

TOXICOPOLIS CITY

DESCRIBED BY DR. RICHARDSON.

The Celebrated Physician Portrays the City of Drink - Disease and Death in Toxicopolis - Terrible Ravages of Insanity - A Vivid Picture of the Results of the Liquor Traffic.

In a lengthy paper published in Loughman's Magazine, London, a remarkable picture of a city of drink is given by Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. He says:—If we were able by some magical power to go through the United Kingdom and lift out from it all the houses in which the sale of alcoholic drink is carried on, and could plant those houses on some great plain so as to bring them into one town or city, we should have before us a place of one hundred and eighty thousand habitations. If we added the population which frequents those houses in order to feed their tastes for the alcoholic drinks sold there, we should, at the least possible estimate, find a gain of two millions seven hundred thousand, making in all, as immediately related to our town, a grand total of four millions one hundred and forty thousand persons. This population would fairly represent the numbers of our people who drink so freely of alcohol as to bear traces of the bad action of alcohol on their physical and moral lives. They would form a city about the size of London, and would represent the essential element of danger which springs from the use of alcohol in our community. For the convenience of having a name by which to designate such a place we will call it "Toxicopolis." For the sake of the arguments about to be put forward we will assume, what would not be very likely in such a city, that the general sanitary arrangements are on the whole up to the average.

DISEASE AND DEATH.

The mortality of Toxicopolis is always high. If we were to put the mortality of the people of this place into a table with a hundred as the standard line of a mean mortality; if we were to put those towns in which the mortality is least marked above and those in which the mortality is most marked below the standard line, we should find Toxicopolis at the bottom of the lowest with a long break between itself and the line next unfavorable. The mortality indeed would be considerably above all the rest, although it is difficult to get, even approximately, at what it would be. It is, however, quite safe to put it on the level, or above any existing town in the world in which records of mortality are kept. It could not be less than forty in the thousand; it might probably be above that figure.

Amongst those who are stricken with disease and death in Toxicopolis are the more favored communities the sellers of the staple commodity of the place are the first to suffer. Over the most favored of other and outside communities, the death-rates of these unfortunate traders are more than double, and compare with the worst of any other class whatever in those kingdoms.

If an epidemic, a spreading communicable disease enters Toxicopolis, the conditions for the spread of the affection are concentrated there. Toxicopolis is the grand centre of diseases of an infectious character, which diseases are at one and the same time the worst and lowest signs of moral as well as of physical evil. The great sin of great cities has its grand home in Toxicopolis, and the chronic pestilence which that great sin fosters and propagates is most cultivated here. Everything that can lead to the infection by which the disease of diseases is spread—from which the lower creation, happier in this respect than man, is freed—is favored in this city of drink. Few, very few, of its inhabitants have escaped its ravages, and as one and the worst form of it plants in its victims an hereditary taint which requires at least three generations of continued chastity to wipe out—such enmity does it hold with the blood of man—the depth of the infection is beyond any description that could be chronicled now.

RAVAGES OF INSANITY.

In the community forming Toxicopolis mental aberrations and mental diseases are of common development and growth. All the mad inebriates hail from Toxicopolis, the city of inebriety. These are present in various degrees of the inebriate mania. Some of the class are uncertain of mind and vengeful and revengeful. A second class of the persons who are mentally affected by the habits current in Toxicopolis are still more violent and unmanageable. These it is unable to care by any means so long as they live in this city of destruction. They fly from one quarter to another without either knowledge or judgment. They trust everybody and they trust nobody. The power of their

will is gone, and with that all self respect, self-reliance, self-protection. If they recover from their mental derangement it is but for a season. We of the faculty of medicine now call these attacks traumatic. We say they are excited by a mental wound inflicted on a mind prepared to suffer from the previous action of alcohol upon its physical organization, the brain and its physical organization. A third class of the mentally disturbed in Toxicopolis are of a saddened or depressed nature. They live with melancholy, which they think and hope to relieve by flying to the cause of it—the staple commodity of the miserable community. In these people we have brought before us those who wilfully seek their own salvation—the suicides of the city of drink. In addition to the violent, the uncontrollable, and the melancholic representatives of Toxicopolis, there is another fraternity of actually insane, who gain their insanity from the place and its allurement. The number of those who suffer from direct insanity is not so large as is commonly supposed, but it is considerable; while those who lose their senses by the indirect causes that are at work are far more numerous.

LOSS OF VITAL POWER

The most serious failure of vital power met with in Toxicopolis is still to be told. It lies in the general weakness, and, technically expressed, the "asthenia" of the place. Under the veil of robustness, as it is called, this vital weakness, or asthenia, is revealed too often in the stranger form to the observer who knows correctly, and appreciates fully, all that is before him. The inhabitants are given to congratulate themselves that amongst them there are no miserable pale faces. Unfortunately those rufous and shining faces common to the place are even worse specimens of health than many of the paler sort. The pale face may be quite a healthy face, the red or rufous face, with the nose conspicuously tinted, is never a healthy face. The thin, spare body may be healthy, the large, fat distended body is never a healthy body.

These strong men of Toxicopolis bear strains and shocks and trials with wretched resistance. The surgeon finds them the most anxious of patients. On them he fears to operate if accident or disease calls for his simplest skill. When the wave of cold comes over the land suddenly these are the men who first fall from congestion of the lungs, bronchitis, pneumonia. When the wave of heat passes over the land these are the men who first fall from sunstroke, apoplexy and syncope, from exhaustion, shock, or over-excitement. These classes are the weak or asthenic plethoric people, who are looked upon by their friends as pictures of health.

To them must be added, as belonging to Toxicopolis, the visibly asthenic, who constitute a majority of the whole of its community.

The true Toxicopolitan, therefore, loses his vital tenacity. The loss is one of the forfeits of existence in his city, and the fact carries with it much more than at first sight appears. It indicates vital degeneration, an enfeebled heart, a weakened brain, or, as the clown says in "Twelfth Night," "a most weak part in the." The cause of the low vitality and high mortality is summed up in the enfeeblement arising from the degenerative changes on the great vital organs. The asthenic proceeds, from the heart is the primary evil, and from the heart, as from the common centre of life, extends until the general enfeeblement is complete, and a constitution of the lowest value in the scale of human existence is established.

WHERE IS DANGER?

The reader who has followed this discussion of the city called by the new name of Toxicopolis may, perchance, close the pages with a sigh of relief that there is no such place in any part of the wide world. I would that I could re-echo that sigh, and declare in conclusion that the whole description is a dream, a picture drawn from imagination. Unfortunately I can make no such statement, for, alas! in this very island, in divided parts or sections, the city exists in all its gross realities. Its separation into parts is, moreover, no amelioration of its dangers. On the contrary, its appearance in so many thousand centres adds to the mischief, draws into and involves more persons in the mischief, makes contamination more ready and easy, and renders reform infinitely more difficult than it would be if the great evil were concentrated and if its vastness were visible to every one by the side of the fields of happier contrast. I have tried to bring the parts into one, that the mind may take in the whole, and, thinking it over, ask whether such a place need to be at all in little or in great proportions? Whether for human necessities or human wants, setting aside human harmful desires, such a place as Toxicopolis is required for any sane purpose whatever? Whether for the sake of the persons who live in it and by it, for them alone and their best interests, without a thought for any one else, it were not the wisest policy to raise this city of destruction to the earth, and in Roman fashion pass the plowshare over its foundations?

TABLES TURNED.

LIQUOR DEALERS AS CONSPIRATORS

The Men Who Assaulted the Scott Act Detectives at Myrtle Committed for Trial - Evidence of Premeditated Action - Detectives Dennin and McCrea also to Stand Trial.

At the investigation into the Myrtle shooting affray at Whitby before Mayor Harper, the tables were turned on the liquor dealers who assaulted detectives Dennin and McCrea. Warrants were issued on an information charging them with conspiracy to beat, shoot, wound and maliciously injure J. S. Dennin. Constable Calvery arrested on those warrants Fred Corbyn, Thomas Trebell, and Wm. Lattimore. One man is still at large. Brown the bar-keeper who was included in the information was not arrested on account of his condition.

The prosecution against the liquor men for conspiracy was conducted by Mr. N. G. Bigelow.

Detective Dennin gave the following account of the affair: "I saw Trebell first at Myrtle. He spoke to me as I walked out of the station on the platform. I was called out by Trebell and Brown, and after going outside a pistol was presented to my head and a demand made that I should go with them. George Brown presented the pistol and demanded that I should go with him. Trebell kept pushing me and saying, 'Go on.' When I got opposite the light from the station window I stopped. When I stopped Brown asked me where I had been all day. I replied that I had been in Brooklin. They asked me what I had been doing there, and I told them that they knew what I had been doing. I then tried to get back into the station. Their breath smelled badly of whisky, and I suspected trouble. Brown demanded that I should take my right hand thumb from my pants pocket. This I refused to do and said, 'I've got nothing in my pocket,' and showed them my open hand. A revolver was then placed in my hand. As I endeavored to get back again into the station, Brown said, 'No, you—, you are going with me.' I refused and made a grab for the pistol. He handed the cane he had in his hand to Trebell, and we had a skirmish for the revolver. Trebell grabbed me by the right arm and pushed me towards the building and pounded me over the head with a heavy cane. Brown was clicking off a revolver all this time on empty cells. It did not explode. I called to McCrea. It was at McCrea that he was clicking the pistol. As soon as I saw him loose with the revolver I made a second grab for it, closed my hand between the hammer and the revolver and finally succeeded in wrenching it from his hand. I then held it until I freed myself from Trebell. I got braced against the wall and threw him away. He then ran off and that was the last I saw of him then. I examined the revolver I took from Brown. It contained two or three cartridges, and another pull would have brought one under the hammer.

J. W. Maharry, hardware merchant, Port Perry, testified that Brown bought a pistol at his store the afternoon before the shooting. Thomas H. Doncaster, Brown's employer, testified that Brown volunteered to go with the crowd to Myrtle and that he advised him not to do so. Detective McCrea substantiated the evidence of Dennin. Richard Coleman thought the shots were fired by Dennin. All the liquor men were committed for trial.

The trial of the detectives was then proceeded with. The evidence showed that they had acted in self defence. As however the condition of Brown was dangerous the magistrate required them to furnish sureties that they will appear for trial at the assizes. All the prisoners procured bail. It is still considered probable that Brown will recover.

A PROHIBITION PARTY.

Feeling in New Brunswick that a New Party should be started.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Fredericton, N.B., states that the feeling amongst temperance men in that province is that "a prohibition party, if judiciously managed, would be a success from the very start, for there are men in both the old parties, dissatisfied, who would gladly unite on middle ground. Earnest temperance men have been induced to work for the old parties by promises given in confidence, and when, on the success of the party, they have ventured to ask that the promises be fulfilled, they have been told temperance is all 'hoax.' They have been given the blow square in the teeth, and

they have turned away grief stricken and ashamed. Had, ed, the temperance people have suffered themselves to be hoodwinked time and time again, because they had nothing solid to build upon. They quoted the old saying, 'Of two evils choose the least,' and the result, of course, has been each man has voted for his old party."

The following resolution was adopted by Star Council, Royal Templars, of Fredericton, N.B., at a recent meeting:—

"It having been shown that a large part of the crime committed is clearly traceable to alcoholic drink; and seeing that many of the most gifted minds have become in the past, and are becoming in the present, imbeciles through the use of alcoholic stimulants, and believing that to countenance the use of intoxicants as a beverage is a fatal to the prosperity and progress of the nation as of the individual that it is not only preposterous, but iniquitous and cruel for the State to punish crime which is the outcome of its own permits and that any government, political party, or individual, which sustains the 'rum traffic,' either by bold utterance in its favor or by neutrality, is aiding and abetting this evil.

"And whereas, neither of the so-called 'Liberal' or 'Liberal-Conservative' parties have deemed it advisable to make 'prohibition' a plank in their platforms. Therefore, Resolved, that in the opinion of this Council, immediate steps should be taken by the temperance people of our country to form a third political party, which shall have for its principal and avowed object, the abolition of the liquor traffic."

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Opinions of the American Prohibition and Liquor Press.

The prohibition press of the United States are jubilant over the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of prohibition. The following are a few extracts from comments upon the subject.

The Voice: "This decision is a landmark in the history of prohibition. Its value cannot be overestimated. The defeat of the liquor men is complete and overwhelming at every point. Leaders among them frankly admit to our reporters that all the prohibition victories heretofore gained, all combined, have not been so depressing or disastrous to their interests as this one.

The Home: "The supreme court decision completely demolishes the foundation of 'The Personal Liberty Society.'"

Riches: "The News: Never has the prohibition cause received such an impulse as this will give it."

The Nation: "The decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the validity of the prohibition laws of Kansas is of far-reaching importance."

Christian Statesman: "This is justly regarded by the friends of temperance everywhere as a glorious victory. It will carry more discouragement into the hearts of the liquor men and bring more cheer to the hearts of their opponents, than would the passage of prohibitory laws in half a dozen States."

THE LIQUOR PRESS.

Washington Sentinel: "American liberty is being buried by that political Junia the Supreme Court."

Chicago Campaign: "It seems indeed as if every hand were lifted against the persecuted Ismael of American industries. Prohibitionists may be jubilant just now, but there is a reverse side to the shield, and it remains to be seen on whose side the laugh will come in. As a result of this decision both the Sioux City, Iowa, breweries closed their doors and ceased brewing. The Selzer brewery will move its manufacturing plant to Nebraska."

Bohemia's Wine and Spirit Canada: "The only cloud on the horizon is the action of the Supreme Court in the so-called prohibition cases."

New York Star: "It is necessary that friends of personal liberty should understand that they must look to home agitation and the action of State Legislatures for just protection of their legitimate business."

Could not Defy the Law.

A correspondent writing from Sault Ste. Marie says: "The cause of temperance has many friends in this part of Algoma district. The building of the C. P. R. to Sault Ste. Marie caused the enforcement of the Public Works Act during the past four months. Several attempts were made to defy the law but only resulted in the punishment of law breakers. The bar-leasing dodge has been tried which resulted in the lessee being fined. The lessee having escaped from the detectives is now a fugitive from justice, secluded in the woods with sleeping apartments in a straw stack near Cariboo Lake."

LIQUOR PERMITS.

THE SYSTEM IN THE TERRITORIES.

How the original intention of the Law Has Been Violated The People Want Vote on Straight Prohibition - The Hop Beer Traffic Has Been Stopped - A Temperance Awakening

MR. JOHN G. TURKIE, of Carlyle, N.W.T., who has taken the lead in temperance in the North West Council has written to the CANADA CITIZEN giving additional particulars of the workings of the Permit system. He says: "Our present law provides that no liquor can be manufactured or brought in without a permit from the Lieut. Governor, and even then it cannot be sold. When the law was made the intention was that permits would be given for mechanical and medicinal purposes. Some years ago, about 1882, permits were given to people, to get in two gallons at a time for domestic purposes. The present law is, of course, not satisfactory to the liquor party, who wish to get a license system."

It is also unsatisfactory to the temperance people, owing to the general issue of permits for this reason, viz that it renders it very difficult to convict a man for having whisky in his possession, if he has had a permit for the stub, or part he keeps in good for any time and will cover smuggled liquor. I might say the Lieut. Governor is not to blame for the issue of permits, as the Council in 1883 put on a fee of 50 cents per gal which forms part of revenue, and which in my opinion was agreeing to the general issue of permits, contrary to the spirit and intention of the N.W. Territories Act.

It was not the intention of the temperance people to bring the matter up in the N.W. Council this year, as we fully believed that the government at Ottawa would not take the responsibility of forcing a license system on us without first taking a vote of the people, which is just what we want. The matter was brought up by the late Lieut. Governor, by one of the western members, wanting the Council to recommend the Lieut. Governor to grant hotels in Calgary a license to sell liquor.

This of course, the Council would not do, as it was considered by most to be directly opposed to the N.W. Act.

Towards the end of the session a resolution was passed, asking that section 92 to 100 of the N.W. Act be repealed, and the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act be applied to the Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, such repeal not to come in force until one month after the next meeting of the N.W. Council. This was passed somewhat hurriedly and although some of us approved it, I am of opinion that it was not thoroughly understood by some of the members. The temperance, or the prohibition party are

NOT AT ALL SATISFIED

with the above, we do not want it. We do not wish to have the Scott Act, our present law is far ahead of the Scott Act, as now only a man recommended by a magistrate or some one of standing can get a permit. What we want is a vote of the people taken to decide whether we will have a license system of straight prohibition, and while preferring one vote for the whole territories would not object to a separate vote for each Provisional District, for if a large majority of the people of Alberta are in favor of license, it would be very difficult to enforce prohibition. Until such vote is taken we wish the present law to remain in force.

In very many parts of the country the present law is most satisfactory and is generally observed. The manufacture and importation of hop beer, containing alcohol, has been stopped, which is a good step, as in many cases it contained a large percentage of alcohol.

The temperance people are awakening to the fact, that they have work to do out here. A preliminary convention was held last month, and a prohibitory association formed. A large convention will be held in June next, and I expect we will be able to elect a majority to the next Council, provided to submit the question to the people, before any license is issued.

Social Purity Leaflets.

DRINK and vice, by Aaron M. Powell, has just been published as a four page leaflet. No. 16 of THE PHILANTHROPIST SERIES. It presents the close relation between intoxicating liquors and social vice, and arraigns the saloon as a centre and propagandist of obscenity and impurity. It ought to be widely circulated. Price, by mail, 10 cents a dozen, 50 cents a hundred. Address, THE PHILANTHROPIST, 2654, New York.

Correspondence.

Mince Meat.

Editor Canada Citizen:-

Sir, -At Christmas time Christmas cheer fills the thoughts of the housekeeper, and though she may have all the knowledge and experience she needs to guide her in the preparation of the seasonable dainties, yet a receipt for mince pie, plum pudding, etc., is sure to attract her attention, and in many cases out of ten she will read it to see if it is as good as her own, or to learn something from it. Thus it was I came to read the receipt given in the CITIZEN of the 9th inst. for mince meat. But how astonished I was to find a glass of brandy one of the ingredients given in a thorough-going temperance paper. Of course I know it was an oversight; it is hardly likely the superintendent of the department read the receipts he selected. Allow me, however, to say that the receipt is a very good one, though I prefer more raisins than it prescribes, but the mince meat or any mince meat made without meat will keep perfectly well for three months without brandy or other spirit if it be kept covered and in a cool place. And it will be far nicer without the spirit, for it will not have the bitter taste spirit gives it. The very finest kind of cookery can be prepared without wine, spirit, or anything of the kind; and there is no excuse for their use in those days when all natural products of every climate are at our doors, thanks to steam, electricity, etc. - I am, Sir, yours faithfully, S. A. C.

Our Fluctuations.

REV. A. LEBARRE, (CANADA.)

WHAT is the cause of the fluctuation in the membership of many of our subordinate Lodges, and what can be done to remedy it? We might name a score or more of causes, which we think lead, more or less, to the elucidation of this subject but we will only name a few of them.

The Order of Good Templars being a private Order, it seems to have a charm for outstripping almost every other organization in existence, and bringing within its pale hundreds of thousands of members. But after its private workings are understood, its form and ceremonies acquainted with and the seeming idle curiosity of many persons gratified, and nothing much beyond this actuating them, they lose interest and drop off attendance; hence their expulsion or withdrawal from the Order ensues. Again, many persons are frequently changing their places of residence, such as clerks, mechanics, teachers, and a host of other trades and professions. These changes are brought about mostly by hard times, or dullness in business. Every year hundreds and hundreds of members of our Order are obliged to move elsewhere, and their connection with our Society is either forgotten or neglected, and results in either withdrawal or expulsion.

This we think is one of the most prolific causes of fluctuation in our organization, and it is beyond our control. Then, it is an undeniable fact that we have in our ranks a goodly number of persons of stunted liberality, who like very cheap temperance, who like very well to belong to our Order, but don't like so well to pay up their dues. They get six or nine months in arrears, and when they get a demand from the Financial Secretary for dues, scarcely ever respond. The few paltry cents they owe the Lodge is so dearly prized by them that it outweighs their honesty, and outstrip their temperance zeal. Hundreds are lost to the Order through this cause, and consequently another cause of fluctuation.

We now turn our attention to the remedy, or the means whereby we can lessen this instability. When we discover the real cause of fluctuation we know our weakness, and then we must divine how we can apply the most practical remedy. One of the causes of fluctuation in our Order is the want of a thorough, practical Financial Secretary, one who will take a deep interest in his office and collect the due of the members, not allowing them to get very far behind. When a proper officer like this fills the W. Financial Secretary's position, he ought to be kept there for a year or longer, and then the next best should be selected to succeed him, for members whose dues are kept promptly paid up are not half so likely to be lost from the Order as those who are allowed to get far back in arrears. A dereliction of duty of the W. F. S. is a strong source of fluctuation, but when rightly filled is the best remedy for much of this instability in our membership. Every member of a Lodge ought to feel as though its life and existence depended on his effort, and always be present whenever practical, and take part in its business transactions, and be prepared with something for the "Good of the Order." - Hassam's Manual.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Ag'nat), MAJORITIES (For, Ag'nat), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various Canadian locations and their voting results for the Temperance Act.

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. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act. In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 2 three times, making an aggregate of 98 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 71. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been: For the Scott Act 161719 Against " 111764 Net Scott Act majority 49955 If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote: For the Scott Act 147373 Against " 102639 44833

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 votes have taken place on the question of repeal.

PREPARE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THIS TABLE FOR REFERENCE.

Women Voters.

A LADY recently visiting one of the Canadian prisons, asked one of the turnkeys the comparative number of men and women in prison? The turnkey answered, "I have been here about nineteen years, and I should judge about one woman to forty men." The turnkey of one of the jails of Michigan, when interrogated by the writer as to the relative proportion of men and women arrested, replied, "I should say one hundred men to one woman." In large cities the proportion is still less. In Chicago it is conceded that there thirty thousand abandoned men and one thousand five hundred abandoned women. Take the country at large and we find that the per centage of immorality is but one woman to every one hundred and three immoral men; and yet those that here seem determined to forever bar the rights of citizenship from all women for fear that this poor victim of some male's lust would want to vote, seeming to forget that an immoral woman's ballot can do no more harm than an immoral man's ballot. Then if women voted we would have one hundred and two moral women's votes to offset those of the one hundred and two immoral men, or we might put it in this way: twenty-eight thousand five hundred moral women voting to save home and boy from the curse of rum, and the taint of that foul blot on the life and purity of the nation, the licensed house of prostitution, as against the vote of the thirty thousand males voting to license such dens of infamy, putrefaction, death and damnation for their own conscience regardless of the consequences to themselves or their posterity. When will good men learn the value of the better element in society? How much longer will it take them to learn that the home, and all that is sacred there, needs to be represented at the ballot box as well as the street, the saloon and the prison? That it is for this lack of representation of mother and wife that this nation groans under the blight and curse of two hundred thousand drunk-shops, from whose portals are carried one hundred thousand damned souls each year. To say nothing of the cruelty and injustice done woman by thus compelling her to submit to laws made by, and in the interest of, these men; laws that she is expected to obey promptly, be they ever so cruel or unjust to her; though she has never been allowed either voice or vote in their making! Our principles of

government declare "All just governments derive their powers from the consent of those governed." Is this a just government, then, which denies one-half of the governed neither voice nor vote? Who will answer? Northwestern News

The Following Reasons are Given Why Women Should Vote.

BECAUSE women will measure all questions of the public welfare by the touchstone. "Is it right?" Men are too much given to measuring politics, by "Is it expedient?" Because the human race is made up of men and women, and neither, in the nature of things, can legislate for both—both together must study for what is best for men and women. A government run by men alone is as untidy, as ill-doned, as comfortable as a house kept by men alone. Because women are more religious, and the world needs their aid to grow more in the worship of God, and the ballot in the hands of women means God in the government. Because the dramshop and the liquor traffic must be done away with; and women, because they have its miseries to endure, are the deepest foes the dram shop has. When women vote, and help elect legislators, judicial and executive officers, the best laws will be made, administered and executed. No liquor man will get an office. Because the cities and towns are full of impurity. When women elect officials, no house of bad repute can exist. Their hands and hearts and brains can create methods, and then with the ballot, apply them to the evil's cure. Because the schools need to be improved, and women, with the ballot, can correct evils and put into practice better methods of teaching than heretofore. Because, the whole world needs a mother's as well as a father's heart to look after its best welfare; and, as at present constituted, the world is politically motherless. May God hasten the day when women may have their voice in all matters pertaining to the world's welfare. - Friend of Home. One person in five in South Australia is an abstainer. Chicago has "high license" and eighteen miles of saloon frontage!

"THE BON MARCHE"

To say that the Bon Marche has been busy since the commencement of the Great Bankrupt Stock Sale of Fancy Goods on Monday morning last would be drawing it very mild indeed, every department having been so crowded that we have found it impossible in numerous instances to give the careful attention to customers it is always our wish to do. With an immediate and considerable addition to our staff, however, we hope to overcome the difficulty.

6,000 yards lovely Brocade and Striped Evening Silks for this sale, only 50c yard. 1,500 yards Pure Silk Gauze, lovely evening shades, for this sale, only 25c yard. Large beautiful range of Coloured Moule Antiques in all and fashionable shades, 50c yard. Richest stock and best value in black Gros Grains, black Satins and black Merveilleux of any house in the city. The fact is we can stand upon Any opposition in this city. No Question about that.

F. X. Cousineau & Co., "Bon Marche"

BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM, 7 & 9 KING STREET EAST.

P.S.—600 Doz. or 7,200 Hfs. The Largest Collection of Ladies' and Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs ever seen in this city, ranging from 20c up. 100 Doz. Ladies' Pure Linen Hem stitched Handkerchiefs at \$1.50 per doz., worth \$3. 500 doz. Ladies' Fancy Bordered French Lawn Handkerchiefs, French designs, 60c doz, worth 75c; 75c doz, worth \$1; \$1 doz., worth \$1.50

SOLID PROGRESS & GOOD RESULTS

Persons insuring their lives should investigate the financial standing of a company, the same as they would a bank in which they intended to invest—not by the volume of business passing in and out, but by its financial record and interest-paying results. No company in the U.S. has made as regular and solid dividend paying progress, and increased its ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS to policy holders for so many years past, without a retrograde step, as the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD. Head Office for Canada, 9 Toronto Street, cor. of Court Street, Toronto.

We invite attention to the following unequalled showing of increases in all four items of (1) Cash Dividends, (2) Assets to each \$100 of Liabilities, (3) Assets to each \$1,000 of Insurance; and (4) Gross Accumulated Funds

Table with columns: YEAR Ending Jan. 1st, PROFITS Paid on Policy No. \$3,500, ASSETS Per \$100 of Liabilities, ASSETS Per \$1,000 of Insurance, GROSS Accumulated Funds. Shows data from 1873 to 1887.

Some companies retain profits for five years before declaring them, and then their agents sometimes compare such accumulated profits against the ÆTNA'S Annual Cash Dividends, without explaining that most of those who die or drop out of such companies during the five years, receive no dividend. The ÆTNA divides annually, and pays down in cash, or in reduction of next premium, not in scrip or bonus additions, or due bills, to be lost if the policy lapses. The way in which those insured in the ÆTNA LIFE get the benefit of its well known successful financial management is brought out by the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Republican in the following statement. The four first columns relate to one life, and the last two are upon another life—the one upon \$50,000 of Life Insurance during the years mentioned in the ÆTNA LIFE, and in four of the largest and best mutual companies:—

Table with columns: Year Paid, Ætna Life, Three Other Leading Co's, Ætna Life, Another Coy. Shows comparative financial results for different companies.

Average of the Ætna Life's footings, upon the \$50,000, same age and plan. Average of the Other Four Companies. Better Results from the Ætna's Management on similar policy in ten years. Information as to the name and residence of the party holding the first four policies, and particulars of the plans of insurance recommended by this Company, will be cheerfully given to intending insurers by addressing W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers.

Toronto, October 27th, 1887.

"Sort or Use" Ter Hit.

DETSY BIDOWAY.

Among the indigenous flowers of East Tennessee is one variously known as the chandeleur, mountain, Chilhowee or East Tennessee hily. Lovely in form, of an exquisite fragrance, pure white in color; to see it is to desire to possess it, and the mountaineers "turn many an honest penny" by the sale of the bulbs.

Shortly after I came to reside in the Chilhowee, I engaged a supply of these bulbs of Sammy Dunn, who faithfully promised to bring them on the following Wednesday. Wednesday came, but no Sammy, and, consequently, no bulbs. The next day, meeting Aunt Pruney Fairlock, a mountain woman of my acquaintance, I inquired if she knew what had become of the delinquent Sammy.

"Sammy Dunn? Why, he air powerful sick, an' his folks air mighty 'fraid ez he won't never be no better."

Sammy had impressed me as being an embodiment of physical health and endurance. He must have been taken suddenly ill; what was the matter with him?

"He hev got ther milk-sick."

"The milk-sick? What is that?"

"Waal, I reckon hit air jes' ther milk-sick. I hain't never hearn hit call by nary nuther name."

"But how do people get it?"

"Why, ther cow, she eats ther milk-sick, and ther people eats ther milk."

"Oh!" a ray of light piercing the Egyptian darkness, "I see. It's some poisonous weed the cow eats, and her milk is affected by it."

"Taint nary weed, hit's jes' ther milk-sick."

A silence. I was dimly recalling something I had heard or read of milk-sickness, some disease among cattle, something that, doubtless, I had, at the time, informed myself upon, but which had now passed beyond recall. My face must have indexed my perplexity, for Aunt Pruney suddenly exclaimed:

"Ain't yer never hearn tell o' ther milk-sick?"

I acknowledged my benightedness, and begged for enlightenment.

"Waal, we-uns 'low hit's somethink chet falls with ther dew, fur of yer gether anythink from ther fiols that's got ther milk-sick in't whilst ther dew air on ter hit, an' yer eat hit, yer'll get ther milk-sick; of yer git ther strawberries 'fore ther dew air dried off'n 'em, yer'll git hit; an' jes' so of ther cow eat ther paster whilst hit air wet with ther milk sick dew, she'll git hit."

"I should think you would be afraid your cows would get in those places without your knowing it."

"Oh, folks ez us use' ter hit kin mostly tell when they strain ther milk, ther look o' hit is sorter green. 'Fore now folks hev taken ther milk when they knowed hit was not good, an' sot it ter cream, an' churnin' ther butter ter sell, an' after er time word has kin back o' folks takin' ther milk-sick from that ther butter."

"Is there much of the milk-sickness around here?" I ask, mentally signing a total abstinence butter pledge.

"Not much. Hit's mosly in darksome places whar ther air is unwholesome, cause ther sun don't hev much chance et em, bein' ther so shet in by ther mountains."

"Have you any of these places on your farm?"

"We-uns hain't got nary milk-sick fiol, ner never hev hod nun, an' I air powerful glad, an' hit's er mighty strook o' luck, seein' wo air renters, an' hev lived 'roun' right smart. Lawdy, lawdy! hit air enough ter gin er body ther crops ter look at them darksome places, an' member ther death ther is in 'em. I knowed er fambly 'et hod ony on em, an' sich heaps o' trouble ez they hed, an' lox' two or three out'n ther fambly, but somehow et las' they got sort er use' ter hit, an' didn't seein ter min' hit."

"Darksome places where the air is unwholesome?" I have seen such places. They have been in every city, town and village (except one), in which I have ever been. I know one town that has an entire street of them, and another the entire side of a street. They are artificially darkened, either by placing screens at the windows, or by blurring them with paint, and a screen is always seen before the opened door. The air is defiled with nicotine, alcohol and profanity.

I have known many families that have lost two or three of their number because of these places. I was once acquainted with a family in which were six sons and a daughter. The parents were in affluat circumstances, and, what was better, were sincere Christians. They took their children to church and to Sunday school, and gave them every educational and social advantage. Yet not only the six sons, but the husband of the daughter, fell victims to the unwholesome air of those darksome places.

An exceptional case? Yes, it is the

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Words by JOHN INNES, Toronto.

Air, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"

Musical notation for the first system of the Christmas Carol, including a treble clef, key signature, and time signature.

- 1. Ring out the merry
2. Twas Christmas tide when
3. The evergreen laden
4. Oh! merry lay

Musical notation for the second system of the Christmas Carol, including a treble clef, key signature, and time signature.

Christmas bell That tells of joy and glad-ness, Our hap-py hearts with pleasure swell, This is no time for
Jo-ose lay All low-ly in a man-gor, He came to take our sins a-way, And save our souls from
was an' more Since that glad Christ-mas morn-ing, Yet once a year on eve-ry shore, Are hap-py hearts a-
Christmas Day, For young and old to geth-er, The ve-ry snow-flakes seem more gay, Though bit-ter cold the

Musical notation for the third system of the Christmas Carol, including a treble clef, key signature, and time signature.

sad-ness, This is the crown-ing of the year, A day of mer-ry-mak-ing, With feast and song our
dan-ger, The shepherds on the hills at dawn Heard an-gel-vo-ces sing-ing, "Now peace on earth, good-
down-ing The Christmas tree with pres-ents rare, Its dark-green boughs are la-den, And round it dance the
wea-ther: As round the fan-ily fi-re-side, Our dear ones we are meet-ing, Let peace and har-mo-

Musical notation for the fourth system of the Christmas Carol, including a treble clef, key signature, and time signature.

hearts we'll cheer, All anx-i-ous cares for-sak-ing,
will to men, We are this morn-ing bring-ing,
chil-dren fair, The lov-er and the maid-en,
ny a-bide, With love each-oth-er greet-ing.

Musical notation for the fifth system of the Christmas Carol, including a treble clef, key signature, and time signature.

only family that I have ever known that lost so large a number from this cause. But I doubt if I am exceptional in having had such a family among my acquaintances.

Does the government know of these places? Why, that is the strange part of it: the government encourages and fosters them.

Then why don't the people arise in their majesty and might, and enact a law prohibiting their existence? The people! O well, I suppose they have got "sort er use' ter hit."

Household Information.

When using buttermilk for griddle cakes, dilute a third with cold water, so that the cakes will not be sticky.

A shovelful of hot coals held over varnished furniture will, it is said, take out spots and stains. Rub the place while warm with flannel.

A dripping pan half full of cold water on the upper grate in the oven will prevent pies or cakes from burning.

The latest fancy in splashers are large fans spread against the wall behind the washstand.

A tallow candle or a piece of tallow wrapped in tissue paper and laid among furs and other garments of wool, it is said, prevent the ravages of moths. It is also a preventative against the Buffalo bug.

It is said that white silk lace can be cleaned by washing in benzine. It is best to do this work out of doors, away from fires and lights.—Selected.

Diseased Eggs.

A WRITER in a recent sanitary bulletin states that soon after it became the practice to transport eggs in large quantities and long distances by railway trains, it was found on their arrival that adhesion had taken place between the membranes of the yolk and those of the shell, so that the yolk could not be turned out of the shell unbroken. On examination by experienced pathologists, this was found to be the result of true inflammation; the material of the

adhesion was found to be precisely the same as that of the plastic exudation in inflammation of the lungs or bowels. It will at first seem absurd to speak of inflammation in such an unformed mass as an egg; but this arises from our forgetting that, structureless and unorganized as it seems, the egg, even when fresh laid, is a living being, and capable of disease from external causes.

The cause of this inflammation is undoubtedly the shaking and friction from the motion of the cars, and it cannot but render the egg more or less unhealthy, as the products of inflammation can never be as salutary in food as those of healthy growth.—Good Health.

He Was Afraid.

THAT dinner party—it was in Jimmy's eyes a wonderful affair. Several of the young people were there, and all thought it a remarkable dinner. Such beautiful dishes, and not empty either, but heaped with delicious food. Several were there whom Jimmy had never seen before—old friends, Captain Buswell said, whom he chanced to meet in the street, and sailor-like, he said he "just towed them into port."

The captain spoke of one as an "old chum, out of town, and happening along, he had been towed into port."

Jimmy did not catch the name, but he liked the man's face. He would have been still more interested in the man if he could have heard a conversation between this man and his wife before he left his home in another city.

"Hustand, you'll promise me you won't touch any liquor while you are gone!" said the wife.

"Mary, I give you my word on that. You know I have made up my mind to quit drinking. I shall keep my word. God help me!"

"And you help yourself, too."

"I'll try, Mary."

Somehow Jimmy could not keep his eyes off from this guest at Captain Buswell's table. Jimmy liked his handsome face, his very agreeable manner, his cheery voice. He sat quite near

Captain Buswell, and he could hear distinctly the conversation between the captain and the handsome, affable stranger. At last Jimmy heard the captain say:

"There, I almost forgot one thing! I believe I am losing my memory."

He called aloud "Bob!" A tall colored waiter, whose face Jimmy had seen several times on the street, sprang forward to receive the order, briskly, as if his master had fainted and needed help.

"Bring up a few bottles," Jimmy heard the captain say. Then the latter added something about "beer for the young folks."

Jimmy opened his eyes wide. Going to be drinking at that table? What would Jimmy do? "Don't you touch it, Jimmy," he heard his mother say. If that mother had understood what a gauntlet her boy's principles must run at the captain's table, she would not have permitted him to go, though absence might have offended all the Buswells between here and Australia.

However, there was Jimmy at the table, and "beer for the young folks" was coming. Jimmy was uneasy. He had felt like a very strong temperance boy at home; but, somehow, when he saw the colored waiter slip forward with the bottles that the captain ordered, when he heard Charlie Evans whisper "Good!" to Bob Tuck at the sight of the beer, Jimmy's temperance principles began to waver. It was so much easier at home by his mother's side, watching from the window that old drunkard, to be an enthusiastic teetotaler. But here! Jimmy's face reddened with excitement.

And somehow the stranger looked uneasy. Jimmy saw him drop his fork on the floor, pull his handkerchief out of his pocket, wipe his face, hem, blush—plainly the stranger was embarrassed in view of the bottles.

"Ha! ha!" said Captain Buswell, elevating a bottle with a purple fluid that gurgled into a dainty wine-glass next him. "I must have the pleasure of filling it myself personally for you," he said to the stranger. He handed

his neighbor the glass, filled a second for himself, and bade the waiter to give "a little harmless beer to the young folks."

What would Jimmy do? He looked at Steve Ames, another youthful guest, and Steve looked at him. Steve took his beer and lifted it to his lips. What would the stranger do? "Don't touch it," Jimmy heard his mother saying, and allowed his glass to remain untouched. The stranger nervously played with his wine-glass, while Captain Buswell boisterously praised his portion, ank smacking his lips, said he "must have another."

"Hem-m-m!"

It was the stranger. He had lifted his glass toward his lips, coughed and then set it down again. Jimmy's glass was still untouched.

"Jimmy, Jimmy," said Captain Buswell, patronizingly, "are you not going to take your beer?"

"No, I thank you, sir."

Everybody at the table looked up in astonishment. To think that at the great Captain Buswell's table just a boy should refuse what was set before him!

"Are you afraid of it, Jimmy?" The stranger's glass was half-way to his lips, but at this question his hand halted.

"Yes, sir," rang out Jimmy's answer, prompt and bold and clear. The stranger's glass went down so suddenly that a part of the wine was spilled on the table.

"Indeed!" said the captain. He tried to laugh, and others joined; but it was forced merriment. If Jimmy had noticed, there was not much drinking after his declaration that he was afraid. The stranger did not reach out his hand again toward his glass.

But who was he? The next day, after school, when Jimmy returned home, his mother said, turning to a caller, "Cousin George, this is our Jimmy."

It was the stranger at Captain Buswell's party.

"Jimmy," he whispered, "thank you for your example yesterday."—Inter-

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OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, 1887.

ISTMAS GREETING.

We wish all the readers of THE CANADA CITIZEN a right Merry Christmas. At this joyous season of the year every man is reminded of the nativity of our Lord and Saviour, and the kindly thoughts of that blessed event inspire the heart to generous impulses. The words which awoke the sleeping shepherds—"Peace on earth, good-will among men"—are again breathed over the land. While we cannot relax our efforts against the liquor traffic, no worker in the ranks of temperance can harbor ill will against those who have the misfortune to be in that business. We can only pray and work for the day when these men will use their intellect and capital for a better purpose. It will be a bright Christmas for Canada when the coils of the rum trade are unwound from our nation. Our birth will be lighter and our cares easier. God grant that the day of deliverance is not far off.

"A CITY SET ON AN HILL."

The mayoralty contest in Toronto is of more than local importance. The triumph of the better elements of the community over the candidates who cater for the support of the undesirable classes has shown to the cities of this continent that what was hitherto thought to be an impossible task can readily be accomplished by a union of Christian citizens. It has been the privilege of the Queen City of Canada to take the lead in a municipal revolution which will eventually bring about the emancipation of civic affairs from the thralldom of party politicians, ward heelers and corrupt ringsters. The people have too long been blind to the fact that party politics have no right to dictate who shall be mayor and aldermen. The influence of contractors has had too much to do with civic elections. The result has been that positions of trust have been obtained by a good many men whose chief desire is to see that their friends get a large share of the people's money. The moral tone of the community has not been represented, and consequently the municipal government has been the football of designing adventurers. This state of affairs was a disgrace to all right-thinking citizens.

The evolution from the lower to the higher standard of municipal government is not to be accomplished at once. Toronto must advance. The most encouraging feature of the present contest is that earnest men, who previously regarded municipal politics as beneath their notice, are coming to the front. Those who think the struggle is ended in Toronto are sadly deceived. We must still stand by our guns, for if we do not our opponents will force their way in and haul down the flag. During the last few days it has been shown that the opponents of this movement still hold to the old methods. They are against free speech, for they endeavor to hock down every one who opposes them. They are against the people's voice being heard, for they would prevent, if they could, a vote being taken on such measures as the Fleming by-law. They are willing to

use dishonest methods, for they make it their business to invent and circulate malicious slanders and their opponents. They supported Mr. Manning and Mr. Blain, and now they find it to their interest to cast their lot in with Mr. Clarke. They may endeavor to hide themselves behind a respectable man, but they are known by their actions and are recognized as "the same old gang."

It is encouraging to note that the example of Toronto has inspired our sister city, Hamilton, to take a similar course. The Moral Reform Association has induced Mr. M. Brennan, a gentleman of unimpeachable reputation and great business ability, to become a candidate. Mr. Brennan will do for Hamilton what Mr. Howland has done for Toronto. He will have the same kind of enemies and we trust the same description of friends.

Toronto must be true to herself. The eyes of the people of the continent are upon us anxiously looking for an other success. Let no man shirk his duty and let every vote be polled. We are "a city set on an hill whose light shall not be hid."

A DISTRIBUTION OF CHAMPAGNE.

THE daily press has announced that the Ontario Government gave a champagne lunch to intending purchasers at a public sale of timber lands in the Parliament buildings a few days ago. We sincerely hope that the statement is untrue, and that there will be a prompt and authentic contradiction. It would be an infamous policy, even on the part of a private speculator, to administer intoxicants to prospective investors for the purpose of making them generous or of enhancing the value of the property he had for sale. For the representatives of the crown to use such means would be nothing less than a public insult. The great majority of the people of Ontario are laboring earnestly to curtail the traffic and they would not sanction a public distribution of liquor, no matter what object might be accomplished thereby. They do not want the government to go into the liquor business and are entitled to some explanation of this matter.

EXAMINE THE RECORD.

THE statement by Mr. E. F. Clarke's friends that their candidate is not opposed to the temperance cause cannot but be received with doubt by those who know that gentleman's record. Unfortunately for Mr. Clarke's prospect of ever becoming Mayor of the city of Toronto, but fortunately for those who have the responsibility of deciding upon his qualifications, he has placed himself unequivocally on record. His action with reference to the sale of liquor at the island and at the Industrial Exhibition is a matter of public notoriety. It cannot be gainsaid that when Mr. Clarke had it in his power to stand by the temperance sentiment of the community he allowed himself to be advised by those in favor of the liquor traffic.

Our friends, and all who favor temperance reform, must not allow this matter to be belittled. When a large section of the citizens of Toronto asked Mr. Clarke to keep our public resorts free from the taint of liquor, and safe places for women and children to frequent, we got no sympathy from the gentleman who now announces that he always favored temperance. It was of the utmost importance that there should be no liquor sold at the island. Immense crowds congregated there on public holidays. Our mothers and wives and children wanted a place where they could get fresh air without being exposed to insults from drunken men. A great public danger existed in permitting bars to be opened at such a place as the island. The Ontario License Commissioners recognized this danger and in reply to an appeal from the citizens of Toronto, closed the drinking places at the island. The liquor dealers appealed to the Dominion License Commissioners and through the instrumentality of Mr. Clarke, one of the Commissioners, the bars were

re-opened and the sale of liquor resumed. It was a great blow to the cause of temperance and Mr. Clarke dealt the blow.

Still more disastrous to the interests of temperance was Mr. Clarke's action with reference to the transfer of an island license to the Industrial Exhibition. For many years our exhibitions had been free from the presence of liquor. The law of the province enacted that no liquor should be sold at exhibitions. Again Mr. Clarke stepped in, and by supporting his fellow-commissioner Mayor Boswell against Judge Boyd, he caused bars to be opened at the Toronto Exhibition. Of the illegality of this action we have nothing to say. Those who acted under Mr. Clarke's license were punished by the law. The man who permitted them to commit their offence now asks for the support of the citizens of Toronto.

These facts should be sufficient to enable every man to form an opinion as to whether or not Mr. Clarke is a friend of the temperance cause.

A CORRECTION.

WE regret very much that accidentally when Editor was unable to attend to his work, there appeared in the CANADA CITIZEN of Dec 9th, a receipt for making mince pie, one of the ingredients of which was a "glass of brandy." Our readers need no assurance of ours to convince them that we do not believe in any such culinary preparations. Incalculable harm is done through the use, in cookery, of alcoholic liquor. Slumbering appetites are thereby sometimes aroused and in other cases there is danger of the terrible habit being to some extent fostered or encouraged. The right attitude of temperance workers is abstinence "from all appearance of evil" and we sincerely hope that our lady readers when engaged in cooking operations will keep clear of anything that would tend to any extent in an evil direction. We wish them all a Merry Christmas without anything being dangerous in their mince pies.

The Earl of Shaftesbury on the Temperance Movement.

From a Speech of the Noble Earl, delivered at Norwich, Sept. 26, 1870.

MY FRIENDS,—I am glad to meet you upon such an occasion upon an occasion in which you celebrate the great achievements you have accomplished by your temperance association. The more I examine and travel over the surface of England, the more I examine the length and breadth of the metropolis in which I live, the more I see the absolute and indispensable necessity of associations such as this. I am satisfied that unless they existed, we should be immersed in such an ocean of intoxication, violence and sin, as would make this country uninhabitable. You have, by your operations, prevented a large amount of evil, you have not accomplished all your desires, but you have resisted the progress of this evil, you have beaten back by your efforts this tide of sin, and you have to rejoice that you have been infinite benefactors to the generation in which you live. I remember being examined before a committee of the House of Commons as chairman of the Lunacy Commissioners, as to the progress or non-progress of insanity in these realms. I told them that I believed that seven tenths of the insanity that prevails in this country, that seven-tenths of the insanity that prevails in the United States of America, and no doubt also in other countries, are attributable either in the persons themselves or their parents to habits of intoxication. If the temperance associations had not arisen some years since, I believe the amount of insanity in this country would be five-fold greater than it is. Now, I believe your example and efforts under Almighty God, have greatly retarded the progress of that most profound affliction that ever comes upon man. Look how it subverts every condition of life; how it breaks in upon domestic felicity—retards the moral, intellectual, religious, and now that we are living in liberal days, I will add the political progress of the working man. If they were but sober, decent, or lory, in their homes and abroad, what a different position they would occupy, what a different effect they would produce upon the country in which they live. I remember when in Yorkshire going on the greatest iron works in the

country, and the foreman having called my attention to twelve men, said they were engaged in the finest work in the construction of locomotive engines, and that they were in the receipt of seven or eight guineas a week, and he would undertake to say that out of the whole twelve there was not one who had a sixpence in his pocket on that day, and the day was Friday. Well, I said, where does it go? He replied, "It goes to the pot-house or the beer house, and to procuring every form of the grossest and lowest enjoyment, but," added he, "to show you what may be done by those people when they are temperate, two men last week left our service, the one carrying with him 500 and the other 700 guineas, with which to set up in business for themselves." I will give you an instance of the power of careful saving. You have all heard of the Ragged Schools in London, you know the destitute character, the wretched poverty, the misery of the class; nevertheless, they manage to get halfpence and pence now and then, by little jobs of some sort or other. We prevailed upon sixty of these schools to put something from their little earnings into the bank, so that at the end of the year the money might be distributed, or they might receive due profit upon it. Now, in these sixty ragged schools what do you suppose was the accumulation in the year arising from the contributions of those miserable, shirtless, shoeless creatures? Why, these poor little creatures had contributed no less a sum than £2,000! I will give you another instance. You have heard likewise of the shoeblack brigade, they go out to their several posts, and the money they bring home at night is divided into three portions— one portion goes to the savings bank for the lad himself, the second to the expenses of the establishment, and the third he is allowed to retain for his own use as pocket money. Now, these lads are all taken from ragged schools and trained in habits of sobriety and thrift. I will show you what they did at the time of the cotton famine. They did that which I believe to be almost unprecedented in history, and of which I may say that I know nothing that so redounds to the honor of working men or lads. They called a meeting of the red brigade in their own office in York street, and they did business in the most methodical way. They elected a chairman, proposed resolutions, and concluded with this that as the whole of the community was giving something for the relief of the sufferers by the cotton famine, they thought that they ought not to stand aloof, but that they ought also to do something, and they determined that everyone should give a shilling in the pound out of what they had in the savings bank. They brought their money, and one lad came with 16s. to the superintendent, who said, "I cannot take that, it is too much for any lad like you to give." He replied, "Did we not come to our agreement, that we were to pay a shilling in the pound upon all we had in the savings bank? I have got £16 there, and here are my 16s." I am proud to see such a large assemblage of women present to-night. I am very popular with the women, because wherever I go I maintain the truth of the proverb, "That the grey mare is the better horse, and I invariably say that if in 99 cases out of a 100—there may be an exception in the hundredth—the working man would give all his earnings into the hands of his wife, and tell her to take care of them and do what was right, and ask for no account whatever, he would find himself well fed and well clothed, the children would be sent to school, the tea-pot would look bright, the fire-irons would be clean, everything would be nice and attractive, and not the least so would be Betty herself. I believe if this were so, and if we could restore purity, comfort and decency to the homes of England, if we could sanctify and intensify the domestic system, all the relations of wife and husband, and children, and home, we should do more for the strength, the honor, the peace, and the comfort of the British empire than by all the regulations we could introduce and all the laws we could impose. I believe the domestic system was ordained by Providence for the honor, the comfort and the dignity of man. I believe that it was ordained for more than this world—for that which is to come, so that under the eyes of pious and praying parents, children should be qualified for eternity, and deemed for that city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.

SEVERAL European countries have taken steps to repress the worst forms of the liquor traffic. Belgium has a law for the suppression of drunkenness, and of serving intoxicating drinks to children. In Austria, the Province of Galicia and Bukovina have a restrictive law in operation, when it is proposed to extend over the entire empire. France is also contemplating a movement in the same direction.

WORLD WIDE NOTES.

ALL the Iowa breweries have suspended business.

DR FAIRFIELD met with good success in Port Hope.

Temperance is making rapid progress in Switzerland.

THE Massachusetts prohibition vote increased 28 per cent.

FARGO, Dak., has raised \$20,000 to enforce the prohibition law.

THERE are now thirteen Junior Prohibition Clubs in New York City.

SAMMALL is in favor of a National Prohibition army for the United States.

EX-GOV. St. John will begin another lecturing tour of California next month.

IT is reported that a number of Wisconsin post offices are located in saloons.

THE Prohibition Club in Thorburn, county of Grey, is carrying on active work.

THERE is said to be a growing sentiment in favor of prohibition throughout Texas.

THERE is a large and flourishing Catholic Total Abstinence Society in Dartmouth, N.S.

OF the 8,000 persons engaged in the liquor traffic in Philadelphia only 3,000 are Americans.

GEORGE FREDERICK WOODHOUSE, another victim of the saloon, suicided in Toronto on Monday.

JEFF DAVIS and the negroes worked together for the overthrow of Prohibition in Atlanta.

NINE attempts have been made to repeal the Scott Act, but so far none have been successful.

A SILENT movement is rising in Montreal in favor of a reduction of the number of liquor licenses.

A Grand Council of Royal Templars for Quebec has been organized with headquarters at Montreal.

ENGLAND'S liquor bill, if converted into sovereigns and laid into a line, would reach nearly 2,000 miles.

THE two I.O.G.T. Grand Lodges of New Zealand, will meet in Wellington next month to form a union.

THE Dakota Standard says: "the crankiest crank of all the cranks is the crank who gets cranky at the crank."

A LARGE meeting in the opera house, "Peterboro", was addressed a few days ago by Mrs. Youmans on temperance.

THE average life of the total abstainer is sixty-five years, while that of the drinker is thirty-five years and a half.

REV. W. BOKROSS, of Lisle, has delivered a sermon in reply to Rev. D. J. Macdonnell's discourse on moderation.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND recently ordered the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close the saloons on Sunday or resign.

THE W.C.T.U. and the Scott Act Association are bringing out a full set of candidates for the Bowmansville municipal elections.

THE Supreme Court of California has declared the prohibitory ordinance of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, "constitutional and valid."

A MEMORIAL service to the late Hon J. B. Finch was held on December 11th, in St. Andrew's Church, Truro, under the auspices of the I.O.G.T.

NO beer, no demonstrations; no demonstrations, no speeches; no speeches, no yawpers; no yawpers, no anarchists.—Argo No beer, no anarchists. Chicago Tribune.

PUBLIC meetings have been held at Moosejaw and Medicine Hat to protest against the importation of beer into the territories while the embargo exists on the home manufacture.

THE total prohibition vote in thirty-eight states in 1884 was 151,809. The prohibition vote in twenty-seven of these same states in 1886 was 277,051; a gain of 125,115 over all.

LAST year in Worcester, Mass., under no license, the arrests for drunkenness in seven months numbered 962; this year in the same period, under license, the arrests numbered 2,204.

RIGHT HON. JOSEPH Chamberlain declares "that the vast majority of the Englishmen are now in favor of placing the traffic in the hands of the most affected by it, namely, the people themselves."

WHILE searching for an illicit still in Nasagawaya Inland Revenue Officer Broadfoot, of Guelph, found a large quantity of liquor. A man named Robertson was prosecuted and fined for keeping it.

IN Chicago the proprietors of a distillery were prohibited from feeding the refuse of the distillery to cattle, but protected by law in their work of supplying their vile products to their fellow beings.

A new saloon has just been opened in New York by a local politician of some note. The floor is inlaid with silver dollars, which are cemented in the marble floor in holes bored in alternate slabs up heads and tails alternately.

The Realm of Home.

BY MRS. WILLIAM N. SCHOLL

It was near the close of a bright summer day. The heat had been oppressive. The cool breeze now rising was most refreshing and welcome; fragrant with the breath of flowers; it gently parted the dainty curtains that shaded the windows of the sitting-room in a country parsonage, fanning the face of the young matron, and toying with the golden curls of a little one at her feet.

The child clapped her hands with delight, and the mother, as she smiled upon her darling, lifted her heart in gratitude to God, the giver of every good and perfect gift.

If the sun and moon, wind and snow, and all nature are called upon to praise the Lord, should not His intelligent creatures add their joyful notes to those inanimate ones?

Refreshed by this heavenly visitant, the sewing is cheerfully resumed, and the great basket filled with little garments in every state of dilapidation, looked less formidable to the patient worker. There was nothing in this room especially attractive; yet the simple furniture and inexpensive adornments were arranged with so much taste and refinement, the most casual observer would readily perceive that the presiding genius possessed the rare faculty of turning everything to the best advantage, and could blend incongruous shapes and colors in one harmonious whole, making the place both inviting and restful.

An imperative ring of the door bell announced a visitor, and when it was answered, a woman entered, and after exchanging a few civilities with the "mistress of the manse," said she had come on very important business, and wanted to secure her sympathy and cooperation in the glorious work of raising woman to her proper sphere, in giving her equal rights with men in business, politics, and the ballot-box.

She proceeded to unfold a large paper containing many resolutions, with a number of names affixed, requesting the minister's wife to add hers. This she decidedly refused to do, saying pleasantly, she had more rights now than she wanted and would gladly be relieved of some. But this champion of a new departure, was not to be put off so easily, she knew full well how much influence and weight this name would carry with it, and, therefore, used every argument she could command to secure the desired signature.

But the lady remained firm in her refusal, and also declined the invitation to be present at their meetings, saying all this movement was not only distasteful to her personally, but she considered it an innovation and contrary to the teachings of God's word. Woman's mission was therein clearly defined and its details clearly marked out.

She preferred to adhere to its mandates and, instead of walking side by side with man amid the glare and noise of public life, would rather look up to him as her head and protector, without any desire to "usurp authority," or even to share with him equal rights in matters pertaining to his proper calling.

Of course, these sentiments were not in agreement with the views of her temporary guest, she considered them far behind this progressive age, and even called their advocate "a poor deluded woman," and "a slave to old time prejudices, and worn out doctrines." Then she made an unceremonious retreat, giving the door a bang, equal to the pull of its bell at her entrance. At this moment, three bright children came rushing in all aglow with health and happiness.

They had wild flowers for mamma, and while arranging them in vases, told her in their pretty childish ways, of their picnic under the old apple tree, and the adventures connected therewith. The room that had seemed dark and cheerless, was now radiant with light, and the mother's heart that had been so recently saddened, was filled with joy. Such is the ministry of children to a pure, sensitive, and godly woman.

But the climax is reached when papa joins the family group, and with baby in his arms, and the others clustering about him, rounds off the day in giving pleasure to this little world of his, by entering heartily into their sports, telling them stories, or helping them with their games.

Although a hard-working minister, with numberless calls of a professional and social nature pressing upon him, he sets apart a short time in the early evening for intercourse with his family. In all the exalting and ennobling duties belonging to his sacred office, there is none of more importance, or that calls for a richer blessing than this.

golden altar in his priestly robes, did not present a more impressive scene; nor was the pure incense of sweet spices, as it ascended heavenward, more acceptable to God, than the evening sacrifice in this lovely home.

An hour later, and the white-robed darlings are softly sleeping, and the mother looks upon each sweet face, her practised eye reads their peculiar characteristics. The very position of the eldest, with her head upon her hand, indicates her graceful and lady-like bearing. While the contour of her face reveals both mental and physical beauty.

At her side is a strong, well developed, younger sister, her long auburn curls shade a fair, broad forehead, there is a trace of firmness in her shapely mouth, and the mother smiles at the independence of her three-year-old daughter. In a little bed of his own, reposes a bright, happy boy, his merry laugh and affectionate disposition make him the pet and plaything of the whole family. A stir in the downy nest, at the bed-side attracts the mother's attention; the gentle, winning little baby opens her starry eyes for a moment, and recognizing the loved face bending over her, smiles sweetly and closes them again in balmy sleep. As the mother gazes upon this last priceless gift, her heart goes out in longings unutterable for her first born, her precious lamb so early called by the Good Shepherd to the fold above. In this consecrated place, with the memory of her angel child warm upon her heart, and surrounded by the little sleepers, so lovely and yet so diverse, she realized as never before, the responsibility and sacredness of motherhood, knowing full well these olive branches are to be trained and made fit for the heavenly garden, and that if one of them is lost, it will be for the want of proper parental discipline.

She felt oppressed and burdened as she contemplated the magnitude of the work lying before her, and kneeling beside the little white bed, prayed as only a mother can pray. "God guide, and keep them from going astray." Then, believing her request would be granted, and that Divine help would equal every emergency, she felt cheered and encouraged, and, with a beaming countenance and grateful heart joined her husband, and passed the evening in pleasant converse and music.

If home life such as this were the rule instead of the exception, our country would be safe, prosperous and happy. This is not an ideal picture, nor any imaginary household, nor are the heads of the family ordinary persons. The pastor graduated with the highest honors from one of our best colleges and theological seminaries.

His wife is thoroughly educated, and both are skilful musicians. The community all about them is influenced for good by their intercourse and example.

Would that our whole land was filled with homes like this, all aglow with light and love! Would that every young woman might find her chief joy in the quiet and seclusion of home life, and by her lovely and gentle ministry, by the potency of her queenly power, and by the beauty of a true and modest spirit become its crowning glory! Oh, why should women want to force herself into the arena of public life, to breast the turbid waves of politics, and dabble in trades and stocks? She may have the right to do so, but God forbid that she should assume it.

Her divinely appointed sphere is a higher and nobler one than man's. When he is made ruler over a Province or State, he has every variety of persons to control, the wise and good, the ignorant and vicious, while the mother has laid in her plastic hand the tender infant to mould into whatever form she pleases, and a man is made by her a hero or a Paul.—Mother's Magazine.

Home-Made Wine and Cider.

A LITTLE theory of those who are unwilling to accept total abstinence as true temperance, in the line of liquor drinking is that pure wines and ciders are comparatively harmless. In contrast with adulterated liquor. Yet there is no form of drunkenness which has more of brutality in it than that which is a result of cider-drinking; and from the days of Noah to the present day, a man who has been made drunken by home-made wine is likely to be as disgracefully drunk as if it were strychnine whisky which had brought him down. Only a few days ago a silk-weaver in Hebron, Conn., murdered his wife and two children and then set fire to the house. He was a Swiss immigrant, and believed in home-made liquors. The telegraph report reads: "He had half-a-dozen barrels of home-made wine and cider in his cellar, and drinking from these made him crazy, and promoted the murder." If the blood-stained ashes of his household show the sort of home-made wine and cider, total abstinence from these liquors would seem to be the truest Temperance.—S.S. Times.

flene of Beer on Digestion.

PROF. H. A. HARK, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania has recently been subjected to scientific tests the popular idea that beer is an aid to digestion. It has long been supposed by many that the lighter forms of alcoholic liquors, particularly the various forms of beer, are an aid to digestion. The experiments made, however, very clearly show that beer distinctly retards both salivary and gastric digestion. This was true with reference to every specimen of beer examined, some seventeen in all. In more than two-thirds of the specimens of beer examined, the stomach digestion was delayed considerably more than one hour, and in some instances the delay was nearly two hours. Some recent experiments made by Prof. Duggan, of Baltimore, at the Johns Hopkins University, shows that alcohol in all its forms retards digestion in a very marked degree. These two sets of experiments together show very conclusively that beer retards the digestion, in consequence of the alcohol which it contains. When it is considered that the nutritive value of beer is so exceedingly small that a whole hoghead contains no more actual nutrition than a single loaf of bread, it will at once appear that the popular faith in beer as an aid to digestion or to nutrition has no foundation whatever. Mandolinian Exporter.

A Valuable Opinion.

FOR some years a decided inclination has been apparent all over the country to give up the use of whisky and other strong alcohols, using as a substitute beer and other compounds. This is evidently founded on the idea that beer is not harmful and contains a large amount of nutriment; also that bitters may have some medical quality, which will neutralize the alcohol which it conceals. These theories are without confirmation in the observation of physicians. The use of beer is found to produce a species of decomposition of all the organs; profound and deceptive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, and prosector of functional activities, local inflammation of both liver and kidneys being constantly present. Intellectually, a stupor almost amounting to a paralysis, arrests the reason, changing the highest faculties into a more animalism and sensual, selfish, sluggish varied only with paroxysms of anger that are senseless and brutal. It is our observation that beer drinking in this country produces the very lowest kind of imbecility, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruffians in our city are beer drinkers.—Scientific American.

The Home vs. the Saloon.

THERE are two institutions at least which are in utter and everlasting antagonism, the home and the saloon. At home the ladies and the innocent children make the atmosphere bright and wholesome, and fill the spot with peaceful memories. The saloon is the antipodes of all this. It is evidently a masculine arrangement—a one-sided concern. No man, unless sunk in the depths of degradation, would dream of introducing his wife and children into it. The women in our day, in all civilized countries, are endowed with liberties which are gradually extending, but they were never asked, and never will be asked, to support the whisky saloons. It has been, in years gone by, as if the male side of humanity, not being sufficiently refined to be satisfied with the joys and comforts of home, endeavored to find something radically opposite, with which to console himself during some part of the day or night. That a man never invites his "help-meet" to share his unsanctified pleasures, shows at least his appreciation of her higher nature, and his acquiescence in the idea that the surroundings and influences of the saloon are not fitted for a creature of fine tastes and inclinations. It may be that some such thoughts as these have haunted those in this and other States who are closing up the liquor saloons.

under the operation of the local option law. They have recognized the fact that if the home is to yield its full power in making man only "a little lower than the angels," those places must be closed which induce him in many instances to fall, until he is only a little above the scale of the brute. Church of England Temperance Journal.

Primitive Methodist Colonization Co. (LIMITED) TORONTO ONTARIO

Notice is hereby given that the yearly meeting of this Company will be held in Room 3, Temperance Hall, 111 Spadina Street, Toronto, at 10 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, January 12th, 1889, to elect Directors and transact other necessary business. W. H. F. PRINCIPAL.

SANTA CLAUS IS LOOKING Out to see where the best goods suitable for Xmas Presents can be obtained for the least money, and he has come to the conclusion that a good selection for people of all ages and sizes can be had here. Call and see our Solid Gold Rings from \$1 25 upward. Real Diamond Rings from \$1 upward. Watches from \$2.75 up. So the pair work done with care and promptly at moderate charges.

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ELECTORS OF ST. STEPHEN'S WARD.

Your Vote and Influence are Respectfully Solicited for the Re-election of

R. H. GRAHAM AS ALDERMAN FOR 1889.

Election will Take Place on Monday, January 2nd, 1889.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. JOHN'S WARD.

Your Vote and Influence Respectfully Solicited for the election of

A. H. GILBERT As Alderman for 1888 Election will take place on Monday, January 2, 1889.

St. Matthew's Ward.

Your Vote and Influence is Respectfully Solicited for

F. E. GALBRAITH AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

Nomination Dec 26, 1887. Election Jan. 2, 1888

ST. MATTHEW'S WARD. INDUSTRY INTEGRITY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, your Votes and Influence are respectfully solicited for

JOHN C. GRAHAM, AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

Nomination Dec 23, '87. Election Jan. 2, '88.

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YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF

E. A. MACDONALD AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

The Elections will be held on Monday, January 2nd, 1888.

1888 ST. PATRICK'S WARD. 1888

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF

JOHN HARVIE AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

Election takes Place on Monday, Jan. 2, 1888.

JAS. L. MORRISON AS ALDERMAN

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND ASSISTANCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Who Slew Douglas?

WILLIAM JAMISON DOUGLAS is known to the readers of the Democrat under the title of the Scottish Proseman. Educated at the Glasgow University and possessing remarkable natural power, both physical and mental, he became a leader amongst his fellows. Those of his friends who were best acquainted with his abilities formed great expectations of his usefulness. With remarkable unselfishness he devoted his powers to exposing injustice and expressing his heartfelt sympathy with suffering humanity. His style of writing enabled him to obtain engagements on some of the first literary publications of the day, but he gave most of his time to publications which he held to be useful rather than profitable. He sought the interest of the people rather than personal profit.

At the commencement of the present year he came to London, in order to follow the profession of literature under more favorable circumstances than in his native town. Here he was soon surrounded with a host of personal friends, for literary Londoners are quick to appreciate genius, and keenly enjoyed the warm-hearted good nature with which, in this instance, it was accompanied.

He had not, however, been many weeks in the metropolis before he was struck down by a sudden attack of erysipelas of such a severe type that he had to be removed at once to St. Thomas's Hospital, there to undergo a severe struggle for life.

For some days the issue was uncertain, and for many weeks he remained in a critical and painful condition, but still in the enjoyment of mental faculties of fascinating power. He always had a remarkable capacity for exciting sympathy, and both in and out of the hospital he found friends who devoted themselves throughout his illness to providing every possible alleviation. For about ten weeks he remained in the William Ward as a paying patient, preferring, as he said, the company of other patients to the comparative seclusion to which he would have been subjected if he had removed to the ward where paying patients are usually received. After about ten weeks he left the hospital with his arm still in a sling, and often very painful, and attempted to resume his literary engagements.

He had undertaken to write for the Democrat a series of pamphlets on subjects of popular interest and importance, and this engagement, which his illness interrupted, he was anxious to complete. It soon, however, became apparent that he had lost the power of self-control. His friends were obliged to warn him of the danger of his condition, and to urge him to take such steps as were obviously necessary to save himself from destruction. He did not resent the warning, but, on the contrary, admitted the necessity for it, and not only expressed his willingness but his desire to give up those habits, which were leading him to ruin.

It was not difficult in his case to name inducements to self-control. With wealth and ability at his command, what might not life have been to him! He recognized this, he earnestly desired to live, and to live a life worthy of a man. He knew and felt not only what he might become, but he realized also the horror of the abyss into which he had fallen. He said, it will be easy for me to reform, for I am so disgusted with what I have suffered that drink and dissipation have lost their fascination; their power over me is gone, and you need have no apprehension for the future. I warned him not to under-rate the power of his foe. Thousands had been ruined after experiencing the horror which he had expressed and felt as he felt an earnest desire to reform. He wished me to take from him a written promise that he would never again touch alcoholic liquors, and this promise, I believe, he kept for some weeks. During the few days that followed he regained in a wonderful degree a fresh and youthful appearance, but within a fortnight the haggard look returned, and when I called attention to his condition he declared that he had kept his pledge of total abstinence, which, he said, nothing would induce him to break after the sufferings he had undergone. But he got worse instead of better, and yet there was no smell of alcohol about him, and he still declared himself a total abstainer therefrom. After a while he told me that the demon which held him in chains at that moment was not alcohol but opium, and explained that he commenced the habit of taking this drug about three years previously at the instigation of a very friendly friend who had great influence over him, and whom he even now greatly respected.

Of course, he promised that this indulgence should be stopped, and I engaged every consideration I could engage to strengthen his declared resolve. Instead of giving up opium, he again took to drink, and on my meeting him

one day in a state of semi-intoxication, he said that his arm was so painful that it was to be amputated forthwith and arrangements had been made for the purpose of the operation. I saw that he was so far gone that it would be absolutely necessary for some one to be with him from this time. He replied, "I will do anything to reform myself and submit to any restriction which can be imposed."

Knowing that he had many devoted friends in London, I asked him who could undertake his care, and he replied that Father Hicks, of St. George's, would probably allow one of the brothers to take charge of him. I then determined not to leave him until he was in the safest keeping that could be provided, and therefore, after getting some dinner together, we saw Father Hicks, and in the presence of Douglas I explained the case, and that it was his own desire to have a companion to assist him to resist the temptation to take drugs and stimulants. Father Hicks expressed his great regret that he could not meet his wishes, as all the brothers at St. George's were fully occupied, and not one could be spared from his pressing duties. At the suggestion of Douglas, we then went to St. Thomas's Hospital, hoping that he might again be received into that institution, or that the services of a doctor might be obtained for his assistance. It was then 8 p.m., and at that hour no one was found at the hospital who had power to act in such a case. I then proposed that we should go to Mr. Metcalfe's hydropathic establishment at Paddington, and, to my surprise, Douglas readily assented to this. Mr. Metcalfe kindly undertook the case on condition that Douglas would not leave the house. This promise he made and kept for some days, during which he greatly improved, and Mr. Metcalfe seemed to be hopeful of final success, although he said not one-half of such cases are ultimately saved.

After two or three weeks Mr. Douglas left the establishment much better than he entered it, and we were not without hope; but day after day he promised to send copy that he had arranged for, and day after day it did not come. One morning I had a telegram from Biggleswade:—"You shall have copy tomorrow."

Still the copy did not come. On the last day of July I received a letter from Douglas addressed to me at Hull, and which had been forwarded from thence unopened. It was as follows:

[copy.] "My dear Mr. Saunders,—This letter is purposely sent to you in a roundabout way when you get it there will be no such person as he who signs it. "I find that I have only one escape from alcohol—in my grave. Better hell than the public house. "I know that I may ask you to do for me what little business I have left undone. "I do not dare write to my wife. May God help her and forgive me. It is better that she should break her heart now and at once than live to be the wife of a drunkard. When I married her I thought I could reform, but I cannot. Drink holds me in iron chains. "Since I was a boy all my life has been a battle between myself and the demon alcohol. Alcohol has won. Therefore, for the last time I write myself, faithfully yours, "W. J. DOUGLAS."

"WHY I DRINK." "I find that I must die. It is only right to say why and how. What kills me? Drink is my murderer. I might have been something—I might have done something—but for drink. I have married a woman who in every thought and action is as one of God's own angels. I am related and indebted to other women who live only to help the helpless. In justice to them I must die. They must not be connected with a drunkard. "There are some who have in many matters allowed me to lead them. Let me ask them one last favor. Drink has slain me; let them take vengeance on the drink traffic—let them help to drive that destroyer of soul and body from this land. "I can say no more, and wonder I have said so much. Drink has only done me one good turn in all my life, it has at this last and awful moment enabled me to tell the truth about drink. "W. J. DOUGLAS."

On receiving this letter I communicated with the doctor at St. Thomas's Hospital, and with the police at Scotland Yard. Neither could suggest any further action.

Two days later a messenger came to my house with a note from Douglas, which was as follows:

"14 Upper Marsh. Dear Mr. Saunders,—I am yet alive, and, please God, I will try to live. I have been wandering up and down the country, eating nothing and sleeping in the open air. Three times I tried to do the deed, and three times failed. The hand of Providence seemed to be against me. "At last as I lay under a tunnel with my head in agony, a great feeling came upon me of how weak, how cowardly, was what I was doing. I rose, and giving away my last shilling to a beggar in case I might be tempted to spend it in drink, I set out for London, walking all the way from St. Albans. Of the horrors of that tramp I cannot speak. "Now, all this has done one thing. It has cured me of the taste and passion for drink. Drink is water with the Devil's soul in it. "I am giving myself a last chance. Can and will you help me? If hard work and faithful service can make up for what is past, these shall be yours. If you cannot—I do

expect you can—well, fate is fate. Do not come to me, but write. For a day or two I cannot endure to look on human faces.—I am yours, "W. J. DOUGLAS."

The next day I went to Upper Marsh, and found him in a desponding condition, but yet expressing a determination to pull through. Then for the first time I learned the particulars of his marriage. His wife was a nurse, who had been trained at the Midland Institute, and had been more than six years at the hospital, from which, after her marriage, she was discharged herself. The marriage took place during her holidays, and with the approval of her friends, whom Douglas went to visit when he sent me a telegram about a supply of copy.

There were still some grounds for hope. Douglas had ceased to feel that spirit of self-confidence which is always fatal in such cases, and it was possible that the influence of his wife might assist him to recover. Those, however, who had more experience than myself in such matters said without hesitation, "It is a hopeless case; Douglas can no more reform himself than a prisoner can escape from Newgate."

On taking up the Pall Mall Gazette of August 25, I saw the following paragraph:—

"SUSPECTED TO HAVE POISONED HIMSELF.—Last night Mrs. Butler, the landlady of 44, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, attended at the Kennington-road Police-station and informed the authorities there that she had not seen or heard anything of her lodger (whose bedroom door was locked) since early the previous morning, and she feared that something was wrong. Inspector Garland and another police constable proceeded to the house in question, and upon forcing the door open found the man, whose name is believed to be William Douglas, lying on his bed dead. A half-pint bottle labelled "Laudanum" was found by the deceased's bedside."

Here then was the end. At the inquest held on his remains the jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure through an overdose of laudanum."

The facts of this dreadful story are told in fulfilment of the commission which Douglas imposed upon me.

His case is only one of thousands which occur where young men enter upon a life full of promise and fall victims to the temptations by which they are surrounded. Surely a slave,

"butchered to make a Roman holiday," is not a more shameful and distressing spectacle than a free-born Briton tempted to his ruin for the profit of and amusement of his fellows.

Douglas came into the world without a taste for alcohol. Nature with all her severity is not so unkind as to supply that. The taste was possibly imparted to him with his mother's milk. The temptation was sold to him in order to profit by a few shillings those who are loath to supply it.

He was goaded to a continuance of the indulgence long after he saw his danger, and earnestly desired to reform himself, by companions whom he supposed to be friends.

The question returns, Who slew Douglas?

Was it his mother by mixing alcohol with his milk?

Was it the publican who tempted him for the profit of a few pence?

Was it the bar-maid who tittered when he was tipsy and did not refuse to hand him the fatal draught?

Was it the distiller who made the drink, and became a legislator on the enormous profits which he realized?

Was it the tutor and professor who first recommended the fatal fascination?

Was it his friend who drank with him and ridiculed his efforts to rescue himself?

One thing is certain, that a heavy responsibility rests with the doctors who ordered Douglas 4oz of brandy daily when he was brought to the hospital suffering from the effects of drink.

Douglas is gone beyond our praise and blame. But the causes of his degradation and death remain, and are doing the same work. Christian men and women continue to sanction laws and customs while they see the fatal consequences as plainly as they see the serpent's coil in the Laocoon. Not one intelligent person drinks because he is in the long run better or stronger for doing so. Science and experience alike demonstrate the contrary. We pray to be delivered from temptation, but do not endeavor to keep from it, and we continue to press it on others after we know that they see their own danger and are vainly endeavoring to save themselves.—William Saunders in the Temperance Record.

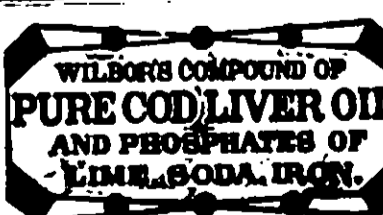
Q. What is the difference between voting to license a saloon and voting for a political party which favors the licensing of saloons? A. We do not know.—Lecser.

Sleeping Apartments.

SOME great writer has remarked: "It must not be forgotten that we spend a considerable portion of our lives in the bed chamber, and, therefore, its healthfulness cannot fail to have a very important bearing upon our physical well being." Everybody, indeed, who is actuated by a due regard for health and real comfort, will consider an equal degree of attention necessary in giving attention to the size, situation, temperature, and cleanliness of the apartment he occupies during the hours of repose as of the parlor, drawing-room, or any other apartment. And yet how very often do we find families crowded at night into obscure and confined chambers, of dimensions scarcely more ample than those of an old-fashioned closet, while, perhaps, in the majority of instances, the best rooms in the whole house are set apart for the sole purpose of ostentatious display. Now it is very important that the largest and most elevated room, or rooms, upon the second floor of the dwelling, be appropriated for the purpose of sleeping, and that the same be properly ventilated during all seasons of the year.

There are few houses, the rooms of which are so situated as to render good ventilation impossible, and the influence of this practice upon the health of inmates is too important to permit being neglected from any slight cause. A bed-chamber should be divested of all unnecessary furniture, and unless of considerable size, should never contain more than one bed. There cannot be a more pernicious custom than that pursued by some, indeed, by many, families of having their children sleep in small apartments, with two, and sometimes three, beds, and crowded into the same room. It is scarcely necessary to observe that cleanliness, in the most extensive signification of the term, is, if possible, even more necessary with reference to the bed-chamber than with almost any other apartment in the whole house. The practice of sleeping in a room which is occupied during the day-time is extremely unwise. Perfect cleanliness and sufficient free ventilation cannot, under such circumstances, be preserved, especially during cold weather; hence the atmosphere becomes constantly more vitiated, and altogether unfit for respiration. While too great a degree of caution cannot be observed to avoid sleeping in damp rooms, beds, or clothing, the temperature of the bed-chamber, if possible, should never be increased, under the ordinary circumstances of health, by artificial means. As this apartment is to be reserved solely for sleeping, a fire is never necessary, excepting, possibly, during extreme cold weather, and, even then, temperature ought not to exceed fifty degrees.

A sleeping apartment, in which a heavy fire has been kept for several hours prior to retiring, may to some persons at first thought, offer great comfort. But, right here, great danger is very liable to occur, since by heating the room to such an extent as has been referred to the system becomes greatly enervated, creating an increased susceptibility to the influence of the cold air, and thus the way is opened to the attack of some of the most serious diseases, especially of the throat and lungs. Happy, indeed, should those persons esteem themselves whose means forbid an indulgence in the form of luxury! A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest of winter weather. The natural heat of the body will very speedily render a person, under such circumstances, even more comfortable than he or she will be who sleeps in a heated apartment, as experience has amply verified. But this is not all. The constitution of the one accustomed to sleeping in a room which is not artificially heated will be rendered more robust and strong, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospherical vicissitudes, than the person who is not so accustomed to sleep.—George Nevell Lovejoy in Good Home-keeping.



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Election Cards.

1888. TORONTO MAYORALTY. 1888.

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ELIAS ROGERS THE CITIZENS' CANDIDATE.

In the interests of "Municipal Reform, Progressive Moral Legislation and Honest Enforcement of Law."

Mr. Rogers' only danger is in the over-confidence of his friends. Let every vote be polled.

1888. ST. DAVID'S WARD. 1888.

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SUPPORT

ROBT. J. FLEMING

FOR RE-ELECTION AS ALDERMAN.

THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS CANDIDATE. LOYAL TO THE PEOPLE'S BEST INTERESTS.

'88 ST. JOHN'S WARD '88

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

FRANK MOSES

Independent Candidate for Alderman.

Honest, Impartial and Economical Government is what the People want.

'88. ST. PATRICK'S WARD. '88.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF

GEORGE J. ST. LEGER

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

ELECTION TAKES PLACE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1888.

ST. THOMAS' WARD.

GIVE YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE FOR

EDWARD HEWITT

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, ELECTION DAY.

1888. ST. ANDREW'S WARD. 1888.

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for the Election of

JAS. BOND

AS ALDERMAN FOR 1888.

Election takes place on Monday, January 2nd, 1888.

CIVIC AND MORAL REFORM.

St. Mark's Ward Citizens Electoral Ticket. For Aldermen for 1888.

JOHN RONEY

D. D. CHRISTIE

and the Homes, Health and Prosperity of the Citizens.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

HENRY S. HOWLAND, JR.

Independent Candidate for Public School Trustee.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD, 1888-9.

ST. MATTHEW'S WARD.

Your Vote and Influence are Respectfully Solicited for

E. SCHOFF

as School Trustee for St. Matthew's Ward for 1888-9.

Election takes place on Monday, January 2nd, 1888.

Whisky in its Place.

The following verses were written upon the occasion of hearing an old man make the remark that whisky was good in its place.

(Good in its place. Who is that place? Thou fiend that's cursed the human race. Who is that place? Oh, let me tell! For I have learned thy secret well.

Show me thy place where you have been, And there's the place where crime is seen, Show me the place your presence blights, And there's the place for brawls and fights.

Go see the graves that you have filled, Go see the blood that you have spilled; Then tell me that there is a place Where you should show your demon face.

Go ask the drunkard's wretched wife What's been the terror of her life; What turned her raven locks to snow, And laid her wretched husband low!

See how she looks, by God forsaken, See how by want and sorrow shaken; See her hide in deep disgrace, Then say no more about your place.

Go hear the orphan's cry for bread; Go hear the widow mourn her dead; Go see the drunkard's haggard face, And ask of them where is thy place!

Ask the pauper at the poorhouse door, What makes his heavy heart so sore? He'll say, while tears run down his face, Because he had for you a place.

Go see the place where demons lurk Go watch them at their devilish work, As they with knives each other chase, And there, vile whisky, is thy place.

There's where the gallows finds its food, There's where the poison gets its brood; There's where crime and poverty embrace While rushing on their headlong race.

Whisky, thy vile and stifling breath Has laid many a lofty form in death; Your fiery tongue like scorpions sting, And misery, death, and sorrow bring.

Tell not to me that hateful lie, Nor seek thy havoc to deny; For you the human souls debase, Thou art death and shame in any place.

— *Elmira (N. Y.) Sunday Tribune.*

First Gullin:—"Who art thou?"
Second Gullin:—"My name is Anarchy."
"My long-lost son! Come to my arms."
"Art thou my father?"
"I am thy father. My name is Alcohol."—*Omaha World.*

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