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## THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

"FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG."

VOLUME IX.

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### 23 YEARS' WORK.

#### THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S RECORD.

The Annual Meeting of this Wonderful Organization—A Stirring Story of Effort and Success—Noble Men and their Splendid Work.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House, in New York, is doing a wonderful work for the cause of Total Abstinence and total Prohibition. Twenty-three years in operation, it claims to have circulated a total of 700,000,000 pages of sound literature. John N. Stearn, the veteran total abstinence and Prohibition campaigner, a grand man, of resistless energy and perseverance, has been its secretary and publication agent for many years, and the Prohibition cause in the United States owes probably more to the educating influences that his work has exerted, than it does to any other single instrumentality.

The National Temperance Advocate for June contains a report of the meeting just referred to, and not the least interesting part of the report is the able speech of the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D.D., President of the Society. We reprint a few extracts for the double purpose of giving to our readers the grand ideas of this grand man, and showing them the effective methods in which the National Temperance Society works.

#### Total Abstinence and Total Prohibition.

I think the experience of another year has given fresh arguments for the vital necessity of such an organization as that which holds its anniversary here to-night. For what does the National Temperance Society stand? For what has it stood three and twenty years? In the first place it stands for the great vital principle of total abstinence from all intoxicants. (Applause.) We hold that the weak must let strong drink alone for their own sakes, and the strong must let liquor alone for the sake of the weak. We have no other bed-rock lying deep down underneath than the principle of entire abstinence from alcohol in every shape and every form. Then, in the next place, we stand for entire, uncompromising opposition to the deadliest enemy of society, of the American Republic, and of the Church of God, the dram-shop. Every manager of this Society is a practical teetotaler—every manager of this Society is a practical prohibitionist. (Applause.) In the third place, we are non-partisan. We are ready to join hands with any man in the Republican party or any man in the Democratic party, or any man in what is known as the Third or Prohibition party, who will go with us for throttling the saloon. (Renewed applause.) We are non-sectarian. Some of the grandest letters we receive and the most hearty co-operation are from such men as Father Cleary, of Wisconsin; Father Malone, of Brooklyn; Bishop Ireland, and others who are active in the leadership of the Father Mathew total abstinence associations. We never stop to ask a man when he brings us a dollar or brings his influence, what party, what church, what creed, do you belong to? Are you with us on the main issue? If you are, that is enough. Why, during the war did not ask men about their party, nor about their religious creed, nor about their color, nor anything else. Are you loyal? If so, there is your musket, and fire away. We say to a man, are you loyal to the great cause of temperance? Fire away, we are with you. And no man, with our consent, shall fire at you from behind any hedge.

The people of Jersey have lately passed an option law, allowing the people of a county to decide whether they will have a single dram-shop or not; the same kind of a law they have in Georgia. You may call it local option or call it what you like, but it bears the fruits of prohibition. I say to the temperance men of New Jersey, if you do not avail yourselves of this opportunity and work night and day with might and main to shut up in every county you possibly can every dram-shop that can come within your reach, you will not deserve the name you bear or the opportunity that is offered to you. I went over the other night to one of the grandest temperance meetings I ever attended; it was in the university town of Princeton, my old educational home. Princeton has lately had the most superb battle that has been fought on our soil in any of our Northern States for a twelvemonth. What did they do? They formed an anti-liquor league, and put at the head of it that grand old man, President James McCosh, of Princeton. (Applause.) The night that I was there the gathering was so enthusiastic that you could wet your finger and touch

the meeting, and it would hiss like a red-hot stove. They went into an election at Princeton and stood at the polls day by day; they contested every inch of ground; they got out every voter in the town, and they swept that town by nearly one hundred majority clean for entire prohibition of the dram-shop. (Applause.) I received a circular to-day signed by James McCosh calling on the friends of temperance to send funds to help them prosecute and carry out that law so thoroughly that there shall not be a single drop of liquor sold in all that town. That is practical prohibition.

#### Local Option.

Now, then, I am ready, and this Society is ready to go with all men of every caste, color, creed and party that go with us for suppressing the liquor-saloons. The other day there was held in this city a convention of anti-saloon Republicans. Among them there were such as Edward Everett Hale, that noble-hearted Christian philanthropist; Senator Morse, of Massachusetts, Albert Griffin, and other men that, year after year, have been giving and working and praying for prohibition. "Ah," said the speaker, "that was nothing but a political trick, these men assembled there on a Presidential year for no other purpose than to endeavor to save the credit of the Republican party, and save it from disintegration." I say this, when a man will work, give, and pray year after year for the suppression of the dram-shop, I will give him the credit of honesty, and I will retaliate by saying that on this platform stood Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, two years ago. He is, as you know, a distinguished Democrat. If you were to go down to Georgia and say, "Ah, Mr. Colquitt, you are playing a game, you are going for prohibition to save the Democratic party from disintegration," the Senator would smite you between the eyes for libel. Go and meet the member of our finance committee, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and say, "Gen. Fisk, you are playing a game; you are quitting this to build up a party for your own promotion." And he would smite you between the eyes. I stand here to-night for acknowledging the honesty before God of every anti-saloon Republican, of every anti-saloon Democrat, and of every Third Party Prohibitionist that expresses his faith by his works. (Applause.) And I tell you, dear friends, in view of the tremendous enemy intemperance, if we begin to turn our musketry into our own ranks, enfilading our own battalions, the rum power will laugh, and as old Charles G. Finney used to say in his trenchant way, "There will be a jubilee in hell over such folly."

#### All Together.

Now you understand my creed pretty fully and that of the National Temperance Society. We are for perfect toleration. We say when men come into our rooms, the only question asked of them is, "Are you a total abstinence? Are you against the dram-shop? Then give us your hand, give us your heart, give us your money, and don't throw stones your neighbors." You will find out when you work as long in the cause as I have, some of you, that this principle in one which you have got to acknowledge. The Master said, "No man that casteth out devils speaks lightly of Me." No man or woman who speaks and prays and toils to cast out the devils of the dram-shop shall be spoken lightly of while I am President of the National Temperance Society without my protest. (Applause.) When a man comes up to me desirous of working in this cause I say to him, "I don't care a snap of my finger for your complexion, creed, or anything else, if you are ready to consecrate yourself to this great and holy cause of delivering the land we love from the most stupendous curse that ever rested upon it."

#### Literature and the W.C.T.U.

We go for the education of the public conscience—education first, last, and all the time. We have got our book-shelves crammed with books, and we are sending them out all the while to teach the boys and girls of the nation the perils of strong drink. We want to flood all the Sunday-schools with a healthy and attractive literature, and thus train the rising generation in temperance principles. We supplied a large part of the ammunition for fighting the battle in Texas, Tennessee, and Georgia against the dram-shop. Why, a very large part of the ammunition used in that tremendous fight in Tennessee came from our rooms, and we are ready to supply ammunition this fall for whoever wants to get arguments for prohibition or books bearing upon the medical and Scriptural phases of the subject or interesting books to put in the hands of the children. We have got a little something of everything and a great deal of most things down there in our rooms, all intended to promote teetotalism and the annihilation of the saloon. We mean to keep at it. We rejoice in the great work which the women are doing; and whether they vote or not, they rule yet. Sometimes I have thought that the strongest argument against giving

them all the civil control that some of them ask for is, they have got now such tremendous power put into their hands that they may well tremble at the thought of it. They take hold of every human being in the cradle and stand before pastor, Sunday-school teacher, governor, ruler, and everybody else. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, God bless them, what a work they are doing for God!

#### Clippings and Comments.

##### The Liquor Traffic

Homes are being broken up, every feeling of humanity is being outraged, incredible diabolism is being everywhere perpetrated, cruelty and crime run riot in the wildest atrocities, here, to day, in our own land, in the sunlight of a so-called Christian civilization. The liquor traffic is the cause of it. The liquor traffic is a curse. This phrase fails to convey an adequate idea of the enormity of the infernal business. How long will men and women who worship God tolerate the terrible thing? An exchange just picked up publishes, under the head of "Horrible Hoof-prints," the following paragraphs, which we ask our readers to consider, not because they are so revolting, but because they record facts.

Within the past month, we have noted, in addition to the ordinary host of outrages everywhere perpetrated by strong drink, the following excruciatingly horrible crimes credited to the system of iniquity that legislators have legalized.

One little girl had an eye gouged out by a drunken, infuriated father.

Another had an ear and a cheek sliced off by a father maddened by licensed whisky.

Still another had both arms so twisted by a drink-crazed parent that amputation was necessary to save life.

A little girl was thrown on a hot stove by a mother too drunk to rescue her, and although she recovered, the child can never stand erect, but only crawl about with shriveled, distorted body and limbs.

The barbarisms of the Orient never perpetrated more horrible acts, and no argument can ever convince us that the devout men and women who ordained and established this government framed a constitution harmonizing with the licensing laws, under which such outrages alone are possible.

##### Assigning His Reasons.

A representative of the CANADA CITIZEN recently got hold of a copy of a circular issued by a grocer in Mount Forest. It is a unique production, but has in it the ring of sterling honesty. The party who issued it is evidently in earnest, and he states his case forcibly and modestly. The circular, which is issued to his customers, reads as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—For a long time I have had my doubts as to its being right for me to sell tobacco, especially when called upon, as I frequently have been, to sell to boys. I could not conscientiously use it, and some of my friends tell me it is just as bad to sell it. They may be right, but I don't think so. I have made a careful estimate and am of the opinion that not less than \$4000, probably over \$5000, is spent annually on tobacco in Mount Forest. This is certainly a great waste for that which does harm rather than good. The Scriptures say, "Whatever you do, do all to the glory of God." I have never felt that I could sell tobacco to His glory, and I do not want to be engaged in anything upon which I cannot ask His blessing. If it is true, as is generally admitted by those who use tobacco that it is a bad habit, and I have never known a father who would want his sons to become addicted to it, then I think every Christian ought to use his or her influence in persuading young men to avoid it (especially as the business community at the present time is being flooded with circulars and advertisements recommending the sale of cigarettes, with the use of which many boys commence the habit). I have felt that I could not do this conscientiously while engaged in the sale of tobacco, and for those and other reasons I have decided to give it up. I am aware it may interfere somewhat with my business relations, as some of my best friends and customers buy and use tobacco. To those I do not wish to dictate; I thank them and all my customers sincerely for their patronage in the past, and trust they will continue the same business relations with me in the future, except in this one article, and I will endeavor by careful, honest dealing, and by selling good, reliable goods at lowest possible prices, to make it mutually profitable.

I issue this circular in order to explain my reasons for the course I have taken. Yours respectfully,

### ALONG THE LINES.

#### NOTES OF NEWS FROM MANY PARTS THE FIGHT AND THE FIGHTERS WHAT OUR FRIENDS AND FOES ARE DOING.

At a Scott Act court in Peterboro, a few days ago, \$350 was imposed in Scott Act fines.

C. Andrews of St. Thomas was fined \$50 and costs last week for Scott Act violation.

Malcolm Campbell, a bar-tender of Harrison, Ont., has been sent to jail for refusing to pay a Scott Act fine.

The revenue of New York city for the year ending April 30th was, for liquor licenses alone, \$1,372,040, collected on 9,608 licenses.

The Toronto Temperance Reformation Society has opened up its Sunday afternoon Park meetings, and is gathering big audiences around the old rock already.

Mr Philip Moses is crusading on total abstinence lines with great success in Australia. In nine weeks' work he secured 8,600 signatures to the pledge in Melbourne, and succeeded in organizing a W.C.T.U. which already has over 700 members.

The Chicago city council has enacted an ordinance providing that no license shall be granted, to take effect within two hundred feet of a church or school. This does not apply to places already licensed. There is a good deal of anxiety as to whether or not the Mayor will veto the new bill.

A short time ago the County of Bath, in Kentucky, after a very fierce contest, adopted "N. License" by a majority vote of 330. The County of Muhlenburg followed with a majority of about 100. Local Option is evidently taking hold in the United States.

In connection with the Methodist Conference now assembled the usual Temperance meetings are now being held, and a good deal of educating is being done in different localities, and the Methodist is showing itself to be sound in its attitude towards the Prohibition movement.

The great fire which devastated Hull last week, said to have been the worst fire that much burned town has yet experienced, is attributed to the carelessness of a smoker. If the bill that this country has had to pay directly or indirectly for smoking during the last few years were footed up, there would be a terrible total.

The case which we reported of an unaccounted riot over a Scott Act arrest in Beaverton some time ago, was investigated by Police Magistrate Harper. Dr Hamilton, the assailant in the case, was fined \$10 and costs, besides having to pay \$20 to the constable whom he ill treated. His total bill of expense for his rowdiness will be about \$60.

##### A County Convention.

Middlesex County Scott Act Alliance met in Convention in London on the 6th inst. There was a good representation of delegates from different parts of the County, and arrangements were made for pushing work further. The Convention elected Revs. Thos. Cosford and Wm McDonagh delegates to the Montreal Prohibition Convention. The following are the officers for the ensuing year. President, Rev. Thos. Cosford, Secretary, J W Robinson, Treasurer, Th. a Gordon.

##### Another Drink Death.

An Associated Press despatch from Owen Sound dated June 7th, says. Late last night Wm Hayes, wagonmaker, living in the township of Sarawak, while under the influence of liquor walked off the dock into the river. The splash was heard by some young men at Dunn's boat-house. They immediately went to his rescue, throwing him a rope and plank, but he would not take them. They got him into a boat and took him ashore, where every effort was made to bring him to, but without success. The unfortunate man leaves a young wife and six children, the eldest being twelve years of age.

##### Objecting Liquor Sellers.

Our readers will remember that some time ago the License Commissioners of the city of Toronto passed a resolution, stating that if they were in office next year they would arrange that no grocer should be allowed to take out a shop license to sell liquor. On Friday of last week a deputation of retail licensed grocers waited upon the Board of Commissioners, and urged that this resolution be rescinded. From the address made in reply by Mr. Peter Ryan, it would seem as if the Commissioners were fully determined to stand by the position they had taken.

##### Dodging the Law.

Some people say that the Scott Act is not a success; that liquor selling goes on as freely under it as if there were no such law. This statement is hardly borne out by the following report, given by the Fredericton Temperance Journal of evidence taken at a late Scott Act trial case:

Legere admitted in his evidence that he was the clerk and that there was a bar-room in connection with the hotel, that various kinds of intoxicating liquor was kept there, though he had never seen any sold; that by means of a secret appliance beneath the counter in the office, connected by a wire with the lock on the bar-room door, he could lock or unlock the door without moving from his position at the counter and could keep out or let in whomsoever he wished, on some occasions he had let in parties and on others had kept out parties who were objectionable. They do not allow 'suspects' in the vicinity of the bar-room doors in the Fredericton hotels, we are informed. The watcher, who is either at the front door or window, quickly rings the alarm, and the door is shut.

The Fredericton Temperance Journal, from which we quoted a week ago respecting a death directly attributable to drink, has the following further statement and comments.

"Last week it was our sad duty to record the murder of Wm. Love of Beestown by some parties unknown, and this week, as will be seen in another column, there is another victim to this rum, Michael Kelly, of the I. C. S. of this city, while in a spree, after excessive drinking, deliberately shot himself.

"The Local Government held a special session on Wednesday, but we have not heard of any reward being offered for the murderers who sold Kelly and Love the liquor that in one case was the indirect cause and in the other the direct cause of their death. There have been no indignation meetings, or in fact any effort to discover who sold these men the liquor which killed them. If this had happened out in the territories of the United States, somewhere outside the bounds of civilization, it would cause more comment in the press than it does in this so-called civilized country. And yet those very men who are now defying the laws of the land, who have blood on their hands, will be those who will have petitions circulated for the repeal of the Scott Act if such a thing is attempted.

"Do not make any mistakes. It is not the 'rum-holes,' the dens, so-called, in this city, if there are any, that are selling the poison and violating the law. It is the 'first-class' hotels. The authorities may wink at their violation—open violation—of the law, people may close their eyes and stop up their noses as they go by the doors to keep off the smell of the liquor, and we may all try to ignore the state of affairs in our midst, but there will yet a day of retribution come to the men who are instrumental in the physical and moral wreck of their fellow man."

##### BEAVERTON.

Would-be Defiance and Actual Enforcement. I have been expecting to see something from here in your valuable paper concerning the Scott Act, but as no one has furnished you with any information I now drop you a few lines. Your last correspondent spoke of three third charges laid against Mr. A Hamilton and an appeal being made to Government for direction in the case. He prophesied that he would not be committed to gaol, and did not expect he would be even fined, but his expectations were proved not to be well founded, although Mr. Hamilton was dealt with as leniently as could be to be touched at all, viz., \$50 in each case and costs. This is law enforcement with a vengeance.

The man Elliott, who has been evading arrest for some time by the assistance of Hamilton and others, was caught at last by High Constable Calverley, assisted by our local man McMillan, who by the way is all we need if he would continue as he has now begun to do Scott Act work. A man respected as Mr. McMillan is here would be backed up by the people and could do for us what no outside men can possibly accomplish. The enforcement has largely been paralyzed in the past for the lack of local constables who would undertake the work. I hope Elliott's arrest has broken the barrier, and that we may now count on the co-operation of our excellent local men.

The statement sent to the Empire and the Orillia and Cannington papers concerning the interference of Dr. W. Hamilton with Constable Jewett in the discharge of his duty is now proven to be utterly wrong by the Dr.'s pleading guilty, and paying \$10 fine and costs, amounting, some say, to between \$50 and \$100—a sufficient warning, we hope, to him and any others who might feel disposed to interfere with the officers of the law. I have heard that papers are served again upon Hamilton and McDonald for violation. Our Temperance friends here are not to blame if the law is not well enforced.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

Third-party Workers in Council—Men and Women Politicians—Killing by the Fight for God and Home, and Country—A Wonderful Meeting.

There has probably never been held a meeting characterized by more enthusiasm and determination, than was the great gathering of the Prohibition Party at Indianapolis on May 30th last.

Preliminary to the National meeting there was a conference of the Inter-Collegiate Temperance Association. On Tuesday, 29th, college boys from all over the United States, presided over by Walter Thos. Mills, held an enthusiastic meeting.

On Wednesday, May 30th, the great Convention was called to order at 10:30 a.m., by Professor S. Dickie, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, who called to the platform the gentlemen who had carried the banners of the Prohibition Party in previous Presidential campaigns.

Rev. J. P. St. John was made President. Rev. Sam Small, Secretary, and J. B. Cranfill, Assistant-Secretary.

The Convention presented a scene never to be forgotten. Now flags about the stage and arches. A great banner bore the mottoes: "No North, No South; No Distinction in Politics; No Sex in Citizenship."

After organizing, it being Memorial Day, the Convention was adjourned till Thursday, a great mass meeting being held in the evening to commemorate the honoring of the soldiers' graves.

When the second day's proceedings began, an appeal was made for funds for the approaching contest. The Finance Committee recommended an immense voluntary subscription, and Dr. J. G. Evans appealed on behalf of the report to the Convention.

That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the Legislature of the several States, on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

To this was offered the following amendment by a minority report:—"We believe that the right of equal suffrage to women is one that should be settled by the several States according to the public sentiment in those States, and we propose

Party that as rapidly as we come into power we will submit this question to a vote of the people in the several States to be settled by them at the ballot box."

We could not give space to even a summary of the able and powerful speeches that were made on both sides of the question thus brought before the meeting. The argument against the plank proposed by the committee was not in any sense an argument against Woman Suffrage, but a plea that the platform would be stronger if the Prohibition issue could be kept free from other complications.

NOMINATIONS

For the positions of candidate for President and Vice-President was the next business, and at this particular stage the audience was fairly carried away with excitement. When the roll of States was called, Alabama being the first, presented the name of General Clinton B. Fisk, and there was really no other name before the Convention, although the ceremony of the call was continued as far as New Jersey, when Col. Cheves moved that Gen. Fisk be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

"I am more disappointed than you can possibly be at not being permitted to look upon our magnificent Convention; but duty clearly indicates that my place was here in the (Meth.) General Conference, until it adjourns to-day. Please convey my most hearty and cordial greetings to the Convention."

A good many names were submitted for the position of candidate for Vice-President, but all were withdrawn except that of Dr. John A. Brooks, who was nominated by acclamation.

Mrs. J. B. Finch, widow of the late Chairman of the Executive Committee, was introduced to the Convention and made a touching address. Votes of thanks were given to the officials and the Prohibition Party Convention adjourned.

ORGANIZATION.

The New Party is now face to face with the Presidential campaign, to be directed by an unusually able Executive Committee, with Professor Dickey still as Chairman. There is little doubt that a larger vote than ever will be recorded for the party next November.

THE CANDIDATES.

GEN CLINTON B FISK is well worthy of the high honor that has been conferred upon him and well fitted to discharge the duties that it will impose upon him. He is emphatically a self-made man. Born in very humble circumstances, he was deprived in early life of the facilities that most boys today have, of acquiring an education. But while working hard to help his widowed mother to carry the heavy load of providing for a family of orphan boys, he managed in spare hours to pick up a store of learning that he has used with splendid effect.

Dr. J. A. Brooks, of Missouri, who was nominated by Mrs. Clara Hoffman, is one of the foremost and strongest workers of the Prohibition party. He will be a power in the campaign, standing away up in the estimation of all his associates—a man of great ability, high character and wonderful energy. We

quote a few sentences from the speech made by him at his nomination.

"I had rather stand to-night endorsed by this body of my countrymen as its candidate, without the faintest semblance of a hope of election, than to be indorsed as the candidate of both the old parties put together. (Applause.) And as I stand, my countrymen, under that motto, I want to emphasize, with all the heart that I have, those precious truths which it enunciates. Standing as I do, looking back upon half a century gone, looking over the education and training of early life, the condition that surrounded that life, the dark cloud of sectionalism that arose and the final baptism of blood and fire that swept over my section, I want to stand tonight in this presence in the hope before God that this sectionalism is buried and buried forever. (Applause.)"

"Cradled in the lap of human slavery, brought up under its fostering care, it is not strange that I, in the morning of life, felt, in common with my section, that I was not half so great a sinner as I now know myself to have been, and if you think that is strange, you have only to look around upon those Republicans and Democrats who continue to be such awful sinners in the presence of the light of this day in which we live. (Applause.)"

"When the War had closed and I had time to look around, I remembered one precious utterance from that Book of books that no murderer can enter into the kingdom of God, and that he that hateth his brother is a murderer. I hated a man of my fellows with all the hatred that I had or was capable of, and when these clouds cleared away I said, My God! I want at least to enter the portals of the skies, and by the grace of God I will tear from my heart the sectionalism of the past. But if I had not succeeded, before God and the judgment I would not want to act as do these extremists North and South and hand that hatred as a bloody heritage down to my posterity and close the gates of Heaven against them."

"I remember, some years since, to have stood upon the Common of Boston in the presence of a bronze statue. There stood the great Commoner. At his feet a slave was chained, and in his hand was a hatchet or an axe that was falling to break the chain of the slave. I was all alone. I stopped and looked up into his face and the memories of a life time flooded through my mind. I was back again in the arms of my old negro mammy in the South, playing with her children upon the green, romping with them and sharing with them their sorrows and joys, realizing that they would have died for me if need be. I saw as I grew up in life the agitation that sprang up in this nation over that institution, and I saw the little speck of cloud as it gathered in its majesty and broke upon my section with all the fury of internecine war. I saw the battle and heard the groans of the dying, the whistle of the shell and the rattle of musketry, and I saw my country baptized in the blood of my section. But I looked into the face of Abraham Lincoln, and I said, 'Sir, on that question of slavery and the preservation of the Union, I want to say to you now, that while I was as honest and sincere as any man living, you were right and I was wrong.' (Great applause.)"

"I want to say to you, my countrymen, just one other thing—I am not going to detain you longer at this late hour—I want to say to you that we stand here to-day with a living issue to present to the American people. What issue is there between you gentlemen of the old parties to-night? Let me tell you, if there is one single question to-day on the side of which the Republicans of the United States are arrayed, and on the other side of which the Democrats are arrayed as a body, and about which they differ and orer which they fight, except the bloody memories of the past, if you name it now I will pludge myself to resign the honor of the position given me by this body and quit the contest right here. (A voice: 'The post-offices.') The post-offices? Why, God bless you, they don't differ about them, for they both want them worse than they want anything else on the face of the earth. There is no difference there. (Another voice: 'The tariff.') They don't differ about that. I recollect a few years ago that Mr. Vest of my State came into Missouri and called the attention of the people to this very question of tariff, and he made a speech in the interest of tariff for revenue only that almost converted me and made me a tariff-for-revenue only man. He illustrated by a proposition of this kind: He said that this question of the tariff reminded him of a great cow that stretched herself across the continent, so that she was grazing with her head upon the plains of Missouri and Kansas while her feet were back in Rhode Island and the Yankee was getting all the milk. But strange to tell, Mr. Vest himself had scarce taken his seat in the Senate of the United States when he declared that he was in favor of protecting the infant industry of zinc in the State of Missouri; and now in the National Congress the Mills bill is being picked to pieces by Democrats because each is in favor of protecting the industry and keeping the tariff on the things in which his constituency is interested."

"I want to say that there is no issue on that question of tariff. But, my countrymen, I have not time to press this question upon you to-night. I feel it would be treating you with indifference and to impose upon your generosity. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you with all my heart for the great honor you have conferred upon me, and I promise you, to the best of my ability, not only during this canvass, but in all time to come to lay my heart and my life upon this precious altar." (Great Applause.)

FOR FACTS about Our GREAT OFFER Read Pages 7 and 8.

The National Division S. of T.

The Committee that has in charge the arrangements for the entertainment of the National Division Sons of Temperance at its approaching meeting in this city has issued the following circular:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The forty-fourth annual Session of the National Division is to be held in the city of Toronto, commencing on Wednesday, the 11th day of July next, at 10 a.m.

The Reception Committee of the Grand Division have, through the kindness of the Hon. G. W. Ross, I.M.W.P., and Minister of Education of Ontario, been able to secure the Convocation Hall of the Education Department of the Province, for the business sessions of the National Division.

On the evening of Wednesday, a reception will be tendered to the National Division by the Grand Division of Ontario, at which the Mayor and Corporation, on behalf of the citizens, will formally welcome the delegates to the city. This will be held in the same hall, and the picture-gallery, museum, &c., of the Educational Department will be open to the visitors.

The Committee will probably be able to make arrangements for travelling at reduced rates in the Dominion of Canada, of which due notice will be given, but they will expect the Grand Scribes of the different Grand Divisions, or other local brethren, to try to secure travelling accommodation for the delegates from their different jurisdictions.

Hotel accommodation can be secured as follows: Rossin House, \$3 per day; Walker House, \$2 per day; Palmer House, \$2 per day; Robinson House, \$1.25 per day; and Albion Hotel, \$1 per day.

The National Division has only met once before in Toronto, viz., 17th June 1851. At that time it was a place of perhaps 40,000 inhabitants, while now it has 150,000. It is nine miles in extent on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and within 10 miles of the magnificent falls of Niagara. In the month of July the city will appear to great advantage, and while warm weather may be expected, this will be nicely tempered by the balmy breezes from Lake Ontario.

A circular will be issued next month giving full and later particulars of arrangements when completed.

The reception committee consists of Hon. G. W. Ross, P.M.W.P.; G. M. Rose, P.M.W.A.; J. W. Manning, P.W.G.P.; David Miller, P.G.W.P.; Thomas Caswell, P.G.W.P.; Henry O'Hara, P.G.W.P.; John McMillan, P.W.G.P.; W. H. Orr, P.G.W.A.; James Brooker, P.G.W.A.; Thomas Webster, G.W.P.; W. H. Bewell, G.S.

On behalf of the reception Com. J. W. MANNING, Chairman. THOS. CASWELL, Secretary.

A Few Lines to the Man Who Drinks Rum.

Who had turkey stuffed with oysters, and all the "fixins," Christmas day, you or the man who sold you beer or whisky?

Who has the fat of the land, all that money can buy, you or the saloon-keeper?

Who keeps a horse and takes his wife and children out riding, you or the man who takes your money for drink?

Who wears good clothes, you or the saloon-keeper?

Who has children all dressed nicely, and have all that children want to make life comfortable, yours or the saloon-keeper's?

Who eats stale bread because it is cheap? Who buys cheap meat, buys cheap bones, and everything that is a little poor because it is cheap? Is it a saloon-keeper?

Who pays your fine, the man who has your money or your broken-hearted wife, who has earned a few extra dollars by washing?

Who has made you a better man? Has it made you a better father? Does your family love you because you drink?

Do your neighbors show you more respect? Are the men who get your money friends to whom you can turn in time of need?

Is your head clearer, your soul purer, your intellect brighter, your hand steadier, your pocket fuller, your home happier when you drink beer and whisky? These are a few points, of hundreds, for your consideration.—Catholic Temperance Advocate.

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THE TEMPERANCE REFORM

TION SOCIETY

Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Rock in the Queen's Park at 3 o'clock. Addresses by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir

J. WARDEL, Pres. J. B. MARSHALL, Sec.



OLD COUNTRY NEWS.

Who would Get Compensation - The Rail- was men and Temperance - A Great Work by British Women Sweating and Sweater - Temperance and Long Life - A Plebiscite - Southampton Voting straight

An Old Country exchange says that several brewery firms, which have recently been converted into companies, have no fewer than 855 houses the licenses for which are virtually in their hands. Are these the men to be compensated?

The Railway Men's Mission have just had a night at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen. The Rev Canon Wilberforce was the chief speaker. The railway men have a League extending over the whole of Great Britain, having a very large membership, and doing an immense amount of temperance work chiefly among their own people.

The British Women's Temperance Association has just held its twelfth anniversary meetings at Memorial Hall. Mrs Mackenzie read the report from which it appears that the Association has 356 branches in town and country, 30 of which were formed last year. Among other interesting papers was one by Miss Doerwa, in which she urged the duty of women to use their present rights as municipal voters. The paper showed that there are 53,397 inmates daily of the London workhouses, and that the supply of alcoholic liquors to these paupers cost about \$90,000 per year. The lady speaker did not point out how large a number of these paupers were foreign importations (the number is very great), but if London elects to become a poorhouse for all Europe, it certainly need not "fetch their beer."

The question of foreign paupers is scarcely a subject for discussion in these pages, but the Sweating System, a monopoly almost entirely in the hands of foreign Jews, is such a vice, inhuman system of slavery, and is so largely rendered possible by the drink traffic, that it may not be out of place to call attention to it here. A fact more striking than any yet brought before the Lords' Committee, came out at a recent meeting of a London Vestry, when the authorities confessed buying boots for the inmates at ten cents a pair! These same boots under went repair at a cost of nearly thirty cents. Cannot the tax-payer see the finger of the traffic in all this? In fact, whatever the lords may discover, thinking men will not fail to see in the sweaters' hells an evil which, if not the outcome of, can only be coexistent with the great drink curse.

The National Division of Sons of Temperance have just met in London. Bro. Wm. Clarke, the M. W. Scribe, gave a very encouraging report of the state of the Order in England, from which we find that there is now a membership of nearly twenty-three thousand, a considerable increase on last year. In addition to these, there are 4,680 juvenile members. The adult funds amount to \$388,000. A good testimony to the healthfulness of the Sons is found in the fact that the death-rate last year was but 7.18 per thousand, while the general average death-rate of the country would certainly exceed 23 per thousand.

The Plebiscite at Cockermouth, undertaken at the unanimous wish of the inhabitants, has resulted as follows. - There voted in favour of the people having the entire control of the liquor traffic by their votes, 556, against, 63, and 32 were neutral. In favor of a reduction of the present number of licensed houses, there voted 577, against, 11, and 34 were neutral. Opposed to publicans being compensated out of the rates on the non-renewal of their licenses, there voted 557 in favor, 71 opposed, 28 were neutral. In favor of closing public houses on Sunday, 625 voted in favor, 625 opposed, and 24 were neutral.

This is how the British "convert" the native races according to a well-informed correspondent of an Old Country paper - "It has come to my knowledge that a spirit is about to be shipped to Africa at \$1 per doz! Well, that is dear enough, if value govern price. The poor blacks are paid their wages in this vile decoction, and this is how they profit by their labour - "In a few minutes" after partaking of the fruits of their toil,

"they are thrown into a state of coma," only to recover slowly, and in a state of much exhaustion. We are, of course, too religious to exterminate these poor people by the sword, so we allow the traffic to carry on the warfare in its own way, and "convert" the temperate heathen first into a drunkard, then into a maniac, and finally into a thing of the past!

Mr. A. T. Bowser, the manager of the Whittington Life Assurance Company, at the Company's annual meeting recently, gave the following valuable testimony to the longevity of abstainers. He said "I find that, taken as a whole, the mortality has been in the ordinary section, at the rate of 16.35 per thousand per year, while the rate in the temperance section has been 8.74 per thousand per year. But as the lives assured in the temperance section are somewhat younger than the other, because they commence the prudent habit of paying for life assurance at an earlier age than others, I have separated those above thirty years and under fifty, and I find the difference not so much in favor of the temperance section, but still considerable. I find the rate in the ordinary section is 10.65 per 1000, in the temperance section, 6.72 per thousand."

The Southampton election (in which the immense personal influence of the greatest living Wilberforce the Gery, eloquent, dauntless Canon Basil - was all on the side of the "no compensation" candidate) has done a good deal to bring the Government to at least a show of reason. The Solicitor General has at last discovered that the general interpretation of the character of the clause is "away out." The clauses, it now appears, were intended to provide that the compensation might be paid out of the extra duties chargeable on licenses. Of course the first question that rises to one's lips is, "Why didn't you say so before?" But when a Government man, at a town like Southampton, goes "to the bad" at the rate of nearly a thousand votes, it is necessary for Government men to think around the corners. But it will not improve matters generally, this slyly-limited compromise, for the whole treatment of the matter is bad, and the nation knows it. Meetings of protest are as general as before, petitions are as numerous, and the dissatisfaction is limited to neither party nor sect. The Treasury lawyer's lawyer, like "find" is valueless as a way of escape from the trap which the Government has set for its own destruction. - YENIOT.

You will find that which will interest you on Pages 7 & 8.

Miscellaneous.

R. FLEMING BOOK AND JOB PRINTING 14 KING STREET E., TORONTO.

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FIVE LBS. DELICIOUS TEA, \$1.50 Upon receipt of \$1.50 I will send SAME CADDY containing 6lbs. of choice TEA, by Express, to any address. REMEMBER! THE RETAIL PRICE OF THIS IS \$2.25.

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CATARRH. A New Home Treatment for the Cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper respiratory tract. Hay fever and catarrh of the nose are caused by a parasite which is not yet named, but which is not yet named, but which is not yet named. The regular method of curing these diseases has been to apply a powerful antiseptic locally, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, thus allowing it no chance of recovering its natural condition. The new treatment proposed is to apply a powerful antiseptic locally, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, thus allowing it no chance of recovering its natural condition.

BELL PIANOS ARE THE ORGANS LEADING INSTRUMENTS FOR PURITY OF TONE & DURABILITY CATALOGUE FREE W BELL & CO GUELPH ONT

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT. We want live, energetic, agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit. An article having a large and growing market, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county. An article that can be sold to every house owner, and that will bring in a large and growing market. An article that can be sold to every house owner, and that will bring in a large and growing market.

TO ADVERTISERS! For a check for 20 we will print ten lines advertisement in one leading Toronto newspaper for ten days. This is at the rate of only one cent a line per day. The circulation of this newspaper is 100,000. It is the only newspaper in Toronto that is read by every person who has a newspaper.

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It contains a full and complete list of the names of all the newspapers in the United States and Canada, with their circulation, and the names of their proprietors and publishers. It is a valuable book for every advertiser, and is sold for only one dollar.

THE INDO-CHINESE TEA COY. TAYLOR, WATT & CO., Proprietors, 190, Queen St. E. TEA IMPORTERS & BLENDERS. Have opened a New and Elegant Store at the above address, where their business will now be carried on. They have on hand their usual excellent stock of TEAS, the finest that can be procured - COFFEES, and all the necessary requisites for quality and quantity at the lowest prices.

JAMIESON'S FOR FINE READY MADE AND ORDERED CLOTHING.

COMPRISE THE LATEST FABRICS OF BOTH HEMISPHERES

WORSTEDS, TWEEDS, ETC., ETC.

Men's Ready-made Suits from SIX DOLLARS up. MEN'S ORDERED SUITS from SIXTEEN DOLLARS. The Celebrated 3.50 Pants to Order. BOYS SUITS FROM \$1.50 UP

P. JAMIESON, CR. YONGE & QUEEN STREETS, TORONTO

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, January 1st, 1888.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Includes financial data for 1887 and 1888, such as Premiums in 1887, Interest, and various assets and liabilities.

VERY IMPORTANT TOTAL ABSTAINERS

REASONS WHY THEY, ESPECIALLY, SHOULD INSURE IN The Temperance and General Assurance Company

- 1st.—Because it is the only Company in Canada that offers GENUINE Life Assurance to abstainers from intoxicants; it gives them the benefit of their superior longevity, by keeping them in a separate class, thus avoiding the heavier death rate amongst those who use liquor as a beverage. The experience of the "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of Great Britain," which is one of the most successful of British Companies, and does its business on the above principle, shows that 15 1/2 PER CENT. more profit accrues in the TEMPERANCE than in the General Branch.
- 2d.—The Company is carefully and economically managed.
- 3d.—IT IS PERFECTLY SAFE, having made the regular deposit with the Dominion Government, and having a Guarantee Fund of \$100,000.00 for the protection of its policy-holders.
- 4th.—Its rates are low, risks carefully selected, policy contract clear, simple and denitive.
- 5th.—Its plans are such as to suit everyone. The "INSTALLMENT BOND" is a splendid investment, while the Graduated Premium Plan furnishes straight protection insurance at the least possible outlay.

Send for or call and get information at Head Office 22 to 28 MANNING ARCADE, TORONTO. HON. G. W. ROSS, Minister of Education, President. HON. S. H. BLAKE, G.C., Vice-President. H. O'HARA, MANAGING DIRECTOR. ROBT. MCLEAN, ESQ., Vice-President.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

## WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

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

We respectfully this week call the attention of our friends once more to the TEMPERANCE HERALD, and the remarkable work it is doing for the building up of sound temperance sentiment in the community.

To those of our readers who are not already acquainted with it, we should like to say, that the TEMPERANCE HERALD is a little four-page paper, published weekly at this Office, full of the freshest, pithiest, sharpest temperance matter, specially prepared for gratuitous distribution by workers and friends.

Every number is much larger, and contains more matter than eight ordinary, single-page leaflet tracts, and we send it through the mail post-free for 50 cents per 100 copies, which is a rate about equal to 50 cents per 800 tracts; or, say about as cheap as first-class tracts would be at 63 cents per 1000, delivered post free.

There is nothing to at all equal it for cheapness in the range of Temperance literature, and as our readers will see, it comes fresh every week. It ought to have an immense circulation, and we respectfully urge our readers to send by post-card for a free specimen copy.

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

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

50c per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 45c per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 40c per hundred for orders of not less than 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:—

30 copies every week for 10 weeks	\$1.00
10 " " " " " "	20 " \$1.00
50 " " " " " "	10 " \$2.25
100 " " " " " "	10 " \$4.00

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

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

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

FROM the beginning, Methodism has borne testimony against tippling-houses and dram-drinking. At an early day our Church took advanced ground in favour of total abstinence, and our preachers were among the first in the field contending for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic. It gives us pleasure to note that indications abound that our people occupy no doubtful position on this subject, and will hold no second place in the pending struggles for constitutional prohibition. The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the homes, to the Church and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin. No temporary device for regulating it can become a substitute for prohibition. License, high or low, is vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy.—Quadrennial Address of Bishops of the M. E. Church of America.

## The : Canada : Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal Devoted to the Promotion of Social Progress and Moral Reform.

Subscription, \$1 a year, strictly in advance. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY

President: W. H. HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto.  
Vice-President: ALD R. J. FLEMING.  
Secretary: F. S. SPENCE

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO  
TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15th, 1884.

## ONLY ONE EACH.

## To Our Present Subscribers.

We are earnestly endeavoring, in THE CANADA CITIZEN, to help forward the cause of moral reform. Almost every day we receive expressions of appreciation from our friends, showing that our work is understood and valued. Letters come in telling us of men and women who have been strengthened, helped, encouraged by the weekly visits of our journal. Pages might be filled with such testimonials.

We have carried on this paper for FIVE YEARS without raising a single issue. They have been years of hard work. Over almost incredible difficulties we have had to force our way, but we have succeeded, and to-day we thank God for what we have been enabled to accomplish.

But when we look out over the field ahead of us, when we consider the possibilities and necessities of our cause, we recognize that our task is only begun, and that we must take our present vantage-ground as but the starting point for the campaign that lies before us.

It would be idle to attempt prediction of the phases which the impending conflict will assume. We can be certain that the forces of evil will fight as they have never fought, with all the might of accumulated influence, prejudice and wealth, and the despatchness born of consciousness of possible defeat. We may as confidently anticipate the ultimate triumph of the right. And we must stand ready to take our part in whatever form of conflict the fight is to assume.

But, no matter what is to be our immediate battle-cry—no matter where our tents are to be pitched—no matter who is to command our forces—we must still fight with the same potential weapons of argument, fact and appeal; we must still depend for success—under God—upon enlightenment of mind and quickening of conscience; we must do more educating and rousing than we have done; we shall have more need than ever of THE CANADA CITIZEN, even better, brighter, broader, stronger than before.

Will you help us? A doubled circulation would not only double the range of our influence, but would double our ability to make our paper what it ought to be. It would mean more brain-power put into our columns; more varied, better prepared, stronger editorials, more complete and general news each week from the front of the battle, twice as many people reached by a CANADA CITIZEN twice as good as the one now published.

Kind reader, will you give us your assistance? In the wide circle of your friends you surely could easily get us ONE new subscriber, one person who, on your recommendation, would give a dollar for what is certainly more than a dollar's worth. If each subscriber would do this, the doubling would be at once accomplished. We believe there are thousands who, if they realized the situation, would cheerfully fall in with this proposal. We respectfully appeal to you personally to do this for us at once. This is our June extension effort. Let us have the doubling done before the Montreal Convention. We will warmly appreciate and promptly acknowledge your kind assistance. Please send us ONE new subscription NOW.

## Montreal Convention.

## RAILWAY RATES.

Delegates to the Dominion Prohibition Convention will be able to go to Montreal and return home for a SINGLE FARE.

Return tickets to the Convention will be issued from all points by the different railways, and the Richelieu line of steamers. The C.P.R., G.T.R. and Richelieu Company will issue return tickets to ALL APPLICANTS for a single fare. Tickets will be issued on Saturday, June 3rd, and will be good to return up to Saturday, July 7th.

Delegates who purpose going to Montreal by the Intercolonial will purchase single full fare tickets to Montreal. At the Convention they will receive certificates from the Secretary, and on presentation of these in Montreal, the Intercolonial will issue free return tickets to the holders. Delegates are specially requested to bear these facts in mind.

The week commencing July 1st will be a great Prohibition week in Montreal. On the evening of Sunday, the 1st, there will be a Mass Meeting addressed by W. H. Howland, of Toronto, and other renowned Prohibition campaigners. On Monday there will be a grand Prohibition Excursion to, and picnic at Mystic, special trains running from Montreal. The Convention will open in the Victoria Rifles Armory on the morning of Tuesday, 3rd.

An invitation committee at Montreal is making arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates who come from the greatest distances. They will be able to accommodate at least one hundred. Those who purpose attending are requested to send their names at once to Mr. J. H. Carson, 42 Victoria Square, Montreal. Everything promises well for a great gathering. Let there be a grand rally of temperance men and women from every part of the Dominion.

## TROUBLE IN OXFORD.

A correspondent of the Canada Citizen, writing us from Oxford county, says, that at the present time, in a large part of that county, the Scott Act is simply totally disregarded. He mentions specially the villages of Princeton and Drumbo as samples of Scott Act violation. In these places he states that liquor is freely and openly sold in the hotels. Beer-pumps and whisky decanters being in full view, no attempt at concealment being made, and the liquor business in patent full blast.

Now, this means nothing else than that the License Inspector of the district in which such flagrant law-breaking takes place is guilty of a connivance at crime that is itself absolutely criminal. Oxford county is not alone in being in this condition. There is at the present time, perhaps on account of the repeal of the Scott Act in different places, a lull in enforcement; but that is no reason for it. The Scott Act is still the law in Oxford. The Ontario Government should see it carried out. Inspectors are employed to enforce it, and if they refuse or neglect to perform their duty, it matters not whether their malfeasance is on account of whisky-favoritism or whisky-bribery, they should be promptly turned out, and their work placed in the hands of men who are honest and competent.

## IS THERE DANGER?

We do not desire to find fault with Prohibition workers for their zeal. There cannot be too much of it, and we would not have a single jot of effort abated, in the line of seeking the legal suppression of the liquor traffic; but we would respectfully remind our friends that the scientific basis of total abstinence is the bed-rock on which every form of Temperance work must find its foundation.

Many years ago there were in this country more Temperance Societies

than there are at present. In every village and hamlet, in nearly every school section, there was a Lodge of Good Templars or a Division of the Sons of Temperance at work, principally among the rising generation, inculcating sound doctrines and good habits. To-day these societies are weak and scattering. True, a great deal of work is being done by the W. C. T. U., but this work is not reaching, to any great extent, that particular class of the community which will be the electorate in five years from the present time. We want more moral suasion work, we want more Temperance Societies, more Temperance literature, more Temperance educating effort of every sort; and we earnestly urge upon our enthusiastic Prohibition workers the fact, that it was in the Lodge room and Division-hall that many of them got their first prohibition inspiration, and if the cause they love is to succeed there must still be kept in operation wisely-devised agencies for the enlightenment of girls and boys, and young women and young men.

## THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

We print elsewhere another letter from "Prohibition Party." Our friend very decidedly mistakes our motive in declining to publish his former communication. We have no objection to the strongest argument that can be presented in favor of, or against any line of action. We only ask that they be couched in respectful and gentlemanly language. We desire to have every phase of political action thoroughly discussed, and the best plans selected and acted upon. We are pleased to place our columns at the disposal of all friends of our cause who have anything to say in this line, and who say it kindly and courteously.

We would like to point out this important fact. The object of Prohibitionists is Prohibition. That is the principle for which we contend. We may differ, but should be charitable to each other. We must bear in mind that in dealing with public questions policy as well as principle must be considered. Some believe in working through an independent party, some believe in working through existing parties. The method that ought to be adopted is the method that will most speedily and effectively attain the end we have in view. Conscience must guide us in reference to the principle. Judgment must dictate the line upon which we work out those principles. Prohibitionists who believe that they can succeed through present political organizations may criticize the judgment, but have no right to asperse the motives of new party men, neither should new party men blame those who think differently from them, and charge them with want of principle, or subservience to party domination, if it is clear that these anti-third party men have been and are perfectly independent in their words and actions in reference to Prohibition.

We would desire again to plead for union. Let those who are honest and sound-principled discuss the whole question, remembering that only by the consolidation of our forces can we be as influential as we ought to be. Then, while no man yields to anyone in the matter of conscience or right, let the minority fall into line with the majority in carrying out the plans which are most generally commended. Let us all be unmovable in principle, wise and conciliatory in method, charitable in every thought and word, and solidly together in every step we take.

## THE GROCERS' LICENSES.

Every true friend of temperance reform and license restriction in this city should heartily appreciate the stand taken by the License Commissioners, in reference to the sale of liquor by grocers, to which reference is made in another part of this paper. We understand that the License Commissioners have practically informed the liquor trade that if the same License Board is in office next year, there will be no shop licenses granted to men in the grocery business.

In taking this step, the Commissioners do what is fair and right. The people of Toronto voted years ago for the separation of liquor selling from the grocery business. They did this expecting that their decision at the polls would be actually carried out; but they were sadly disappointed. The separation of the grocery and liquor business was, in many cases, merely nominal. The thin board partition, in which the boards were sometimes movable, and through which conversations could always be carried on, constituted the separation. Those who had worked hard for the enactment of the by-law were disgusted and disheartened, the particularly dangerous grocery liquor business has been going on ever since with its attendant evils. The new Board of Commissioners, recognizing the situation, and honestly desiring to have the intention and instruction of the public carried out, have decided, as already stated, to put a stop to this trickery. We sincerely hope that our Temperance friends will recognize the importance of the situation. We do not know how far the Commissioners are acting under direct instructions from the Ontario Government, but they represent that Government, and we sincerely hope that another year will see the carrying out of the wise policy which has just been announced. The fact that the men who for years have been violating the spirit of the law are up in arms against the new proposal, ought to satisfy friends of the Temperance cause that the action of the Commissioners is in the interests of what is right and desirable.

In all probability a good deal of pressure will be brought to bear on the Ontario Government from quarters where liquor influences dominate, to prevent the re-appointment of Messrs. Ryan, Proctor and Armstrong as License Commissioners. Our friends should not leave the liquor traffic to make all the representation in the case.

## TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

The most important temperance work that can be undertaken, and that which will produce the best result, is the work of teaching the children of our country the great truths regarding the nature and effect of alcoholic liquor. It is admitted by everybody that the temperance question is and will be one of the most important that will come before the country during the next fifty years. How necessary it is, then, that those who will deal with this problem and control our country's action in reference to it should be correctly informed on every phase of this most vital question.

We go to a great deal of trouble and expense to have our children properly informed in matters of learning and business, while but little or no attention has been paid to teaching them the important facts that are known in relation to alcohol and the results of its consumption.

The necessity of more attention to juvenile temperance work is being realized year by year, and now that we have a temperance text book in our public schools, no doubt much good will result from the instruction which the children will receive. The careful attention of every teacher should be given to this branch of education. Let the children be correctly informed as to what alcohol is, what effect it has upon the various organs of the body, what diseases it causes, with whatever other information it is thought proper to give them, and the result will be that in a very few years we will have a community fully aroused to the necessity of entirely stopping the consumption as a beverage of this most destructive of poisons.

Temperance people are only beginning to realize fully that they have been losing a great deal of time in waiting for the child to become a man or woman before endeavoring to bring him under the influence of temperance education and instruction. More attention is being devoted to juvenile work by all the temperance organizations, and the result will be a stronger temperance sentiment than ever in a very short time. Every branch of the



W.C.T.U. should have a Band of Hope in connection with it, every Lodge Division and Council should have a juvenile organization under its auspices, every man and woman who is thoroughly alive to the necessity of prohibitory legislation in this country, should never lose an opportunity of furthering the education of the children on this most important subject.

STAND BY IT.

THERE has not been anything said in criticism of the Scott Act as a defective measure that is not worthy of attention. The Scott Act falls far short of total Prohibition, it falls far short of accomplishing what some people expected of it. Its local character is against it. It cannot ever amount to total Prohibition. Its enforcement is not what it ought to be. It is weaker now than it was before the Dominion Parliament attached to it the so-called amendments, but notwithstanding all this the Scott Act is far ahead of any license law that this country or any other country has ever seen. Where fully enforced it has produced marvellous results in the way of decreasing drinking, and lessening crime. In many counties, and to many homes the Scott Act is an incalculable benefit. Its enactment and enforcement bring blessing. Its repeal brings moral disaster, suffering, and shame. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of every Prohibitionist, of every true Temperance man, of every friend of moral reform, to stand by the Scott Act, to work against its repeal, to work for its enforcement, and to endeavour to have it brought into operation in every county which has not already adopted it.

OUR SYMPOSIUM.

We publish below a fourth instalment of post card suggestions for the Montreal Convention. Every true friend of the Temperance cause will no doubt desire to make this convention as practical, thorough and effective as possible. The interchange of ideas of our work before coming together will put us in better shape for full and careful deliberation.

Again we respectfully invite every friend of Prohibition to send us on a post card his or her opinion of what ought to be done at Montreal, what declarations ought to be made, and what lines of policy adopted. The suggestions will be published from week to week as they come in, in this paper. Here are some already received:

REV. CHAS. TEETER

See the Necessity for a Party. I am for "another party" whatever its number or name may be. My experience and observations in this North-west has convinced me that Prohibition without a Prohibition Government would be a farce. Yours fraternally, CHAS. TEETER, Maple Creek, N.W.T., June 5, 1888.

JAMES McKELVEY

Is for a Straight Out Third Party. DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request I now give a short sketch of my principals on the best course to proceed at the coming Convention at Montreal. A Third Party, pure and straight prohibition of king alcohol in any form for beverage purposes, and female franchise. I individually have been ready for this movement years gone by. Hoping that the noble men and women attending the Convention will possess the Spirit of God in abundance. Yours, JAMES McKELVEY, St. Catharines, June 11th, 1888.

J. S. C.

Wants a Third Party to Take Up the Liberals. I have voted and worked heartily with the Reform party, and believe now that everything indicates that they are the truest friends of temperance, but I have lost all patience with them, and favor the formation of a Third Party to force the Reform party into taking the mark and putting a sound prohibition plank in their platform. If the temperance Reformers would come out independently in this way and stand by their colors we will conquer the party. No such cast-iron party, however, as the Sutherland-Moore one. J. S. C., Toronto, June 12th, 1888.

EDWARD PHOENIX

Is in Favor of a Plebiscite. Third Party means taking from the present political parties not less than six or eight Reformers to one Conservative, which, as a Third Party, would not be

strong enough to be effective in anything except entirely disabling the only party from which the past record has given us any hope. At next municipal elections take an expression by having the question for or against Prohibition, on the ballot papers. Advocate Women's Suffrage, and above all support no man for any public position, no matter how humble, who is not solid on the question of Prohibition. EDWARD PHOENIX, Co. D G W P., Sons of Temperance, North Ontario, Greenbank, June 9th, 1888.

REV. DR. AYLESWORTH

Suggests a Plan of Campaign. A Third Party already exists. Total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages and total Prohibition are, or should be, its simple aim. The want is wise, organized, united and persistent effort. The hindrances are ignorance, prejudice, indifference, custom, habit, diverse, personal, commercial, ecclesiastical, municipal and political interests. Suitable agents for the purpose. 1. Intelligent, wealthy, judicious self-sacrificing men and women giving their time and means and efforts. 2. Suitable agents employed and paid reasonable compensation. 3. Women's, Sunday schools, churches and other organizations, Municipal, Provincial and Dominion consisting of parties elected in proportion to the number pledged to the total in our aim. Monthly meetings every where. Annual meetings in February. Semi-annual meetings or displays on Dominion day. Lasting trust in God. No surrender. Final perseverance. Certain success.

J. B. AYLESWORTH, Sec., Collingwood.

HENRY MOYLE

Wants a New Policy. The lesson most thoroughly learned by temperance workers from the effort to enforce the Scott Act, is the folly of trying to work a law that is not supported, or is opposed by the Government of the country. The moral support of the people will not avail if the executive are desirous of seeing or making the law a failure. Prohibitory legislation will be unavailing unless it be backed by a prohibition executive. The first is useless without the second, but given the latter and the former will be the logical sequence. If this be so then the wise course for our friends at this juncture is surely to provide for a legislature that will support Prohibition, the logical sequence will be a prohibitory Government and a prohibitory law. Our plan hitherto of trying to induce an anti-prohibitory Legislature and Government to give aid to support prohibitory legislation, has been disastrous to our cause. Surely the lessons we have learned have been impressed too deeply upon our minds to allow of a continuance of that policy which has so often bitterly disappointed us. Yours respectfully, HENRY MOYLE, 418 Queen St. West.

GEO. FLINT

Is For a United Prohibition Party. The Temperance vote at present is a rope of sand. We want to make it a cable with which to anchor the ship of State. The reformers swept the country in 1873 on the platform "The Pacific Scandal and Power." In 1878 the conservatives carried the country on the "National Policy and Power," so let our platform at this time be "Prohibition and Power." We now see it was a great mistake on the part of the three or four of a committee at Shaftsbury Hall on March 21st to formulate a platform with nine planks and then try to make temperance men of the country swallow them whole. In fact, I do not think the majority of the 34 subscribers was in favor of it in that way. Let us come to the great representative gathering at Montreal, and bring our Patriot League, our embryo N. S. Prohibition party, and kindred efforts, and merge all in a grand National Prohibition Party. GEO. FLINT, Jun., One of the 34 Stalwarts of Shaftsbury Hall.

GEORGE A. GREENWAY

Is Another New Party Man. The National Prohibition Convention to be held in Montreal in July will, I believe, mark a new era in the history of Temperance in Canada. I hope there will not be found among the delegates attending one of that class "who for his religion gives up all his secular interests, but for his politics gives up even his religion." An advance must be made. Temperance men are in the majority, but they are not united, and they must be before anything satisfactory can be accomplished. The Grits and Tories are nothing else but, except they be a "New Party" it is quite probable that they will then be Temperance men first. The Convention ought not to consider either Grit or Tory only for the purpose of amusing themselves at the fertile resources of the political demagogue and party man—for sober men are sometimes pleased with the grimaces and mischievous tricks of a voracious monkey—but they never think of selecting him for a ruler, or make him an example to others. I hope the Convention will declare and arrange for the formation of a New Party with a vigorous policy, founded on Christian principles, the chief plank of which shall be the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic. GEORGE A. GREENWAY, Secy. Sober Act Assn., U. C. of N. & D., Cobourg, June 5th, 1888.

ROBERT HOLMES

Stands Up for the Reform Party. A Third Party can never be successful, because many in the community, who are in sympathy with Temperance, properly think that, in public government, there are questions of paramount importance which they are not willing to sacrifice for the one idea of a third party. The only way to get prohibition is from one or other of the existing political parties. The statement of some persons that neither of these are in sympathy with Temperance is in correct. The Liberals, as a party, are favorable to it. They have done the most for it, and have shown themselves willing to do what they can to further the cause. Are not the actual leaders of the Liberal party better Temperance men than the leaders of the Conservative party? There are good men among the rank and file of both sides, and I hold that it is the duty of Temperance people to stand by them who have been their friends in the past. Does any one suppose that Hon. John Carling will favor Temperance legislation? Surely Alex. McKenzie, Edward Blake and others have been consistent Temperance men long enough to show their sincerity. ROBT. HOLMES, Clinton, June 12, 1888.

DR. YOUMANS

Favors Electoral Action, but no Third Party. 1. No Plebiscite. Why? (a) Because if the full Prohibition vote would not nearly be polled, and therefore would not gauge the demand for Prohibition. (b) Because the Scott Act agitation has already indicated the mind of the people, and declared as strongly as any plebiscite possibly can do for Prohibition. (c) It is a political subterfuge. If our M.P.'s will not heed the voice that has already spoken, a plebiscite would be to them as an idle tale. 2. No High License. Because it is a sin to tolerate an evil at any price. 3. No Third Party. (a) Because it would greatly divide, and hence weaken our forces. (b) Because without a third party no progress in Temperance legislation has been made. No moral reform of such far reaching aims has ever been attended by such successes, as that for Prohibition. It has been a triumphal march. (c) Because other and better methods have not been faithfully tried. 4. What then? Utilize existing parties, either one. How? (a) By Prohibitionists banding together. (b) Then, in the party caucuses nominating men sound in their record—men well tried who need not a pledge—men who cannot be warped. (c) Voting for such men on polling day. The men who will leave either existing party for a third one will be true to the Prohibition principle when they vote for, and many others would vote for the Prohibition candidate in his party who would not leave it for such vote elsewhere. Hitherto we have not thus banded together, selected our candidate, nominated and elected him. I hope the Montreal Convention will (a) clearly define and strongly urge this political action, and (b) appoint a strong committee to frame a Bill for ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION. M. YOUMANS, M.D., Sec. Lincoln Co. Scott Act Assn., St. Catharines, June 2nd, 1888.

Ten Reasons for and Against License.

Ten Reasons Why We Should Vote to License.

- 1. License strengthens a monopoly.
2. License gives light and easy work to a class of men who might otherwise have to labor for a living.
3. License gives large profits to those who are in the liquor business.
4. License soothes the conscience, by giving State sanction to a doubtful traffic.
5. License gives the police a chance to earn their money.
6. License keeps the lawyers busy and the courts in session.
7. License keeps up the criminal institutions of the country.
8. License helps the women and children to learn self-denial.
9. License keeps capital where it belongs by burdening it with taxation.
10. License gives charity something to do, and prevents an overplus of population by killing off the drinking class.

Ten Reasons Why We Should Vote No License.

- 1. License debauches and degrades the collar of liquor, sinks him out of sight socially, brands him morally, damns him spiritually.
2. License builds up an aristocracy, giving us a class of men in this new country who live on the people without labor, and so makes our country poorer.
3. License adds largely to the burden of taxation.
4. License increases the number of criminals, insane, idiotic, and paupers.
5. License robs grocers of their bills, landlords of their rents, and doctors of their dues.
6. License robs women of clothing and food, and children of clothing, food and education.
7. License increases the number of children born in drunkenness to be weak or wicked.
8. License defies law, corrupts courts, dictates legislation, multiplies crime, lessens labor, destroys capital.
9. License fails to restrain the use of intoxicating liquors.
10. License is wrong in principle, weak in operation, suits the traffic, and curses the community.—N. T. Society Tract.

Correspondence.

Canada's New Party.

To the Editor, CANADA CITIZEN.

SIR, As my former letter was too strong in favour of the new party, or too hard on those who opposed it, for publication, please permit me to try again in a more moderate tone. It has been pleasing to see the large majority of those reporting their views on what course the Montreal Convention should take—by post card—through the CITIZEN, in favor of independent political action. It is true some few of those reports have favored the idea of asking Prohibition from one of the two parties now contending for the "spoils"—more than for proper legislation. Such a course seems to me like a lot of time and energy lost, were it to be attempted, and I am very sure the Montreal Convention will not retrograde in that way. For my part, I would neither ask nor accept a Prohibitory measure from either Grits or Tories, even were it possible for either of those parties to pass such a measure, which is simply out of the question while the present senate as a whole exists. For this reason, if the measure came from either of those parties, it would be prompted from a policy standpoint, not from principle. Then as soon as it became a matter of policy to see the law enforced they would treat it just as they have the stringent measures we already have on our Statute-books. What we want is a political party that will pass a strong Prohibitory liquor law, because they regard it as being the first and most important duty they owe the State and society. Such a party, under such convictions, would see that the law was enforced, and not made a bye-word, as has been the case with the Scott Act. Some say, "Give each of the parties, Grits and Tories, another chance." Have they not had ample chance?

What reason have the Prohibition party to expect anything better in the future than they have had in the past? They all admit that the liquor traffic is the greatest curse of the whole world, and, if in face of these facts they have not got the honesty of purpose to do the right, they should "go." The outlook for the friends of Prohibition in this country is not a dark one, by any means. We have only got to change about eighty votes in the Commons, and when the Senate see the new party in power, they will "come to time," or "go"—on a prolonged "leave of absence."

The Montreal Convention should endorse the platform of the new party, now organized, and move ahead as one man. Not because that platform is perfect, or otherwise, as a whole, but because it is impossible to have a platform whose every plank will please the entire community. This fact every thinking person is well aware of. Then let every friend of Prohibition who possibly can, go to the Montreal Convention not as a "free-thinker" or as an independent voter, but as a party bound to bury all matters of minor importance, and go straight for a solid, united party, whose platform is sound, and whose character is pure. If Prohibition is ever ours, it will be because honest and united efforts have been made to tell on the electorate of this country. After this has been accomplished we can afford to spend time "hair-splitting" on planks in the party's platform. Now, Mr. Editor, will you earnestly ask your kind readers to send in on a post card, for publication their objections to the platform now adopted by the new party, which was organized in Toronto last March, either in part, or as a whole. If there is only one or two planks wrong, let the objector furnish planks in their stead. If the whole platform is wrong, the objector should substitute it by another and more perfect one. If these objections are corrected before the Convention comes on, a lot of time will be saved, and more practical work will be done. It is my opinion that the present platform is as near perfect as we will be likely to get, until the party has more experience. Thanking you for space, Believe me, etc., PROHIBITION PARTY.

W. C. T. UNIONS.

"CENTRAL" UNION. 302. Monday Afternoon, 3 o'clock p. m., Association Hall. Mrs. J. SHAW, Pres., 57 Carlton St. Mrs. F. S. SPENCE, Secy., 53 Mutual Street.

TORONTO Y. W. C. T. U.

let & 3rd Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., Y. M. C. A. Parlor, Corner of Yonge and McGill Streets. Miss TILLEY, Pres., 75 John St. Miss SCOTT, Cor. Sec., 725 Yonge St.

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Table listing various business categories and names: BUSINESS COLLEGES, LEGAL, MISCELLANEOUS, REPORTING, PICTURE FRAMES &c., DYER, DRUGS, PHRENOLOGY, BOOTS AND SHOES, TAILOR, UNDERTAKER, PHOTOGRAPHER, MUSIC, SANITARY, UPHOLSTERY, GENTS FURNISHINGS, COLLECTING, JEWELLERY, Temperance Societies, I. O. G. T. LODGES, MONDAY EVENING, TUESDAY EVENING.

Family Reading.

Prayer Before the Battle.

BY REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

The battle lines are very long, The cannonade is near; Help us to march against the strong In Thy great love and fear; Be Lord, our leader, as we go, Give courage to our men, Give ready speed to face the foe, Give broadsides to the pen. Send out thy light and truth, O Lord, And let the public heart Be open to thy loyal word, Till prejudice depart, Give patriotic zeal to those Who lead the nation's thought, Till right their purpose shall dispose With noble offerings brought. The logic of our cause array In martial order set; The great columbiads display, And guide the bayonet; The bayonet of argument To silence the great guns Whose volleys from the bulwarks sent Dismay her timid sons. And let the growing flames spread out As prairies in a blaze; Send forth thine armies with a shout That shall the world amaze; Great captain of the people come; Inspire the brave and free; It means the jubilee of home A land encrowned by thee. Blot out the words of hate we've known, Too long in south and north; Give us one brotherhood alone, Send us together forth; We'll strike for our dear fatherland The grandest of the years; Around one altar we will stand And lift fraternal cheers. The great Goliath of our time Stands out in his great scorn, Bring from the sheep cotes with their chime Thine own anointed born; Put in his heart immortal strength, Put thunder in his hand, To bring this giant to the dust With help from this great land. We tarry for Thy blessing, Lord; The drum beat sounds afar; Our captain cometh with his sword And wears his victor star; How long the strife? We ask it not, Through weary days of time; All but one duty be forgot, Until the song sublime.

—New Republic.

A Lost Day.

Where is the day I lost,— The golden day Beyond all price and cost, That slipped away, Out of my wandering sight, My careless hold? Where did it lift in flight Its wings of gold? What were the treasures rare It bore from me? What were the pleasures fair I shall not see!

Ah, never day was yet So fine, so fair, So rich with promise set, So free from care,

As that we mourn and sigh, When we do say: "Alas, how time doth fly, I've lost a day!"

—Independent.

Counter and Bar: A Shopkeeper's Story.

BY J. W. MEADEN.

Mr. Brisket, the butcher; Mr. Crisp, the baker; and young Mr. Push, of the well-known drapery firm of Push & Greatales, were very much perplexed when this question of Local Option was first brought under their notice. They did not take very kindly to the idea of it, for as Brisket very naturally said, and Brisket was a kind-hearted fellow, besides having plenty of pluck, "It seemed rather hard to close up a publican's place of business when he was making a living out of it. It was hard enough for those that were in business to get along without being shut up. He knew himself, what with bad debts and one thing and another, it was all he could do to pay his way." The remark about bad debts seemed to touch Crisp on a sore spot, for he shook his head dolefully till quite a halo of flour floated round him in the gas-light, and young Mr. Push, who was a bit of a dandy, stepped a little on one side, for he had a new black broad cloth coat on, and thought that Mr. Crisp ought to keep his flour to himself, but he quite agreed with Mr. Brisket about the bad debts, which he remarked were a "confounded nuisance."

They were also perhaps a little prejudiced about the matter, because the first person who had spoken to them about it was Mr. Rapid, house and land agent, and everybody knew that Rapid was a teetotaler; a regular out and out cold water man, but very hot on the temperance question. "Rapid Rapid," young Mr. Push used to call him.

A smart young chap was Push, and could say a good thing when he liked. You should hear the girls laugh when he took two or three of them for a walk on the pier, but never mind that now; it was not of the girls that Mr. Push was thinking just then, but of certain long entries in his firm's day book, some of which he feared were doubtful and a great many of which he knew were "bad."

He cheered up a little at the remembrance of a good order he had taken from Mrs. Tooales, the publican's wife, that afternoon; dresses and hats for herself and daughters, besides a dozen of shirts for Mr. T., who wanted them made extra large in the neck, for Mr. T. had got very stout of late years, and once or twice had had a difficulty in his breathing that made him quite black in the face.

Mr. Push was quite easy with regard to that order. There was never any difficulty about getting the money from the Tooales. A pleasant woman to serve was Mrs. T., easily pleased, and withal, generously inclined, nor was there any fear of payment being too long delayed; when the account was presented the money would be forthcoming at once, for, as Mr. T. often cheerfully, but ungrammatically, remarked, "We gets it easy and we spends it free."

The recollection of that good order, of Mrs. Tooale's pleasant manner, and perhaps, just a passing reminiscence of a bright glance out of the sparkling black eyes of the eldest Miss T., who, although engaged to be married shortly to young Canvasser, the Brewer's traveller, was, I regret to say, a bit of a flirt, made young Mr. Push feel quite indignant with Rapid and his Local Option scheme, which, if carried out successfully, threatened to interfere with the business arrangements of his good customers.

Talk of the eh? well, you know the proverb; still, it did seem strange, that just as Harry Push had made up his mind that Rapid was an idiot, that individual should turn round the corner, looking quite contented with himself, and with anything but an idiotic expression on his intelligent face. The serene expression of his countenance, however, gave place to one of amused surprise when Push, in his quick, impulsive way, caught hold of his arm and exclaimed—

"I say, Rapid, that Local Option scheme of yours is all nonsense, confounded nonsense. I can't make out what on earth made you take up with it. Why don't you keep your teetotal ideas to yourself, and not try to stop other people from getting their beer if they want to? Nobody is interfering with you. I haven't heard of any suggestion to chain up the town pump and stop the supplies of your favorite beverage."

This hit at Rapid's "cold water doctrines" took immensely. Brisket roared with laughter, and the convulsions that shook Crisp's frame sent a cloud of best silk-dressed Adelaide flour gently floating down the street. Rapid, however, took the laughter all in good part, indeed he was secretly pleased to find young Push opening up the way to a discussion of the question, for he was anxious to bring over to his views the three shopkeepers, who indeed were men of considerable influence in the town; the butcher and the baker especially, being old inhabitants, much and deservedly respected.

"Well," said he, cheerfully, taking off his hat as he spoke, and wiping his forehead, for he had been walking fast; he was, indeed, hurrying to a Local Option committee meeting, while to risk being late on this occasion, if he could convert his three townsmen, and obtain their support for the movement. "Well, you know that Local Option is not altogether a teetotal idea. We have plenty of Local Optionists who are not teetotalers, but who are convinced that there are too many public houses in the place. I admit that it does seem hard on the publican at first sight, perhaps, but the case that first made me take up the question was a great deal harder.

"And what case was that?" said all three at once, so that their voices blended as though they had been making one of the responses in the church service, and the familiar sound caught the ear of the Rev. Mr. Thirdlandlast, M.A., who was walking past with Mr. Switchem, the head teacher at the State school, and they also paused to listen.

"It was that case of Smith's," said Rapid, and when he mentioned the name of Smith, Mr. Push said, "ay,"

and Mr. Brisket said, "ah," and Mr. Crisp said, "oh," just as though they were practising their scales at a singing class, for each exclamation was a full octave below the last, so that Mr. Crisp's was a deep bass note that seemed to come from a heart as heavy as the batch of bread that came out of his oven the morning after a workman he had once got tipsy and forgot to mix in the yeast. "You remember Smith," continued Rapid.

"Oh yes, we remember him," responded the three shopkeepers, again speaking simultaneously, and it sounded so like a "Good Lord deliver us," from the litany, that the Rev. Mr. Thirdlandlast, M.A., could hardly repress a smile, in fact, I don't think he did repress it, but just let it go.

"Well," said Rapid, "it was after I got those poor children of his into the orphanage that I first began to think whether this liquor traffic wasn't a matter in which the law ought to interfere, and whether there ought not to be some limit, at least, put to the number of drinking shops in which poor weak-minded fellows like Smith are tempted to their destruction."

It was quite a home-thrust, this remark of Rapid's about poor Smith, for that name stood in the books of each of the three shopkeepers at the head of long, long accounts of goods that would never be paid for, that represented a dead loss that they could ill afford. The accounts might have been paid, nay more, they knew that they would have been paid if Smith had been steady, for he was not an intentionally dishonest man, and his wife—poor little woman—was as honest as the day. The constant fretting under a continually increasing load of debts, incurred because her husband spent at the tavern the money that should have been devoted to household uses, had been among the causes that had hurried her to an early grave, not long before the day when the poor, weak husband destroyed himself in a fit of delirium tremens.

"And," continued Rapid, who saw the effect his words had produced, "I know that Smith's case was not a singular one. I knew that for every butcher's, baker's, grocer's or draper's shop in the town, there were two or three public-houses, and that for every public-house there were at least two or three cases like Smith's, not in all instances, perhaps, ending so terribly, but each having a deadly drop of misery and destitution. You see when I go round to collect the rents of a Monday morning I have a chance of seeing into the homes of the tenants, and I have learnt this, that those who are the most profitable customers to the publican are least profitable to anyone else. They have less money to spend for really necessary things of life and if they once get behind hand with their bills or with their rent, it is impossible to get anything out of them. I did not then see as plainly as I do now, the effect this has on the prosperity of other tradesmen and shopkeepers; perhaps," he added, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "I do not yet see it quite as plainly as some of you gentlemen do, but I saw the shame and sorrow amongst the wives, and the misery and destitution amongst the children and that was enough for me."

Had Rapid been less earnest in his subject he would perhaps have noticed a little comedy being performed under his very nose which gave a strange emphasis to his statement. They were standing just in front of Mr. Crisp's shop, and as they were talking, a pale thin child, with big dark eyes, scantily clad and barefooted, slipped noiselessly past them into the shop, and spoke pleadingly to Mrs. C. who stood behind the counter. When the child had done speaking, Mrs. C. looked across to Mr. Crisp, who was just outside the door. Mr. C., with a very determined frown, shook his head at Mrs. C. and then Mrs. C. shook her head at the little girl, in each of whose big eyes a tear slowly gathered and coursed down her pale cheeks as she turned to depart, and then Mrs. C. looked as though she was going to cry and glanced across at her good-natured husband who shook his head again, but ended with a shrug of the shoulders that meant so plainly "do as you please" that Mrs. C. called the child back and gave her a loaf, adding another to a long list of unpaid for loaves that had gone in the same direction. Crisp watched the child as she ran up the street, and then noticed that Brisket was looking after her too.

"We have a lot of that, don't we?" said he. "They spend their money at the public-house and we have to keep their families."

Rapid, who had not noticed the child, thought the remark was in answer to his own statement, and spoke briskly "Yes, you may depend upon it, the prosperity of the liquor traffic is purchased at the expense of that of every other branch of trade. If there were fewer public-houses there would be fewer bad debts in your books and ten times as

many good ready money customers for your wares, while I should have no difficulty in getting in my clients' rents. I put it to you, plainly, gentlemen," he concluded, warning with his subject, "which would you sooner have for customers, a town full of men who spend their evenings at the public-house, or a town full of men who lived sober lives and spent their evenings in the bosom of their families."

"What time does that Local Option meeting of yours begin," said young Push, "I think I'll look in."

"And so will I," said both Mr. Brisket and Mr. Crisp.

"And so will I," said the Rev. Mr. Thirdlandlast, M.A., "for the same cause which makes men forget what is due to their fellow men makes them likewise forget what is due to their Father in heaven, and thus my Master is defrauded also."—Melbourne Alliance Record.

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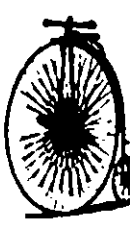
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*W. A. Dean* of Toronto, who is acting as organizer of the R. T. of T., is meeting with a good deal of success. Some nights ago he organized a Council at Ballantyne, Simcoe county, Ont. The members of Stouffville Council went out and assisted him at the institution.

*Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford* writes - "I was a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try *Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure*, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years. That burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with the best results."

**The Licensing Clauses.**

A GREAT SPEECH, A TELLING ARTICLE. A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.

A "Thundering" Majority and the Meaning of It - What the "Times" Thinks - License no Estate - A Gigantic Monopoly - Will the Clauses become Law - and then what?

Several hundred excursionists from Rochdale having visited Mr. W. E. Gladstone's park at Hawarden, the right hon. gentleman, in a lengthy and eloquent speech, made the following pointed references to the Licensing Clauses of the Government Bill -

"This has been a most remarkable election at Southampton, because Southampton is full of organized commercial powers and interests which are by no means favourable to fair play for the principles of freedom. But notwithstanding that, you see by what a thundering majority - to use a homely phrase - they have returned an absent man."

"The 'Times' newspaper says this is all owing to the licensing clauses. The licensing clauses are at this moment an object of very, very great interest to the country. We have got a great bill before us, and that bill whether it is a good bill or not on the whole, undoubtedly contains many things that are good, and one of the things that are good is in these licensing clauses. That is to say, that it contemplates the transfer of the power of licensing from a body which purely nominated, namely the justices of the peace, to a body which will be elective and representative, namely the county councils. Notwithstanding that, I do not suppose that you would be very well pleased if I told you I were favorable to the clauses, and I am not going to tell you I am going to tell you the exact opposite. I am altogether opposed to these clauses, and I am opposed to them because, although they are good in so much as they introduce the principle, at any rate of popular control over licenses, to which I am friendly, yet they introduce along with it a principle that in my opinion is quite intolerable, namely, the principle of converting a license into an estate."

Proceeding to illustrate the effect of the proposed change Mr. Gladstone argued it would entail upon premises under license an altogether artificial value, and gave as a case in point the instance of a man who purchased a house for \$10,000. For this house he obtained a license, and it was then sold at auction for \$20,000. It was of this creating a monopoly and afterward attempting the almost impossible task of buying it out, that the right hon. gentleman expressed his strong disapproval. He is of opinion that the Government will stand by the clauses, and by the aid of Unionist votes, will carry them through the House, although a majority of the members are, doubtless, personally opposed to the clauses. "I tell you with sorrow," significantly added Mr. Gladstone, "that if the Government choose to adhere strongly to these clauses, I do not know how you are to defeat them. I am not saying that if the clauses do pass into law that they will last for ever, because, after all, though we are told that this Parliament is to continue five years, and though that five years may be quite sufficient to get rid of one troublesome individual yet they won't get rid of the nation. Therefore, the case is not wholly without consolation."

To the same obnoxious clauses the *London Daily News*, recently devoted a leading article, in which it very correctly gauges the state of public opinion on this important matter. We are unable to give more than a few sentences from this admirable article -

"The horror of the compensation scheme, and no milder term can be used, grows in extent and intensity every hour. Some of the religious bodies will certainly pronounce against it by large majorities, and there is every reason to believe that the opposition will know neither rest nor ease. Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Farrer are as one in their disgust of the licensing clauses. For this feeling the Government has, in every way, only itself to blame. The whole country is beginning to demand modification or withdrawal by the sponsor of the measure holds out no promise of an altered mind. Many men of moderate mind have seen in them evidence of a design to repay a party debt to a trading interest at the expense of the country. The claim of a vested interest in the license is no new thing as a claim. It is new alone as a matter of legislative recognition. The manner of the recognition suggests a determination to give the licensed victuallers a victory and not merely to give the country a new law. In this

connection, the drink trade, as Cardinal Manning has so justly observed, is like the shirt of Nessus. It so clings to the bill as to be identified with it. If it be not fatal to the bill, it will be fatal - clothed as it has been by the author of the measure - to something of farcical but greater importance - the moral and domestic life of the people."

A great Anti Compensation demonstration was held on 31st of May last in Hyde Park. It was altogether the largest and most representative gathering of the sort ever arranged. Contingents from every part of London and the vicinity met in procession and marched to the Park. Here were erected ten platforms, around which many thousands of men gathered, to hear addresses from speakers of all shades of political and religious thought, and to pass resolutions condemnatory of the Government clauses. This important protest originated with, and was admirably carried out under the direction of Mr. F. N. Charrington, "the apostle of the East-end," and leading Members of Parliament, ministers, and others were among the speakers.

**Voices of the Ages.**

BY L. M. CHILD.

"Thou shalt not drink wine or anything that may intoxicate." - *Buddhist Commandment*

"Temperance is a tree which has contentment for its root and peace for its fruit." - *Arabian Maxims*

"Bodily enjoyment depends on health, and health depends on temperance." - *Thales, of Greece, 600 B.C.*

"Strength of mind depends upon sobriety, for this keeps reason unclouded by passion." - *Pythagoras, of Greece, 550 B.C.*

"Look not upon the wine when it is red, for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." - *King Solomon, 1000 B.C.*

"Far from me be the gift of Bacchus - pernicious, inflaming wine that weakens both body and mind." - *Homer, of Greece, 800 B.C.*

"It is good neither to eat flesh nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth or is made weak." - *Paul, the Apostle, 50 A.D.*

While the intemperate man inflicts evil upon his friends, he brings far more evil upon himself. Not only to ruin his family, but also to bring ruin on his own body and soul, is the greatest wrong that any man can commit." - *Socrates, 400 B.C.*

"The man who drinks intoxicating liquor, pulls up his own root, even in this world. Dig up thirt by the roots, and the tempter may not crush you again, and again, as the stream crushes the woods." - *Buddha Sakya, Hindu, born 600 B.C.*

**PRESENT CENTURY QUOTATIONS.**

"The liquor traffic is the gigantic crime of crimes." - *Senator Morrill, U.S. Senate*

"The alcohol is the one evil genius, whether in wine, or ale, or whiskey, and is killing the race of men." - *Dr. Willard Parker*

"Total abstinence has been found to be an auxiliary to the promotion of Christianity and to the conversion of sinners." - *Thomas Clarkson*

"If it is a small sacrifice to discontinue the use of wine, do it for the sake of others, if it is a great sacrifice, do it for your own sake." - *Samuel J. May*

"Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in my opinion that the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform." - *Richard Cobden*

"Nothing is so great a friend to the mind of man as abstinence. It strengthens the memory, clears the apprehension, and sharpens the judgment, and, in a word, gives reason its full scope of acting." - *Dr. Scott*

"Beer is brutalizing, wine impassioned; whiskey infuriates, but ultimately unmanes. Alcoholic drinks, combined with flesh and fat diet, totally subvert the moral nature, unless their influence be counteracted by violent exercise." - *Dr. Beck, Leipzig, Germany*

"This is no party, no sectarian question; and I am convinced that there is no cause more likely to elevate the people in every respect, whether as regards religious or political opinions, or as regards literary or moral culture, than this great question of temperance." - *Earl Russell*

"The rum trade makes men mad, and under the influence of rum, men will assault their neighbors, starve and beat their wives and children, commit theft, arson and murder. We ask men of every shade of politics, of every creed of religion, to join with us in our earnest efforts to stop the liquor traffic and seal up the dram-shops." - *Hon. R. C. Pitman, St. Louis Times*

**The War in Ohio.**

G. C. Rooder, of Cleveland, writes us under date June 2nd - "The township option vote is being rapidly pushed in this State, and the Good Templars are leading in the good work. G. C. T. Harry White is in the field constantly. Hon. Ansel Gray spends most of his time in Ohio work with his usual success, and Mrs. J. J. C. Stone has returned from the East to join the Good Templar forces. Secretary Williams reports an unprecedented growth in the order since the beginning of the year. The Prohibition sentiment is also increasing, and a large accession is predicted from the Democratic as well as from the Republican ranks. The Prohibitionists intend to carry on an aggressive campaign, and tent meetings will be one of the special features."

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