

W. C. T. U.

Wide and noble is thy mission,
O'er the land we love so well,
May thy hopes reap glad fruition,

Christian woman, art thou sleeping,
Hast not waked to watch and pray?
Rise, for 'tis thy Master speaking,

There are breaking hearts to cherish,
Erring ones to guide anon,
Many souls that else might perish,

Unto Him who over liveth,
Noting well our smallest needs,
Is our prayer;

CLIPPINGS AND COMMENTS

A Sensible Judge.

THERE was some trouble the other day with a jury at Garden City, Kansas. The case was one in which two men were charged with selling liquor in violation of the law.

Why Is It?

It is strange to find a progressive government like that of the United States hanging back when invited to cooperate with more conservative countries in joint legislation to prevent the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating drink.

Anything for Money.

THE Hotel World (liquor organ), bitterly denounces prohibition as a miserable fallacy, denounces those who advocate it as "miserable reprobates,"

"The catalogue and extent of crime has increased. Bad men have engaged in the illegal but profitable traffic, whilst honorable men have been driven out."

On the next page the same journal comes out in milder tones, pleading for compensation for discarded whisky men.

"After thorough and careful study of the question of prohibition, no liberal minded person can come to any other conclusion than that compensation is the only fair and equitable way of settling this vexed question."

If we put the two positions together, we can only reconcile them by assuming that our good friends believe prohibition to be really an infamous outrage, but they are willing to accept it with all its evil results and criminal character, provided they are well paid for doing so.

Our Last Victory.

M. E. BRYSON.

We march with heads uplifted
And banners waving high,
For victory on victory
Hath brought our triumph nigh.

And ranks that once were feeble
To meet the mighty foe,
Are reinforced by thousands;
To lay the monster low.

And when the call to battle
Comes ringing down the plain,
Our hearts shall leap with gladness,
To catch the joyous strain.

Come on, ye foes of manhood!
Our Leader we can trust
To grind the dire oppressors—
As they would grind—to dust.

Unfurl the temperance banner
And sling it to the breeze,
For Prohibition's coming
We hear it in the trees;

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

IN listening to the various commendatory speeches that have been made on the life and work of the late Rev. John Smith, I have been struck with the unanimity of expression on the part of every speaker as regards the sturdy character of this deceased clergyman, and his strong adherence to principle at all times.

THE question of reform of any kind always involves a principle, and if that principle is right, why should there be any giving way from it? No one can be engaged in work of a moral or reformatory character without recognizing the frequent temptation to allow expediency to control one's expressions and work.

SUCH thoughts as these occur to one's mind in considering the history of the Temperance Reform, and especially noting the attention that is given to that bugaboo, High License, at the present time.

Water has been the history of the High License move where it has been tried! Time will not permit here the details from every point, but just at our hand we have some striking and recent instances that surely tell their own tale in the plainest terms.

HIGH License, of course, is advocated by the friends of temperance as a temperance measure. If it is acceptable to temperance people, it can hardly be expected to meet with a like reception from the liquor sellers.

IN quoting from this letter, let it be remembered that it was not written for the public eye, but as containing suggestions to the liquor dealers of the State of Nebraska.

THE letter of Mr. Her is in reply to one sent to him, and he gives his reply, answering the questions in the order in which they have been propounded.

AN important point is brought out by Mr. Her when he commences to contrast the effects of High License with those of prohibition.

At another time the writer may have something further to say on this question of High License, for it has an interesting history from whatever standpoint it is viewed, and where it has been tried; but enough to-day, as suggested by this interesting document, the open confession of Peter E. Her, of the Willow Springs Distilling Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

MY WORSHIPFUL FRIENDS.

SOME time ago, W. H. Howland, Esq., issued a little pamphlet with the above heading, and from it we make the following forcible extracts, making them a slight alteration for which we have Mr. Howland's full sanction.

MY worshipful gentlemen, judges, lawyers, clergymen, gentlemen at large, of luxurious and ruined habits, and occasionally an odd one or two of the common people so-called, are pleased to express themselves very contemptuously of the Act of Parliament delegating the retail sale of liquor, common called the Scott Act, now the law in many municipalities in this Dominion.

THIS remarkable Act has had the effect of developing in these gentlemen a great thirst for information, and they one and all loudly proclaim their discoveries to all who will listen.

STRANGE to say, no such desire for the discovery of such things animated them before this Act came into existence.

THEY particularly look earnestly for their evidence in the hotels and taverns, and it is to be said in favor of such places that they not only never deny to the enquiring stranger any measure of perfectly disinterested information in the matter, but that they encourage the presence in their hostilities of local gentlemen who disinterestedly spend a great portion of their valuable time in the apparently unprofitable task of enlightening strange gentlemen of an enquiring turn of mind.

THESE local gentlemen evidently spend much time in enumerating the drunken man or men, whom they may see passing their homes or stores in the day-time, and in adding the same up in the evening for their great gratification.

ACCORDING to the reports thus compiled, more whiskey is sold than ever, there are more places for the sale of liquor than ever; the whole neighborhood is becoming demoralized by the restraint of the sale of liquor; flagrant perjury is the continuous result of the attempt to prevent the sale, and the Act is a complete failure.

THEY do not add, these worshipful gentlemen, that in their so-called results they have greatly delighted, and that they have done all in their power to discourage the enforcement of the law.

WHILE having great respect for these worshipful gentlemen, I humbly thought that something might also be found out about the Act, by enquiry from others than the keepers of hotels and the local "Diogeneses,"

I FOUND on inquiry that the great majority of people whom I met in Scott Act counties agreed on several points—1st, that wherever the Act was fairly enforced it was a great blessing;

WITH regard to perjury—a common objection against the Scott Act, there is almost always perjury in the ordinary courts of towns and cities under license.

CANADA has for years had local option Acts on her statute books, and these have acted repressively in keeping down the consumption of liquor, until now, that we have 63 counties under Scott Act, and much other territory under parish prohibition.

FURTHER, the quantity drunk is in the inverse ratio of the measure of the adoption of local option in the various provinces.

with the Scott Act working in ton out of eighteen counties and cities, the consumption went down to 1 1/2 gallons; Nova Scotia, with still more Scott Act, drank only 1 1/2 gallons; and Prince Edward Island, in the whole of which the Scott Act is in force, has a per capita consumption of very little over 1/2 of a gallon.

WE temperance people do not need to be told that the Scott Act is not prohibition. It only delegalizes the sale of liquor in its counties, and does not interfere with the individual freedom of any man to import liquor from outside for his own consumption.

THE vote in the House of Commons simply stated the value of the Act as a whole. 145 to 28 is an unqualified expression of favour on the part of our members of Parliament, the majority of whom are not convinced of the utility of total prohibition.

NOW I want to say earnestly to my temperance friends believe in the work you are doing, and have patience.

PROBABLY the strongest attacks upon this Act will be made within the next twelve months.

A SHORT time ago, at the High Court of Welland, in reply to the presentment of the Grand Jury, Chief Justice Armour made some very strong statements in reference to the question of Prohibition.

IT does not directly cause crime it leads to a condition of society that does cause crime, especially such as assaults, wife-beatings and the like.

LIQUOR also destroys the power to work, and thus, bring about a similarly impoverished condition, excites to crime.

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HALTON!

The Scott Act has never been repealed. It was enacted by the Dominion Parliament in 1878, and before the close of the same year had been adopted by three constituencies in the Maritime Provinces.

On April 19th, the County of Halton faced the music. The Scott Act was then untried. It was to a large extent an experimental measure. The great benefits which it has since conferred on the country had not been placed on record.

The immediate result of the working of the Scott Act was a large falling off in the criminal record of the county. There was some difficulty in securing thorough enforcement of the law on account of legal technicalities that were thrown in its way.

The second fight was a very bitter one. The vote polled was much larger than that in the first contest. All that the liquor traffic could do—was done. Money, in its interest, was poured in from outside places.

Three years more have gone by. The progress of Halton, materially and morally, has been unchequered. To-day, the people are as sound as ever in their determination that their county shall be free from the legalized traffic in drink.

Our friends are fighting not simply for the retention of a local option law in their own locality, they are fighting for the homes of our cities, our towns, and our counties.

Hopefully, confidently, and anxiously, we wait the result. God help and strengthen our noble friends in their hour of trial, and help every man to do his duty!

The Call to Arms.

AWAKE! Awake the long roll beats! Soldiers muster on the streets. At last is heard the expected cry, Defend your hearths and homes, or die!

Make haste! there is no time to pause, Grasp the sword—defend the cause Of Holy God and native land.

Behold! the foe his legions bringing! Loud their boasts and threats are ringing. Men of honor! rise in might! Fight for God, for home and right!

The day is past for talk and scheming. For party issues—idle dreaming. The foe is at our very doors!

Lave or die! the choice is yours. Fall in, brothers, fall in line!

The Duty of Christians.

A STIRRING APPEAL.

The Year of Jubilee—The Bondage of Sin—Will You be Free?

The chairman of the C. E. T. S., of Great Britain recently sent out a New Year's letter which we cordially commend to the consideration of our workers, which runs as follows:

Dear Friends and Fellow Laborers,—1887, the year of Jubilee, has come and gone. It was the Jubilee—the 50th year of our Queen's reign.

More than 3,000 years ago Moses, at the command of God, enacted that every fifty years a trumpet should sound throughout the land, proclaiming liberty to the captive, and restoration of their inheritance to those who, from any cause, had lost it.

Eight hundred years passed, and Isaiah saw in a vision that the Jubilee was but a type of Messiah's reign. "He hath anointed me to preach glad tidings to the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord."

Seven hundred years again passed, and Jesus of Nazareth stood in the synagogue where He had so often worshipped. He read the words of Isaiah, and set down. And the eyes of all were fixed on Him, and He said, "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears."

That proclamation was not ceased. With every New Year it is the trumpet-tone which should sound throughout the land, summoning the Lord's servants to be up and doing; in the name and power of their Lord; to "loose the bands of wickedness; to undo the heavy burdens; to let the oppressed go free; to break every yoke."

Who need to listen to its stirring tones more than we who are banded together to break the strongest yoke that Satan has fastened on the necks of our fellows, to undo the heaviest burden; to deliver them from the most cruel slavery—that which has fallen upon them through the temptations of strong drink! Away, then, with all faithless, discouraging thoughts! Away with slothful, self-indulgent ways! The "enemy has come in like a flood."

While, in other quarters, the scourge would seem to be abating, female intemperance is on the increase.

Our meetings must suffer no interruption; their devotional, Christian character must be steadfastly maintained. Our personal efforts in rescue work must be redoubled; our project of an inebriate home must hang fire no longer for want of funds; our prayer must go up as incense every day; the newly-revived Prayer Union will help us in this. The Hand of the Lord is not shortened that it cannot save.

Let the one thought of each of us be, "How much can I do to defeat the machinations of the evil one; how many of my enslaved brothers and sisters can I bring back to their lost inheritance as God's children in the year 1888?"

Your friend and fellow sinner, In the kingdom of Jesus Christ, HENRY J. ELLISON.

J. C. BOURGOGNE

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The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED, MAJORITIES, DATE OF ELECTION. Lists results for various provinces including New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Ontario.

N.B.—In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act.

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and NO COUNTY OR CITY HAS YET REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

PRESERVE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THEM FOR REFERENCE.

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Temperance Societies. THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY

Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Temperance Hall, 15 Temperance Street, at 2 o'clock. Addresses by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir.

"PERSEVERANCE LODGE," No. 1. Meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

I. O. G. T. LODGES. MONDAY EVENING.

"THE TORONTO," No. 827. Orange Hall, Queen Street East. M. BROWN, L.D., 264 Simcoe St.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, No. 15. Meets in No. 2 Room, Basement, Temperance Hall, on Mondays, at 8 p.m. Wm. JONES, 45 Arcade, Toronto.

TUESDAY EVENING. "TEMPLARS' HOME."

Copeland's Hall, cor. King and Sherbourne Sts. H. BROOKS, L.D., 195 King St. E.

R. T. OF TEMPERANCE. PIONEER COUNCIL, No. 1.

Every Monday, 8 p.m., Temperance Hall, Brock St. Jno. DUNLOP, Sec., 198 Muter St.

WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Sunday Afternoon. Occident Hall.

Five-cent concert every Saturday evening. A. FRALY, Pres., F. J. FRAMPTON, Sec., 135 St. Patrick St. 120 Queen St., Parkdale.

W. C. T. UNIONS. "CENTRAL" UNION.

Monday Afternoon, 3 o'clock p. m., Association Hall. Mrs. F. S. SPENCE, Secy., 63 Mutual Street.

TORONTO Y. W. C. T. U. 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., Y. M. C. A. Parlor, Corner of Yonge and McGill Streets.

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FAC SIMILE OF MR. HOWLAND'S LETTER.

QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO,

January 23rd, 1888.

DEAR MR. SPENCE:

For some time past I have been warmly appreciating the work that is being done by THE CANADA CITIZEN, and wishing very much that some plan could be devised by which its weekly array of information, argument and appeal could be placed in many thousands more of our Canadian homes.

One of the most gratifying and hopeful features of our present position is the deep interest taken in our cause, as well as its earnest and judicious advocacy, by the clergy of all branches of the Christian Church. If these faithful workers all had your valuable paper in their hands they would gather from it much that would interest and aid them. Many of them might, in return, kindly assist you with articles, news, or advice; and so our paper might be broadened into a great inter-denominational exponent of all that is good and true, bringing us all closer together in more effective labor in the Master's service.

In this connection I have been pleased to note what our United States friends have done with their able paper-"The Voice"- . Might we not do similarly here? Our great and growing country has in it as much of true patriotism as any other land--as much of respect and affection for our worthy pastors, those who are promoting its best interests: and many would take pleasure in helping a movement to send your paper to every clergyman in the Dominion. Nearly every one of these gentlemen would, I feel certain, accept and value it, as a small token of public esteem.

Though already overloaded with financial promises and calls, I would rejoice to aid in so worthy an enterprise, and if you can work out some plan of carrying this suggestion into practical operation, you may set me down for a contribution of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to a fund that will be sufficient for that purpose.

Wishing you in all your labors the best and fullest success "the blessing that maketh rich and addeth no sorrow."

I remain, yours faithfully,

W. H. Howland

MR. W. H. HOWLAND MAKES A VERY WISE SUGGESTION

AND WE PROPOSE TO CARRY IT OUT.

(PLEASE READ CAREFULLY)

A few days ago we received from W. H. Howland, Esq., a letter, making a suggestion so valuable, and containing a proposition so generous, that we have thought it wise to reproduce the entire letter and submit it, in full for the consideration of our friends. Mr. Howland's kind expressions of appreciation are very encouraging, and even apart from his liberal offer, would do much towards inspiring us with renewed energy and zeal. We earnestly desire, however, to have the great plan which he outlines thought out, and worked out, upon its inherent merits. We have been striving to do our best with THE CANADA CITIZEN and make it, as far as possible, of benefit to its large and growing constituency of readers. Our object has been to help forward that which was pure and good, as well as to oppose and thwart everything that is in the interests of what is degrading and impure. The liquor traffic is the greatest social evil of the age, and most of our work has been done on the line of fighting that evil. We are, however, heartily in sympathy with the suggestion that we should work in a much wider field, and that our columns should be used for the advocacy of everything tending to make society better, homes happier, politics purer, and men more what God intended they should be. We should be delighted to have in this work the special co-operation and advice of those who stand as "watchmen on the walls of Zion," whose lives are spent in labor for the conservation of all that is good, the suppression of all that is bad, the glory of God, and the good of their fellows. An inter-denominational Christian journal of moral reform need not be a mere ideal. The placing weekly, in the hands of men who would use them with best effect, of the latest facts in relation to every phase of the struggle

between right and wrong, is not a chimerical notion. We have not only appreciated the generosity, but carefully thought over the wisdom of Mr. Howland's idea, and we respectfully submit the following results of our thinking. There are at present in the Dominion of Canada about 5,000 Christian clergymen, taking every denomination into account. To supply them all for one year with THE CANADA CITIZEN at our regular prices, would require a fund of \$5,000. Our paper is published in a style and at a cost that leaves the margin of profit upon it very small. Nevertheless, we will do our share in this matter, and if the fund is constituted, we will contribute \$1,000 as our share of share of it, or a like proportion of any fund that may be raised. That is, we will send papers to the extent of \$500 for every \$100 paid in on this plan. We believe there is enough of desire to aid our cause, enough of liberality, enough of enthusiasm, in the ranks of our Canadian moral-reform workers to carry this plan into immediate execution. It is a big undertaking, but we have faith that it will be accomplished. We will try it. We publish Mr. Howland's letter. We place his name at the head of our list. We ask for a fund of \$5,000 to be used in the manner proposed. Our good friends in the United States, of whom Mr. Howland speaks, have already raised more than \$19,000 for a similar purpose. We will begin our share of the work as soon as the promises of assistance will warrant even partial success. One-fourth of the money, that is \$1,000, outside our own subscription, will be sufficient to supply our 5,000 clergymen for three months. When \$1,000 shall have been promised to this fund, we will put the names of these 5,000 ministers on our subscription list and send them a paper regularly for a quarter of a year, feeling confident that long before that time is completed the fund will be large enough to send it to them for the remaining nine months as well. Many clergymen are already on our

list. What will we do with them? Well, we would suggest that to those who are paid up for any time in advance we will send an extra paper, which they will judiciously place where it will be likely to do good, and any further subscriptions from these good brothers may go into the general fund. Many of them will be anxious to aid it. But, we want this matter to be looked upon simply as, to use Mr. Howland's words, "a token of public esteem," a small mark of appreciation, from the great Canadian public, to the men who have made our country what it is, whose earnest efforts have been blessed by God in the building up of a nation "by righteousness exalted." Who will be the first to follow the good example that he has set? All the contributions received will be acknowledged in THE CANADA CITIZEN from week to week. We believe there are hundreds of men who would be willing each to send \$100 if the case were laid before them. Will our friends kindly submit this proposition to their friends and ask them to send us their subscriptions? Dear reader, will you give us your personal co-operation. If \$100 is more than you can afford, send us \$50, or send us \$20, or send us \$10, or send us \$5, or send us what you can afford, and we will thankfully accept it, acknowledge it, and dedicate it to this particular object. Think of the results that would be accomplished! THE CANADA CITIZEN weekly in the hands of every Christian thousand papers going into the hands of the men who would be the most influential and successful in using the facts that would be given them! Think of it, act upon it, and we believe that the result of this suggestion will be of incalculable benefit to our country at large, in the promotion of the great cause we all have so much at heart. Besides sending us his personal contribution Mr. Howland has kindly consented to act as treasurer of this fund. Drafts, cheques, or money orders may be made payable to him. Address: W. H. HOWLAND, 21 Church Street, or F. S. SPENCE, 19-21 Richmond Street East, Toronto.

Give the Ballot to the Mothers

ARRANGED FROM WORDS BY REBECCA N. HAZARD.

Tune "Marching through Georgia." Bring the good old bugle, boys! we'll sing another song-- Sing it with a spirit that shall start the cause along-- Sing it as we ought to sing it, cheerily and strong.

CHORUS: Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the jubilee! Hurrah! hurrah! the homes that shall be free! So we'll sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea-- Giving the ballot to the mothers. Bring the dear old banner, boys, and fling it to the wind, Mother, wife and daughter, let it shelter and defend "Equal Rights" our motto is, we're loyal to the end-- Giving the ballot to the mothers. --Chorus.

An Appeal.

"It is time that more of the moderate and quiet men of Manchester and of Lancashire were with us on this platform."--Sir U. J. Kay Shuttleworth, M. P., at Manchester, October 11th, --

Now rouse ye, sons of Temperance, And head the battle call; For all around the foe advance, And many of you fall. Take up your sword of "Abstinence," Fill up the ranks again! It is the nation's sure defence, So fight with might and main. Hope leads us on to victory, And victory shall be ours! The people shall ere long be free, To exercise their powers.

Power to say "No drink-shops here," "Not one within our town!" Power to stop the sale of beer, And brandy, pale or brown.

Power to control that awful trade, In deadly drinks and strong; Power to commence a new decade, Right conquering o'er the wrong.

Power to control temptation rife, Throughout our teeming land; Power to save the drunkard's life, From death's wide sweeping hand.

Power to banish from our shore, The strong and deadly foe; Power to end for evermore, The cause of so much woe.

Ye "Quiet men of Lancashire," We ask for this of you; Help us, the nation to inspire, To a nobler life and true.

Then rouse ye, sons of Temperance, Answer the battle call; Forward to meet the foe advance, And surely they shall fall.

Oct. 15th, 1887. -- L. H. HARRIS.

NO REPEAL.

The world is looking to-day to Canada for a solution of the great drink problem. The interest of Canada is at the present time centred round the Scott Act, its working, and the favor or otherwise with which it is regarded by those who have had experience of its operation.

Although the Scott Act is not total prohibition, and never can be as successful as a more thorough going law would be, still, its results will be taken as a criterion by which the principle of prohibition is to be judged, and in every part of the world temperance workers will be influenced, aided, or hindered in their progress by the results of the campaign now going on in this country. If Canada keeps up her record, defeats every attempt to repeal the Scott Act where it has been fairly tried, and its benefits made manifest, our cause will be strengthened everywhere.

On the other hand, a going back from the Scott Act to the licensing system would be detrimental to our progress. We cannot afford to take a backward step. Local option at present seems to be the inevitable intermediary stage between licensing and national prohibition, and true advance can never be made towards the position from which we have already advanced.

The prohibition cause is strong in Canada to-day because of the Scott Act's success and the fact of the Scott Act having been sustained wherever the question of repeal has been submitted. This record must be maintained. We cannot afford to lose an inch of the ground we have won. All the grand motives and impulses which led to the fight for our present position urge us with redoubled force to fight against re-acton. We must "Hold the Fort," and every true friend of moral reform must help us to do it.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

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

We desire to again call the attention of our readers to THE TEMPERANCE HERALD, the little paper published weekly at this office, and specially prepared to meet the popular demand for cheap, fresh, pointed pithy temperance literature for gratuitous distribution by workers and friends.

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

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

50c per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 45c per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 40c per hundred for orders of not less than 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:-- 20 copies every week for 10 weeks \$1.00 10 " " " 20 " \$1.00 50 " " " 10 " \$2.25 100 " " " 10 " \$4.00

In cases where 1,000 or more copies of any special issue are ordered we will send the same in parcels of not less than 100 each, for \$4 per thousand.

Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country.

In many counties, in our Scott Act contests the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities. THE TEMPERANCE HERALD is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used against repeal. Specimen copies furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, Cor. Richmond & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

PLEASE READ THIS!

10 CENTS ONLY 10

WE ARE THOROUGHLY 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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