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THE CANADA CITIZEN

THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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

ON TRIAL

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GRT UP A CLUB.

NUMBER 42.

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 13, 1888.

gampaign Tibings.

A Misrepresentation.

A letter appeared some time age in some of our daily papers, stating that a logal opinion had been obtained, that the Number of convictions Scott Act prohibited the sale by druggists of essences, tinctures, and generally spoaking all modicinal preparations, which contain alcohol.

The simple reply to these misrepresentations, lies in the fact, that in all Scott Act counties, druggists keep on solling County's proportion of cost, 1886-7 8 503 33 these medicines, and have never been punished for so doing. It is true that some druggists who undertook to indiscriminately sell liquor slightly tlavored criminately sell liquor alightly flavored under the pretence that it was medicine. Fines paid County Treasurer under the pretence that it was medicine. Police Magistrate's fees paid to merely to cover their defiance of the law. have been punished; but there has been no interference with the sale of medicines Paid by county in two years by the Scott Act in any part of the

Well-Merited Appreciation.

and successful Temperance workers of Rmbro, has decided to move his family torm of one month during 1885. Two the purpose of securing the signatures of from that village, much to the regret of torm of one month suring 1000 the purpose of securing the signatures of the many friends with whom he has been men have served terms of two months all persons interested in total prohibition.

our good brother's house, and hold an af- \$45 and was liberated, another after our good brother's house, and hold an affectionate farewell meeting. Addresses being committed to jail got out on a word delivered by a number of clergymen and others, referring to Mr. Cody's work in religious and temperance matters. An address was presented to Mr. Cody and address was presented to Mr. Cody and his esteemed daughter, Miss Charlotte lieven have left their homes for parts finally passed the New York State Assembly, but in such form that we can sembly, but in such form that we can small whatly understand how the term Cody, expressing the high appreciation in unknown. which they are held. They were also presented with a tangible evidence of appreciation in the shape of purses containing the sum of \$50.

An Anti Neeting.

meeting some days ago. It was called by the Anti-Scott people for the purpose of discussing "A High License Act, as compared with the Scott Act."

That the audience was well qualified to discuss the subject, may be gathered from the fact that the chairman claimed continual to a comparatively small rection.

them lost in spite of the Scott Act Scott Act came in force, first class hotels people present, and declared the reso could not continue to exist, or the accounlution against the Scott Act carried

So seldon nowadays do the Antis ventilate their views in public that a Act for nearly three years, we any to the liquer traffic in the Territories house of public entertainment in Goderich, to the liquer traffic in the Territories selling is a decided novelty.

Dundas County.

carried out in this county at present, and necessary to point out that the very taster. What is really wanted is an abelian is having a very beneficial effect. The for aprits has been lest by some who were of the abelians formerly connections on this line, and on with the permit system and a more rigid. the past few months will greatly help the temperance people in the coming contest who had been brought up on the bottle for repeal. Mrs. Rockay-ault, of Irone, a noted character, has been fined for two convictions of the Act and it is expected a noted character, has been fined for two convictions of the Act and it is expected break the law no more. This lady has been selling whisky in defiance of law for a number of years. Before the Scott Act ouns in force she sold without a license in defiance of the Crooks' Act, but man aged to escape detection, although an bonest attempt was made by the licenso inspector to convict her. The Scott Act has accomplished what the licenso law falled and the second failed to do. This whisky den has had a very demoralizing effect in the community, and the breaking up of it is a great boon to the entire township. The comparing is being vigorously carried on by the temperance people. A number of public meetings have been held and a private canvas is being systematically carried on. The Rock on which many a constitution The W.C.T.U. are taking hold of the goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The toss of work earnestly and in some localities are vigor which decampany it or which are house to house to house to house. making a thorough personal canvass from addes which accompany it or which are house to house. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their heroic work in this crisis. A good many voters who a short time ago were against the Act are house in favor of it, and will vote against repeal. Three more years o Scott Act will break up the traffic.

A dies which accompany it or which are house to for which are house to house. Too much praise cannot agravated by it, the mental despondancy in relation to another them to those who dero to appose them, by means agravated by it, the mental despondancy in relation to libelous personalities in anonymous traffic. But the question after all to be correspondence in the Renfrew do reason traffic.

A good many voters which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of seedly is, has got a pretty solid grip on the question after all to be correspondence in the Renfrew do reason and Pombroke Observer.

The bitterness with which the wouldancy of it, and will vote against the decided on the 19th instant can be reason fighting is ample those coupled with impurity of the blood those coupled with impurity of the blood into a nutshell, is it right under. The bitterness with which the wouldance in anonymous traffic.

The bitterness with which the wouldance in anonymous of it belows personalities in anonymous traffic. But the question after all to be correspondence in the Renfrew do remainded to present these who dero to appose them, by means are correspondence in the Renfrew do remainded to present these who dero to appose them, by means at confess.

The bitterness with which the wouldance in anonymous traffic. But the question after all to be correspondence in the Renfrew do remainded to present traffic.

The bitterness with which the works are traffic to present traffic to correspondence in the Renfrew do remainded to prove them, by traffic traffic traffic traffic traffic traffic traffic traffic traffic traff

East Simcoe's Record.

STATEMENT of convictions and fines May 1886 and 7th April 1888.

\$2,150 00 Amount likely to be collected . .

COST TO THE COUNTY,

Amount probably lost

81,276 66 RECEIVED BY THE COUNTY.

County Treasurer

Actual gain to the county Amount likely to be collected Probable gain to the county

Mr. Merrin Cody, one of the earnest served two terms in prison, of two and giving as total prohibit at of the traffic and those engaged in it must be an accounted Temperature workers of three months respectively, besides a throughout the Dominion and that each held responsible impro, has decided to move his family term of one month diving 1885. Thus, county be organized by the Albance for A despatch from Moneton, N. B. dated co-operating.

A number of these recently gathered at paid costs of appeal to Court of Sessions, have of the Dominion.

The Huron Campaign.

The Huron Signal presents to its readers the arguments used by both sides in The town of Midland held a curious the fight, and aums up the case as follows

modation would have to be inferior. Af- the friends in the Northwest are ter an experience of the working of the anxiously maining to see what the Domintained

With regard to the alleged increase in The Scott Act is being vigorously the quantity of liquor sold, it is only drunkenness and immorality they were unable to distinguish between

> sacrificed unless a certain number of licenses were granted in each municipality This contention has not been made good getically at work holding meetings every during the time the Act has been in oper night, and ably presenting the cause of during the time the Act has been in operation, as the volume of trade has not fal- the home against the asleon. len off to any appreciable extent in any particular, and has extended and increased

in many departments.

Prince Edward County.

A correspondent from Prince Edward imposed in the Licenso District of county, refuting the statement that elec-East Simcoo between the first day of case of the late Domaion election held in: his county, in which he claims that Dr. Platt owed his election largely to the

\$1,950 00 aupport of Temperance men. 2,800 00 Dr. Platt is known to be a 150 00 were Conservatives who supported him, 600 00 as well as many who refrained from votthe Scott Act.

of Sons of Temperance held not burning, the following resolution was adopted has taken its first repeal to Halton county, and that the united offers of the bound party is being made to overthrow the Scott Act, that we believe in public feeling is strongly in favor of production in this county and the county are county and the county and \$2,815 60 in this county and throu hour the Do 1,276 68 minion, and that the Dogmon Vhance 1,276 68 minion, and that the Dorands replated be requested to have peritors a replated st.,588 94 through each county in the Dominion for 600 00 signatures of those in favor of total pro
Law Breaker. deal with the inquer necessing system. It is proposed that the entire control of public the signatures of those in favor of total pro
Law Breaker. deal with the inquer necessing system. It is proposed that the entire control of public the signatures of those in favor of total pro
Law Breaker. County councils. Provision being made \$2,168 94 to be sent to the Dominion Pathament During these two years one man requesting them to take steps toward each, another after serving six weeks, that each organization be governed by by-

really hardly understand how the term
"High License" applies to it
The minimum license fee fixed is 8700

for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, and the minimum fee for the sale of malt liquors is \$100. It is probable that even those low figures may be still further reduced by the Senate.

In Cape Breton.

FROM the Temperance Journal, published at Frederickton, N. B., we learn that

The Northwest.

Act for nearly three years, we know of no ton Parliament is going to do in reference that has retrogressed, and atrangers who Nearly all the proposals that have been visit our town pay high tribute to the made are unsatisfactory. Our Northwest manner in which they have been enterthey want the sale of beer and light wines, which would open the door to all kinds of

enforcement of the prohibitory law

The Battle in Bruce.

The Scott Act men and women of she will be brought up for a third offence in a short time. She place become thoroughly frightened and has promised faithfully to break the law no more. This lady has been it was also contended that the commer tend, they are excelled, which they have to combreak the law no more. This lady has been it was also contended that the commer tend, they are excelled, which they have to combreak the law no more. cial interests of the country would be minstely watching every point and leaving no stone unturned

A number of able advocates are ener-

The Anti's are working on their usual sull-hunt lines. The temperance party Looking at the question from every or mine thousand comes of the Temperastandpoint we know of no reason why the ANCE HERALD, as well as other campaign Actahould not be sustained " literature The Bruce Telescope stands literature The Bruce Telescope stands ment for Repeal ably by the Scott Act, and from it we

clip the following integraphs — lie meet
"The large number of convictions obtained during the last year against offen
ders for violations of the law are well wholly i

of strong drink is hostile to the best in | only hops of being able to continue at all terest of the commonwealth, will have no in the future lies in carrying Repeal difficulty in recording their vote against the repeal, on the other hand those who be lieve that the license system is better and more satisfactory than under the Scott for better feeling on behalf of the Act Act, will of course vote for the peal Dr. Platt is known to be a strong supporter of prohibition measures, and there chargeable to the Scott Act, is not fairly porter of prohibition measures, and there chargeable to the Scott Act, it only proves that we have a number of citizens ing, the Conservative candidate, Mr. in the county who are not law shiring, who have determined to do all in their the Scott Act. o Scott Act.

At a meeting of the Corrector Division that they will not obey.

"Is is a question that every one of our Our British Brothers Protest Against It. readers should calmly and dispassionately "Resolved, that where is the Scott Act decide for themselves, and give expres-

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

ANOTHER has been added to the list of horrible tragedies for which the liquor

A despatch from Moncton, N. B., dated; April 6th, informs us of a serious shoot ing affair, over the attempt of constable distress warrant against Thomas Bastian,

Bastian had been found guilty of breakstable attempting to do his duty, the hour seller armed himself with a revol-

affair has become a double tragedy and temperance party, but is only calculated the unfortunate liquor dealer a murderer to so complicate matters as to prove even as well as a suicide. Farrell the wounded the more unsatisfactory than the present licenstable, lingured in terrible agony till the morning of Saturday 7th inst, when he died.

A meeting of the Alliance Executive together with the special advisory bord,

The Dufferin Fight.

we oppose the repost of the Act and sak most proline source of the greatest social the honest voters of this county to consider carefully before dismissing the Act because some interested parties loudly denounce it as a humbug and a failure

Act, but plead its expensiveness as a real soil government, would destroy that abson for its repeal. The moral and social solute power to refuse becomes by way of son for its repeal. The moral and social solute power to refuse because by way of results accruing from the Scott Act are renewal which has always resided in the boyond price—no money value can be licensing authority, would for the first placed on them. Consider the number of time create a vested interest in licenses, drunkards it has reformed in this country, and would effectually hinder the people drunkards it has reformed in this country, and would effectually hinder the people the number of young men it has saved from obtaining that relief from the enorthment of drink, and the mous evils of the liquor traffic, which from the temptation of drink, and the mous evils of the liquor traffic, which consequent joy and happiness it has ought to be made possible by means of a brought to many a household, and then any if you have paid too much for it."

The Renfrew Struggle.

the following paragraphs.

Leading herel-koopers of Renfrew and

Amprior are out laying plans, and, with the recollection of heavy lines rankling in proposals with alarm, the publicans are their memories, are fighting bitterly for also dissatisfied, being in dread of any

On the other hand, the men who have been fighting whisky in all ways for years, their business. There is therefore gentle majority of the clergymen of the particular dissatisfaction all round, and the opposition that has already developed is ladies, are actively resisting the move such as to make it almost certain that the

The friends of the Act are holding public meetings, at which they challenge dist to risk a defeat in standing by it.

As far as can be learned, the Antis rely wholly upon a personal canvass for suc-

our readers that conscientiously believe the Scott Act has hurt the liquor business, that the licensing the indiscriminate sale and that the Autis recognize that their

than had been anticipated

A BAD BILL

como law. Ono of its most objectionable features is the method by which it proposes to therein, that in such cases in which the county councils see ht to refuse applications for renowal of licenses, compensation shall be given to the parties whose licenses are not renewed

Temperance people are down upon all the propositions. They object to an arrangement, which would give the local governing body any interest in the per-petuation and extension of the drink traffic, the revenue, which is to form part of the fund controlled by the county ing the law, and refused to pay the has.

A distress warrant was issued. The control of the controlled by the controlled to the compensation proposal

A special meeting of the National Tomhouer seller armed himself with a revelver, and shot the officer. Farrell fell permice Federation was held to consider
badly wounded, and Bastian realizing
what he had done, instantly shot bimself
dead. The constable is in a precarious
condition.

A special meeting of the Astrona Portion
was affected in the following resolution

"That the proposed transfer of licensing
condition. Later on we have learned that this sad sues, in no way meets the desire of the

was also held about the same time, and the following resolutions were unant-mously adopted.—
"That the proposal contained in the

discuss the subject, may be gathered from the fact that the chairman claimed that nearly every person in the hall continued to a comparatively small action of the orimanity, and if a record were had violated the Scott Act. He did not blame them for violating the bulleved it should never have been that the circle was decreasing rather put on the statute books.

The meeting, as may be imagined, was characterized by a good deal of noise and disorder. Its promotors moved resolutions condemning the Scott Act, and declaring in favor of returning to the Crooks Act. Amendments were made by some Temperance men present, but the Crooks Act. Amendments were made by some Temperance men present, but the chairman declared that the surface of the every person in the sustained to a comparatively small action of the common that action of the community, and if a record were law as it at present exist we know of noise and disorder. Its promotors moved resolutions condemning the Scott Act, and declaring in favor of returning to the Crooks Act. Amendments were made by some Temperance men present, but the chairman declared them lost in spite of the Scott Act.

The meeting, as may be imagined, their excellence of the easily seen that the circle was decreasing rather than extending the believed it should never have been that the circle was decreasing rather the to were many in Godorich who didn't into the town to will an event of John MeVicar and seried a quantity of In MeVicar and seried and an investigation of the Act and seried to the county of Dufferin, by the Anti-Scott Act and the bound of the Act and the

"That the proposal that even a reduction in the number of licenses should be dependent upon the payment of a heavy With some the financial aspect is the fine under the name of compensation would unjustly limit the exercise of local legislative enactment."
That this meeting selemnly pro-

tests against the Governments proposals to transfer the licensing revenues to local bodies, as a corporate interest in the perpetuation and extension of the drink traffic would thus be crested, Tue right is hot in Ronfrow county, which, whilst conferring on the rate-The Ronfrow Mercury reports progress in payers an apparent pocuniary advantage, would render it more difficult to cope with the evils arising from the traffic.

lucasure that would give the peoples' representatives any control whatever with their business. There is therefore genproposed measure will have to be withdrawn unless the government is prepared

Lying About the "Cider Clause" of the Maine Law.

The Albany Journal, in a recent editorial, said-" It (the Maine Law) has become so stringent that the farmer who makes or gives away a glass of new cider, fresh from the press, can be arrested and convicted on the different charges, with a possible combined punishment of five months' imprisonment in the county gaol and an accumulated line of 1,350 dollars. Under the law he can be convicted for selling the elder; he can be punished for having any utensil on his promises that contains the elder, he can be middled as a common seller of liquor, and punished, also, for keeping a tippling shop, and, fifthly, for establishing a liquor nuisance. This is the ingenious law that the Prohibitionists have established. The consequence is that the farmers throughout the State are roused against it, because they cannot make elder to sell, give away, or even to use themselves. Under this absurd law many staunch old Prohibitionists—some of whom have been identified with the Maine Law from its birth, and have voted the Temperance ticket year after year, never drinking a drop of liquor or permitting any in their houses—have been arrested for making sweet cider and keep-Under the law he can be convicted for arrested for making sweet cider and keeping it in their homes.

I have no patience in reading this, and must be excused for roughly denouncing it as a malicious, malignant, wilful lie. There is no prohibition here of the manufacture of cider. Any farmer may freely make as much of it as he wishes to do, and may give it away by the glass or the barrel, if he likes, with none to molest or make him afraid. The words "new ender" are not in the law, but the sale of "cider for tippling purposes" is forbidden, as that of beer and whiskey is, and under the same penalties, being alexaed winkfully beer and whiskey is, and under the same penalties, being classed rightfully as an intoxicating druck." The Legislature of Maine is largely made up of farmers and of men largely related to them and associated with them, and no legislation offensive to them would be possible. Under the law the farmer may sell cider freely by the barrel or in any other quantity not less than five gallons, except for "tip ling purposes." This particular feature is the law was enacted at the special request of our country people, and not by those of the towns, and it has the approval and support of the farmers.

There is no law in Maine against the use

There is no law in M line against the use of cider or any other intexacting liquor; it is the sale and keeping for sale only that is forbidden, and of cider the sale and keeping for sale of it "for tippling purposes." There is no demand by anyhody for the repeal of the "cider clause."

Portland, Maine.

NEAL Dow.

THE AWFUL EVIL OF RUM.

-The Voice.

The Liquor Traffic Denounced by a Promi. ment Journal-Drink-sellers and Abettors to the Ruin of Immortal Souls.

The Catholic Temperance Advocate, the ably edited organ of the Catholic Temperance workers of America, is strong in its denunciation of the whole liquor system. In a recent issue, an editorial denounces the traffic, and those who carry it on, in

the following scathing terms: "Of all the agencies at present operating in the accursed work of the physical and moral destruction of the human race, there are none that are so deadly in their effects as that accursed traffic, whose deadly fumes can be traced even beyond the graves of the victims whose lives have been sacrificed at its unholy shrine. The testimony of the most emment medical authorities in the world's instory is not wanting to prove that the use of alcoholic atimulants even in the most moderate form, is ultimately injurious to the human system. The testimony of all medical men, the every day experience of the world, is the most convincing proof of the world, is the most convincing proof of the horrible destruction which marks the path of the rum-seller. The fact that all solvent insurance companies refuse to take risks on the lives of those whom they know to be addicted to the habit of nabitual drinking, even though the practice has not assumed an immediate form, is of its not assumed an immoderate form, is of itself a most convincing proof that the use of alcoholic stimulants tends to shorten the natural period of man's existence. Their judgment is not hastily formed, neither is it unsupported by every day statistics. The world's history is most sadly prolific in the most convincing proofs, that in all visitations of epidemics, the victims of the drinking habit are the most susceptible to their deadly attacks."

This is the traffic which pleads that it be sanctioned and licensed at the present time under the law.

No man, whose reason has not been blinded by the fumes of the poison which damns men's souls, will pretend to assert the proposition that the victim of drink and the man whose system is free from the ravages of the insiduous poison, stand an equal chance in a conflict with a doadly epidemic. As well might it be assorted that a novice would stand an equal chance with a trained athlete in the roped arena.

Rum in its mildest form and most moderate use is destructive of the physical energies of man. But what must be said of it when looked at from a moral standpoint? No man can even approximately give an idea of the terrible destruction which marks the path of the rum fiend among the souls of its victims. None, ut the all-sceing ove of an outraged God, ould picture the ruin to immertals souls hich is charged upon the book of life gainst those who have been abetters in hat ruin, and with which they will be harged in that last awful day, when the wrong-doer will call upon the mountains to hide him from the wrath to come.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

	Vo	Votes Polled			MAJORITIES					
PLACE.		1	Ag'na			g'nst	DATE OF ELECTION.			
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once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in *italics* are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

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have been :-Net Scott Act majority...... 50389

If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote:

It is more than eight years since the See t Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and ONLY ONE COUNTY HAP YET REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the ques

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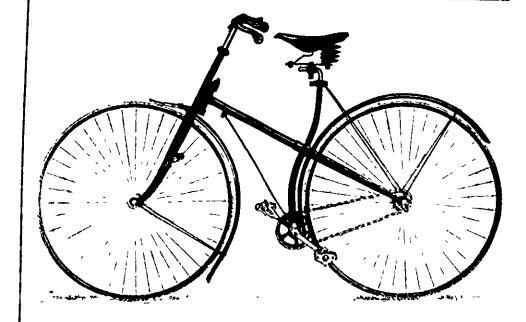
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Lying About the "Cider Clause" of the Maine Law.

The Albany Journal, in a recent editorial, said - "It (the Maine Law) has hecome so stringent that the farmer who makes or gives away a glass of new cider, frosh from the press, can be arrested and convicted on five different charges, with a possible combined punishment of five months' impresument in the county gard and an accountiated fine of 1,350 dollars. Under the law he can be convicted for selling the other; he can be pumahed for having any utensil on his premises that contains the elder, he can be indicted as a common seller of liquor, and punished, also, for keeping a tippling shop, and, fifthly, for establishing a liquor nuissuce | This is the ingenious law that the Pro-inbitionists have established. The con-sequence is that the farmers throughout the State are roused against it, because they cannot make cider to sell, give away, or even to use themselves. Under this ab surd law many staunch old Prohibitionists - some of whom have been identified with the Maino Law from its birth, and have voted the Temperance ticket year after your, never drinking a drop of inquer or permitting any in their houses- have been arrested for making sweet cider and keeping it in those homes

I have no patience in reading this, and must be excused for roughly denouncing it as a malicious, inalignant, wilful lie. There is no prohibition here of the manufacture of cider. Any farmer may freely make as of cider. Any farmer may freely make as much of it as he wishes to do, and may give it away by the glass or the barrel, if he likes, with none to molest or make him afraid. The words "new cider" are not in the law, but the sale of "cider for tipping purposes" is forbidden, as that of beer and winskey is, and under the same been anothing. Industry classed winterfully a new constitute. penalties, being classed rightfully as an interior intoxicating druck. The Legislature of Maine is largely made up of farmers and of men largely related to them and associated with them, and no legislation offending eive to them would be possible. Under the law the farmer may soil eider freely by the barrel or in any other quantity not less than five gallons, except for "tippling purposes." This particular feature of the law was onacted at the special i est of our country people, and not by mose of the towns, and it has the approval and support of the farmers.

There is no law in Maine against the oze of eider or any other intexceting lumor. it is the sale and keeping for sale only that is forbidden, and of enter the sale and keeping for sale of it "for tippling purposes." There is no demand by anyhody for the repeal of the "cider clause." Portland, Mame.

NEAL DOW.

THE AWFUL EVIL OF RUM.

The Liquor Traffic Denounced by a Promi. nent Journal-Drink-sellers and Abettors to the Ruin of Immortal Souls.

The Catholic Temperance Advocate, the ably edited organ of the Catholic Tempers ance workers of America, is strong in its denunciation of the whole liquor system. In a recent issue, an editorial denunces the traffic, and those who carry it on, in the following seathing terms: -

"Of all the agencies at present operating in the accursed work of the physical and moral destruction of the human race, there are none that are so deadly in their effects as that accursed traffic, whose deadly fumes out be traced even beyond the graves of the victims whose lives have been arcrificed at its unholy shrine. The testimony of the most connent medical authorities in the world's history is not wanting to prove that the use of alcoholic stimulants even in the most moderate form, is ultimately injurious to the human system. The testimony of all medical mon, the every day experience of the world, is the most contincing proof of the horrible destruction which marks the path of the rum-seller. The fact that all sol-rent insurance companies refuse to take risks on the lives of those w. om they know to he addicted to the habit of nabitual drinking, even though the practice has not assumed an immederate form, is of itself a most convincing proof that the use of alcoholic stimulants tends to shorten the natural period of man's existence. Their judgment is not heatily formed, neither is it unsupported by every day statistics. The world's history is most sadly prolific in the most convincing proofs, that in all visitations of opidemics, the victims of the drinking habit are the most susceptible to their deadly attacks."

This is the traffic which pleads that it be sanctioned and licensed at the present imo under the law.

No rian, whose reason has not been blinded by the fumes of the poison which damns mon's sould, will protend to assert the proposition of it the victim of drink and the man whose system is free from the ravages of the insiduous poison, stand an equal chance in a conflict with a deadly epidemic. As well night it be asserted that a novice would stand an equal chance with a trained athlete in the rened arena. the reped arona.

Rum in its mildest form and most modorate use is destructive of the physical onergies of man. But what must on said of it when looked at from a moral standpoint? No man can even approximately give an idea of the terrible destruction which marks the path of the rum fiend many the souls of its victims. None, it the all-socing eye of an outraged God, ould picture the ruin to immertals souls hich is charged upon the book of life gainst those who have been abetters in hat ruin, and with which they will be dirged in that last awful day, when the wrong doer will call upon the mountains to hide him from the wrath to come.

Canada Temperance Act. The

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

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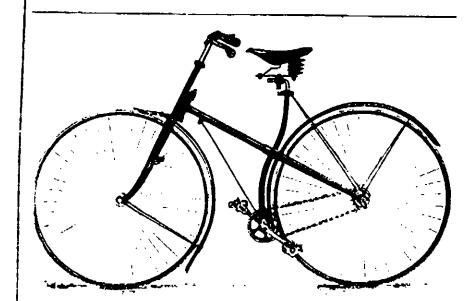
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Vice-President .

ALD. R. J FLENING. Managing-Director and Editor.

F S. STENCE.

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY APRIL 13tn, 1888. Several countres will vote this week on are sending into these countries a large number of copies of our papers We ling an immediate roply. feel certain that in view of these facts none of our readers will object to our giving a good deal of space to matter having special reference to these cam

Anti-Scott Act LIES REFUTED

THE TRUE ASSIZE RECORD:

Which Never Occurred Under License."

The Antis have been denying thus statement. Read the following letter

Milton, Feb. 24th, 1888. Alliance, Milton .

inquiring as to the truthfulness of the statement made by the Halton Alliance that at each of the Assize Courts held at Milton since the Scott Act came into force the judge was presented with white gloves. I can certify that this statement is perfectly correct The calendar of prisoners to be arraigned for trial was returned blank at each Court, there being no prisoners in the gaol awaiting trial, and as is the custom in such cases the judge was presented with white gloves. The calendars do not refer to parties out on bail or who may be brought in after the opening of Court. I have seen the poster headed "A Campaign Lie Exposed." It does not alter or progress and moral reform; a paper that must do good wherever it goes; bright, frosh, pure, able, attractive, and full of information and disprove the truthfulness of the statement made by the Alliance, and is itself untruthful every time it says "No White Gloves." In the cases re ferred to the parties were out on bail. Yours truly,

M. CLEMENTS, Sheriff.

For 12 County Sessions at 11 Assize Courts no criminal sentence was in the city last week. As one of the passed.

See Government returns, just issued,

In eighteen counties under License in 1884 the committals for drunken ness were 692. In the same counties in 1887, under the Scott Act 186 A decrease of over 70 PRR CRNT.

IN APPEAL

ONE of the conicalities of the Anti Scott Act campaign is a circular pr' lished by the Duflerin Advertiser, as having been sent out by the Anti-Scott Act Association of Dufferin County.

to be in licensed houses.

on browers and distillers to assist them for the sake of the argement. However, in the effort, which could not result when it comes to a religious or moral subother than in injury to the said jest this is not always and ground brewers' and distillers'. Here is the

OBANGEVILLE, Murch 13th, 1888 Scott Act in this County will place on the 19th of April next. There is every prospect that with proper organization the Act can be repealed. In carrying on the campaign you can readily see that it will be necessary for us to have a liberal supply of the smows of war. The hotel keepers of this supply of the smows of war. county are subscribing handsomely, but there are not a great many of them, and they feel that the browers, distillers and cigar manufacturers who have nearly as much interest in the repeal of the Scott Act as they have, should come to their assist I would ask you to subscribe to our funds as largely as you can, is our expenses in connection with the campaign will be the question of Scott Act repeal. We heavy I trust this request will receive your most favorable consideration. Await

Soc. Treasurer, Anti Scott Act Association County Dufferin

An Excited Editor.

Our good brother the Editor of the Victoria Warder, keeps steadily on in his headlong career of reckless denunciation of Prohibitionists, reckless misrepresentation of their views, and repetition of the mouldy chestnuts with which the whiskey party has tried to mislead our Canadian electors.

The subjoined paragraphs, copied from a recent article, will give our readers an idea of the rabid style in No unprejudiced observer will pay any At Eleven Assize Courts Since the Scott attention to the statement that Probi-Act Came into Force in Halton the Judge, bitionists are desirous of having moral sussion methods abandoard Has Received a Pair of Thite Gloves, acquainted with the facts will be mislead by the misrepresentations of Kan sas, Maine, and Ohio.

Those who are best informed upon the history of "High License," will "rank" Prohibitionists who at first temperance was less prevalent in the comopposed this system, but now consider how have they come to display the common sense with which he also DEAR SIR,-In reply to your letter | credits them, but we subjoin the quotations --

The arressive moral suasion, tenching, reasoning, a claiming plan of temperance must be changed and the coercive Scott Act or Frohibition system introduced, is their mandate. This gives an opportunity for a St. John, a Spence, a Youmans, a Keefer, a Jones, a Brown, a Smith, or a White to be sent out by the Irrepressible lecture bureau, at from \$2 to \$150 per night, to tell the people they are going to the death, when no one believes it, and averyone knows it a not so.

pressible secture oureau, at from \$2.00 \$100 per night, to tell the people tho, are going to the devil, when no one believes it, and everyone knows it is not so.

Were those Prohibitionists, many of whom are sincere, to reflect. to examine the past, to study human government, they would see that just ... ach follows as they, have in scores of instances in history, undone in one or two generations what states then had accomplished in centuries. Moral, religious or political growth to be permanent inust be gradual and intelligent. All extretues have ever proven fallures. Designations have ever produced socialistic dema gogues, autocracies, democracies; the ultra stem, rigid Christian 'lfe, exceeding nature, forced on the nation by Tromwell found its in variable sequel in the licentious voluptiousness of Charles II, and James II. The noble struggles in Maine for Prohibition, seemingly successful for a time, are even in the same generation bearing inevitable fruit, the other extreme; and drunkonness is now common in every part of the State. Not long since, l'orthand the chief city, was holding commissions to inquire into the prevailing drunkonness of school children And in every corner of the State, liquor is free as water. These are facts.

Prohibition is an uttor failure in Maine, is already an ovulent failure in Kansas and Iowa. In the contrary the High License law is an absolute success in Chicago, Ohto and many other states of the United States where it has for years been successfully riced. Hank but honest prohibitionists who at first oppused the system are now free to confers its effect are vasity su perfor to anything prohibition has accomplished in short it is the truest kind of probibition.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

Our good friends of the Toronto Presbytery have had a kind of field day on the temperance question, at the regular monthly meeting of this Association held family myself, I am not going to say anything against Presbyterians or Presbyterianism. Cosmopolitan in my religious leanings my heart goes out in sympathy to workers in the Master's vineyard, by whatever name they may be called, for all are under the one captaincy, but as it is sometimes facetiously put, it is in the church of my fathers, the good old Presbyterian church, that I sleep.

I do not know that a Prosbyterian differs very much from a Methodist, a Baptist or a Congregationalist. In the exchange of pulpits on Sunday last 1 heard a good Methodist brother proach an excellent sermon in a Prosbyterian pulpit, one that would have done credit to any Presbyterian minister, and we suppose There is a good deal said by men en our city churches on Sabbath. Presby- just how nicely a man given to metaphys- pressed in the sermon referred to, and as

gaged in the liquor business on the line terians, like many from the land from ice can draw fine distinctions and split almost any subject. Sometimes I think

hibition party formed lately.

Following the reception and adoption of this report came a separate report from was impossible to answer the question as ; to the number of families whose domestic strong drink. There was no organization, apart from the congregation itself, for the habits and to save the tempted and fallen. The proportion of the office-bearers and was much difference of opinion amongst Christian men, should be taken by members of the church in their individual capscity as citizens, and that it was not wise themselves to the advocacy of specific legislativo measures.

church, offered the following resolutions i boar repetition. as a deliverance on the question . 1, "Resolved, That this Presbytery should heartily and unanimously agree as to the sin of drunkenness, and the rumous mfluence of the liquor saloon on public morals, and no loss as to the duty of the church and the State, each in their own Province and in their own way, to seek to diminish and as far as possible put an end to this evil. 2. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery it is, however, quite beyond the province of any church to legislate regarding the best method of dealing with this evil, and that the principle involved in such legislation, and in certain questions of the Assembly's Committee on Temperance, which, if properly answered, involved inquisition into the personal practice of members in things which the New Testament leaves per se indifferent, and their exercise of the right of suffrage is contrary to New Testament principles, and if carried out involves occlesisatical tyranny. 3, Resolved, That we therefore recommend that in future the Assembly's Temperance Committee should keep in mind these it is difficult to imagine one who holds the principles when drawing up their ques-

of Scott Act failure. They claim that which a large proportion of this denom- hairs. Rev. Mr. Prizzell, who was the there is really more liquor sold and institute hall, are given a little to meta- first speaker, pointed out that the second drunk in "shebeens" than there used physics, and they relish an argument on resolution was directly in the face of the practice of the General Assembly. Rev. that this explains a good deal in regard to () M. Milligan "would resist to the ut If they believe there own doctrine, the views that are field by Presbyterians most any interference on the part of the it is very strange to find them calling on some topics. They express themselves Presbyterem Church corporately to deal with legislation for prohibition." This remark was somewhat neatly replied to by the Roy Robert Wallace, who mentioned the fact that there were few men more The discussion referred to arose out of carnest than the Rev Mr Milligan to the temperance report presented by the have the Bible taught in the public schools, Dear Six. The vote on the repeal of the Roy P Nichol I shall just give a brief and jet it was considered by many that summary of it for the benefit of Citizen that question had more of a political bearreaders, who may not have been sufficient ing than the prohibition of liquor I am ly interested in Presbyterian matters to of the opinion that these who have read the report of these proceedings in watched the history of this question will the daily press Reference is made in agree with Mr. Wallace Rov. H. M. the report to the good work done by Parsons thought that interference with Bands of Hope, WCT Unions, pulpis, the liberty of the citizen, as was suggested press and platform. Two ways stated in by the Prosbytery's report, would obstruct which the power of the saloon is felt may the growth of the temperance sentiment be monifored eq (1) Liquor mon do not materal of furthering it. Rov. Dr. Relopenly oppose the church, they try to worm logg supported his resolutions by reading their way into it. (2) Where a member of a resolution passed by his session, stating of a church visits a saloon he manifests a that the reasons why they did not reply lack of interest in church matters. Tes- to the questions on the subject being that timony is borne to the extent to which the questions dealt with matters outside of the happiness of families is impaired by the occlesiastical province of the Church. drinking habits. The proportion of office. Roy. Mr. Percival, who seemed to be of a bearers and members who are total al. practical turn of mind, could not see why stamers is reported to be very encouraging an action which was justifiable in the case Touching on the question of prohibi- of an individual should be wrong in the tion, where the law has failed it is attri- case of that individual as a minister or buted to the sympathy with the traffic on office bearer in the church Rov Robert the part of officials, and the shirking of Wallace supplemented his reply to Mr. work for political reasons. In regard to Milligan by saying that the interest of the legislation, it was suggested by some sessions that the question of legislation was the duty of the Church to express her should not be introduced into church opinion to guide the State in such a matcourts for discussion, deeming it unwise for. Rov. R P. McKay thought the and disastrous to the mission of the Church would be abdicating her just poshurch. It was also suggested that no rum- sition if she did not emphatically prowhich he advocates his new hobby of seller be continued on the roll of full nounce in favor of Temperance legislation, "High License" It is hardly needful communicants in the Prosbyterian church. Mr. Thom, a member of the Roy. Mr. to seriously treat anything so absurd. One session suggests that the General Millipan's church, did not believe that Assembly express an opinion on the pro- drunkenness was the worst form of evil in the Church. "He was glad the temporanco party was defeated in the late Toronto mayoralty election. He preferred alcoholic liquors at any time to St. Andrew's church of this city. It is coffee or some of the other beverages reknown to our readers generally that the commended by temperance people. In Rev D. J. Macdonnell is pastor of this temperance matter he was a follower wonder where are to be found the church It states "that it believes in-Rev D J. Macdonnell himself believed munity. Saloons were undoubtedly pro. that when the Church entered on a course it superior. If they are really such as ductive of the worst evils in connection such as the resolutions condemned, there Rev. A. E. Russ, President Halton our "Warder" friend represents them, with the use of intexicating drinks. It was danger that serious interference with the liberty of the individual might ensue. "Why, they might find the Church some happiness was impaired by the use of day advising them to vote for the Tory

In not a little that was stated by these promotion of temperance, but that they Prosbyterian clergymon and their clders were aware that the larger number of is there semething to cause one to laugh, their office-bearers and members endeav | but there is a serious side to the question, ored, by example and personal effort, to What are we to think of an elder in the prevent the formation of intemperate church publicly saying to the people of this city and country that he prefers alcoholic liquor to coffee or some of the other members who practised total abstinence beverages? But the position is worse was not known. The session were of still, when one who assumes to hold these opinion that action in regard to pro- views shields himself behind a leading hibitory legislation, about which there clorgyman, as was done by Mr. Thom. He was a follower in this matter, he said, of the Rev. Mr. Macdennell Now these views of Mr. Macdennell have been pretty freely discussed in print before to day, that the church courts should commit suggested very much by a sermon that he preached on the subject some months since. Sydney Smith has said that "the most offective rhetoric is repetition," and Rov. Dr Kellogg, of St. James Square a hearty protest against such views will

A clergyman, whilst he may desire to hold the utmost liberty of thought and criminality and destructive nature of the action, at the same time is in a position different from that of any other individual. He cannot be engaged earnestly in his sacred calling and, at the same time, treat lightly matters against which so many stumble. Like Crosar's wife, he muse necessarily always live above suspicion. And this is the serious part of Mr. Maedonnell's views on this subject of total abstinence. It will be remembered by not a few the trouble that occurred in the Church after a celebrated sermon on eternal punishment preached by this gentleman a few years since. This liberty of thought that is characteristic of Mr. Macdonnell brought him into sorious trouble at that time, and it would seem that the same mental temperament, if it does not bring him individually into trouble in this matter, is going to be the means of causing much trouble to others,

In view of the known effects of intemperance, and the harm that it produces, position of sacred adviser to young men boldly standing up and telling them that it makes little difference whether they ab-Then followed the battle of the day, and stain or not. I see that this gentleman that rece term was the case throughout all it is in these discussions that one observes has further supplemented his views as ex-

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

A NUNCRED HOMES.

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

F. S. SPENCE,

Cor Richmond-Victoria Sts Toronto

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

CENTS ONLY THE CANADA CITIZEN.

further embodied in the sentiments expressed at the Prosbytory, by an address on Temperaticed slivered on Monday evening of this wook at the Church of the Ascension

As regards the Presbytery's discussion, it particula principality of an objection to the Church itself being connected on the matter of prohibitory legislation. All our loading church bodies within the past few years have expressed themselves in very strong terms in favor of prohibition, and none have been more to than the Presby torian Church in their deliverance at the meeting of the Assembly in Winnipeg List year. It will be remembered that among the clauses of that deliverance are the following ... " That this Assembly again do clares its conviction that the liquor traffic 16 contrary to the Word of God and to the spirit of the Christian religion, that total abatmence is right in principle, that it is the duty of the State to pass a prohibitory law; that this Assembly with renewed carnestness and emphasis again expresses the hope that the electors in their choice of representatives will elect only able and good mon, who are known to be in sympathy with prohibitory logislation; that the General Assembly petition the Dominton Legislature in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and calls upon the Dominion Government to take all necessary steps for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act."

This resolution obtained almost the unanimous vote of the Assembly, and it is against this that the Toronto Presbytery moves in the resolution proposed by the Rev. Dr Kellogg Why should not the church boldly take its stand against evil and wickedness and corruption, in whatover shape it may appear? Where has come the downfall of nations but from the people themselves, backed by the church, letting "the strings hang loose" in matters scriously affecting the moral well-being of the individual i Everyone knows, of course, that the abolition of slavery was opposed from the pulpits of many churches; but where is the minister to-day who would want to take the stand that was thus taken by some of his brethern? And I have no doubt in my own mind that there are those who will read these lines, who will live to see the day when there will not be a clargyman but who will regret that in any way he lent his voice or example in favor of intemperance.

The bible statement is that, " He that is not with me is against me " I know the reply 'ef Mr. Macdonnell, Mr. Milligan and others to this question, that it is stretching the sontiment of scripture to make any such quotation applicable to a question of this nature, but is it? What are the real facts? Some years since, when the bible wine question was a burning question amongst the clergymen of the United States, in particular, in one of she leading Presbyterian journals of that day, a series of articles were nals of that day, a series of articles were crime. Drunkenness is a crime. The Maine, prohibition written by a prominent Presbyterian man who sells the liquor aids the man to Massachusches, license minister, who advocated then much the same views in regard to wine drinking and the subject of temperance as are held to-day by these gentlemen of the Toronto Prosbytory. The liquor manufacturers had placed in every bar-room certain liquors with the cognomen of the reverend gentlemen who, as they beheved, so ably sulvocated their interests. It may be said that one is not to be hold responsible for the automo, or it may be the misinterpretation, of views honestly and conscientiously expressed. No one can free himself from the responsibility that is attached at all times to his utterances and his public example. Is may seem a hard thing to say, but it is a fact that can be corroborated by these gentleman if they will move around amongst the people generally, that such views as they express are quoted by every man who wishes an excuse for his intemperate habits, and as an authority by those, who from mercenary motives, desire to encourage the sale of intoxicating liquors.

I have no fear that the Presbyterian church will go back en her record on this question, but it is an unfortunate matter that there are to be found within the precincts of any of our churches any who will even lend the appearance of evil in a matter of this kind,

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist Port, Colborne, ()nt, writes, "Notthrop and Lyman's Veretable Discovery and and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sails well, and gives the best satisfaction for all discours of the blood." It never fails to root out all discuss from the system, cures Dyspepsia, LAVER Complaint, atc., purifies the blood and will make you look the picture of health and happiness

HOW LIQUOR IS SOLD UNDER THE SCOTT ACT.



THE ANTIS' BEST ARGUMENT ANSWERED.

ANTI-SCOTT ACT ORATOR -YOU BRE, NOTWITHSTANDING THE SCOTT ACT, DRINKING GOES ON:
MR. RESPECTABILITY.-YES, OF A CERTAIN KIND, BUT I SHOULD RATHER DO WITHOUT IT THAN COME HERE FOR IT, WOULD NTYOU!

Only One Way.

It is a good thing for the voter to PRIVILEGE IN GOD'S SERVICE. make his protest against the liquor raffic in the prayer meeting or by his nanner of life, but if he would really ell the government, as well as the Lord and the people, that he wants the saloon closed, there is but one method where it is in force. Let us have a couple by which he can be recognized; but of heal field that will put this matter in just one law under which his opinion ean declare itself, and his conviction make itself felt, and that law and mothod are fulfilled when he drops into the box a ballot that calls for Prohibition .- Frances Willard.

PEAR NOT MEN. TRUST GOD AND DO YOUR DUTY.

'No! let every heart re-echo;

Rouse, ye gallant men, and true! Rouse, ye broken-hearted mothers! See the night is almost through; Rouse ye, every man and woman, God is ealling now for you."

Crimes.

It is a crime to aid a man in committing Maryland, licenso got drunk, and therefore communa a crime | Vermont, probabition The government that grants a license or permits the sale of liquor, aids the liquor dealer in committing a crime, and there fore commits a crime itself. The voter who rotes to license a man to sell liquor, commits a crime, and so on Kum in the majority of cases is the first cause of crime, am, sorrow, poverty, the expenses on the city and state, the populating of all criminal and charitable institutions. and the support of a tremondous number of sixth-rate politicists. Is there to remedy for all of this? The people are beginning to say. "Yos, try probabilion" -The Christian Home.

MARK YOUR BALLOT AGAINST THE PETITION.

John Wesley on the Liquor Traffic.

Those who sell this pouson, murder Hor Majosty's subjects by wholessle Neither does their eye pity nor spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their cain? Is it not the blood of those men? Who, ther would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curso is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walls, their groves, a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, blood is there, the foundation, the floors, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood! And caust thou hope, O then man of blood, though thou are "clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farcet sump thously every day"—canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation! Not so; for there is a God in heaven therefore, thy name shall soon he moted out. Like as those whom shou hast destroyed, body and soul, "thy memorial shall perish with thee "

YOTE FOR YOUR HOME AGAINST THE PETITION.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE USE THAT

Does Prohibition Work?

Again the old sland, resire being revived in reference to the working of Prolifetion in different parts of the United States

It is well known that the American excise land are theroughly enforced. The Federal Government knows nothing and cares nothing about State Prohibition, but relentlessly follows liquor wherever at a greated taxes it heavily, enforcing trawith such severa penali or that violation of it is very rare. Then, the amount of liquor tax collected by the Federal Go. eriment in the different States will be a fur index as to the amount of liquor consumed in those States. The following table gives the duty paid per head in I in hibition States, and neighboring States which have license. Georgis is mainly undor Prohibition through a local option law sembling the Scott Act

Georgia, prohibition, duty per head, 80-12 Nebraska, 81000 high he 144 Iowa, prohibition of filly end 150 97 Illinois, \$500 high hiemso 150,75 Kansas, probibition Pennsylvania, license Rhode Island, problemon. Average of the whole nation "

Another fact which we commend to our friends consideration is that "the United States government has abulished the internal revenue offices in Maine, because the revenue receipts have become so small n s unprotitable to support a separate office the internal revenue officials of New l'ampshire will collect the Mamo revenue

Again, the following Laures, excefolly compiled from Government returns, be II W. Harry, will show what effect on the community thoroughly enterced Prehibition has

California has one criminal to every 900 of population. low York has one criminal to every 1,400 of population.

Massachusetts has one craminal to every 2,100 of population Mamo has one criminal to every 3,200

population Showing fewest criminals when least he quor is used. Maine having less than one third the proportion of criminals of wine growing Californ in.

Iowa has minty-mine jails and of these

fifty.Ero are empty. Notwithstanding the terror of the Kan

sas law and the number of saloon-keepers whose personal liberty was taken away at the gate of the penitentiary, there were fifty-five fewer convicts sent to that justi-tution in 1887 than in 1880. In Providence, Rhode Island, a city of

50,000 population, there was a falling of in arrests for drunken ress of 1,7 33 in 1880 as compared with 1886, and there wer-427 less arrests for all other crimes and ansilemeanors. Take these facts in connection with the

figures given elsowhere of the commitments for drunkenness in our own province. Ponder them well, and you will be constrained to

THE

The Maintenant which the Same of Same Same Same Same was the same and a sound to the Same Same Same of the same

The cross is upon as I face to face with the

With solemn lips of questioning, like the Spirynx in Egypt sinds.

This day we fashion destiny, the web of life we span,

This day for all hereafter choose we boli-DOMESTICAL BUILDING

Fy a now from musty German, or Ebal's cloudy crown,

Call we the dear of bicasing or the boltof cursing down

A Terrible Argument

REV. P. G. ROBERTSON states that some years ago, when the great liquor deputahe repeal of the Scott Act, were returning, he happened to be in a car where there were several of the "Delegates." Three of them were opposite to him, on scata facing each other. They talked very loudly—they "were going to kick the Soot Act higher than the moon!" they were going to do a great many things: "The government were going to repeal the Scott Act!" and so forth.

An old man sat behind them; and frequently put his hand up to his ear, to 1.00 catch their words. After a while he came forward, and addressed them "Goutlemen," said he, "I heard you apeaking of the county of Halton. Gen and when the word words and when the words. 0.631 and when the vote was taken for the 1.71 scott Act, I went up to the poll and voted against it, and my three sons followed mo, and they all voted against it ! Gentlemen, when the vote on the Repeal was 'aken, a few months ago, I went up to And two of my sons followed mo, and they voted against the Repeal. Gentle you'l' wender why my other son didn't vote ! Gentlemen, he couldn't Ho was dead. Ho was in a drunkard's grave .

teentlemen " concluded the old man. with the tears now coursing fast down his checks, "When one of you has a son in a drunkard's grave, you'll think and aposk of the Scott Act with more re-apect " and then went quelly back to his seat. The "Delegates" said nothing then and not much afterward.

For the homes where sin is raging. Fight the drink! For the wives whose hearts are break-

ing. Fight the drink! For the love of God and right. Let us go forth in His might, We shall win if we unite, Fight the drink.

"Shall law or liquor be king? Let your bailot answer."

MR. HENDERSON, merchant, of Milson, brother of D. Henderson, M.P., of Acton, states that the business done by him dering the year 1887 was more than forty per cent, greater than his last year under liconto. The Soutt Act pays.

VOTE AGAINST THE EZTITION VOTE for the SCOTT ACT

IT WORKS.

MESSRY J. A. Nichola and Hon. Ansley Gray, called at our office a few days. ago on their way to the Simeoe county battle ground. Mr. Nichols comes from Quelice where he has rately been latering with great success on ochaif of the Dominion Alliance Mr. Amil y Gray comos from the Western States, and gives glowing secounts of the progress of prohibition there in reply to migurica as the practical working out of prohibition, he omphasically repudiated the slanderous statements that are made about fadure to enforce prohibition in Kansas and lows, and submitted to us the following letters recently received by him from the Governor of Kansas, the Mayor of Topeks, Kansas, and the Attorney general of the State of Iowa. We have much pleasure in placing this correspondence before our readers, as overwhelming evidence of the strong and growing sentiment in favor of legislation on lines of total prohibition.

State of Kansas. Executive Department, Topeka, March 13, 1888. ANSLEY GRAY, Enq.,

Obculin, Ohio

My Dzan Sin, -I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 9th In answer to your enquiries I would say: First, it is true that for several years after the passage of the Prohibitory Amendment, the laws enacted to enforce it were disregarded in nearly all the principal cities of the State, As late as January, 1885, nearly four years after the passage of the Prohibitory Amendment, saloons were open in the capital of the State, and in half a dozen other cities. Second, at the present time there is not, within my knowledge, a single of masloon in the State of Kansas. The Prohibitory Amendment is now enforced as well as other laws on our statute books are enforced. It is true that liquer as some community or lation of law, just as highway relibery or lation of law, just as highway relibery or lation of law, just as highway relibery or is true that liquor is sold occasionally in vioas a rule, the violaters of the Prohibitory iaw are arrested and punished, just as other violaters of the law are. There can be no question of the fact that the sale of liquor has been enormously decreased in this State, since the passage of the Prohibitory Law. Every intelligent and impartial observer, familiar with the situation in Kansas six years ago, and at the present time, will willingly bear testimony to the fact that ninetenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevailing in 1880 have been abolished. In my judement there is less drinking and less drunkenness in the State of Kansas to day, than in any other community of 1,600,000 people on the face of the earth.

Yours, very respectfully,

John Martin.

Topeka, Kansar, March 18, 1888. Hon. Ansley Gray, Oberlin, Ohlo.

DAAR SIR.—Yours of the 15th inst. just re-ceived. It is true that it took several years to perfect and strictly enforce the Prohibitory Law, but now it is enforced generally throughout the State, to the great benefit of the people, and it was especially noticed to be beneficial during the last excitement occasioned by the last strike, everything remaining quiet and peaceable, and we as a city of between 45,000 and 50,000 people have only about 20 policemen, including all officials, and have better order and less crime than in some of our cities in neighboring Anti-prohibition States with a police tory Law, but now it is enforced generally ing Anti-prohibition States with a police force of one to every 1,000 inhabitents.

Yours respectfully,
D. C. METSKER,
Mayor of Topeka,
State of Iowa.

Office of the Attorney General, Des Moince, March 12, 1888.

Ansley Gray, Esq., Oberlin, Ohio.

Sir.-Yours of 9th at hand. When the late Prohibitory Law of Iowa was first enacted, it was fought bitterly in about one-half the State. About one-half the counties sub-mitted at once. The first two years the fight was rather against us, then we got the amended enforcement law, with more stringent penalties and better regulations as to in-junctions, etc., and therefore the work of closing the saloons was rapid and successful, except in about eight or nine counties. In that many counties the law is practically a dead letter owing to the fact that the judges of the courte therein choose to ignore their official oath and official duties. The result has been a large decrease in crime where the saloons are closed, and a material falling off in the numbers in the penitentiaries of the State.

In many counties there has not been an occupant in the jail within the last year. This is true in scores of counties. The criminal costs in all those countles where the law was enforced without opposition has fallen off from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. In the counties where the liquor interests made stubborn lights against enforcement, as they did in this county, the criminal costs were increased. In those counties where the law is not enforced at all, and where no effort has been made to enforce it, there is no sensible difference in court costs. The last named counties, bowever, have in the last two years furnished most of the convicts for the State prisons.

The school records in the counties where the saloon is suppressed, show that a great many children who never attended school before are doing so now.

IThe testimony of citizens is that a large class of men whose families were before semipapers are now supporting their families in decency and thrift. Where enforced, the law is a great public as well as private bless.

Yours truly, X. J. BAKER,

Ill-fitting boots and shoes onuse conta-Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Out a bottle at once and cure your corns.

Fales and Sheichen.

The Victim's Story.

BY IMAGE RODERTS.

[The incident referred to in the following versos was described by General Clinton B. Fisk in his speech at the great Prohibition meeting held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, in October, 1880.]

A widow clad in mourning to the noble soldior came,

She sought his aid in trouble, for she know his splendid fame, How in war he served his country and

for freedom drew his sword, How in peace he loved his fellow-men, and through thom served his

A and, and face she lifted to the general's pitying look, His hand with grateful prossure in both

of hors she took; Then spoke in faltering accents and in

such a voice of wee As only God's good angels and suffering women know.

"I want to thank you, general, and to call God's blessing down On your noble life and efforts; oh may His victory crown Your conflict now for freedom, for God, and home, and right! May he grant you strength and wisdom ties."

to carry on this fight ! "I've suffered so, dear general: aye, more than words can tell, Do you see on yonder corner that glittoring palaco-hell I'

the soldier sadly said, "How it tempts the weak to pleasure, and gives them death instead."

"Oh! how I hato it, general! For through that open door Have gone my hopes of happiness, though I could do no more To stop the wreck of manhood than, with bitter, biinding tears, Weep, plead, and pray against the fate

"It robbed mo of my husband, for it blasted years of life, And dragged him to the drankard's grave-the grave with horrors rife.

that realized my fears.

Through him it stole my property now it robs me of all joy, For to fill my cup of bitterness, it now has seized my boy.

"My boy, my well-beloved! How my heart goes out in prayer To the Father of all mercies that He his life will spare !

But what are women's prayers when all the powers of State Are leagued with Death and Satan to make the worst his fate !

" I'm but a woman, general; I am ignorant and weak; I can only bear and suffer; I can only

pray and speak. Is my weakness then the reason why the State should make me bear All this ageny of sorrow, all this weight of grief and care !

"I think of other women, bearing equal weight of woe: How they weep, and pray, and suffer How dark the way they go What have we done, we women? Are we traitors to the State, That it crushes all our hopes to earth

at so merciless a rate! "We have no power to change the laws, to close that open cour. We cannot vote; our hands are tied wo're led as slaves before

That fearful power that blights our lives, enthroned by will of man. Why will not men who own themselves o'erthrow it while they can ?

The Christian soldier listened, and his eyes were filled with tears, As he spoke some cheering words of liopo and sought to calm her

"Our God has not forgotten all your years of grief," he said ; "Though the night be dark and stormy lo, the eastern sky is red

The day that now is breaking will see the wrong certhrown, those who made it possible shall reap as they have sown. Spirit now is calling on His children to oboywork for truth and rightcousness, and He will load the way."

God pity all the stricken ones whose burdened spirits know The suffering and the sorrow that from this evil flow Comforter be with them and bless them with His peace, And from their awful bondage may

He grant them quick release '

God bless our noble leader!-the brave, true-hearted man!-

Who dares be true to conscience in spite of party ban. give him strongth and wisdom,

and genut him length of days, That he may see the victory for which his spirit prays!

Billy Mulloy and the Fairles.

BY THE REV. JOHN VALLANCEY.

That I That's a fine specimen of the old square towers, or "eastles," of thus part of Iroland It is a noble looking, gracoful, yet massive, building. Every bit of it is in harmony. It is placed looking, yet possesses amazing strength. It is solid from foundation to battle ment; yot it is light and any. It is a imposing.

That ! That ruin ? Oh! that is certainly the remains of a very ancient building. We have three periods of time distinctly marked in this small place. Look beyond the ruin and the That mound is one of our "forts", they go by the name - "raths," or "ris," sometimes "lis," hereabouts. the Danes never defiled this part of Ireland. You must look up General Vallancey's works on the origin of those "forts," in his "Irish Antiqui-

fort one night. Oh! years ago. You know the people hold two ideas con his back against a big grey stone. cerning these forts. One is that they contain hidden treasures. These super- was. This he did in a mock, subdued the priest. I pretty well guessed what stitions arise from the idea that the voice Oh! the horror conveyed in that was for. The priest either be-chiefs of former days were buried in the those mild tones. The truth flashed heved in the fairies; or, he never had centre of these forts. The fairies are across wife and sons—Billy had seen said that he did not. He might refuse passage we heard peals of laughter. connected with their spirits, and the the fairies. Slowly and sadly they led to release Billy from his spiritual obli-Billy "broke out" once or twice Dire calametes will overtake any one sign. Not once did heattempt to raise way to the "snug" house of Billy who breaks in upon those circular de his shillelah; his favorite old black Mulloo, and Billy was not released fences. I have known one to be thorn. It was listlessly hanging in his from his obligations to the fames.

Billy Mulloo, Lord Mulloo, Crith Mulwalk, produced by the poor man's calamity.

Now you must remember that the afflicted are genuine objects of pity in Ireland. Not a disrespectful word is ever spoken about them. But Crith! spect and pity for him had vanished

My father held all that land from the road back to the sea, and that point where the fort stands, Rath Rue, or the red fort. It is a lovely spot in summer, and a grand, wild, place in far out, and roll me back again, wallowing like a porpoise. See that cliff! or anything else." The great waves have thundered against that old head, and have rushed ten tunes higher, sending the spray in great showers far inland I've been obliged to lie down there and crawl along to gain the edge. The wind, the wild, joyous west wind, has so buffetted me, and laughed at me uprormously when it made me feel so weak, so powerless, in its great strong hands

You need not wonder that the old

fort was a favorite haunt for us. It was a favorite haunt of Billy Mulloo, too, when he was drunk. He had got a couple of notions in his head. One the country far and wide. The other iv ry one o' thim wid a blazin' fire on This was done by means of a red hot was that he would some day find the his head" "crock o' goold," which lay hidden --somewhere. When Billy was sober he gave very little heed to these enticing fables, but when he was drunk Billy was drunk Thon his manua took possession of him At these times Billy

chuckled for weeks over it. plained to the Pater about it, but long list of assaults and battery which hasty, het, and proud, as he was, bless they did not commit. And then they least possible sign of relaving But just thick enough to drop easily from him he would let Billy alone. He added insult to injury -" they awore he here up manfully to the end, and

The root of all his badness is the drink. Now if we could make him sober you rambles in there until he gets too much drink. If we could make him sober what a good thing! I wonder how it can be done." We saw no way, for every means had been tried in value. So things wont on. Billy was allowed would walk through a million of fairns frighten him as much as we could, to have his way; and we, growing more "with his hands in his pockets," as the We had our midnight garments with and more indignant that a drunken, neighboring superstitious peasants used us to slip over our clothes at the proquerrelsome fellow was allowed to have to say. But, on the other hand, here por time. We had also paper caps, his way so much, were not sorry when stepped suddenly, seriously, and effectually.

One fine dark night in the autumn, Billy, drunk as usual, marched off to the fort. He stumped along a stony Billy's astonishment when he found the fort again. The swearing was an but of shore, then stoutly and prinfully mounted the stoopish side of the little hill upon which the fort stood, rum beautiful building. It is graceful, yet bled round the base of the outer circle, and was lost to sight on the other side

Hours passed and he did not return. His usual bod time arrived, but he did not "turn up," much less ' turn in." der compression ye tuck it, an' undher uso!" and gesticulating, in the usual way time. Some suppose them to be Danish, but they would beat a hasty and secret re-

All was quiet, dark, and, to the su-

While they deliberated whether it fix. are always haunted by the "good peo- would be prudent to wake him Billy. My mother sat down and wrote a ple," or fairies; the other is that they opened his eyes, and enquired where he short note. That was dispatched to treasure with their bodies. And yet the stricken hunchback home. Not an 'gations to the "good people," At all these mounds are never disturbed onth escaped his lips. That was a bad events the priest was seen to wend his planted, within the bounds, and a beau limp hand. That was a worse sign. tiful and luxuriant orchard formed, but "Oh! wirrn, wirra sthrew!" moaned, Billy was sober, much to the comfort of even then the circles were left intact. | the broken-hearted wife; "he sathruck | Billy's wife and family, but much to Look at that farm house a little to wid the good people Oh' I allays the uneasiness of Billy's internal arthe left. In that house lived a charac thought his rampagin' ud ind badly

Billy was half carried, and balf drag-"Crith," a hump; hence the name ged, homewards, and put to bed.
"Lord," proud, from Crith's stately sullen state. At last he condensate walk, produced by the next the state. to give an account of his adventure in would be pleased to hear the dying de-

These comments we listened to, and heard the full tale of Billy's wees, as my father proceeded with grave delib saw in the corner," said my father eration to cat his luncheon. This doliberation was the certain indication of and again proceeded to the presence his being in what he termed a "quandary ", and, at other times, it boded no father. good for evil doers.

somewhat better English, was this:the fort, and barred his way home laid them on the carpet. Thus placed crumbs, pepper, salt, and fat pork they led him sadly astray Thoy led wards. There was a multitude of those the "sucks" presented some greasy him sadly astray every Saturday night little, frolicsome, mischievous creatures. spots, and one or two exhibited the using butter instead of pork. Lay regularly So sure as Saturday came The whole fort was alight with their stumps of "dipped" candles. lamps, candles, torches, and flambonus. would march off to the fort, rant and shouts and laughter. They denced and our contributes their droper appella dripping runs down base the fish with rave, warn every one off, and give chase skipped, and plucked poor Billy by the tion of candle stick); when the candle it Bake till well done and the crust to us with his great stick elevated coat, and the flying ribbands of his sticks were neatly arranged, my father is brown Now we began to resent all this, and breeches. They sat upon his hat, and said, in a too quiet toun, "Now tell me did not lament the check which Billy crushed it down over his eyes. Even all about it " This was sudden. received one fine night. Indeed we his sacred hump did not escape. A dozen of them at a time squatted on it. difficult coughs, by prefacing our state-

honor. This was the "quandary" follows. which puzzled my father. To say that To watch Billy going to his evening honor " he had hoped.

in much indignation, "I thought you costume, antics, and fire works. were jist the gintleman who would say, all, taken to farries. Sharo it was un swear him on, and what words did you Then a consultation was held in the the inferince of dhrink; and now yer. "We swore him on an old volume family circle, and after much demur, honor won't howld out a word o' hope of 'Moore's Melodie,' . and we said, Billy's wife and a couple of the sons to a poor man that he may take a thrille 'I, Bill Mulloo or Mulloy, as the case sentured to take a cautious look round, o' drink aver again. Faix, I allays case may be, I do solemnly swear and if they found Billy perambulating, found yer honor jist an' fair ontil this that I'll never take a drop of liquor

treat, and live in hope that he would the garden, deeply pendering Billy again; and I'll keep my word, or else soon get tired, and waddle home to bed. was in a corner, but was it right to all the fairies will take me away for keep him there, considering the way he ever and for ever. Amen.' He reperstitious, fearful. Billy's voice was had got into it through the diseased peated that, and then he was sworn." silent, his ungraceful form was not imaginations of a drunken brain? Su-But a funny thing happened in that visible. After long and painful search perstition was to be abhorred, and they found him sitting fast asleep with driven out; drunkenness was to be ab horred, and driven out. Here was a

So matters rested for a few weeks rangements. He went half-way to the would appear that the priest had spoken seriously to Billy on the doctrine of " intinsbuns."

We had had a room given to us for all our odds and ends; our carpenter's the fort. A messenger was despatched work; and our rubbish. It pleased my for my father, begging that his honor father one day to visit us in this den. Perhaps the hammering had been a position, or confession, of Billy Mulloo. little too loud, and too constant, for Thither the father went with all speed, human forbearance, and he wished to and washing in soapsuds, will rejoice to Mulloo was a drinking, quarrelsome, and this is the account Billy gave of check it slightly by his presence. Be know that there is an easier way to grasping, ill-natured fellow, and all respinged in the property of the pro On Saturday evening last, he had time. In the corner lay seven bits of returned from the market "much the wood, roughly resembling cricket bats, worse for liquor," as was his went, but much smaller, each with a burnt After taking a "bit o' supper" he hele in the broad end. Having taken rambled into the fort, or island (the a general, and by no means a disap moves all the stains, and if a little

and lot the great tide waves carry me goodness, an yer honor, never seen a In a very short time a message came to man so athruck as he was, wid fairies the effect that we were wanted in the "big parlor" Hither we proceeded with heavy hearts.

"Bring those seven sticks which I Woretired, gathered up our "sticks,"

" Lay them on the floor," said my

We did so, and I protest the then, Billy had taken his rounds as usual, as now, I was proud of our hand, rork and was about to turn his crabbed face The "sticks," as my father chose to Lomewards, when a startling sight call the ingenious implements, were cut made him quait, and "he thrimbled in away neatly for the hands to grasp w'ry limb" "Furninst him wor siven with firmness, though not clumsily lamps o' fire, an' all the fairies—ough! The broad ends were bored in a sloping yer honor niver seen so miny-wor manner so that the lower side of the was that his "ancesthers" possessed all danem' an caperm' all over the place. hole was smaller than the top side poker. It was at once apparent that Billy's story, when translated into one side of each "stick" might be called the upper sides, and these upper The fairies appeared at the bend of sides we carefully placed upward and

When the candlesticks (I will drop The air was resounding with their the opprebious term "stick," and give ing water into the large pan. As the

We began, after a few short and

The legality of the latter act was what an opportunity of, "doing good to Billy now wished to test; and chiefly Billy Mulloo. The plan we approved would have no more trouble. He never for this purpose he had sent for "his of after much deliberation was as

Billy cas bound by an oath, taken in walk, to cross by a shorter way, to be the court of the fairies, was somewhat ready on his return to light candles, opposed to the conscience of a man who already placed; and to trist to luck to was a chance to bind Billy to sobilety, and masks most horrible. Thus at-Billy's perambulacions of the fort were Billy had sent for him in the best hope tired, with shoutings, and the waving of finding his honor inclined to scoff at of the candles, so far as the evening air such follies as fairies, and ready to would allow, we had much hope that give him absolution from any obliga. Billy would forswear drink, or, at least, tions to them. Judge, if you can, of never invade the sacred precincts of that my father was not so complying as after thought and naturally followed upon the marvellous impression which "Musha, yer honor," exclaimed Billy was made upon Billy's mind by our

"Now,' said my father, still very Now, Billy, that's no oath at all, at grave, "one word more, what did you

again, and that I'll never set foot on After lunch my father walked out to the Island of Red fort, orRhis Rue,

"Well," said my father, "what hap-

We could not tell. We blow out the candles and went one way, while Billy went another. We thought ho'd gone home.

"That will do,,' said my father, "you

In our haste we forget to close the door . and as we went down the long

Billy "broke out" once or twice, but he always declared that the whisky "niver agreed wid Inm sins the might the farries tuck him in hand. Wan cropper 'was as much as he could well hould now , it wint agin him, "Twos mighty quare, but 'was thrue, an' faix, there was a dale of money saved."

The true story of the fairies leaked out. Billy was black about it for a very long time, but he learned to bear ter in my young days. Now I'll tell Ho med too free intirely, intirely. town a dozen times a week, and as often the joke in as good humored a way as you what happened. This character, They're not to be tampird wid, thim returned grumbling and growling at could be expected; and, finally, said fairies, priests, and Protestants. It that the fairies of the ould fort were the "good people" afther all.

KITCHEN RECIPES.

How to Clean Stores.

Every woman who has been obliged to spend half a day soveral times during the winter cleaning the mica in her coal stove, usually taking them out that as it may, he came at an unlucky clean them, and that there is no need to take them out or let the fire burn very low in order to do it successfully. Take a little vinegar and water and wash the mica carefully, the acid resummer, and a grand, wild, place in people generally called the place the proving, look round our sanctum, the pains is taken to thoroughly clean the winter. How the sun shines upon the island for the simple reason that it eyes of the head parent rested on the corners and to wipe them dry, the short, sweet, herby grass! How the wild thyme smells! And how the bees there he "met wid an accident", he'd marsh all colored with the gay sea lie in it, yer honor," said his wife. "I shook ny head, and he shook his. I stick, and so excape the danger of pink. I've lain upon that level often, seen the state he was in, glory be to said, "Done for," and he said, ditto. order, and not many servants can be trusted to do it as it should be done The task might be made somewhat easier by choosing stores which are not too highly ornamented, unless the trimmings are kept absolutely spotless and bright, which is a very difficult thing to accomplish, they cannot the least claim to being ornamental. In deed, a stove, which, by reason of its excessive decoration, is rendered the most prominent feature of the room, demanding the attention the moment one enters, is certainly in bad tests A clean, well polished stove, with grace ful shape, which fulfills the end of its being by heating the house, is all that a stove should be. The fire may be, as it has been said, the soul of the room, but ought not to ask too much attention to its body

Baked Frah.

Take two shows of halibut, one inch thick between them put cracker chopped fine put the same on top. them on a small pan turned upsidedown in a larger pan, and put a cup of boil-

Potatoes and Corn Muffins.

Two cups of cold mashed potato: two caps of sweet mak two eggs, well beaten, two cups commeal or enough Weresented Billy's interference with They twirled him about they tripped ment with the assurance that our great for a batter. Soften the potato with our favorite spot, and frequently com him up. There was not a thing in the desire was to make Billy sober the inik, working out all the lumps. the milk, working out all the lumps, just thick enough to drop easily from the spoon add the winpped eggs and beat hard. Prop into the gen pans, would say, "No, boys, that is not the him on the Gospels never to taste a did the justice of peace admirably. beat hard 1 rop into the gen pan best thing to do. He is a poor under drop more of intexicating drink during Our tale was a very simple one. We oiled and hot, and bake in an even happy creature, much needing pity. the whole tener of his natural life." had long been planning, and watching oven from twenty to thirty minutes. oiled and hot, and bake in an even

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FIVE BANKS WINDING UP

Such is the news from the Official Gazette of Ottawa. What an amount of loss the starting of those superfluous and worse than useless Banks have inflicted upon the public; By subscribing to their stock at par, hundreds of men expected to make money through the rise in value and were bitterly disappointed. Thousands of innocent people invested cheir all in the stock, or placed the savings of a life time in the savings bank branches, on account of the expectation of better returns than could be given by the sound and well established Banks. Now that the five young Banks have failed these people, and a good many others, can see clearly that they did wrong, and acted foolishly, in putting their money at risk in those new, untried, experimental affairs. Their eyes have been opened since the

But it was just as foolish for them to put their money there (upon the expectation of greater value for it than the older and richer Banks could give) before their eyes were so rudely opened, as after. They did not then see; now they do see.

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on the average, has been and will be paid down in solid gold, or its equivalent, in this Dominion by the old AETNA LIFE, to those who were wise enough to see the rich and solid investment afforded by these Blonds ten, fifteen and twenty years ago. The grand thing about this is that, unlike the old style, or the new style life insurance, you do not have to die to win. Nor do you squander, or lessen your cetate, as many are foolishly doing, in join ing societies from which no return for all the money paid is obtainable should the policy or membership be dropped, from any cause. No such business as that is done by the ATNA LIFE. All its Life Policies and Endowment Bonds are Nonforfeiting after three, and most of them after two years, farments are made

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How to Keep the Baby Nice.

My heart has often bled for the babies of wealthy people. Poor little victims of cleanliness and propriety Not that I wish to intimate a preference for dirty babies, far from it, I love to see the darlings nice, no one can take a greater delight in their perfect aweetness; but there is moderation in all things, and it is my firm conviction that many infants are literally washed and "tidied up" to doath-just as many older children are harassed out of all enjoyment of life by the perpetual reminder of pink fores, as if it were a crime to have a soiled frock or bib.

I know many households in which a child is as severely reprimanded for a No matter how unexpected the call spot on its pinaforo as for telling a lie, and in which it is as great a misde meanor to have dirty shoes as it would be to steal a ten cont piece. In such homes, morality, in my opinion, is as a from nurso's hands in the early morn-decidedly low obb; and so it is in ing. -Janet E. Runtz-Rees in Dethose where a mother's pride in the nursery orforces a superficial and absurd cleanliness. These are homes whose style is lord, and fashion reigns supreme. Certainly the children are pictures to look at in their dainty robes, and sweet to kiss and fondle with their scented hair and powdered skins; but how about their handle I ten per cent. of wheat flour, and twelve How do their muscles and the firm resistance of their flesh compare with those of the cotter's children, where nine unruly youngsters sprawl and toss and tumble about all day, other in one small room or in the unkept garden in the rear, and where the mother congratulates herself if, in the midst of myriad avocations, sho has five to harty-three and one-third per found time to wash the baby at all !

I know just such a homo had by, and go in when I may, I see the baby, healthy, rosy, smiling, in its common wooden crib, essentially clean and pure, klasable even; yet that mather has neither scented soap, powder, nor, I venture to say, very hot water at her venture to say, very hot water at her subject considerable attention, says disposal. I turn from such a scene and reach the curled and tended darling of another friend, whose nursery is a minaiture place, whose bath-tub and washing apparatus are the cavy of all other mothers; and I think of its is said that very few cooks can bake peevish, irritable mother and tired out help, who repeatedly assures me that she never did see such a child for restlesaness. Now those may be extreme cases, but the moral is the same. There may be overcleauliness quite as truly as slovenly neglect; nay more, it is possible to be slovenly and yet make a great parade of cleanliness.

Medical men have repeatedly assur ed me that young infants suffer greatly from the mistaken idea that they must be bathed morning and night in hot water. Nothing makes the skin so tender and liable to chap and crack as hot water; grown-up people who habitually use it for the hands realize the need of glycerine, vaseline, or some protective salve, for the simple reason that the skin, by constant application of warm water, is unable to resist the influence of atmosphere. The rational prevent its chilling the tender frame, using the water quite sparsely, and not luxuriating in that tempting procosz known as "bathing the baby," during which time its manifold graces and perfections are descanted on to admiring observers, or, scarcely dev from its immersion, it is taught to "walk up" the mother's or nurse's lap and go through a series of gymnastics. All this is a mistake; and even when baby is large enough to splash around and play in its tub, and is infinitely charming in its naked purity, it is still a mistake. Let any grown-up person try it and judge by the result.

Radical cleanliness is of course the essential of keeping the baby nice; but what may be characterized as "fancy cleanliness," or the fine art of cleanin ness, is boat avoided.

So, too, in the matter of dress. What unnocessary worry is imposed on the child, to say nothing of the mother, by the changes which are by some thought three-quarters of a cup of butter, two necessary before it can be presented to any friend, or even the periodic changing of frocks twice or oftener a day a little flour and half a cup of hop which make up part of life's duties in many homes. Is this sensible! Far then roll out, and let rise the third better is the old fashion, now almost tario. Bake and send to the table hot exploded, of overall pinafores, or as our English grandmothers called them, biscuits. "nursery save-alls." In old-fash-oned, English nurseries they are still used. made of some quiet print, usually the plain lilac sea-weed pattern, and can be worn all day long, if need be, and removed only when visitors come or papa's hour in the evening arrives.

protective garments are not neces slow blood-poison. They must also be sary; but a creeping dersa, or apron, classed as among the most important is almost indispensable when the little and valuable of the vegetable growths, three or four years, and I found it the best motion on its own responsibility, the brain.

This can be made of calloo, gingham, or Chambery (in plain sacque shape, or in "Mother Hubbard" style, with a yoke to which a scant skirt is attached), and should be made long enough to be turned up inside the petticost and secured by buttonholes in the hem of the apren to buttons on the inside of the potticoat, just below the waist; or a string or elastic ribbon may be run in the hem and fastened around the body, but only just tight enough and Order Leagues" in every comto keep from slipping down.

What tortures and torments of changing frocks such nursery savealls prevent! What relief from that endless ironing of ruffled frocks and bibs and tuckors weary mothers soon find out. Those who adopt this homely fashion need never fear that they will fail in keeping baby nice. may be, it is only nesessary to remove the apron, and there is the nursery darling, sweet and tidy and clean underneath, as fresh as when released morest's Monthly.

Catmeal not Easy to Cook.

OATMEAL differs from the other cereals in cooking because it contains so much gluten. This substance is eighteen per cent. of oatmeal, and but per percent of Indian corn. But these proportions do not fully express the difficulty in cooking, arising from the presence of the large amount of gluten. Oatment does not leaven well, and bread made solely of it is generally unleavened. Leaves wet up with milk do letter, and an addition of twentycent. of wheat flour still further improves the fermentation. Some of the peasants of Europe add a few potatoes to the oatmeat dough, with wheat and subject considerable attention, says test. If any one can suggest a bet-that, to get a well leavened loaf, more ter plan of organizing or sustaining than half the flour should be wheaten.

The art of making oat-cakes is one requiring a great amount of skill. It as possible. oat-cakes properly. In beginning the work the best way is to wet up the dough with cold water in small quantities as required, and only enough for one cake at a time, kneading it out as quickly as possible, and then baking it with equal dispatch, so as to have what is termed sweet, dry, crummy cakes, free from that insipid and boardy toughness and hardness peculiar to them when otherwise done. Oatmeal has a saccharine flavor when properly cooked, both in bread and pud ding, and the difficulty in proparing and baking is to get this.

There are buttered cakes, sugared cakes, seed cakes, sponge cakes, etc., in great variety, as well as plain bread, melted in the water for making the dough, and incorporated with the meal with tepid water, just warm enough to These cakes are short and very palatable. When sugar is added, which is seldom, it is dissolved in the hot or cold water used in wetting up the meal. Caraway seeds, if used, should cor, a young man in a gambling party, got be mixed with the meal before the stupidly drunk, and his companion scalliware dough is made. Soda cakes are somedough is made. Soda cakes are sometimes made, but eggs are seldom used.

In baking, a gridiron is used over a clear fire, generally baking the under side only, but sometimes the cakes are turned and toasted on the upper side before the fire. The preferred way, however, is to toast the cakes before the fire on both sides, or drunk, and the woman dead; and the case of cover it, on an open, slate-bottomed periodic to walk along the street. way are the best flavored. The cook who does not want to take all this trouble will use the oven, which is an allowable way to bake these cakes .-Good housekeeping

Corn Biscuit.

Scald two cups of corn meal in one pint of sweet milk. Then stir together cups of sugar and a little salt, and add to it. Then add three eggs well beaten, yeast. Let it rise the second time This amount makes about twenty-five

Apples as Food.

The acid of apples is among the most healthful of aubstances taken into the human stomach. It rouses the action of the liver when torpid, and thus enables it to eliminate and throw off the germs of bilious disorders, and For an infant in long clothes, such those of other diseases arising from

Correspondence.

Law and Order League.

Editor Canada Ostizen:-

Sin,—It is well that the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance at its meeting in Toronto a law days ago recommended the formation of "Law

munity. Such organizate is of tomperance people to aid in the enforce mont of the Scott Act, and all other restrictive temperance laws, are much needed; they should have been in existence, and at work long ere this, but "better late than never.

To organizo a League let some per son or persons move in the matter. Do not wait. "Every one's work is no ones," is an adage that applies here Let a letter be sent to each temperance organization in the neighborhood, and also an invitation given to all who are friendly to the enforcement of temperance laws, but who may not belong to any temperance organization, requesting them to attend a meeting to consult with each other, and if expedient, to form a League for that neighborhood.

As some money will be needed, I would suggest a plan to raise it, that was acted upon some time ago, with much success. Say, the League needs \$100 to prosecute its work, a number of persons voluntarily assess themselves to raise it; some give 5 per cent of the amount needed, some 4 per cent, some 3 per cent, some 2 per cent, and some 1 per cent., of course the greater the number of such contributions the more money will be raised or the assessment be made lighter.

One effect of this plan of raising money would be that the liquor-sellers socing that there were many persons Longues, all right anyway let Longues be organized, and got to work as soon

ENFORCEMENT. Guelph, March 25th, 1888.

The Temple of Bacchus. A FEW SPECIMEN BRICKS.

Frozen to Death.

At Huntingdon, Pensylvania, Thomas Teeley, while drunk, laid down on the river bank and slopt, covered with snow until frozen to death

Drowned while Drunk.

A despatch from Reed City tells of the drown ing of a saw mill employee about 50 years of age, who fell through a rallway bridge while

Poisoned Himself. At Potersville, Virginia, a druggist named

Jossie March went on a prolonged spree, the took a dose of laudunum to soothe his nerves to be made from oatment. Suct is and was found dead with a half-empty bottle in better than butter. The fat should be his hand. Shot in a Liquor Quarrel.

A quarrel occurred a few days ago over the treatment of babies is to sponge then, while hot. The knowling, etc., then Liquor Traitic at Untonville, Kentucky, and parefully and quickly over once a day follow as in the case of plain broad. shot fatalir, br an anger citizen.

An Awful Crime.

From Italeigh, N. C., comes the report of a horrible crime committed at an illicit distillers , at a piaco called Barne's Creek. Andrew Call He was literally rousted alive. |

Those sad, sad Facts.

The "Central," published in Detroit, records in one issue, the death of a teacher at Black River, who laid down to sleep on a railway track while drunk, and wes killed by a passing train, the finding, at Lawton, of John Emery and his wife after a debauch, the man stupidly

Shall Your Boy Go?

You vote for ilocase, sir, you say?
O do you ever think,
Of the dreadful school your vote sustains,
You who vote to license drink.

Have you ever atood by the gay saloon With its foully tainted air? Have you ever watched with curious gaze The feet that enter there.

Ah, air, you know who enter there, Our brightest, fairest boys, The dearest thoughts of a mother's prayer, And the chief of a father's joys.

They are going in for one harmless glass; Perchance for a friendly game, When men like you sustain the cause, Its you think the boys are to blame! They are coming out with poisoned breath, and slow, unsteady tread; B it not the boys who entered there— They have given us those instead,

They are hurrying on with quickened pace To lives of crime and woe. They are filing down to drunkard's' graves Are you willing your boy should go!

Ah, sir, you know the picture true.
You know the fatal end:
You baye seen the way the victims go:
Ifave you boys you would like to send.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes, "I was induced to try to Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for

OTHER LANDS.

A Great Bociety.

We have received the annual report of the Secretary of the "Massachusetts Ryan, formerly a section boss on the Total Abstinence Society," and have perused it with a great deal of interest. Some idea of the extensive work being carried on by this Society may be gathered from the fact at present it are giving Mrs. Ryan every encourage-employs zeven colpertours and agents, ment in this suit, and the liquor-dealers and five locturers. The locturers, however, do note devote their full time to the work. The agents during the year that has just closed, visited upwards of 20,000 families and addressed over 1,000 moetings, An immenso amount of literature was also gratuitously distributed. The total receipts of the Society for the year and the Senate passing it unanimously. were \$12,509.66, and the expenditure \$11,773.69. Early last year under this organization a convention was called, and a "No Licenso League" for the State was organized. organization has been pushing work vigorously since its inception. The T. A. S. has also made vigorous efforss in the direction of securing the teaching of Temperance in public schools, and much of the report is taken up with a discussion of this important question. The President of the Socie ty for 1888 is Hon Rufus S. Frost, Chelsea, and the Sec Treasurer, is Benj. R. Jewell, of Boston Hon. B. B. Johnson is Chairman of the Board of Directors.

What Will the Senate Do !

Priends of Woman Suffrage are enxiously watching the action of the Massachusetts Legislature. The House of Representatives by a vote of 118 to to 110 has passed a bill providing that women may vote on the question of "License or no License." If the State Senate ratifies this measure it will at once become law

Progress in Kentucky.

Local option has made such progress in the State of Kentucky that the liquor traffic is now shut out of fully five eigths of the entire state.

Couldn't Stand the Storm.

The results of the terrible storm that awept over New York the other day are the strongest kind of evidence that hard drinkers are in special peril in case of any sudden change of temperature or severe exposure. An immense proportion of such persons suffered during the bhzzard.

Dakota in Line.

The State of Dakota had a big Convention for the purpose of organizing a Prohibition Party. The meeting was held at Huron, and was a success above what was anticipated by its promoters. D. K. Grover of the Dakota Standard is the Chairman of the Central Committee.

A Prench Law.

there is a law in operation in France by which every person who may be condemned twice by the police for open drunkenness is held incapable of voting, of elective eligibility and of being named for the jury of any pub lic office.

An Interesting Insurance Report.

The Scottish Temperance Life As surance Company held its fifth annual meeting a few days ago at the Religi ous Institution rooms in Glasgow Mr. Wm. Collins presided. The directors report showed a total of new policios issued during the year of 917. The year's work showed a large increase in the income, with a decrease of about five per cent in the rate of expense. After writing off all that the ten cents secures for six weeks a remained of the preliminary expense account of the company, a dividend of about four and a half per cent was declared A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Sir William Collins who has movement as well as in many other lines of temperance effort.

Annual Meetings.

The Scottish Tomperance League hold its annual meetings on Saturday, April 28th, and the four following days.

The Cause Moves On.

Several more cantica in Missouti have For the homes where sin is raying. voted in favor of "No Saloon" voto in that State new stands as follows 81 counties have voted, 49 having voted against the saloon and 31 for, and one doubtful .- I'rohibition Advocate.

YOU ARE A LAW-MAKER, IN GOD'S PROVIDENCE. USE THAT We shall win if we unite, PRIVILEGE IN GOD'S SERVICE ' Fight the drink,

Sping for Damages.

Mrs. Mary Ryan has entered suit in the Saline County Circuit Court of Illi-nois, against four saloon-keepers of Har-risburg, for damages aggregating \$12,000 which she claims to have suffered by reason of the death of her husband, Patrick Cairo, Vincennos and Chicago Railroad. His death war due to the excessive use of liquor, which Mrs. Ryan alloges, was nurchased in the places of the defendants. The Women's Christian Temporance Union ato making a united and atubborn de-fonce, - Christian Statesmen.

Against the People.

The Mississippi Logislature has adopted a Scientific Temperance Instruction Bill. a full two-thirds vote being recorded in its favor in the House of Representatives,

A position was presented to the Governor from the W C. T U imploring him for the sake of their children to sign it; but Governor Lowry has overridden his Logislature and vetoed the bill
The Union Signal says in reference to

this outrageous abuse of official power:-Hon. A. F. Mcties, chairman of the temperance committee in the house, writes that the governor gives absolutely no reason for this prestitution of the veto power; he could have none worth the respect of decency. His conduct is inexplicable, except on the ground either that the liquor power hold a rod over him, or that he is in full sympathy with it. Perhaps Hamilton in his cell for the murder of Mississippi's young martyr, still exercises some of his old-time power. Gen. Sharp of Lowndon, claims the honor (1) of securing the veto, in conjunction with Major Magruder of Vicksburg. The time will come when those men will not glory in their deed of shame.

ATLANTA.

As was feared by Prohibitionists, the repeal against prohibition in the city of Atlanta, Ga, and substituting for it "High License," is working sad havor with the morals of the Republic. The New York Poice, in an editorial on the subject, says .-

"Although the prohibitory law was passed in July 1881, the Hocases failed to expire some of them for a year. From July 1883, to December, 1887, was really the only Prohibition period, and this was modified by the provision of the law allowing wine-rooms. But with this defect and with the disadiantages that always attend the fragmentary Prohibition obtained under Local Option, the results are seen by the following little table:—

		Atrests for drunkenness.						
	Month.	Under Pro- biblion (1886-7).	Under High License (1897-7).					
- !	Herember January February March	97 59 60	965 191 186 173					
	Total	273	\$13					

These figures do their own talking. They show an increase in four months of little License from 273 arrests to 81%. No wonder the long-heuled liquor-daulers are crying out hotannas to little License.

If your children are troubled with worms give inem Mother Graves' Worm Exter-minator; and, sure, and effectual. Try it and mark the improvement in your child.

ON TRIAL

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40 column Weekly Family Journal of Social Progress and Moral Reform a paper that must do good wherever it goes; bright, frosh, pure, able, attractive, and full of jugiven his valuable assistance to this formation and interest for young and old.

F. S. SPENCE,

19-21 Richmond St. E., Toronto

Mark your ballot AGAINST THE PETITION, against the traffic that ourses and kills.

Fight the drink! For the wives whose hearts are break-

ing, Fight the drink !

For the love of God and right, Let us go forth in His might,