceremonies of the Order, it cannot be gainsaid that great good would be accomplished. The social features of our organization are not to be lost sight of. Perhaps nine-tenths of our members are still in that stage of life when the social feature of our meetings are attractive. A vast assembly, with soul-stirring orations and music that sways the emotions, are occasions of inspiration and lasting conviction. When it comes down to the dull round of our weekly meetings, when the monotony is tedious to the old members and intolerable to the new ones, then some expedient to render the Division room cheerful and attractive is resorted to, the same as pleasant evening games are provided in the home to entertain and contain the younger members of the household and to avoid the danger of their seeking more congenial and less wholesome surroundings elsewhere. The Division room should partake of the nature of a temperance home. There the members assemble to enjoy the pleasure and benefits of temperance instruction and recreation, in Love, Purity and Fidelity. When a new candidate, perhaps the unhappy victim of appetite, enters this group, he comes into no cold, formal assembly, but into a circle of warm, sympathetic friends. He is not carried away by eloquence to sign the pledge, and then left to struggle with his weakness and stand or fall. He is received into the cordial fellowship of those who will assist him and take a kindly interest in his welfare, who will minister to his wants if he is sick, and feel that their own happiness and reputation are largely linked with his. It cannot be denied that too much heavy declamation loses its weight, and constant reiteration of the noblest sentiments becomes a weariness. Our members who grow old and sedate, who are no longer "pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw," and find their associates absorbed in matters that are socially and intellectually beneath their present ideals, it would be well for them to carefully consider the conditions that were congenial and actually of beneficial influence to them years ago, when they were in just the same period of life as those whose tastes and conduct they are now observing. The social, intellectual and moral welfare of our members is to be promoted. High ideals should always prevail. Avoid base or unbecoming pastimes; do not be given to frivolity. Warm up your Division room, however, so that youth

will find an agreeable rendezvous there and characters be brought under the formative influences of our Order and its enabling principles.

#### ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The ancient days of chivalry are past,  
So long renowned in song and story,  
Their glories chanted and their praises sung  
By many a wandering bard and poet hoary,  
Whose wild and ever-changing measure told  
Of quivering lance and prancing steed,  
Of knightly combat and of gleaming mail,  
Of glorious pageantry and valorous deed.

And listening to his story in the hush  
Of eve, how many an aged pulse beat high,  
And youthful cheeks were tinged with hope's  
fair flush,  
As youthful hearts resolved to "Do or die."  
As they who conquered, what was their reward?  
Was it for sparkling gems or gold  
They perilled life, and both the young and  
brave  
Were lying 'neath the willow, motionless and  
cold?

'Twas for a name, and empty song of praise,  
A laurel wreath that faded ere the sun  
Came o'er the hills, and gilded with his rays  
The scene—now still—where victory was  
won.  
But now we sing a higher, nobler theme  
Than tales of chivalry in by-gone days;  
For this shall minstrels strike their richest  
chords,  
And poets breathe their softest, sweetest lays.

The strife is on the temperance battle-field;  
There right shall be the bloodless sword,  
Truth an impenetrable shield,  
And for a motto, "Onward" is the word.  
"Onward and Upward!" let the echoes ring  
O'er valley green or barren hill.  
Through crowded cities, with their dust and din,  
"Onward and Upward" is the watchword  
still,  
Till drink, the tyrant, from his home be hurled,  
And white-robed Temperance rule o'er all  
the world.

#### FROM OTHER FIELDS.

New Jersey held a quarterly session at Plainfield on July 27th, Bro. Bodine, G.W.P., presiding. Attendance large. Bro. VanAken, G.S., reported 25 Divisions in the State. Grand Treasurer Hoagland reported the G. D. free of debt. President McKinley sent a letter thanking the Division for its offer of services for the war. The M.W.P., Bro. Lawson, was present, and was given a splendid reception. He was introduced by Bros. Drake, of Elizabeth, and Howell, of Trenton, the two oldest living members of the Grand Division.

The order is making fair progress in Scotland. A good spirit prevails. A section of Cadets was instituted at Renfrew on July 11th. The Sons and Cadets were among the friendly socie-

ties taking part in the opening of the new bridge over the River Leven, at Bonhill, on July 2nd.

*The Son of Temperance* (Great Britain) publishes a splendid portrait of Cadet Sister Baker, "a winsome Kentish lassie, whose achievements as a missionary in their Cadet work are absolutely unique in the history of the movement." For two years in succession she has won the gold medal offered by the N.D. for introducing the largest number of Cadet members; 102 in 1896 and 60 in 1897 is her record.

Shaftesbury Division (Derby) opened their open-air summer campaign on June 16th. The exercises are attractive and aggressive.

The Cadets of Portsmouth took a prominent part in the great fete held in Leigh Park, Havant, on Coronation Day, June 28th, which was a great success, over 3,000 people taking part.

The annual temperance fete and choral festival took place in the Crystal Palace, London, July 6th. Over 30,000 people attended. The events were provided for on a lavish scale: 10,000 singers were present, also a choir of 1,000 B. of H. children. Organ recitals, choir contests, bell ringers, selections by artists, musical drill contests, gymnastic displays, cycle races and parades, cricket matches, fountain display, athletic games, balloon ascents, fireworks, and music by five of the most famous bands, all found a place on the program. Next year it is proposed to have over 1,000 "Sons" take part in the grand processional march of the Temperance Orders, which is a feature of these events.

The undertaking of the organization of a great effort—a London celebration of the Order's Jubilee in England—is mooted.

The Salford Grand Division are holding a grand bazaar on October 20, 21 and 22, to raise £1,000 for the benefit of their Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

The Grand Division of the Eastern Province, South Africa, has a standing advertisement in the English *Son of Temperance* promising a hearty and cordial welcome to all brethren casting their lot that way, assuring them of the advantages of continued membership and fraternal regard.

The National Division of Great Britain reports 40,466 members; gain for the year, 2,847. Total funds on hand, £169,401; gain for the year, £13,406. Cadet members, 17,116; gain for the year, 726. Funds on hand, £10,129; gain in the year, £1,216. Twenty-nine Grand Divisions reported gains, only six reported losses, aggregating 46 members.

The famous "Lincoln Division," of Elizabeth, N. J., was honored by receiving the first official visit made by the M.W.P. elect, Bro. Lawson. Visitors from several Divisions were present and the rooms were appropriately decorated for the occasion. Among other features were speeches by Bros. McLeod, Hoagland, Oakley, Day and Mannfield.

# THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE RECORD

And Prohibition Advocate.

Official Organ of the Grand Division of Ontario.



MOTTO: *Whosoever thy hand findeth to do for the good of mankind, do quickly.*

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No. 9.

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One copy will be supplied to each Division through the D.G.W.P. gratis. Members will please report if it does not reach the Division regularly. Important parts should be read in open Division. *These will be the only copies supplied except to regular subscribers.*

## ONTARIO GRAND DIVISION OFFICERS.

G.W.P., Bro. J. M. Walton, Kettleby.  
G.W.A., Bro. H. F. Hall, 110 Clinton St. Toronto.  
G.S., Bro. W. H. Bewell, Whitby.  
G.T., Bro. A. D. Weeks, 194 Sorauren Avenue, Toronto.

G. Chap., Bro. Rev. A. P. Latter, Rosemont.  
G.C., Bro. J. K. Morley, Cooksville.  
G. Sent., Bro. Chas. H. Ranson, Prescott.  
Supt. Y. P. W., Miss D. Nigh, Avon.

**Do not hesitate to take this paper from the post office. It is paid for, or you would not get it.**

**Send all subscriptions direct to Bro. Cowler. Stamps for fractions of a Dollar will be accepted. American money and postage stamps taken at par.**

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All Provincial and County Deputies will please observe to send in to the G.W.P., not later than November 15th, a report of their official work, stating the number of Divisions visited, meetings addressed, installations conducted, Divisions resuscitated and organized, and state of the order in their respective jurisdictions. All work in view should be attended to in time to be included in the Grand Division reports.

The Division in Ontario making the largest net gain between Oct. 1st, 1897, and Oct. 1st, 1898, will become the owners of the splendid

banner (value \$40) painted by Bro. Edward Carswell. The presentation will be made at Orillia on December 7th.

The company of Crusaders making the best showing, as per the conditions prescribed in April RECORD, will be presented with the banner donated by Mrs. Livingstone. Reports are to be sent in to the Superintendent, Miss Nigh, Avon, promptly after Oct. 1st.

Candidates may appear at the session at which they are initiated in the regalia of a P.W.P.; thereafter they must be invested with a Grand Division regalia.

*On and after Sept. 1st the Grand Scribe, Bro. W. H. Bewell, will be at Whitby, Ont. All returns and communications for that office will be directed to him at Whitby.*

Use postal notes in remitting to the RECORD, or Grand Scribe. They are sold at all post-offices where money orders are issued. This is the cheapest and best way to send small sums.

## FORM OF PLEBISCITE BALLOT.

Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer,* cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?	YES.	No.
	<b>X</b>	

Those who vote in favor of Prohibition will make a cross (thus **X**) in the column headed "Yes," while those who vote against it will do so by placing a similar cross in the column headed "No."

*\*In moving the second reading of the Prohibition Bill the term "Cider" was explained by the Minister of Agriculture. He said: "The word 'Cider' means apple juice, which having been treated in manufacture, has become an intoxicating drink, and it does not mean apple juice simply in its raw state.*

## SIFTINGS FROM THE EDITOR'S LETTER BOX.

Lennox-Addington District Division will meet at Odessa, September 15th, Bro. Howell, D.W.P. and other officers will try to make this the best meeting yet held.—Bro. A. P. Latter, Grand Chaplain has added another new Division to his list, "Granger Jubilee," organized August 12th, besides doing much other good work for the Order.—Death has again carried off two of our noble workers, Rev. Bro. D. C. McDowell, Past Grand Chaplain, Bowmanville, and Rev. Bro. Cowle, Provincial D.G.W.P., Stroud, have been called from the field of labor since last issue.—Eady Division is about to purchase Hawke's church for a Division room.—Orillia Division is preparing for the Grand

Division to be held there on 7th December.—Bro. T. Cosil formerly of Mt. Forest now resident at Maple Creek, N.W.T. sends two years subscription to RECORD with best wishes.—Bros. E. R. Nickerson, Stag Harbor, N.S.; E. T. Hart, Maysville, Me.; A. B. Taynton, G.W.P., Berkeley, Col., G. W. Mannifield, G.W.P., N.J. also send in a list of subscriptions. Thanks.—Favors received: Bro. Neil McLeod, Jr., of Elizabeth, N.J., and Sister Miss Mary H. Riley, of Central Falls, R.I. send us literary contributions for our columns.—Bro. E. Murphy, Toronto, an original poem.—The M.W.S. of Great Britain, annual reports.—Bro. Montford, London, Eng. reports rituals, rules, etc.—In the death of Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, temperance lost a faithful and ever zealous apostle, he pledged tens of thousands of children to total abstinence.—"Harvest Home" celebrated its 48th anniversary on July 29th, South York District Division held a session there on that day and there was a high time.—No room for D.D. reports this month.—Toronto S. of T. Cycle Union has over 50 members; their runs are pleasant to them and beneficial to the Order in the Districts.—The liquor men have a fund of \$1,000,000 to fight prohibition with.—An agitation for a National Division for Canada is suggested by a representative from Nova Scotia in "Forward."—Bro. Weeks started his fall work on August 15th; the heartiness of his reception by the Sons at Stroud delighted and inspired him.—All available force will be in the field this fall.—Bro. Weeks organized a Division at Knock, Simcoe County on August 18th.—Orient Division, Toronto, mourns the loss of Bro. Nighswander by death; condolence was conveyed to the family.

## NOTES.

**HURRAH for RALLY NIGHT!**

Are you Arranging to observe RALLY NIGHT? RALLY NIGHT should be an unqualified success.

Will your Division receive honorable mention in our reports?

RALLY NIGHT will be a test of the Division's vim and zeal.

The RALLY NIGHT is the last stroke of the year so far as your Division is concerned.

Any Division that has not the life and spirit to carry on a RALLY NIGHT might as well succumb.

The harvest is past and the summer is ended; now is the season for renewed activity in Division work.

If you have not done anything during the year, during the last week in September make it your business to talk up the Order and Temperance. Mention the Division to those you meet in business or society. Perhaps you have not done so before? The week's work will surprise you; its results may be felt long after you have been called from the field of action.

# OPINIONS OF EMINENT STATESMEN.



**RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE**

The great plague of drunkenness is a national curse, calamity and scandal \* \* \*

A government should so legislate as to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong \* \* \* \*

Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms. Besides, with a sober population, not wasting their earnings, I shall know where to obtain the revenue.



**RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN**

If I could destroy to-morrow the desire for strong drink in the people of England, we should see our taxes reduced by millions sterling. We should see our gaols and workhouses empty. We should see more lives saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage war.



**HON. SIR OLIVER MOWAT**

An enormous proportion, probably three-fourths, of the vice that prevails at the present day, of the crime with which we have to contend of the lunacy, the idiocy, the poverty and the misery of every kind, is owing to the foul evil of intemperance \* \* \* \*

The evils of intemperance are so great—it is the cause of so large an amount of crime, vice and poverty and wretchedness of every kind that prevails—that one must be less than human indeed unless he is prepared to go in favor of anything that would either mitigate this great curse or entirely remove it.



**HON. SIR LEONARD TILLEY**

For many years I was Finance Minister of Canada, and I have stated over and over again that the financial question is the weakest objection that could be raised against prohibition. In the great fire of St. John in 1877, \$20,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The insurance derived from this amounted to \$8,000,000. Suppose I were to suggest to the people of St. John to-day, that if they burned their city again, they would get another \$8,000,000, people would say I was mad. Yet this is exactly the principle the Government of Canada is acting upon in raising a revenue from the liquor traffic.

A crisis and a duty  
Have come to us to-day.  
The sword of power is tendered us  
Our country's curse to slay.

In freedom's cause then use it,  
No patriot can do less;  
For God and Home and Canada,  
Let every vote be "YES."

**VOTING, SEPTEMBER 29TH.**

## PERSONALS.

Bro. Hubbard, of Brampton Division, has returned from a trip to England. During his stay, he visited many of the Divisions, and also succeeded in organizing a section of Cadets. He speaks most highly of his reception by the English brethren.

Bro. Edward Carswell, P.M.W.A., has been campaigning in Vermont, where he has addressed large gatherings both indoors and out. He will remain in Ontario until the plebiscite vote is taken. Those desiring his services can write to him at Oshawa.

We have received very kind letters expressing appreciation of the RECORD, and containing best wishes for its future success, from Wm. Clark, M.W.S. of Great Britain; from R. Montford, Grand Patron of Cadets, London, England. Bro. Montford is a professor of music, and has composed a four-part harmony of our Jubilee campaign chorus, which he says may be used at their Jubilee, to be held at Brighton in 1899.

Bro. F. S. Spence, the indefatigable secretary of the Dominion Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, has been working night and day for many weeks with his staff, conducting plebiscite campaign affairs. The literature sent out from his headquarters, Toronto, will before 29th September, total millions of pieces.

Bro. Neil McLeod, sr., is now commander of Ulric Dahlgren Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Elizabeth, N.J. He is a native of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, being born there in 1842. Bro. McLeod served with distinction in the American war. Being a Nova Scotian, he couldn't very well be other than a good S. of T.

Bro. A. Gowler, Toronto, has been present at the organization of ten Divisions in his District in five years, during which time only two have surrendered their charters.

The Most Worthy Patriarch is issuing a special letter to all members of the Order in Canada urging all to put forth every effort, that a glorious victory may be gained for Prohibition on the anniversary of the founding of the Order, i.e., the twenty-ninth of September.

Bro. Arthur W. Knight, of Meaford, is energetically trying to plant some new Divisions in his locality. Many others in various parts, write in the same tenor, and we hope for a grand report of new work during the months between this and December.

To encourage the study of Temperance and Physiology in the schools, a brother in North York has promised to provide a gold medal, to be awarded to the scholar in any public school who writes the best paper on the effects of alcohol. The contest will be conducted under the direction of the District Division.

# THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

Voting September 29th, 1898.

## AN APPEAL.

To the Friends of Temperance in Ontario:

The date for the Plebiscite has been announced. On Sept. 29th, the electors of Canada will be called upon to vote "Yes" or "No" on the question of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is not needful, now, to emphasize the importance of this crisis. We appeal to men and women who understand the responsibility it imposes. There is not a moment to spare. Do your best and do it quickly, for the sake of the homes that will be desolated and the innocence and weakness that are doomed to ruin and shame if the traffic in strong drink goes on.

### ORGANIZATION.

Arrangements have already been made for the organization of central committees for counties or electoral districts. The officers of these bodies will be prompt to give advice and assistance to workers in their respective districts. It is their duty to see that there is an organization in every municipality.

There must, however, be also a Local Committee or union of workers in every township, village, town and city. It is under the direction of these local organizations that the great part of the campaign work must be carried on. If there is any locality in which such a body has not been formed, our friends should **immediately** take steps to secure organization, uniting in this work all classes of the community. This is urgent. If any one is in doubt as to plans or methods let him write to F. S. Spence, Toronto, and full information will be sent by return mail.

**The most important part of organization work** is the appointment of a good man for every polling sub-division, whose duty it will be to see that the vote friendly to us is polled. Every such worker should have associated with him as strong a committee, or as many helpers as he can secure. He must, however, feel, that on him rests the personal responsibility of getting out the votes in his sub-division.

### CANVASSING.

There ought to be a systematic canvass of all the voters. Each canvasser should have a list of the persons whom it is his duty to see. Each voter should be called upon by some one likely to have personal influence with him. No other work can take the place of this direct personal appeal. Canvassers must wisely present their case as circumstances warrant, specially avoiding irritating controversy. Canvassers should make a record of the results of their work for the guidance of those who will superintend the getting out of the vote. All electors, who can go to the polls, without being sent for, should be earnestly urged to do so.

### LITERATURE CIRCULATION.

The Plebiscite Campaign will be especially a campaign of literature circulation. The Alliance circular "About Literature" should be carefully studied by all our workers and its instructions thoroughly carried out. Copies of this circular and samples of literature will be promptly furnished by the Alliance Secretary to any friend making application therefor. We must educate the electors by fairly carpeting the country with good literature.

### THE LOCAL PRESS.

Every Plebiscite Committee should appoint a press correspondent. This position should be held by some qualified person who will, 1. Supply local papers with useful articles in favor of prohibition, reports of meetings held and other information. 2. Carefully watch the papers for letters or articles against prohibition, and send for publication, judicious replies.

To assist local workers in this important duty, the Alliance Executive has secured the help of well posted friends accustomed to newspaper controversy. If any correspondent has not the necessary information for reply to any anti-prohibition article or letter, he should send at once to the Secretary of the Alliance a marked copy of the newspaper containing the article or letter, sending also his name and address, and stating what information he desires to enable him to reply. The secretary will see that some of our friends at once sends him the necessary statistical or other information, to enable him to meet any misrepresentations that have been made.

The importance of careful attention to this work cannot be over-estimated. The opponents of Prohibition are proposing to pay for anti-prohibition articles in any paper willing to accept their money. We must meet this line of attack as far as we can.

### MEETINGS.

A special circular is prepared containing suggestions about methods of conducting Prohibition meetings, and also giving a list of speakers who are available for platform work in this Province. This circular

should be carefully studied. It is not probable that many meetings will be held by our opponents. There is all the more necessity for our doing our best to thoroughly inform the public regarding the questions at issue in this campaign. Speakers should prepare themselves by a careful study of our literature.

On account of the season, during which this campaign is being carried on, there will be difficulty some times in securing large audiences indoors. Even small meetings, however, sometimes accomplish much, especially in stirring up our own friends, and they need to be stirred up. Where at all manageable out-door meetings should be planned. Picnics and such gatherings under the auspices of Temperance Societies, and other organizations, may be held, at which speeches advocating Prohibition will be the prominent feature, interspersed with attractive music. Choirs of well-trained children may aid very effectively in this work.

In this connection, we desire to call special attention to the fact that the Council of the Dominion Alliance has selected the Third Sunday of September as a day on which they respectfully request clergymen of all denominations to make Prohibition prominent in their church services. We believe that a victory for Prohibition will be a victory for righteousness, and we rely upon the Christian Churches to secure it.

Churches, Sunday Schools, Young Peoples' Societies, Temperance organizations, are earnestly requested to consider this campaign their work, and to miss no opportunity of making their regular meetings influential in this battle against the cause of so much misery and sin.

### POLLING PLANS.

Every committee should make arrangements in good time for the bringing out of our voters on the 29th. Perhaps the greatest danger that threatens us is that only a very small vote will be polled, there being no other election or issue to bring out the voters. Special effort should therefore be made to get all our voters to the polls. They should be urged to come directly. All friends who can furnish conveyances should, however, be asked to volunteer them for the work on voting day, so that those who are infirm or have a long distance to travel may be able to get in their votes. The motto of every Committee ought to be "**Let every vote be polled.**"

Every local committee should appoint in good time, scrutineers to watch the polls on our behalf, and to be present at the counting of the votes when the polls are closed. Good, sharp men, well acquainted with the electors, who will be able to detect any attempt at personation, should be selected for this work. Their names ought to be sent in good time to the Secretary of the County or District Committee who will forward them to the returning officer and see that they are duly authorized to act. Scrutineers should be chosen, as far as possible, for the polling places at which they usually vote. If this is not practicable, then there should be secured for them, authority to vote at the place they act, on the plan regularly followed at the Dominion Elections. This should also be done in the case of those deputy-returning officers who will vote for Prohibition. Necessary instructions to scrutineers will be duly furnished by the County or District Secretary.

### FINANCE.

It is exceedingly important that financial affairs be systematically and carefully arranged so as to prevent any hampering of work or any difficulty in carrying out plans. Every organization of workers should appoint early a finance committee that will estimate the outlay needed and arrange for raising the necessary money. The County or District Central Committee should be consulted so as to know what is necessary for general work. Wise attention to this matter will make other work easier and more effective.

### PERSONAL ACTION.

There is abundant evidence that the liquor party are active and anxious. They will plan and work to the fullest extent to make the Plebiscite result in disaster to our cause. We shall need all the energy and zeal that we can command to meet them successfully. There is no doubt that the public opinion of Canada, if fairly expressed, is hostile to the liquor traffic, which burdens our country with so much sorrow, loss, disgrace and sin. The danger is that apathy will prevent the full expression of that opinion. This contest is not one in which we may lose by being a vote short of the number polled by our opponents, or win by a similarly small majority. It is our duty to show that the overwhelming voice of the community is in favor of effective legislation against our country's direst curse. We fail by every vote we leave unpolled. Again, we earnestly appeal for such an effort as has never before been made, to win out of this crisis and opportunity a splendid victory for "God and Home and Canada."

On behalf of the Executive Committee

F. S. SPENCE,

Secretary.

J. J. MACLAREN,

Chairman.

## Loyal Crusaders' Department.

### A MISSION.

Small as I am, I've a mission below—  
A mission that widens and grows as I grow.  
'Tis to let alone cider and brandy and gin;  
'Tis to keep away from these potions of sin.  
'Tis to make myself noble and manly and true;  
'Tis to touch no tobacco, not smoke and not  
chew  
That unhealthy weed that women detest,  
And all people know is a filthy old pest.  
'Tis to say unto all what I say unto you—  
Let these things alone if you would be true.  
They are foes to all virtue, and lead down to  
shame;  
Shun drink and tobacco and keep your good  
name.  
Cold water that comes from the well is my  
drink—  
The healthiest, purest, and sweetest, I think.  
It never makes drunkards, it never brings  
woe—  
I'll praise it, and drink it, wherever I go.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The letters to "Aunt Bee" are very interesting. She is delighted to hear from her young friends and to learn of the active interest they take in the good work. All that can be found room for will be published in these columns, and each company will be heard from with pleasure.

### My Dear Comrades:

Now that the holiday season is over, I expect to hear that you will be taking up Crusader work with renewed zeal.

I am glad to write this month more especially to those companies which are not so flourishing as some we hear from. I know that in some country neighborhoods there are no more than twenty-five or thirty children all together. It would indeed be foolish for us to expect them to report a company of fifty or sixty members.

Sometimes we are too apt to think that we cannot do much, and do not consider it worth our while to do what we deem, small things, but wait for a chance to do great things. Then while waiting for this chance we allow the present moments to go by, when by some kind word or act we might have done good.

I will tell you what some companies are doing. One company has a flower committee, which takes flowers to the sick in the neighborhood.

A thoughtful act by a company of Crusaders was this: A man much given to drink joined the Division and while there kept his pledge; after a time he went to work in a city. He had always been interested in the children. The Crusaders were afraid that amidst so many temptations he might fall; so they wrote a letter to him telling him the news, and hoping that he was well and keeping his pledge.

That man was deeply touched, and wrote a long letter to the Crusaders thanking them for their kind words of cheer, and sent a splendid recitation to a little girl whom he knew to be a good reciter.

We do not know the amount of good that one little act of kindness may have done. Then let us do what we can, remembering that

"The smallest effort is not lost:—  
Each wavelet on the ocean tossed  
Aids in the ebb tide or the flow,  
Each raindrop makes some floweret blow,  
Each struggle lessens human woe."

AUNT BEE.

Salina, August 15th, 1898.

Dear "Aunt Bee."

Looking over the Sons of Temperance Record I noticed that you wished the comrades to write a letter to you. I am a member of the Loyal Crusaders at Solina. I joined the first meeting they ever held and that was in the year 1893. Our first Commander was Miss N. Williams. We had a good start and all seemed ready to fight King Alcohol. Miss Williams held the office for near 2 years, then Miss Laura Hogarth took the office and made a very good commander, also did Miss Williams. Our next Commander was Mrs. T. Baker, she took charge of the meetings for one year. Then Mrs. J. T. Rundt took the office at Christmas and holds it yet. If the company does not prosper it is not on account of the Commanders, they have all worked hard. We have as high as 61 comrades. I hold the office of Lieutenant. We have picnics and taffy pulls, Christmas trees and other entertainments between times. We are to have our usual picnic on Saturday this week, at Hampton. At our picnics we have boating, racing, and many other sports. I must now close or the mail will be gone out.

I remain, yours sincerely in the work.

H. P. WESTLAKE.

Once of every man and nation comes the moment to decide,  
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;  
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,  
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right—  
And the choice goes by forever, 'twixt the darkness and that light.

—James Russell Lowell.

### PROGRAMME FOR RALLY NIGHT.

It goes without saying that all Divisions will hold regular meetings, and go through the usual order of business.

#### PROGRAMME.

1. Re-instatements.
2. Propositions for membership.
3. Initiation.
4. Roll call.
5. Death roll.
6. Report of the Historian.
7. Short addresses, music, etc.

1. Re-instatements. Many members will be found through carelessness to have fallen in arrears. These can be restored by solicitation. These should be carefully looked after by the Financial Scribe.

2. Secure application for as many candidates as possible, and have them prepared and ready for initiation.

3. The officers should have carefully rehearsed their parts, so that the ritualistic work can be done without the aid of books or cards.

4. Roll call. Every member should be notified to be present. Some person should be

appointed to answer for those who are too sick or infirm to be present, and to send communications to those who live at great distances, sending letters that will create a lively interest.

5. Under the head of our "Departed Brethren," short references should be made to the loss by death during the year, and some person might be deputed to prepare proper obituary notes.

6. The report of the Historian. Every Division should appoint an historian, whose duty it would be to read a brief historical sketch of the Division since its establishment. A limit of ten minutes might be observed.

7. Short Addresses. Under this head three or four short addresses on the different departments of our work, viz., the Loyal Crusaders, the Division, Our Official Organ, the National Mutual Relief Society, the Order's Mission and History, etc., should be interspersed with music and songs. The exercise of the evening should be bright and breezy.

### THE BATTLE OF PROHIBITION.

BY REV. W. T. BERGER.

Onward, Prohibition soldiers,  
In the battle for the Right,  
Let our God and Home and Nation  
Thrill our hearts with holy might.  
Fiercely though the conflict rages  
With ten thousand foes at hand,  
We'll be brave that we may render  
Hero service for our land!

In the crisis now confronting  
Home and Church and wavering State,  
There are signs of swift destruction  
Walking forth with quickened gait;  
Legions gather for the conflict  
With the engines of their power,  
Soon the host of Rum we'll conquer,  
Shall we wait a single hour?

Shall we wait until the churches  
Bought by blood and love divine,  
Have been cursed and torn and mangled  
Like some desecrated shine?  
Shall we falter till the demon  
Rends the temple veils in twain,  
Till the arks of God are taken,  
And are added to his gain?

Shall we slumber till each statehood  
Bows beneath rum's despot sway;  
Till the laws and courts like vassals  
Must their utmost homage pay?  
And shall Justice, fair and gracious—  
Statesmanship with honor lost—  
Right of suffrage, bought, corrupted—  
These be slain at ruin's cost?

Valiant heroes still are coming  
To the strife 'twixt Right and Wrong,  
Mightier victories yet shall follow  
In the march of this brave throng;  
By the Christ whose love is winning,  
They have pledged their all in all,  
Never more to yield the contest  
Till Rum's kingdom down shall fall.

**THE OLD STORY.**

He was one of the fellows  
 Who could drink or leave it alone,  
 With a fine high scorn for common men  
 Who were born with no backbone,  
 "And why," said he, "should a man of strength  
 Deny to himself the use  
 Of the pleasant gift of the warm red wine,  
 Because of its weak abuse?"

He could quote at a banquet,  
 With a manner half divine,  
 Full fifty things the poets say  
 About the rosy wine;  
 And he could sing a spirited song  
 About the lips of a lass,  
 And drink a toast to her fair worth  
 In a sparkling, generous glass.

And since this lordly fellow,  
 Could drink or leave it alone,  
 He chose to drink at his own wild will  
 Till his will was overthrown,  
 And the lips of the lass are cold with grief,  
 And her children shiver and shrink,  
 For the man who once could leave it alone,  
 Is a pitiful slave to drink.

—British Temperance Advocate.

**THE GRAND DIVISION.**

**HOW COMPOSED AND ITS FUNCTIONS.**

Each Division is entitled to elect at the first P.W.P.'s meeting in October all its P.W.P.'s as representatives to Grand Division. Such representatives are to be elected separately by ball ballot, and their names sent in to the Grand Scribe on the credential form sent to each Division for this purpose. These representatives constitute the Grand Division. They meet annually in December at a place chosen from year to year to suit their convenience and the interests of the Order. All members of the Order are welcome to the sessions, but only those representatives whose names appear on the credentials are entitled to speak or vote.

Thus every Division has an equal right and privilege in the Grand Division and all are urged to send representatives. It is a great stimulus for members of subordinate Divisions to attend the sessions of the Grand Division. They have the opportunity of meeting other earnest and experienced workers, the acquaintances formed, the exchange of ideas, and the inspiration of the occasion will carry a lasting influence to all parts of the field. Our members also get a proper conception of the scope of this great temperance brotherhood and the utility and advantages of organization. Isolated, languishing Divisions will take heart when their representatives return and tell them of the many earnest men and women they met, the deliberations of the session for the advancement of the Order and the Cause, and the results of work of the year by the Order at large, etc.

The Grand Division is an essential part of our organization. The representatives pass a by-law levying a uniform per capita tax on the membership (which for many years has been 7c per quarter in Ontario). This with the charter fee for new Divisions forms its revenue.

Its functions are to issue charters for new Divisions, sustain and propogate the Order by placing organizers in the field, adjudicate upon petitions and appeals from subordinate Divisions, supervise the work of subordinate Divisions and exact compliance with the established constitution, laws and usages of the National and Grand Divisions.

The foregoing is a very imperfect outline of the functions of Grand Divisions, but may impart some light to those who have never given the matter much consideration.

Every P. W. P., if credentialed by his Division, is entitled to a seat and is eligible to any office in the Grand Division. Every subordinate Division should consider it its duty as well as its privilege to be represented at the sessions.

The Grand Divisions, whose jurisdictions are, roughly speaking states and provinces, work under charters granted by the National Division of North America which is the supreme legislative body of the Order whose functions are to formulate the rituals, prescribe regalia, decide appeals for Grand Divisions, issue pass words, etc. This body is composed of acting and past G.W.P.'s, G.W.A.'s, Grand Scribes and one elective representative for each thousand members in a Grand Division.

**OUR CALENDAR.**

9TH MONTH. **SEPTEMBER, 1898.** 30 DAYS.

Last Qu'r., 7d. 5h. 13m. Eq. First Qu'r., 22d. 9h. 1m. Ev.  
 New Moon, 15d. 6h. 32m. Mo. Full Moon, 29d. 2h. 32m. Ev.

1 Th	Nat. Prohibitory Party formed, Chicago, 1869.
2 Fr	International Tem. Conv'n, London, 1862.
3 Sa	S.S. Princess Alice founded, with many Temperance workers, 1878.
4 S	Hon. William E. Dodge born 1805.
5 Mo	Temperance Banner started, N.Y., 1857.
6 Tu	World's Temp. Convention, N.Y., 1853.
7 W	Earl of Harrington died 1862.
8 Th	Maine Constitutional Amendnt. ratified 1884.
9 Fr	International Congress, Holland, 1803.
10 Sa	Red Ribbon started by Dr. Reynolds, 1874.
11 S	Intern'l Temp. Congress, Antwerp, 1785.
12 Mo	Hon. Joshua Levering born 1845.
13 Tu	National Cadets formed, Cincinnati, 1854.
14 W	G. Lodge Good Samaritans formed, N.Y., 1847.
15 Th	Rev. Dr. John Guthrie died 1888.
16 Fr	Band of H. organized by Rev. Tunncliff, 1847.
17 Sa	Reception by Dr. J. Edmunds at N.Y., 1874.
18 S	Hon. Bro. G. W. Ross, P. M. W. P., born 1841.
19 Mo	B. Buckner, martyr for Temp., Kentucky, 1892.
20 Tu	John Russell, Michigan, born 1822.
21 W	Juv. Temp. Soc. N.Y formed by J.B. Dunn 1856.
22 Th	Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt birthday.
23 Fr	James Black born 1823.
24 Sa	Col. George W. Bain born 1840.
25 S	International Social Science, Brussels, 1862.
26 Mo	Drink prohibited in U.S.A. Potomac, 1862.
27 Tu	George Cruikshanks born 1702.
28 W	Miss Frances Willard born 1839.
29 Th	Sons of Temperance organized 1842.
30 Fr	German Temp Congress, Hanover, 1863.

**PROHIBITION.**

A prohibitory law aimed against the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and fairly enforced, can accomplish something, in the judgment of Hon. George E. Foster, of Canada. This is his summary, which would apply to the United States, as well as to the Dominion :

"(a) It can pronounce the verdict of the country's disapproval upon a ruinous and baneful traffic, and thus brand it with public disgrace.

"(b) It can relieve the country of the sin and responsibility of turning its sober children into drunkards by virtue of an act of Parliament, and for a money consideration.

"(c) It can put away all public temptations to drinking and drunkenness, and thus make it as easy as possible for all to grow up into sober and honorable citizenship.

"(d) It can prevent men, whom no moral consideration seems to influence, from making it their sole business to induce their fellows to tittle and drink, so as thereby to live upon their degradation and ruin.

"(e) It can elevate law into righteousness, and thus make it a continual teacher and supporter of sobriety and justice."

**RUDYARD KIPLING AND PROHIBITION.**

At this juncture it might help some who are halting between two opinions to read the following extract from Rudyard Kipling's 'American Notes.' He had just seen four young people get 'indubitably drunk' in Buffalo's lovely music hall, whence they went reeling out into the night :—

And they were all fine children of sixteen and seventeen. Then, recanting previous opinions, I became a prohibitionist. Better is it that a man should do without his beer in public places, and content himself with swearing at the narrow-mindedness of the majority; better is it to buy lager furtively at back-doors, than to bring temptation to the lips of young fools such as the four I had seen. I understand now, why the preachers rage against drink. I have said, 'There is no harm in it taken moderately,' and yet my own demand for beer helped directly to sending those two girls reeling down the dark street to — God alone knows what end. It is not good that we should let liquor lie before the eyes of children, and I have been a fool in writing to the contrary.

This deliverance from a man whom no one can call a temperance fanatic, strikes one as very remarkable, and it certainly ought to have great weight with those who so persistently harp upon the illicit liquor-selling that will probably follow prohibition. We do not grant that it must follow, but if it did, it would be immeasurably the lesser evil.

"How 'd yez git th' black eye, Casey?" "Oi slipped an' landed on me back." "But, me good mon, yer face ain't located on yer back." "No," said Casey, gloomily; "nathur wuz Finnegan."

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\$41 90	1,180 10	1873	\$372 60	1,144 80	
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61 80	1,160 30	1875	188 60	1,138 80	
98 60	1,129 40	1876	211 50	1,135 90	
179 00	1,093 00	1877	226 40	1,121 00	
181 90	1,070 10	1878	245 70	1,100 70	
188 70	1,033 31	1879	269 40	1,078 07	
213 80	1,008 20	1880	299 60	957 80	
240 10	981 90	1881	307 30	1,040 21	
	\$11,053 00			\$11,220 70	
Cash Div'd'nds			Cash Div'd'nds		
\$967 60		1882	\$237 50		
236 10		1883	176 00		
213 80		1884	182 00		
251 90		1885	188 00		
260 40		1886	161 00		
270 20		1887	156 00		
278 40		1888	138 60		
288 00		1889	143 60		
298 00		18 0	111 60		
308 00		188	115 60		
319 00		1882	119 80		
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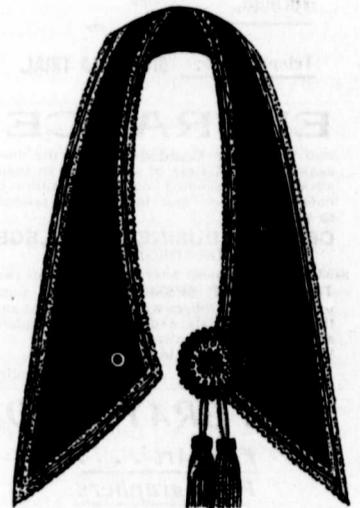
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