

### ALONG THE LINES.

LOTS OF NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF FIGHT.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—NOTES OF PROGRESS—HERE AND THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

#### Enforcement in Lanark.

POLICE MAGISTRATE Kippen held court at Almonte on January 31st. Frank Coulter and Hugh Dickson of Fakenham, were fined \$100 and \$50 respectively with costs. A case against George Duck of the same place was dismissed for want of evidence. He was charged with a second offence. John Fay of Almonte was up for a first offence, but his case was adjourned to secure the attendance of certain witnesses.

#### He Must Obey the Law.

THOMAS MARTIN, of Amabel township, in the county of Bruce, who was arrested some time ago for running an illicit distillery, has been fined \$100 and sent to Walkerton gaol for one month. Martin is a hotel owner of Waterloo county but he has not made a success of the business he tried to run.

#### Lambton County Cases.

By a typographical error in our issue of January 20, we credited Lambton county with 23 Scott Act convictions when the number should have been 93. We have before us the report of Police Magistrate Campbell to the County Council at the December session, and we find from this report that Mr. Campbell has had a lot of work on his hands. He began enforcing the Scott Act on July, 1886. Out of 155 cases tried 93 convictions were made. Of the 93 persons convicted, seven left the country, two served a term in gaol, convictions of four were quashed, five have appeals pending, and of the remainder only one has failed to pay his fine. The total amount of money paid over to Mr. Campbell, exclusive of costs, is \$4,150. The report is dated December 14th. No doubt further good work has been done since that time. Mr. Campbell's salary for the six quarters amounted to \$900. A total of \$290.91 on other expenses was incurred, leaving a balance in the hands of the county for Scott Act enforcement of \$3,000.

#### Temperance in the Churches.

THE recent progress of the temperance cause among church workers is very marked and encouraging. The able letters from Rev. W. J. Taylor, of Wardville, which appeared in the Toronto Mail sometime ago, discussing the Bible wine question were doubtless productive of very much good. In the city of London, in connection with Christ Church, there is a thorough-going, flourishing Total Abstinence Society, Rev. Canon Smith being president, and in the city of Hamilton, as most of our readers are aware, Rev. Canon Mockridge, D.D., presides over a similar organization which has achieved great success. Such signs of the times are cheering. The Church of God must be thoroughly aroused to the evils of intemperance, and the right method of removing them before we can hope to see our principles triumphant.

"What's the Matter With the Middlesex Men?" "Oh, They're All Right."

In the east riding of Middlesex, for the year extending from February 1st, 1887, to February 1st, 1888, W. C. Robertson, License Inspector, prosecuted 104 cases of Scott Act violation. In 82 of these he secured convictions, 57 first offences and 25 for second offences. The aggregate amount of fines imposed being \$5,350 besides costs. This is almost \$450 per month in fines, and more than \$100 per week. A number of hotel-keepers have given up attempting to sell liquor and others declare they will have to stop as they cannot stand the fining. The friends in Middlesex have no trouble about getting money enough to enforce the law.

#### A Prosperous Society.

THERE is in operation at Whitvale a flourishing Gospel Temperance Society, which was organized not long ago by Rev. Dr. Freed, who has lately been transferred from Stouffville to this locality. The third regular meeting of the organization was held on the 31st ult., and, notwithstanding bad roads, there was a large turn out. Addresses were delivered by R. J. Daly, of Stouffville, A. B. Nighwander, and Thomas Carter. A large number of signatures to the pledge roll were secured. Our Whitvale correspondent assures us that in that locality the Scott Act is well observed.

#### Certainly He Deserved it.

JOHN F. REEVES, of the township of London, has been fined several times for selling liquor without a license. He published a letter recently in the London Advertiser abusing the police magistrates and inspector, whom he accuses of being actuated by spite, and declaring that he was convicted without evidence. He is replied to by another correspondent who details the evidence given in a case in which Mr. Reeves was convicted on April 4, 1887, and another case on May 10, 1887, and then discusses the latest case as follows:—"On the 11th of January, 1888, he was again convicted of keeping for sale intoxicating liquors. Extract of evidence—Defendant says: I generally buy a gallon jug of rye whisky at a time from a man in London; as the jug gets empty, I get it filled again; I generally last about two weeks, sometimes not so long; I got bottled ale from the same place; I buy very nearly one dozen a week, sometimes half a dozen, just as opportunity occurs; I have not sold any intoxicating liquor of any kind in my premises since last May, I sell oysters and refreshments, etc., I drink a good deal myself; I have no doubt I have given a drink of whisky to people who have bought goods at my place; this liquor I keep for my own use and to treat my friends; I will not swear that I have not bought liquor from another person or persons in London besides the first named; I buy generally from him. Ten witnesses called and sworn. Six of them swear they had whisky at his place at different times, and that they had bought either cigars, tobacco, oysters, etc., at the time the whisky was drunk. Others would go in and help themselves in his presence. Then the man in London who sold Reeves the most liquor was subpoenaed and produced Reeves' account for liquor sold to him, that he had any record of, for 80 days past as follows, viz.: 1 gal. rye, 1 gal. rye, 1 doz. ale, 1 doz. ale, 1 gal. rye, 1 doz. ale, 1 gal. rye, 1 doz. ale, 1 doz. ale, 1 doz. ale, 1 gal. rye, 1 doz. ale, 1 doz. ale, 1 gal. rye, 1 doz. ale, 1 gal. rye. Yet in the face of all this evidence, and much more to add if necessary, this great moral philanthropist, this modern Peabody, would have the court and your readers to believe that he gave all this liquor away for love, did not even get a red cent for it, or, in his own words, "Williams did not send me a few lines, or even warn me that I would be liable. No, sir, there would be no money in it for the hungry money suckers." Well, how much money would there be in it for him to support his small wife and large family, by giving liquor away for love to such a hungry lot of whisky suckers. So now I will leave you to judge if it fair play, law, spite or justice that made P. M. Noble impose a fine of \$100 and costs, the lowest for a second offence."

#### Oxford County Convention.

Oxford County Scott Act Association met in convention at Woodstock, a short time ago, there being present a large representation from different parts of the county. From the Embro Courier we learn that, "The principal object of the gathering was the appointing a deputation to wait on the County Council, and ask to appoint a Scott Act Constable, for the county at a salary of \$500. The county has now about \$3,000 received from Scott Act fines. A deputation was also appointed to wait on the license commissioners and request them not to grant wholesale licenses in Woodstock, the idea of a wholesale license in a Scott Act county was in their opinion very inconsistent."

#### MORE OF THE SAME.

##### CHEERING ITEMS.

###### A New P. M. at Work.

POLICE MAGISTRATE Rochester, of Carleton county, held court at Hintonburgh some days ago, and fined J. D. O'Grady \$30 and costs.

###### Three in a Line.

THREE Ronfrow village hotel-keepers were summoned to appear before the Police-magistrate for Scott Act violation, a few days ago. They pleaded guilty and paid the usual fine for the first offence.

###### Getting Started.

MR. S. GRAY, the new Police-magistrate in Simcoe county, got to work on Saturday last at Oshawa. He imposed a fine of \$50 each and costs on A. Fralick, J. Crowther, and Frank Laplant.

###### A Second Offence Convicted.

W. J. BRADSHAW, who keeps a hotel at Middleport, was brought before Police-magistrate Grace last week on information laid by Inspector Pike, and was fined \$100, in addition to which he had to cover a bill of costs amounting to \$17.35.

###### Wise Y's.

AYLSMER Y. W. C. T. U. is one of the most successful organizations in the county of Elgin. This statement will be warmly endorsed by those who had the pleasure of attending their recent entertainment in Aylmer town hall. The entertainment consisted of songs, readings, tableaux, etc., in which the young ladies won for themselves a good deal of applause and for their cause no small financial benefit.

###### Cut Them Down.

The city of London is striving honorably and successfully to follow Toronto's example in the reduction of the licenses. At the last meeting of the city council, Ald. Winnett gave notice that he would move the following resolution:—"That a by-law be proposed and submitted at the next session of this council reducing the present number of taverns by fifteen in number; that the cost of licenses be increased for taverns by \$100, for wine and beer by \$150, for saloons by \$100, for shops by \$120, and for wholesales by \$50."

###### Masonic Prohibition.

Quebec Freemasons, at the annual session of their Grand Lodge, considered a proposal to make saloon-keeping and liquor-selling masonic offences. A number of prominent masons believed that any person so connected with the liquor traffic should be excluded from the Order. A committee was appointed to consider the proposition and make a report at the next annual session.

###### Lincoln County in Council.

THE Lincoln County Scott Act Association met in St. Catharines on Saturday of last week. There was a good representation of workers from different parts of the county, and reports were received of the enforcement of the law and progress of the cause.

Complaint was made against the Inspector, who seems to be possessed of the not uncommon inspectorial disposition to let offenders off a good deal more lightly than the law intended. A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting that such line of action should not further be followed. After the transaction of some interesting and important business Mr. P. Murgatroyd was re-elected president for the ensuing year, and Dr. Youmans, Secretary and treasurer. The convention was then adjourned to meet again next June.

###### Prescriptions Galore.

THE scandalous conduct of some rascally M. D.'s in Scott Act counties, who prostitute their professional privileges for the benefit of old toppers who otherwise would have difficulty in obtaining their accustomed beverage, is one of the abuses demanding immediate and stringent legislation. A correspondent of the Globe, recently referred to the case of a druggist in his locality who was charged with violation of the Scott Act, says—"A complaint was lodged and a trial held, when the evidence disclosed the fact that a number of the witnesses held orders from five to ten gallons, granted by an M. D., a brother of the defendant. They swore that they came to the store and got a pint or two, just as they needed it for medicine to mix with roots and herbs, sweet nitre, etc., etc. Nearly all of the parties are known to be drunkards and have often been seen under the influence of liquor within the last three months."

#### FROM OTHER LANDS.

##### WELCOME TIDINGS.

###### Wine Growing in California.

LAST year's California production of wine amounted to 17 million gallons. It is expected that this production will be nearly doubled during the coming year, and yet the wine makers cannot fill their orders. It is estimated that there are \$75,000,000 invested in the business.

###### Go Ahead, Boys.

THERE is a prohibition club in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor which has 200 members.

###### Everywhere

THE Prohibition Party has now got perfected organizations in all the States of the American Union (excepting Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, and South Carolina).

###### Prohibition for the District of Columbia.

THE United States Congress is having a lively time discussing a bill introduced by representative Platt for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia. A large number of petitions have been presented praying for the passage of the Bill, and the W. C. T. U. are looking forward to it with much enthusiasm.

###### A Hard Place for Law-Breakers.

KANSAS is a pretty hard place for men who are determined to sell strong drink. At the District Court recently held at Wichita, Joseph Rhoads was found guilty of selling 26 glasses of beer. This constituted 26 offences against the prohibitory law, and the judge had no alternative but to pronounce sentence accordingly. He gave the offender the smallest penalty for each offence which the law permits, and his punishment will just aggregate imprisonment in the county gaol for two years and two months with fines amounting to \$2,600 and costs.

###### A Temperance Veteran.

THE name of Spence is connected with temperance work in many parts of the world. Our recent Scotch exchanges call attention to a great social gathering of Good Templars held in Paisley, Scotland, to celebrate the jubilee anniversary of brother John Spence who has been hard at work as a temperance reformer for 50 years. Mr. Spence—known in Paisley temperance circles as "Father Spence"—is a brother of Mr. Jacob Spence of this city. He had presented to him a handsomely illuminated address referring to the extended and effective service he had rendered to the cause of total abstinence in many different organizations including a vast amount of Band of Hope work, the results of which were being recognized and acknowledged in many parts of the world to-day.

In acknowledging the testimonial presented to him, Mr. Spence feelingly referred to his many years of temperance work, and his many associates who had preceded him to the great gathering beyond the river. He held in his hand while speaking a copy of the West of Scotland Temperance Standard, dated 1838, a journal that began its work for temperance co-temporaneously with himself. He had seen many ups and downs and could not but contrast the position of the temperance cause to-day with its comparatively humble commencement. He thanked God for what had been accomplished, and tendered much earnest advice to his younger co-workers in the great cause.

Total abstinence seems certainly to have agreed with our good brother for even yet, though a very old man, he bids fair to do much good work before he lays down his armor.

###### IRISH PROHIBITIONISTS.

###### Their 30th Annual Convention.

THE thirtieth anniversary of the Irish Temperance League was held recently in Belfast. A large number of members and representatives were on hand, and there was a good deal of enthusiasm manifested. Among the prominent speakers might be mentioned Mr. P. McLagan, M.P., of Scotland, J. T. Richards, M.P., of Scotland, J. P. Mayor of Belfast, Rev. R. Hood, of Glasgow, William Johnston, M.P., T. McKean, M.P., D. Davin, M.P., the Dean of Armagh; and many other prominent moral reform workers. A banquet in the Lombard-hall was crowded, and the meeting was a great success; showing conclusively that notwithstanding all the troubles in Ireland temperance sentiment there is still in a healthy condition.

#### PROGRESS IN TORONTO.

Mr. Doutney's Meetings—Medical Students' Temperance League—W. C. T. U. Work—The Banner Lodge—Toronto Christian Temperance Mission.

IT was announced that last Sunday there would be no meeting of the Y. M. P. C. in the Horticultural Pavilion, Mr. T. N. Doutney having arranged to commence that afternoon a series of Gospel Temperance meetings in the hall of the Temperance Reform society in Temperance street. This meeting was a success. Mr. Isaac Wardell occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer, who is an earnest, effective and forcible speaker. He has arranged for a series of meetings in this hall to be held every night for some time. Among those who have already given him the encouragement of their presence and support are Ald. McMillan, Mr. Isaac Wardell, Mr. Malcolm Gibbs, Mrs. W. H. Howland, Mr. James Matthews, Mrs. Jarman, Rev. Dr. Moffat, and many other well known temperance workers. A large number of signatures to the pledge have already been secured. Mr. Doutney is ably seconded by his talented wife, who conducts the musical part of the services. Mrs. Doutney is a vocalist of talent and of culture. We earnestly wish our good friends all the success they can possibly have in their efforts.

Toronto Medical Students Temperance League is doing good work. Its second public meeting was held on Saturday evening last, every available seat in the large hall being filled. President W. H. Smith presided, and among the speakers were Dr. Geikie, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Rev. A. Longley and J. W. Bengough. A vast amount of good has already been accomplished by this organization which includes in its ranks a majority of the young men who are studying medicine in this city.

The W. C. T. U. of Toronto is driving its work with enthusiasm and vigor. Outriders marvel at the amount of work which they have the courage to undertake and the perseverance to carry out. Five different branches are in vigorous operation in different parts of the city, and no less than twenty different departments of work are being carried on.

Mr. W. A. Dean, of this city, has good reason for being a proud young man. He was installed on Monday night last as Chief Templar of Toronto lodge, No. 827, I. O. G. T. This organization, stands in numbers ahead of any lodge on the continent of North America, and in fact, we believe, in the world. Among its membership it numbers some of the most representative men of Canada, and those who are foremost in pushing the work of moral reform. To preside over such a body is no small honor and we congratulate Mr. Dean upon the position to which he has attained. He was installed in his office by Mr. Matthias Brown, D. G. C. T. Those who have been chosen from among the lodge's 450 members to act as the other officers, are as follows: Vice-Templar, Sis. Jessie McLean; Secretary, Bro. W. H. Clark; Financial Secretary, Bro. G. H. Marvin; Superintendent of Juvenile Temple, Mrs. Jewell; Treasurer, Miss Kate Watson; Chaplain, Bro. Depew; Marshal, Bro. Dawson; Guard, Sister Christie; Deputy Marshal, Sister Jessie Morrison; Sentinel, Bro. Lukes; Assistant Secretary, Sister Annie McKenzie; P. C. T., Bro. Baillie.

The Board of Directors of the Toronto Christian Temperance Union met on the 1st inst. Dr. W. B. Geikie presiding. Mr. R. Hall, City Missionary, presented his 30th monthly report, giving an interesting epitome of the work he had accomplished. Many homes had been visited and relief given to the suffering and destitute. He recognized the great difficulty encountered in charitable work in the danger of fostering a spirit of dependence in those helped, many of whom had actually come to regard visiting Christian workers as simply persons out of whom they were bound to get all they could. An indiscriminate charity had, to some extent, been denaturalized to those who received it. The aid given by the missionary had mainly been in the form of clothing and provisions. Eight cottage meetings had been held, 12,000 tracts distributed, a Sunday-school taught in Mr. Hall's house, entirely made-up of children from wretched homes who would otherwise attend no Sabbath-school. The casual wards at the House of Industry had been visited every Sabbath. The gaol had been visited eight times, and in this institution Mr. Hall had found the library of incalculable value in aiding him in his work—breaking down the barriers of reserve between the prisoners and himself. Some remarkable cases were recorded of work done in this institution. There are 200 prisoners confined here and Mr. Hall finds his present library insufficient. Many other meetings have been held in different parts of the city, and great good had been accomplished. The report was adopted, and the Secretary, Mr. James Thompson, was requested to prepare a synopsis of it for publication. The Toronto Christian Mission is doing incalculable good, and we strongly commend it to the support of our friends.

Westmoreland, N. B.

THE REPEAL CAMPAIGN.

How the Battle Runs—The W.C.T.U. Hard at Work—Anti Lies and Scott Act Facts—Law Enforcement—Our Friends are Hopeful—Trusting God and Fighting Hard.

BEFORE another issue of the CANADA CITIZEN reaches the hands of our readers, the battle for repeal will have been fought in Westmoreland county, N.B. Westmoreland was one of the first counties in Canada to avail itself of the Scott Act, voting on September 11, 1870, and declaring in favor of prohibition by a vote of 1,082 against 299. An attempt to repeal the Act was made after it had been in operation for three years. The second vote was taken on August 14, 1884, and resulted in the polling of 1,774 votes in favor of the Scott Act and 1,701 against it, the Act being thus maintained by the comparatively small majority of 73. Since that time the work of enforcement has been going on with varying success, difficulty having been experienced as usual through legal technicalities.

In Moncton, the United Temperance Committee, and outside the town the County Alliance have been pushing enforcing work. An Act of the Provincial Legislature gives County Councils authority to appoint and pay Scott Act detectives, but does not compel them to do so. In Westmoreland the fines and costs in Scott Act cases have been handed over to the temperance organizations named, and they have been pushing energetically the law enforcement work. In the town of Moncton alone over \$1,200 has been imposed and collected in fines during the past year.

W.C.T.U. workers are unusually active. They have recently dedicated a very fine Temperance Hall in the town of Moncton. Sunday afternoon Gospel Temperance meetings are being held in this hall; and all over the county energetic campaigning is going on. The reports of workers so far is encouraging. We sincerely hope that our good friends will be successful, and that Westmoreland will not break the record of which Canadian temperance men are so proud, that the Scott Act has never been repealed.

Some idea of the desperate straits to which the Antis are driven may be gathered from the reckless falsehoods with which they are endeavoring to mislead the electors. As a fair specimen of these misstatements we clip the following from a letter published some days ago in the Moncton Daily Times:

Editor Times: Now that the majority of clergymen of the different denominations have arrayed themselves on the side of the Scott Act in opposition to a license law, a few figures taken from the inland revenue returns of the Dominion may be instructive to those who think the Scott Act is promoting the temperance cause.

Proof spirits manufactured in Dominion of Canada ending 1885 3,779,322 1/2 Manufactured for year ending 1886 4,375,734 2/3 Excess spirits manufactured in 1886 776,404 96

Now we come to malt liquors Total of malt liquors manufactured in year ending 1885 12,071,722 Manufactured in year ending 1886 13,282,261 Excess of malt liquors in 1886 1,210,539

It has taken 776,404 96 gallons more spirits and 1,210,539 gallons more malt liquors to "lubricate" the Scott Act and make it workable in 1886 than in 1885, and yet in Ontario alone there are one million, or fully one half of the population under the Scott Act. An intelligent public may draw their own conclusion.

Our friends of course know that the amount of liquor manufactured in Canada is not the amount of liquor consumed in Canada, a good deal of our spirits being exported, and that during the past two years there has really been a remarkable falling off in the amount of liquor entered for home consumption. The clever falsifier who published the statement quoted above as evidence that more liquor was drunk in 1886 than in 1885, had actually before him, on the pages from which he took his misleading figures, the following:—

Proof spirits taken for consumption in the Dominion of Canada for the year ending 1885 4,274,722 Taken for consumption in year ending 1886 2,478,098

So that in the proof spirits manufactured in Canada and taken for home consumption there was a falling off in 1886 as compared with 1885 of 1,796,624 gallons.

It is true there was in malt liquors an increase as shown in the table we have quoted, but it must be borne in mind that it is a general argument of Anti-Scotts that the Scott Act drives out beer and replaces it with whisky. If, however, we add together the spirits and malt liquors (assuming that all the malt liquor manufactured were

consumed) we shall get the following totals:

1885 10,346,474 Gallons. 1886 15,760,359 Showing a falling off in the consumption of all kinds of drink of 586,115 gallons.

It may be claimed, however, that the amount of spirits taken in 1885 was exceptionally large. Well, then let this be admitted, we will take the years ending '82, '83, '84, '85, add them all together and get an average, when we will find the following results:

Annual average for 4 years ending 1885 3,821,087 Year ending 1886 2,478,098

Falling off 1,342,989 Furthermore if our calculating friend had turned to page 29 of the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for 1886 he would have found a table giving the per capita consumption of strong drink in the Dominion of Canada for the past few years as follows:

Year. Gal. Year. Gal. 1883 4.107 1885 3.874 1884 4.307 1886 3.059

It is probably as well that our opponents should do this malicious lying to give us an opportunity for repeating these facts which ought to be impressed upon our workers everywhere. The falsehood above exploded is of a piece with the other falsehoods through which the whisky party hope to win the fight in Westmoreland. We venture to predict that such contemptible tricks will not be influential with the intelligent electorate on whom an attempt is made to play them, and that the clear-headed voters of Westmoreland will declare themselves unhesitatingly and overwhelmingly against the debauching liquor traffic, and on the side of "God, and home and country."

A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

The following vivid picture of the life of a drunkard's wife is from a letter which was read at the Fulton street daily prayer meeting in New York, on Friday January 27th. A reader of the CANADA CITIZEN was present, and made this copy for us after the close of the meeting. It is seldom that such an experience is given to the public as most women suffer in silence.

Dear Christian Friends,—I want to ask advice of some one of your number, who will have time to write to me. I have written to you before and have had blessed answers to prayer, offered in behalf of myself and family, by the members of your blessed meeting. Will you kindly let me tell you of my case? I have a husband thirty-eight years old, who has a terrible appetite for liquor. When he does not use it, he is kind, loving, smart and industrious, and in every way capable of making a pleasant home for his family. He gets to drinking all at once, and drinks until we know it is dangerous to let him have any more. So at the risk of my life, sometimes, I compel him to stay at home and get him to sleep it off and do his business, and keep him in as long as I can, sitting in the meantime to some dear Christian believer to pray for him. Almost always (about the same time my request is received) he suddenly leaves it off, and feels so sorry and ashamed, and I know it is in answer to prayer, and I thank God with all my heart. He goes a month or so, and then all at once he commences again, and I go through the same ordeal, and Oh! I am almost distracted. I have a terrible fear sometimes that my hitherto, very bright and blessed reason, will forsake me. My head has a strange dull pain, and sometimes I forget what I am doing. Oh! if you knew the blows and curses I have to take from my poor but wicked, intemperate husband, in order to withhold the money from him we need in our every day life, which he would take and squander in drink, then the despondency, when he comes to himself and finds what he has done! While writing this letter—10 p.m.—he is out in some cursed place and I have prayed and cried until I am almost discouraged. Oh, must the innocent always suffer for the crimes of others? I thought I would write to you again. Won't you pray for him? Oh! if he would only give his heart to God! Is it wrong for me to trouble you with this sorrowful request so often, and what shall I do? Sometimes, I think I will follow him out into the dens, and dare them to give him their poison. But he is a man of violent temper and he might commit a crime. Sometimes I think I will run away with my breaking heart and leave him awhile (I have no children) and see if that will not reform him. But he needs me so much! Advise me, Oh, what shall I do? God only knows how much I bear and how much I suffer!

Oh! for faith and strength to bear all my burdens.

Is Prohibition Right?

A POWERFUL ARGUMENT IN ITS FAVOR.

Analogy of Individuals and Corporate Bodies—Majority Rule—The Law for a Man and the Law for a Nation—If a Man Ought to Renounce the Drink Habit, a People Ought to Renounce the Drink Traffic.

In a recent issue of the *Damnon Church of England Temperance Journal*, is an article by Rev. Dr. Roy, LL.D., on prohibition. The learned writer demonstrates overwhelmingly that at the present time even the moderate use of intoxicating liquor is "by perpetuating the traffic inextricably linked with the ruin of individuals"—that the traffic is to day influencing legislation against that which is good and true—that it is retarding the progress of Christ's work in nearly every country under the sun." Based on these considerations he builds up in favor of total suppression of the liquor traffic from which these evils come, an argument so strong that we take much pleasure in reproducing the following paragraphs which give the main substance of the article.

"When an act results from a man's judgment and will, the antagonism to it of some of his feelings does not make it any less the act of the man. The action of a majority of his faculties is his act. In a country blessed with popular government, an act of society, recorded as a law does not cease to be the act of society because a minority of the individuals composing the society are opposed to the act. For instance, if the legislature should pass an act forbidding the common use of arsenic, and permitting the use of it only in medicine and the arts, such an act would not be less the act of society because some persons were opposed to it on the ground that the act restrained their liberty to use arsenic, in moderation, for the beautifying of their countenances.

"The prohibition would be the act of society; for, without the consent of the majority, it could not exist, and, with the consent of the majority, it becomes the act of the body. Legal prohibition is the renunciation by society, through the majority of its component individuals, of any practice that has become obnoxious to it, and the recording, by legal enactment, of that renunciation. The substitution of intoxicating liquors for arsenic, in the instance used for example, in no way alters the case considered.

"The right and duty of society to record and enforce this act of renunciation is now to be considered. "First, then, the moral obligations incumbent on every individual are incumbent, also, on every society of individuals. It is a mistake to say that corporations have no souls. The principles on which they are founded animate them with a common spirit; and the complete destruction of the corporation can be secured only by the overthrow of the principles that become its soul. Till this soul is destroyed, the corporation will rise again and again, in new forms, after every apparent dissolution. Societies are capable of moral acts. They can set up standards of right and wrong in conduct which may mould the welfare of ages; they can act for their own prosperity or ruin; they can affect, for weal or woe, the destinies of multitudes. These are moral acts. For these moral acts, societies are held responsible by the ALMIGHTY. History is one long record of rewards and punishments of societies for their deeds. If they learn the lessons PROVIDENCE teaches, and mould their conduct accordingly, they are preserved. If they, in blind adherence to theories and customs and traditions, reject God's lessons, of Providential facts, those dumb prophets of his which, while they are silent, cry aloud, they die. What are Babylon, Jerusalem, and ruined Rome, but monuments of God's judgment on blind, bigoted, maddened societies that would not hearken and learn? What are His prophecies against another Babylon and all those whose garments are spotted by contact with its mysteries, its deceptive miracles and its impure dalliance with political powers? They are but warnings that God holds societies still responsible for their acts and for all the consequences of their acts. Societies, therefore, have moral obligations; and these obligations differ in no way from the eternal laws of love that are imposed upon individuals. What Christ says unto one, he says unto all.

"Now, there are times when the individual and society are alike under moral obligation wholly to abstain from intoxicating beverages. Christ clearly sets forth the circumstances when this abstinence is imperative for the individual. It is not a question of liberty at all; it is a question of how we may restrain our liberties, and must do so, in order to do the most good. Without quoting the very words of CHRIST or St Paul, CHRIST'S clearest exponent amongst the Apostles—it may be said that the abandonment, even of things not evil in themselves, is imperative when the general well being is imperilled by them, when the interests of others, though they be not the majority, are endangered by them, and when every other remedy has failed. It is not then a question of "may," to a Christian but of "must." When the limbs of a man are palsied, when the brain is powerless, when the will is destroyed, when the stomach itself is insaned, it is no time for the stomach to say: "I am at liberty to drink. I will never allow limbs or brain, or will, or judgment to interfere with my liberties: I will drink if I want to do so." It has abused its liberties, it has endangered the other members of the

body, it has imperilled the whole man. The safety of the man demands the sacrifice of the will of the selfish member, and the abandonment of the gratification that has wrought the ruin. The stoppage, too, in such a case, must be prompt: life is in danger. The physician who then recommends a gradual diminution of the quantity taken must be ignored as one too ignorant of the tendencies of human nature to be a safe guide. What if there be a risk to life in the sudden stoppage? Better far to die struggling against evil, than live by continuing to plant the seeds of it in the system. Glorious was the answer of D'Arcy McGee under these very circumstances: "I have made my decision, and, with the help of God, not even to save my life will I break it."

"That which is noble, that which is necessary, in an individual is no less noble and necessary in society; and there are times when the welfare of society demands such decisive measures for its preservation; when, with an overwhelming voice, the lovers of good things should demand the sweeping away of all that would breed a moral pestilence, or has already caused its ravages.

"Such a time has now come in the history of the traffic in intoxicating liquor."

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

An Instructive Reply to a Standing Question. THE *Central Minnesotan* had, some weeks ago, a remarkable New Year's article—one worthy of being reproduced and read all over this continent. The article deals with facts in the history of the American nation, but every paragraph of which has equal force if considered as referring to our own Dominion. After referring to the wonderful history of the American Republic during the past 100 years the writer goes on to say:—

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

To the watchman upon the wall, at this close of the first century, we cry "Watchman, what of the night?" What is the answer? Amid the mighty changes which one hundred years have wrought in the history of men, what is the outlook for the self-government of man? Amid this dazzling civilization which has sprung forth from a single century—what of self-governed man? Amid the tremendous march of literature, science, industry, philanthropy and commerce—what of the great Experiment? Man, what is your status as a part of the history now writing?

IS IT A SUCCESS?

Are you sure that your ownership in self is a success? Are you sure that you cast off the clothes of infancy, and put on the garments of manhood, as a strong, healthy, safe and enduring commonwealth? As a "body-politic" is "esto perpetua" written on your banner? Or, do you feel that disease has crept into your system? Is corruption in your blood? Are dangers lurking in the nerves of our vast republic which may lead to paralysis and death?

Are we, as men, ready to answer this multiple question?

If you feel that we are still struggling as an experiment with disease seated in the vital organization, let us consider a moment what that disease is.

IN WHAT CORRUPTION IS POLITICS?

We are talking to men. We point with sorrow to the evils which have made our ballot box the tool of the ignorant, the whip of the rich and powerful, the toy of the demagogue. In our cities the saloon and the "bar" control the ballot-box. We point with sorrow to the fact that laws are obeyed or not as a community likes or dislikes. With regret we see the great commercial world, heedless of the woes and wrongs of suffering laborers, combine to build nighty fortunes—such as the world never saw—out of the pitances of struggling toil. With pity for the toiler we see labor pressing its pallid cheek against the prison-windows of a hopeless present looking into a hopeless future. Not prudence, not providence, not integrity, not industry, brings competence among the masses of our cities—but the fateful throw of the die in speculation. Our country people may not be aware of the large and sale condition of the caucus is a gambling den of greater infamy than ever disgraced the secret junta of the Roman Dictators!

AND THE REASON IS AS CLEAR AS THAT SINKING SOUTHERN SUN, MARKING THE EXPIRATION OF THE ONE-HUNDREDTH YEAR, SHINING IN A CLOUDLESS SKY. WE MAY DISPUTE AND ARGUE. WE MAY HESITATE AND DOUBT. WE MAY URGE SOPHISTRY AND CASUISTRY. WE MAY DRAG THEORY FROM THE DEEP CAVES OF HUMAN PHILOSOPHY. BUT AFTER ALL HAS BEEN SAID! AFTER EVERY COLOR OF REASON EXAMINED IN THE SPECTRA OF DOUBT; AFTER EVERY PALLIATION AND EXCUSE IS OFFERED AND OFFERED IN VAIN—THE TRUTH REMAINS.

"God reigns and we have drifted from Him."

We have neglected God in government! Standing upon the single shore of the present—and looking over an infinite sea—and fathomless—weeping tears over a deathless life which can span but a few circles

of time on this ocean—facing the inevitable in which no lies can exist—we know that we are drifting from God! And the disease which corrupts our commonwealth—the poison in our social life—the danger which threatens our republic, is—irreligion!

Call it what you will: ethics; morality; philosophy; humanitarianism; anything to avoid the issue—but the terrible eye of an Almighty who has given us Life for a purpose and Time for its execution, sees us drifting from his code and from his unalterable and Christ-taught

oop!

This is all. Nothing can be said else. We are drifting from the throne which rises midway in an infinity—and which is known as the "God in History."

A PALACE OF SIN.

THE following paragraphs are taken from the *Detroit Public Leader*, a journal which announces itself as the "organ of the wine and spirit trade." They describe a new saloon which has lately been opened in Detroit, and we would ask our readers to pause and carefully consider whether or not such a gilded palace of temptation would not be tenfold as powerful an agent of debauchery as the lowest run-hole in the city.

Our friends who want to respectable the liquor-traffic through careful legislation, including High License, would root the traffic in such luxuriance and magnificence as are here described. Here the drink appetite would surely be fanned; and a terrible crop of ruin, vice, and crime, that would surely follow, might be harvested, in the low city slums, the brothels and illicit dives, which could be persistently raided and stirred up, but never suppressed by law so long as that law fostered and protected institutions that were really the starting point for all this disgrace and sin. Read it carefully, and understand why the liquor-traffic believes in the High License system—

"Detroit has always lacked one essential to becoming a really metropolitan city. It has got every other accessory, necessary or unnecessary, to metropolitan life, but a really first-class bar it has never had. Of course there are a dozen or so of places in Detroit where a man with the most aristocratic notions may be able to get his favorite apple in surroundings that charm even his exacting and refined soul, but the gorgeous saloons of New York or Chicago have heretofore been an unknown quantity in our social economy.

Since the opening of the new Churchill place, at 158 Woodward avenue, Detroit has been able to take her stand side by side with any other city on the continent. The interior arrangements of this magnificent saloon are gorgeous in their oriental splendor. The bar is a dream of elegance. There are cut glass of the costliest description, punch bowls of the rarest pottery, bric-a-brac of the most delicate and unique description, and mirrors that almost shame a man with their brilliant reflections. One Tom and Jerry set has a number of sketches of St. Clair Plate, the ship canal, the club house, Star Island, etc., painted on mugs all around the bowl.

The boudoir back of the bar is an esthetic study. The walls are a marvel of decorative art, which would take a more vivid and imaginative pen than the present writer's to describe. An elaborately carved table from India is in itself worth going a long way to see. Then there are other tables and chairs from Japan, great tiger skin rugs, carpets in which the foot sinks ankle deep and a large open fireplace of beautiful construction. The light shimmers through a var-colored glass roof throwing rainbow hues all over the room and completing the glorious picture.

No wonder Mr Churchill is proud of the place. He can well afford to be, and his pride is shared in by Detroiters generally. The cost of fitting up the place is estimated at \$65,000. Such enterprise deserves success, which we are sure will follow."

THE CHATHAM OUTRAGE.

The Prisoners on Trial—Why the Dynamiting Was Done—An Inspector Who Inspects—And He Keeps Right on.

FURTHER information from Chatham about the dynamiting of Inspector Evans goes to show that the outrage was carefully planned. A fuse had been attached to a dynamite cartridge and then hurled through the glass door into the building. The case looks very bad for the man who was tracked from the scene of the outrage to the Royal Exchange Hotel, and there found in bed with dynamite cartridges and fuse in his room. When brought up for preliminary examination before the Police Magistrate he was remanded at the request of the crown. Subsequently the examination was resumed and again adjourned.

The dynamiting of Mr. Evans' house was a cruel, heartless deed, but it will be understood when we learn that for the quarter ending January 31st, Mr. Evans had prosecuted 35 cases for Scott Act violation, and made the liquor party pay \$1,450 in fines. This is the reason they tried to blow him up.

The following convictions have lately been recorded in this town: Arthur Summers, fined \$50 and costs, and J. A. Ward, fined \$50 and costs.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

It was the pleasure of the writer to meet our friend Smallfield, of Renfrew, during his visit to the city last week. His special mission here was to buy a new printing plant for the Renfrew Mercury, of which he is one of the proprietors, and which, as the readers of the CITIZEN are aware, was completely destroyed by fire by some of the Anti-Scott Act incendiaries in his constituency a few weeks since.

I am sorry, as one completely in harmony with the general policy of the Ontario Government, to observe how indifferently this body treats this matter of law enforcement. The question has been brought before them on several occasions, and I remember being one of a delegation meeting with Mr. Mowat and other ministers, and he there stated that he would certainly take this matter into his "consideration."

It has been, pithily said by some bright newspaper man, that "the liquor traffic exists solely because of the protection given it by license laws." Is this the principle that should underlie the making of any law? It is not the general principle of law making, but certainly seems to apply to the liquor traffic.

Readers of the CITIZEN, and those who had the opportunity of hearing Ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, in the Pavilion some few weeks since, can well remember the reference that he made to the recent de-

cision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas Prohibitory cases. This decision, it will be recalled, was "that a State has the right to declare the liquor traffic, including its manufacture, a nuisance, and could absolutely abate it." The effect of this decision, amongst the prohibitory friends on the other side of the line, has been something wonderful. It has stirred them up to a measure of activity that did not exist before, whilst it has depressed the opponents of temperance in such a measure that they begin to think that it is indeed time that they got out of the business.

Reading our own local dailies, I notice that last week a deputation of workmen called upon Mayor Clarke to see if he could take any steps towards providing them with employment. They were willing and able to work, but they could not get work to do. Any one who moves around to even the smallest extent amongst the people of our fair city, must be aware that this winter, owing to the depression in commercial circles, a great deal of suffering prevails.

Literary Record.

THE WHITE CROSS, ITS ORIGIN AND MISSION, is the title of a sixteen page pamphlet by the Rev. C. E. St. John, president of the Northampton (Mass.) White Cross Branch, which presents delicately, but plainly, the equal obligation of chastity for men, and appeals forcibly to the chivalry of true manhood for the protection of woman's purity and honor.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE for February, 1888, gives evidence of the continued advance of this popular monthly. It has four handsomely illustrated articles. The first is the second of a series on "Picturesque Ireland," with engravings of Limerick, Dunluce Castle, Giant's Causeway, and other romantic scenes in Antrim and Donegal, Dublin Bay, etc.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Against), MAJORITIES (For, Against), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists results for various locations like Fredericton, N.B., York, N.B., Prince, P.E.I., etc.

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

SUMMARY.

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

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Governor Farnabee States the Case - The Law is Good and Doing Good - Bad Officials its Greatest Impediment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Times has been interviewing Governor Farnabee, of Ohio, in reference to the question of prohibition and law enforcement in the States.

Gov. Farnabee is a positive, if not an enthusiastic, supporter of the prohibition movement. He was elected on that platform. Prohibition is part and parcel of the Republican outfit at the present time in this State.

"Has the law, on the whole, been beneficial to the State?" "Yes, sir, unquestionably it has. There is a marked improvement in the State, especially in the decrease of crime, and the curtailment of the expenses of criminal courts. Besides I have the testimony of hundreds of women of the poorer classes - to the fact that since the law has been enforced their families have been better cared for. Their husbands no longer waste their earnings in the saloons."

"How generally has the prohibitory law been enforced?" "The Governor stepped to a map behind his desk saying, 'It will be easier for me to point out the counties in which it is not enforced,' and commencing at the north-eastern corner of the State, he rapidly pointed out the following counties: Delaware, Clinton, Scott, Muscatine (partially enforced), Des Moines, Lee, Crawford, Pottawattamie, Wapello, Johnson."

"These are the counties in which the law is either partially or entirely defied, in the rest of the State the saloons are closed, and we are closing more of them every day."

"What course will the State authorities probably pursue in the unsubmitive districts?"

"The course provided for by legislation will be strictly adhered to. In my biennial message to the Legislature I said that 'some measures should be adopted, to quicken the consciences of the officials who neglect or refuse to perform their sworn duty.' Apart from urging the judges and proper officials to do their duty, and placing from time to time suggestive information before the Legislature, I can do nothing. The fact is, if the judges were in sympathy with this law generally, it would be enforced. There's the trouble. Whoever the judges are in sympathy with the law it is enforced."

"Is the right to sell for medicinal purposes abused to any considerable extent?"

"Somewhat; not as much, however, as is often represented. Very often the druggists are imposed upon. People feel they need whiskey. They have been in the habit of prescribing for themselves, and it is hard for them to break it."

"Do you think that one-half of the druggists in this State mean to conform to the law?"

"Yes, more than that proportion."

"Has there been a noticeable decrease in crime since the enactment of the law?"

"Yes, sir - unmistakably so."

"Has the existence of the law affected injuriously immigration to the State?"

"No, on the other hand I can say it has had a contrary effect. Saloon-keepers have had to emigrate from the State, but the immigration of a better class into the State has more than counterbalanced that loss. I do not think the law has affected German immigration. The fact is, the Germans know a good thing when they see it, and we have as good land here, if not better, with less waste, as any State in the Union. I could mention a number of prominent Germans who have become prohibitionists, and are foremost in advocating the law."

"Do you anticipate taking any overt action toward the suppression of saloons in such cities as Davenport, Dubuque, and others of that sort?"

"Nothing beyond an attempt to prompt public officials to make use of the weapons already in their hands."

"Do you expect to see prohibition entered as the main plank in the platform of one of the great National parties at an early day?"

"I am not prepared to say. I do not anticipate it at the next election, and this is as far as a world we live in I hardly care to look six years ahead and predict what may happen in 1892."

"How are the parties divided in this State on this question?"

"Well, it is a party issue here, although there are a good many Republicans who are anti-prohibitionists and a good many Democrats who are strongly in favor of the movement."

Legislature in Washington.

THE LEGISLATURE of Washington Territory has endorsed the principle of Woman's Suffrage three times. A law granting the franchise to women was first enacted in 1853. Both political parties declared in its favor. It was re-enacted at the following session, but declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the Territory about a year ago. The Legislature has re-enacted the measure in a better form. It gives full suffrage to women equally with men, but provides that they shall be "exempted from jury duty." This exemption had not been asked for by the women. They served during the past year on juries with remarkable success, and the provision is generally looked upon as a sop to the whisky party and other disreputable characters who have always strongly denounced women as jurors.

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

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLEASE READ THIS!

10 CENTS ONLY 10

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BEAR IN MIND THE FACT

that the ten cents secures for six weeks a 40-column weekly family journal of social progress and moral reform; a paper that must do good wherever it goes; bright, fresh, pure, able, attractive, and full of information and interest for young and old.

EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

ought to send as a club. Are you not thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the temperance cause, which you have so much at heart? Do you think it deserves and needs your assistance? How can you help it more effectively than by aiding thus: practically in the circulation of sound, healthy, inspiring literature?

DO YOU WISH TO CONTRIBUTE

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

A HUNDRED HOMES.

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

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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, otherwise some might decline to take the papers from the post-office.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1888.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD OFFENCES.

ELSEWHERE in this paper will be found a letter signed "Common Sense," criticizing pretty severely the action of the officials who enforce the Scott Act in Victoria County, and charging them with failing to deal out justice even-handedly to all offenders. We do not, of course, know the particulars of any of the cases with which our correspondent finds fault. It is well, however, that it should be distinctly understood that a second offence, in the eyes of the law, means an offence committed after a prosecution has been brought for a first offence, and that no matter how many offences a man commits before proceedings against him are instituted, they must all be considered as first offences.

After carefully reading over our correspondent's letter, we can, however, hardly come to any other conclusion than that in some of the cases to which he refers there is a failure to have the intention of the law carried out. For example: A man is convicted on June 23 of a second offence and then on September 13 is fined as for a first offence. We would like to know the particulars of such cases as this, and learn the reason for the seeming failure of the Inspector to have the wrong done prosecuted as the law intended he should be prosecuted, and punished as the law intended he should be punished.

As we have said, we do not know the particulars of this case, but we do know, and the returns published from time to time in the CANADA CITIZEN make it perfectly clear, that some Scott Act Inspectors, are, by their outrageous conduct, changing the Scott Act, which was intended to be a prohibitory law, into a licensing system. Over and over again have we exposed the wrong doing of particular Inspectors, still they are retained in office, and go on with their persistent, illegal policy of prosecuting for first and second offences when third offences have been committed, and when, according to law, the offenders ought to be in gaol.

There can be no excuse for such misconduct. The officers concerned have taken upon themselves a duty they were not appointed and are not expected to perform. An Inspector is not a judicial officer. It is his duty to prosecute as for a second offence in every case of law violation in which the offender has been previously successfully prosecuted for a first offence, and it is his duty to prosecute for a third offence in every case in which the offender has been previously convicted of a second offence. The Police-magistrate should then deal with any special case in which in his judgment the option allowed by the law should be exercised. But the Inspector should not take upon himself the exercise of the functions of the Magistrate.

Of course there is no getting away from the fact that Inspectors are officers of the Provincial Government, and the Provincial Government is morally responsible for the wrongdoing of those Inspectors who are retained in office after the wrongdoing has been exposed. We know that the Ontario Government issued strongly-worded instructions to Inspectors, re-

quiring them to have the law fairly carried out. But, some of these Inspectors have ignored these instructions to do "that which seemeth right in their own eyes," and they retain their positions. It seems to us that the right line of action for the Provincial Government would be to instruct Inspectors to invariably proceed as for second offences and third offences when such have actually been committed, and to leave to the discretion of the Police Magistrate an option which certainly cannot be so well exercised by any other officer.

The public would like some further information in the matter. We would suggest that some members of the Local Legislature ask that the Government lay before the House a return showing the number of cases in which each Inspector has prosecuted offenders as for first offences where previous convictions had been secured, and as for second offences when previous second offence convictions had been secured. The information would be interesting to the public and we believe instructive to the Government.

The electors in our different Scott Act counties voted for the Scott Act as passed by the Dominion Parliament, not as the Inspectors might choose to distort it. Surely these Inspectors must so that the public cannot look upon their conduct as anything else than inexcusable connivance at law-violation. Any Inspector guilty of such malfeasance is absolutely unfit to hold the position he disgraces and should be summarily dismissed on proof of his misconduct. The License Inspector does not own his county, and has no right to override the votes of the electorate, disobey and defy the Government that appoints him, and put law breakers on the back—telling them he will license their business though the community votes to outlaw it and the Government instructs him to repress it.

Whether this aiding and abetting of law-breaking is done through cowardice, for political purposes, for personal favor of whisky-sellers, or for money paid as bribes by these whisky-sellers, the case is not altered. The Inspector who so acts is unfit to hold his position and must reflect permanent disgrace on the Government that does not immediately replace him by a man who is above being actuated by such unworthy motives or considerations.

THE GOVERNMENT AND DYNAMITE.

IN the province of Ontario at the present time the condition of affairs amounts to very little better than a reign of lawlessness and terrorism in those localities in which the friends of the liquor-traffic believe that terrorizing methods will be of any value to them in the prosecution of their nefarious undertakings. Outrage has been piled upon outrage, arson upon arson, dynamiting upon dynamiting, cattle maiming upon cattle maiming, brutal assault upon brutal assault, officers of the law are mobbed in open daylight, scoundrelism of every sort is rampant in malicious effort to injure those who are known to be favorable to the enforcement of law.

Were this kind of malicious persecution to be aimed at any other class of the community than those against whom it is now exercised, and were there as little official effort to secure the prosecution and punishment of the guilty parties, there would be an outcry from one end of this province to the other. There would be such a demand from influential public men, and influential public journals, for the suppression of the villainy as would startle any government from inexcusable apathy into energetic and effective activity.

Why is it that so little is said regarding the matter in our influential journals? Why is it that no special and determined efforts are made by the Provincial Government to overawe the brutal rascals who are thus endeavoring to suppress free speech and civil liberty? Why is it that on the floor of our Legislature no man lifts his voice in inquiry or protest? Is it—can it be, that the accursed whiskey business has

already gotten on our public men in Ontario the grip with which it holds politicians in other lands?

We recognize the serious difficulties that present themselves to any government attempting to deal with this evil. But the evil has attained such alarming dimensions that it can no longer be ignored. And, if these difficulties are great enough to prevent our Government from dealing with this evil, then, they ought at once to place the power held by them in the hands of men able enough to devise, and energetic enough to carry out, whatever measures are necessary to overcome these difficulties, and enforce law and order in every part of the country.

We believe that the Ontario Government has commended itself to public appreciation and public support by its open and frank avowal of determination to see the Scott Act thoroughly enforced. We believe that it is fast losing this confidence by its failure to rise to the necessities of the present emergency, and a storm of indignation against the Ontario Government is only averted by the fact that the leaders of the political party which would like to be the Government are equally indifferent or afraid. It must not, however, be forgotten that responsibility in the matter does not rest on the shoulders of the opposition to the extent that it does upon the shoulders of the Government and the Government's supporters.

There is already a fast growing and wide-spread feeling of discontent which is finding expression, not in the larger and more influential journals, but in the more independent of even those which have hitherto been strong supporters of the Liberal party. This fact ought to be looked upon by the Government as an indication of the danger ahead. And even if no more worthy consideration than that of political expediency is allowed to prevail, some heed should be taken to such notes of warning as are given in the following editorial paragraph from that sturdy Reform paper the Renfrew Mercury:—

"The numerous outrages which are now occurring in all parts of the country, in the way of dynamiting or burning houses, and violently assaulting constables, are attracting the attention of many journals, particularly in places where there is some sort of police protection to be obtained. One such paper, alluding to the recent acts of incendiarism in Leeds and Grenville, said they must be stamped out, even if the militia had to be called upon to put the ruffians down. The Provincial Government, however, does not deem the matter of sufficient importance to make the slightest reference in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly. As we said a fortnight ago, the dealing with this question is one of the difficulties confronting Mr. Mowat's Administration. It cannot be a subject of much longer while the Legislature is in session. In this country it is a by no means unimportant section of Mr. Mowat's supporters who are being subjected to outrages and abuse, and they are a truly impatient about it."

TOBACCO AND PROHIBITION.

WHEN the Labor Commission was in session in the city of Kingston, Mr Oberndorfer, proprietor of a cigar factory, was before them for examination. He made the startling statement that the operation of the Scott Act had injured his business to a large extent. He was of the opinion that had it not been for the Scott Act he would have sold fifty per cent. more cigars during the past year, and would have employed more hands than he does at present.

Mr. Oberndorfer's experience is not new. A good deal of cigar smoking grows out of the absurd treating system, which is really the cause of most of the drunkenness that occurs in Canada. It is worth while noting that from a financial standpoint the business of the tobacco dealer is, to a great extent, analogous to that of the liquor dealer in its relation to the material prosperity of the community, and no one imagines that the public would suffer if the tobacco traffic followed the liquor traffic into the oblivion to which the latter is surely hastening.

The testimony given at Kingston is, however, valuable to temperance workers, mainly from the fact that it demonstrates most emphatically that the Scott Act has pretty nearly killed out the treating system, and the rushing trade

done in bar-rooms in the days gone by is no more.

Close upon the heels of the Kingston investigation come the shocking revelations made at Montreal of the barbarities practised by cigar makers upon the children in their employment. Boys and girls of tender years have been brutally beaten, made to work long hours, confined in blackholes without food, light, or drink, subjected to a system of flogging which sometimes contorted their whole wages, and altogether treated in a fashion which scandalizes the supposedly Christian country in which we live. The brutalities of the tobacco business are emulating those of the liquor business, and it cannot be very consoling to the devotees of the weed to think that the luxury he enjoys is purchased at the cost of the degradation of youth, and robbery of little girls and boys.

The statement made at Kingston will be hailed with satisfaction by all moral reform workers, and the revelations made at Montreal should as once secure a searching Government enquiry, and the prompt punishment of any scoundrels who are vile enough to perpetrate the recorded outrages.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A RECENT decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine, which is as much in harmony with common sense as with written law, is likely to prove of value to those who are striving to suppress the illicit sale of liquor.

Our readers are probably aware that an Internal Revenue Tax is imposed by the United States authorities upon all persons engaged in the business of selling liquor. Any man who is found to have had liquor for sale without obtaining a federal permit, is open to national prosecution, and subject to a heavy fine as well as imprisonment for his attempt to defraud the Revenue. The national authorities, of course, do not trouble themselves at all to see that the States laws for the suppression of the liquor-traffic are enforced. They simply tax those who sell liquor, or propose to sell it; and in very many cases men who were willing to run the risk of a State prosecution, but afraid of the heavier penalty of National prosecution, actually took out these permits in prohibition states. The Supreme Court of Maine has sustained a law recently enacted, declaring the payment of the United States Special Liquor-dealers Tax, is prima facie evidence that the State laws have been violated.

This decision is hailed with satisfaction by prohibition workers. Very few men will dare to sell liquor without a federal permit, and every man who takes a federal permit thereby declares himself a violator of the State law and is liable to prosecution and punishment. Nothing has for a long time transpired in the United States that will put into the hands of law enforcers so effective a weapon against would-be whisky-sellers in the State of Maine.

A CONVENTION.

THE Scott Act Association for the united counties of Durham and Northumberland will meet in annual session in the Sons of Temperance hall, Cobourg, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., at 10 a.m. Important business will be transacted and a large attendance of all interested is requested.

R. T. OF T GRAND COUNCIL.

THE sixth annual session of the Grand Council of Ontario, R. T. of T., will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. There will be a public prayer meeting each morning at nine o'clock. On Tuesday evening there will be a public mass meeting in the Metropolitan Church, presided over by Rev. R. A. Stafford, at which addresses will be given by Mayor Clarke, W. H. Howland, A. C. Steel, G.C., W. W. Buchanan, D.C., and other workers. It is expected all the meetings in connection with this Convention will be of unusual importance and interest.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

To a large number of our subscribers we send a parcel of extra papers, free, and will be much obliged if they will kindly give the same to friends in their respective localities, urging these friends to become subscribers. In this way a little work may do a great deal for our cause. We trust all those who receive these specimen copies will make the best use possible of them

The Clergymen's Fund

MR. HOWLAND'S IDEA WORKING OUT

A Good Start Made—A Liberal Minded Manufacturing Firm Follows Mr. Howland's Lead—More are Coming—Kind Words of Appreciation—What are you Doing to Help?

Mr. Howland's kind letter and liberal proposition are already bearing fruit. We have no doubt that when our friends have had time to consider the proposition they will readily respond, so as to make us able to carry out the suggested plan. Already we have received a number of intimations from persons who are desirous of taking part in the good work. We publish below some of these kind communications, and we hope shortly to have in our columns a long list of contributors.

Both Mr. H. A. Massey and Mr. C. D. Massey of the Massey Manufacturing Company, are level headed business men as well as ardent moral reform workers, and can readily see the advantage of such an effective method of using money as this scheme presents to any one desirous of furthering the cause we advocate.

A few criticisms and some objections have reached us, but they are comparatively few. We believe that, as a whole, the rank and file of our moral reform workers believe that the undertaking is wise on our part and will be welcomed on the part of the ministers

Canada is a religious country. Our population heartily appreciate the work being done by our many thousands of faithful ministers, and these faithful ministers will not on their part fail to appreciate the public desire to testify in this manner the high regard in which the public hold them.

Less than \$5,000 will cover the amount, and our own subscription brings this sum below \$4,000. As soon as one fourth of this sum is promised we will begin the work, and place the CANADA CITIZEN in the hands of Canada's 5,000 clergymen. Kind reader, do you appreciate our paper? Have you derived benefit from its perusal? Does it aid you in working for the cause you love? Think what an impetus might be given to that cause by sending weekly to the pastor of every church in Canada a summary of the latest facts in reference to the progress of our cause, important statistics, condensed arguments and stirring appeals. Remember that these men are more skilled and potential than any other class in the use of the facts with which they come in contact, and do vastly more than any others to mould and determine our country's character and life. Only \$1,000 is needed to set in motion this great enterprise. More than one-fourth of the amount is already promised—a few more large contributions would start us at once, but a number of smaller ones would do the work equally well.

Some of our correspondents propose getting up a subscription among their friends, or in their temperance organizations. This might easily be done. We have faith that from the warm-hearted and better-off philanthropists—from the widespread rank and file of temperance workers—from organizations—from many sources, the money will come. Mr. Howland's grand idea will be made a practical success, and ere long the CANADA CITIZEN will be winging its way towards the home of every Canadian clergyman. What

will you do about it, personally? Kindly let us hear from you very soon.

Please remember that besides sending us his personal contribution Mr. Howland has consented to act as treasurer of this fund. Drafts, cheques, or money orders may be made payable to him. Address W. H. HOWLAND, 24 Church Street, or F. S. SPENCE, 19-21 Richmond Street East, Toronto.

Here are a few of the communications we have received:—

Another Hundred Dollars.

February 8th, 1888. GENTLEMEN.—We have read with much interest Mr. Howland's letter, and heartily approve of the scheme he outlines, of sending the CANADA CITIZEN to all the clergymen of Canada. Put us down for a subscription of \$100 to the Clergymen's Fund. The ministers are an important factor in society, and exert a very wide influence. We think it of very great importance that they should have a thorough knowledge of all facts and arguments relating to the cause of temperance, and have them at their tongues' end ready to affirm when opportunities offer—and what class of men have better opportunities. In this way a very large proportion of the population will be reached, and the public sentiment will be constantly strengthened on this subject. If the entire pulpit of the land were thoroughly aroused on this question of Prohibition, its early success would be fully assured. With hearty wishes for the prosperity of this movement, and of the cause in all its departments.

We remain, Yours truly, THE MASSEY MFG CO.

Half a Hundred More.

A member of the Toronto Young Men's Prohibition Club sends us word that he will contribute fifty dollars and wishes he could make it over so much more.

A Veteran Prohibitionist Heard From.

Woodstock, Feby. 1st, 1888. DEAR SIR.—Put me on your Clergymen's Fund for \$10, I wish I could make it \$20. I will try. If this scheme succeeds it will be the best thing for temperance in this land that has happened for a long time. I speak what I know when I tell you that there are very few ministers who would not be prohibitionists were they acquainted with the facts published weekly in the CITIZEN.

Yours, W. A. MCKAY.

A Very Willing Helper.

A good friend in Hamilton who is not wealthy sends a dollar and follows it up with another. He says: "I do hope our friends will take hold of this plan. Hurrah, for W. H. Howland and the CANADA CITIZEN!"

Rev. J. G. Currie Will Take a Hand In.

St. Catharines, Feb. 6, 1888. F. S. SPENCE, Esq., Toronto DEAR SIR.—I highly approve of Mr. Howland's plan and think \$1,000 should be raised in the province for year or two. Each city and county should contribute its quota. The scheme, if carried out, would do good work for the cause of prohibition. At our next County Convention I will see what can be done. I wish you would send me the names of your present subscribers in this city when I will try to increase the list. J. G. CURRIE.

TEMPERANCE UNION.

This project of temperance union, which was ventilated some time ago in the columns of the CANADA CITIZEN, has attracted a good deal of attention in different parts of the country. In almost every place in which it has been discussed it has been received with warm approval, and we earnestly trust that the great organization likely to be affected by it will deal with the proposal so as to bring out of it the best practical results for the temperance cause, and this means the greatest success for the organizations which have formed to promote that cause. We subjoin a few newspaper clippings which will give some idea of the approval to which we have made reference:—

The Central Good Templar.

"We believe it can be done, we are sure it ought to be done, and we sincerely hope that steps will be taken by the leaders of the different societies looking to this much-to-be desired end."

The Toronto Globe.

"It would be hard to find a substantial objection to Mr. Buchanan's proposal. The three Orders are moving upon parallel lines, and by union they would sacrifice no principle, while they would combine their resources, escape the wastefulness of common expenditures, and materially increase their working strength in many communities. One strong, earnest, active Order of Temperance workers should be the early outcome of the movement which Mr. Buchanan has inaugurated."

FAC SIMILE OF MR. HOWLAND'S LETTER.

QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO,

January 23rd, 1888.

DEAR MR. SPENCE:

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

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

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

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

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

I remain, yours faithfully,

W. H. Howland

The Methodist.

"We want to say to the temperance men of this country, with all the love and earnestness we can command—Make arrangements to unite your temperance forces into one strong, solid phalanx as soon as ever you can. The interests of temperance, the welfare of the country, the success of the cause demands this. Whatever sacrifice of feeling, or sentiment, or self, may be necessary, let them be made, cheerfully made, and let the grand temperance army of this Dominion be united, that it may go forth to battle and to conquest."

The Fleetherton Advance.

"Dominion Councillor Buchanan, of Hamilton, strongly advocates the union of the Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, and Royal Templars, on the principle that 'union is strength.' We like the idea very much, and hope the scheme will be put into practical shape at an early date."

The News Argus.

"We should think the time ripe for such action. So long as those engaged in a common cause are kept apart by principle, it is their duty to stand by their principles. When they are separated by no vital principle it is manifestly their duty to unite, that those energies which are all needed for the conflict with the common enemy be not wasted in efforts at each other's expense"

Grip (Accompanying a Cartoon).

"One day it occurred to a long headed Buchanan that if the three clubs that were being used to smash the old giant Rum, were bound together in one, it would save expense and make the work much more expeditious. So he called the heads of the three Orders together and proposed the matter to them. Benjamin of sense they at once saw the excellence of the project and assented to it, but the old rascal Rum, who stood by trembling in his boots, said it was all nonsense, and that they would make much better headway against him if they remained divided."

Law Enforcement in Victoria.

SIR.—In your issue of the 20th ult. I find an editorial under the following heading, "Victorious in Victoria." "The Scott Act Putting Down Illicit Liquor Selling," in which you give a

summary of the Scott Act convictions in this county between May 1st and December 1st, 1887. You say, "the Scott Act is evidently being worked in Victoria county." Let us take a glance at the list of convictions between the above named dates and leave it to an intelligent public to judge whether either the spirit or the letter of the law has been carried out by those entrusted with its enforcement, or if even-handed justice has been meted out to all alike.

We will begin with the town of Lindsay where both the police magistrate and the inspector reside. Here we find one man convicted on July 23rd, August 26th and September 13th, each time of a first offence; another on August 11th, and August 26th, each time of a first offence; another on June 23rd of a second offence and on September 13th of a first offence. By what peculiar train of reasoning did the worthy guardians of the law reverse the usual order of things in this case? Another is convicted on June 27th of a first and on November 22nd of a second offence, and another on August 11th and September 13th each time of a first offence; are these three cases either law or even-handed justice? Turn now to the village of Fenelon Falls and what do we find? On July 8th and again on July 26th one man was convicted, each time of a first offence, another is convicted on July 8th, July 23rd and August 19th, each time of a first; another on the same dates is convicted, three times of a first offence. Then we had another convicted July 8th of a first, he is up again on November 16 and is then convicted of a second offence, he either cannot, or will not pay his fine and is sent for 60 days to the county jail. Is there either law or fair play in those cases?

Come now to the village of Woodville, and we find a man convicted on October 19th and again on November 9th, each time of a first offence. Drive a few miles southeast to the village of Oakwood and here is one convicted on July 26th of a first and on November 14th of a second offence. Go now to

the village of Bobcaygeon, and we find one party convicted on July 20th of a first and on August 13th of a second offence; another on the same dates of a first and second respectively. Our worthies are evidently determined to put the law rigidly in force here. In another part of the county one man is convicted on July 26th and again on October 28th, each time of a first; another on August 13th and November 24th each of a first, and another July 20th and November 24th, each time of a first offence.

Comment on the above is needless. Is there a judge in the whole of our wide Dominion who will say that either the spirit or the letter of the law is being enforced in this county, or that the law breakers are even meted out even-handed justice?

Yours, COMMON SENSE. Victoria, 6 Feb., 1888.

A Miracle.

Dear Sir— A number of bricklayers were working on Howard street, Toronto, on Monday, Jan. 6th, they were presented with a good sized jar of whiskey. We are sorry we cannot give the name of the miserable creature who presented it. It was handed to a man who for years has been a heavy drinker. His name is George Wallace; he is well known in the east end of this city. Recently he entered the Peoples' Church, King Street, where they have a good prohibition pastor, Rev. J. McD. Kerr, and a good Gospel Temperance Society in running order. This man having been taking hold of by pastor and society, had wholly given up liquor. Taking hold of the jar he dashed it on a pile of stones, smashing it to atoms, while he exclaimed, "I will lick the devil this time anyway." We believe this to be a miracle. It was only done through God's strength. May our brother ever rely on God for help, and may all the churches see the need of having temperance meetings once a month. This is a fact.

I remain, yours truly, GEORGE C. FLINT.

Deflections.

The White Ribbon.

It is only a knot of ribbon white, As white and as pure as the snow; It shines and gleams like a beacon light In the world's dark valley of woe.

Woman's Crusade.

TUNE—"JOHN BROWN."

The light of truth is breaking, On the mountain tops it gleams; Let it flash along our valleys, Let it glitter on our streams.

The Maiden's Appeal.

A bright little maiden, so slender and fair, With azure blue eyes and soft curling hair; Her frock was well worn, and shoeless her feet.

And we were glad when the day's work was done. How sad are the nights that you now stay away! Papa, please vote against whisky to-day!

Malachy's Mule.

ONE of our neighbors was a hand-loom weaver. Many a time have I sat beside him at the loom making or marring a piece of linen or woollen.

on the north side of a huge rock. He had also the run of the ould stable whenever he chose to trouble himself about it. He found entrance into this by lifting the door off its hinges.

country without moving a stone of the smallest size from the sharp line of the top. One mounted to the loft, the "straddle" was arranged, a fork stuck into the groove where the iron "back-land" played, two ropes from the side of the straddle drawn tightly up along the fork handle, then this was gently lowered upon the back of the mule, who was waiting, sullen and watchful, in the corner.

presence, 'see I, 'I don't want to be here agin, leastways the way I kom,' 'see I. 'An' how did ye cum?' 'see she. 'That's what I can't tell,' 'see I.

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