

THE PEOPLE vs.
The LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
HON. JOHN B. FINCH'S

Great Book sent from this office, postage prepaid, for thirty cents.

THE CANADA CITIZEN

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED
THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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

ON TRIAL.
The Canada Citizen
Will be sent on trial to
any address six
weeks for
10 CENTS.
GET UP A CLUB

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 25, 1888.

NUMBER 48.

OUR SYMPOSIUM.

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

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

ARTHUR D. COCHRANE

Wants a New Party.
Extreme measures in the cause of Temperance mean extremely right measures and can arouse enthusiasm as no others can do. I therefore hope that the great convention at Montreal will take the stand of moral and political hostility to the saloon and declare for a new party.
ARTHUR D. COCHRANE.
New York, May 14, 1888.

JOSEPH RYAN

Says the Party Must be Pledged.
Some in the Parliament and Senate are true men. The average member or senator is a mere self-seeking partisan. Hitherto I have worked and voted for my party. Henceforth I am Prohibitionist first. When the Convention has been held, and our future action indicated, I will do my best to carry it out. Liquor men vote solid; temperance men do not. Leaders of political parties act accordingly. We must now take such decisive action that politicians shall fear us, if they do not love us. No votes unless the party is a party pledged to Prohibition.
JOSEPH RYAN.
Guelph, May 14th, 1888.

REV. J. W. TOTTEN

Believes in Church Discipline for all Saliens.
In my opinion one of the best methods of promoting the work of Temperance is for the churches to take hold of it by making it one of the forbidden items of conduct for members to treat either in hotels, saloons or other places. Also that they forbid drinking, even moderately, especially that they pronounce firmly against members selling liquor, or in any way engaging in the liquor business. When members of churches can engage in this awful business what may we expect. Also the adoption of the Temperance pledge in all Sunday schools.
J. W. TOTTEN.
Markham, May 18, 1888.

REV. A. E. RUSS

Says We Want Education, Literature and Consolidation.
Something like this, viz: 1. Plant firmly the flag of Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants. 2. Educate and enlighten the public on the necessity, nature and design of Prohibition. 3. Put the best temperance literature every week before the entire Dominion, for "knowledge is power." 4. As the political parties of the day have not accepted but discouraged and often opposed Prohibition, and legislation thereon, it is a deep national necessity to aggregate all possible forces under a Prohibition cabinet.
A. E. RUSS.
Milton, May 17, 1888.

REV. DR. GRIFFIN

Is for National and Permanent Prohibition.
Temperance people fell into error when they attempted to enforce the Scott Act. They had no further use for it, after they had proved by its adoption, that public sentiment was in favor of Prohibition. In the first place it is not their business to enforce this law any more than others, and in the second place, to attempt its enforcement with the Government that gave it, opposed to it; and with Municipal Councils, and Magistrates and police largely against it, is to attempt impossibilities. Under such conditions no law was ever permanently maintained. The provision made for its repeal, invests it with the character of uncertainty which encourages its enemies to make desperate efforts for its overthrow, while it affords a constant source of discouragement to its friends. Let the Dominion Alliance organize for the national, and the permanent prohibition of the manufacture and sale.
W. S. GRIFFIN.
Guelph, May 15, 1888.

GEORGE GRAY

Believes in a Secret Organization.

I see that in the last issue of the CANADA CITIZEN you ask for opinions as to the action the Montreal Convention should take. My opinion is that they should decidedly repudiate the Third Party movement, and that they should take steps to organize secret leagues in every constituency in the Dominion, composed of a strongly-pledged membership, with the object of securing and holding the balance of power, and so compelling the parties to place good men in the field. I would suggest that the Y.M.P.C. draw up a skeleton constitution for such a society and send delegates down to push it.
GEO. GRAY
Toronto, May 19th

JACOB SPENCE

Pleads Earnestly for Harmony and Union.

The proposed gathering ought to be really, as well as avowedly, a Political Convention—representative Prohibitionist Conservatives, coming prepared to point out (if they can) the lines of action affording grounds of good hope—Reformers of repute ready to demonstrate (if they can) how most speedily Prohibition is to be attained "all with one accord in one place," not in hostile collision, but rather in harmonious coalition, not trying to defer action indefinitely, but in Council of War, for immediate, effective movement against the active, common enemy, and towards forthwith securing the great object so desirable and desired, which they come together to promote.
JACOB SPENCE.
Toronto, May 22, 1888

Clippings and Comments.

The Scott Act is coming in for a great deal of denunciation just now. Let us not forget that the defectiveness of the Scott Act, the laxity of its provisions, is due to the men who argued against it because of its defectiveness.

It was the Antis who objected to the Scott Act as being too rigid, too thorough-going, and who fought to make it weak in the very points whose weakness they now criticize.

It must also be remembered that the men who bitterly denounce the Scott Act because "You can't enforce it," are the men who have studied and striven and argued and stooped to all kinds of meanness to prevent its enforcement.

DON'T FORGET IT. The Scott Act, partial Prohibition badly enforced, in eighteen counties in the Province of Ontario, cut down commitments for drunkenness from SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE.

If the Scott Act had been in operation in Toronto during the past year, and had cut down drunkenness in this proportion, how many homes would it have gladdened! Perhaps it would have saved poor Bertha Robinson from the awful death she met on Monday last.

A Good Plan.

As we want more goodness and less devilishness put into the ballot-boxes on election days, I do not know a better plan to gain that end than that of letting the better half of humanity have an opportunity to vote.
O. W. R. Scott in the Pioneer.

Yes, but the trouble is that law-making is not in the hands of the people who want "more goodness and less devilishness," otherwise we would have Woman Suffrage, Prohibition, and all the other moral reforms that we want.

Which Is It?

At least eight counties have within three years said both "so" and "yes" to the Scott Act. Such a state of things is not calculated to inspire or maintain a profound respect for either morality or law. And if the result of Thursday's voting be to convince the community that the liquor law must be supreme, that either the whole country must be under license or Prohibition, the true interests of sobriety will be subverted.
—Toronto Globe.

Now, Mr. Globe, please say right out. Does this, or does it not, mean that you are definitely in favor of PROHIBITION NOW!

Getting Things Mixed Up.

We have received from the publisher a copy of the CANADA CITIZEN and TEMPERANCE HERALD in which the following sentence occurs in an editorial:—"The liquor traffic develops scoundrels of the vilest kind." Now we know that two blacks do not make a white, but we would like the editor to give us his opinion on the following sentence:—"The Scott Act develops scoundrels of the Stonehouse type."
—Palmerston Telegraph.

Our opinion is that the sentence is simply nonsense. The editor of the "Palmerston Telegraph" knows that coincidences have not always the relationship of cause and effect. He is not silly enough to imagine that Temperance makes men bad, or stupid enough to believe that liquor drinking and liquor selling do not "develop scoundrelism of the vilest kind."

Grand, Honest Men.

The brewers stand very high with the Internal Revenue Department, which frequently has declared them through its Commissioners to be the most honest body of taxpayers in the country. As true temperance men, they beat the Prohibitionists out and out, for we do not think there are as many drunkards among the brewers as among the Prohibitionists.

—Sentinel (whisky paper).

We know it all. The brewers are always prompt in paying into the treasury the "Price of Blood" exacted of them. Otherwise they would have their nefarious business promptly shut down. There are thousands of slaves to the terrible drunk appetite, who would hail Prohibition with joy, more of them than enough to equal all the brewers in the country. Query:—If there are more drunken Prohibitionists than all the brewers, and then all the sober ones in addition, isn't it a little tyrannical to force the brewery system on a community so hostile to it?

Certainly Fight.

A good earnest Temperance friend from Oxford county writes us in reference to the repeal campaign in that county.

"There is quite an inclination with many not to oppose it, that is not to give it any strenuous opposition. Would it not be better if it were repealed altogether, and then bend all our energies for Prohibition? There is to be a county convention of Prohibitionists in Woodstock on the 29th inst., to take into consideration, among other things, what should be done in view of the coming contest."

In reply we would say, our decided opinion is that we should strike at once for Total Prohibition, but we feel just as strongly as ever, that no inch of ground taken should be surrendered. We have learned a good deal from the recent contests. We can hold Oxford if we try. We ought to hold Oxford. We earnestly trust that at the coming convention, Temperance men will decide to roll up their sleeves, go in for work, and win such a victory, as will offset some of the recent reverses over which liquorism, lawlessness, and scoundrelism generally are now so jubilant.

Monopoly Rampant.

The Alliance News recently published a list of 835 public houses, owned or controlled by seven great liquor businesses, which are at present being floated as joint stock concerns. These facts ought to constitute a forcible warning to the public, of the dangerous character of this great and growing monopoly.

AN ADDRESS

To Our Volunteers.

The time of the year has come at which our boys go into camp for their annual drill. Jolly good fellows, full of energy, life and courage, they march away to spend a week or more at what is really the hardest kind of work, feeling that they are thereby attaining the desirable results of fuller and sturdier physical development, at the same time that the skill and discipline acquired, are making more secure their country's interests, their homes, and all the liberties and governing institutions of which, as patriotic Canadians, we are justly proud.

The stern realities of war have proved that the Canadian volunteer is no mere

holiday campaigner; that he does not look upon his drill and skill as being simply for show and pastime. When the time of trial came, when the North West homes were in peril, when a foe had to be faced, as cruel and treacherous as could be imagined, a foe that never stood up in the open field, but skulked in pits and fastnesses, and fought in the sneaking fashion that made every step a step of mortal danger, our soldier-citizen boys only vied with each other for the coveted privilege of facing the enemy, and sharing the privations and dangers of those who went with their lives in their hands to do battle for the safety of Canadian homes.

There are Canadian mothers to day, whose hearts are sad for the boys who fell in that North-West campaign, but they offer no word of remonstrance when other boys don the uniform, as ready for any emergency as were those whose places are vacant. They only realize more fully and keenly what all the bustle and clang of soldiering means, and the prayers and benedictions that follow the march to camp are more tender and deep.

God bless our boys! We know how true they are to the homes and the dear ones they leave behind, as they go under canvas for the sake of those dear ones and homes. Our hearts go with them in loving anxiety, and earnest desire that they may gain all the good to be gained from their drill, and be shielded from the perils that attend it.

For it has perils. Temptations often come from even kind-hearted friends who have no thought of evil. In the whirl of good-hearted companionship, the generous young volunteer, naturally prompt to respond to any challenge that has in it the semblance of friendship and kindness. Boys have learned to drink, because it would have seemed to them churlish to refuse a proffered courtesy.

We trust our boys, and we have no shadow of misgiving as to their manliness, their honor, their readiness to lay down, if needful, their lives for those they love. We are not fearful, for them, of any open foe. But there is an enemy more cruel and treacherous than any painted savage that ever crept with murderous intent in stealthy ambush. He comes in the guise of friendliness and appeals to even the nobility of human nature, using oftentimes the very traits of character we most admire to work the ruin of those who possess them. We plead with our boys to be wise as well as brave, and we ask them, in God's name, to spurn for our sakes any temptation to the dangerous drink, no matter in what seductive form it may present itself.

O brave young men, we urge our plea. Our homes are threatened now, and alas! some of them are sorely cursed by the heartless tyranny of the remorseless liquor appetite and traffic. With hearts that have been wrung, sometimes almost to hopelessness, we have been driven to band ourselves together to resist this cruel enemy. We have noted the mighty power of custom and prejudice, and we have studied how to overcome them. We have felt that deliverance must come from those who are growing up better-informed, pure minded, and free from the shackles of deep-rooted, narrow and antiquated opinions. OUR HOPES ARE IN YOU! We look to those who will shortly mould and direct the destinies of this dear land that we all love, and we trust you to lift from it, by righteous law, that you as men will control the blight of this awful curse. For this we have worked and waited and prayed. For yourselves and for us, O stand by the right.

We ask an earnest now of what we look for in the fast-coming future. In the personal abstinence and purity of our boys, we will have the surest and grandest guarantee for the purity, peace and high character of the homes and laws and governments that are to be. We affectionately, earnestly, request you to go to your camps and come back home, teetotalers all the time. While you drill for us at the front, we will pray for you at home, and thus we will untidily labor 'For God and Home and Country.
Ever yours,
TORONTO W.C.T.U.
MAY 25, 1888.

The Curse of Drink.

We have proved again and again that drink causes tens of thousands of premature deaths, that it is one of the commonest causes of fatal accidents, that it yearly produces a wide-spread infant mortality, that to it is due, almost exclusively, the most abject and the most degraded pauperism, that it is the master misery of Ireland, of Wales, of Scotland—that, in the words of the late Duke of Albany, it is the only deadly enemy that England has to fear; that it is the curse of our poorest classes, the curse of our most miserable youth, the curse of every home it enters, the curse of our young colonists in Australia, in New Zealand, in western America; the curse of every nation and every race with which we come in contact; the curse of universal Christendom, the curse which more powerfully than any other impedes the progress of Christianity, the curse which dogs, all over the world, the blood-stained footsteps of European civilization. And this curse must be exorcised, if we do not wish the last records of our history to be written by the hands of just retribution in letters of total ruin. And what do the promoters of the drink trade, what does the army of those who are so unhappy as to be interested in the sale and production of this fatal agent, say in reply? They talk of exaggeration! We reply that, even if we exaggerated tenfold, the indisputable and minimized residuum would still be shameful; but that so far from exaggerating, we rather underestimate. The proofs of our assertions are not invented by us. They stand patent and glaring on the national annals of the past, in the careful pages of contemporary history, in the colorless records of justice, in statistical testimony of unbiased and official witnesses, in the Blue Books of the Legislature, in the reports of Convocation, in the narratives of travelers, in the often unwilling admission of physicians who are not with us, in the daily and nightly aspect of our great cities; and we say that the mass of evils thus revealed and vouched for simply cannot be exaggerated. I will not soften—would to God that I could soften—one line or letter of the impeachment which I have here made before you, before God, before my country. For every line and letter of it I can produce evidence so black, so fatal, so multitudinous, that none but the self-blinded eyes of greed and appetite can fail to read it, and none but the heart "brazen by custom" can fail to be wrung thereby.
—Archdeacon Farrar.

When Shall We Win?

When shall we win? Why, when we are
Straight to the mark, and never tire,
When we hold fast, as we've begun,
And still work on till all is done.
When shall we win? When, filled with zeal,
We face the foe of human weal,
And, flinging to the wind each fear,
God's trumpet call alone we hear.
When shall we win? When we're content
To die, nor to retreat consent;
Resolved to shun the recreant's shame,
And rather choose a martyr's name.
When shall we win? 'Tis best to say
"What can we do, from day to day?"
With truth, and faith in truth, we dare
Not faint, or falter, or despair.
The cause of Right is charged to win;
Omnipotence is not with sin.
Since God is King, His cause will see
The light and crown of victory.

Be this our care, that we endure;
'Tis this will keep our conscience pure;
And, when the righteous cause has won,
We, too, shall hear the words, "Well done!"
—The Temperance Cause.

STIRRING SPEECHES

AGAINST THE RUM T. AFFIC.

Sam Jones and Sam Small on the Warpath—Denouncing the Drink Traffic and Its Abettors—Making Things hot in Missouri!

The redoubtable Sams, Jones and Small, have been campaigning in Georgia at a great rate, in the interests of the Prohibition Party. They have also been at St. Louis Mo., in the interests of the Local Option campaign being carried on in that city. St. Louis will vote on June 30th, and the battle is already waxing hot. The following extracts are taken from the published reports of their speeches

Sam Small said: "If any issue ought to consolidate the Church it is the saloon question. Every preacher knows the force and power of the saloon in the promulgation of the doctrines of the devil. The Sabbath was a day of rest until the saloon got a foothold in social life. Now every evil connected with Sabbath desecration is traceable to the saloon. It is not a necessary evil, either, and those who would await a more opportune time to stamp it out will never be reckoned among the world's benefactors, as are those brave men and women who have taken their lives in their hands in other great causes in former eras of the world's history. It will be the job of some preachers and some laymen to justify themselves before the bar of God for their indifference on this subject. I thank God that the Church as a whole is waking up on this question, and that political parties can no longer ignore it."

High License. "I only know one other class of men in the community whom I held in as great contempt as the saloon-keeper, namely, their creatures, the legislators who give them authority to destroy souls. It is not often that the creature is creator, but in this case there is no lower ground for them to stand on, and the next place below is the one that hasn't any bottom. As to high license, it is simply a bigger division with the devil and the child of the man who was killed by high license whisky doesn't take any pride in saying to the orphan of the free whisky drunkard, 'I'm higher in the social scale than you are, for my father was slain by high license.'"

Baiting the Boys. "The saloon-keepers have their eyes on the boys and they have mashed them. In one city in this country a boy was passing a saloon one rainy day and the proprietor tapped on the window and invited him in. He gave him a lemonade for nothing and told him to stop whenever he was thirsty and drink one. When the boy left, a man who was in the saloon asked the man what he did that for, and the saloon-keeper, pointing to a magnificent residence, said 'That boy is the only child of his father, who is wealthy. If he lives I've years I will have a mortgage on that house, which will insure my getting it some time.'"

"That saloon-keeper had mashed that boy. A worse case than that even happened in Chicago. A school-teacher noticed some of the boys counting the number of holes in cards. He called one of them up and insisted on knowing what it meant, and the boy told him that a saloon-keeper who had his saloon near the school had given them those cards, and every time they took a drink he punched them, one hole for beer, two for straight drinks and three for mixed drinks, and each month he gave prizes. The boy who had the most holes got a revolver, the second a life of Jesse James, and the third a meerschaum pipe."

Sam Jones said:— Taking Sides. "Fun is the next thing to religion, and if we don't do much good here we will have some fun anyhow. I am against everything that is for whisky, and for everything that is against it. God is on the side of temperance, and the devil on the side of whisky. But sometimes God's side is the minority. I say, if you give me any choice in this country I'll be with the minority. Most of the men in this country are for the devil from their hats to their heels, if they live as they vote."

Who is Benefitted "The first question to ask you is who is benefitted by the manufacture and sale of liquor? Are the preachers benefitted? I expect some of them like the critter. I come down to bed-rock facts and I tell you if you find a preacher who does not fight liquor, he likes the critter or he is subsidised by those who manufacture and sell it. Are professed Christians benefitted? Are fathers, mothers, daughters, sons benefitted? Suppose we had every distiller and brewer and liquor seller in the country marched out into line—and there are 300,000 of them—and put face to face to the 50,000,000 other people. Every drop of liquor sold goes to the benefit of these 300,000 men, and while you are filling their pockets with money you are filling homes with misery and hell with immortal souls. If none of these people are benefitted, the question is shall we face these 300,000 men and say 'Go ahead and ruin our country, dam our sons and desolate our homes. You are worthy men and we will see that you live well and die rich.'"

Whisky at the Back.

"The liquor question means more than pouring whisky down a neighbor's throat. Whisky is at the back of all devilry. There are no low houses in this city, no gambling rooms, no pool-rooms, and no devilry that haven't their backing in the bar-rooms. Knock out the bar-rooms and you knock the legs from under all the devilry, and thank God devilry without legs can't catch a fellow if he runs fast."

Whisky Places "I have been criticised for saying that I'd rather have the devil for president with all the liquor out of the country than the best man the politicians could elect with the country flooded with liquor. The devil would preside about ten days. He'd just go up there to the White House and look into the faces of the honest, sober men, who had come up there to help him rule this Government, and when he saw that there was nothing for him to work with he'd resign and go back to hell and give up the job. Whisky's all right in its place, but its place is in hell. If I was in hell I'd want to keep drunk all the time, but till I get there I'm going to keep sober."

How to Conceal Whisky "I was on the cars the other day, and a man pulled out a card and showed it to me. It had the word 'wrong' printed across one side of it in great big capital letters. And the man said that whisky was the great wrong of this country, but he knew how it could be covered up. And then he took a \$5 bill from his pocket and laid it across the face of the card, just like I am doing now, and, of course, I couldn't see the word 'wrong' any more. That's just what's the matter in this country—the dollars cover up the wrong."

Stop the Traffic. "Why is it you temperance people are all trying to save the poor drunkards? You make no think of the poor little rabbit, going a mile minute to get away from that big hound, and you stand by the track and say 'Go it, rabbit, your hole is only a mile away.' And the rabbit says 'You don't have to encourage me—I'm doing my level best. Just you head off that dog.'"

"My countrymen, when the time comes I want you to quit sowing the seeds that drunkards grow from and do it by your votes. They talk about praying whisky out. It is no use to beg God to put it out. God can't vote. It's no use to ask Him to help you put it out, for He can't do anything, and the angels can't do anything unless they can come down here and vote. It's my business and your business to work among the voters."

Preachers and Prohibition. "I have not got anything against the preachers. I love all the preachers, but some of them get their courage up and make one speech for temperance and next day the board goes to the little fellow and says you mustn't talk that way, you'll cause a split in the church. And the little fellow says 'All right, I won't.' Split in the church! Why, there ain't a church in town but what, if you don't split it, the devil will get the whole bunch. Look at some of the little munt, anis and cummin, braastpin and ear-ring preachers! Oh, it does tire me to hear a Methodist preaching on infant baptism when all the babies are asleep and half the grown people are going to h—."

"And here is the Presbyterian preacher in his pulpit on Sunday morning preaching about the perversion of the saints, when there are no saints around to pervert, or the Baptist, crying 'Water, water, and half of hi— people going where they can't get a drop, or the Episcopalian preaching about the apostolic succession, telling his congregation where they came from, but not a word about where they are going to. Why don't they preach about God and righteousness and the ten commandments."

Good Men and Women Will Win "If we can get the preachers and the men and good women to take a stand with us we'll win. And if the cause of Prohibition is defeated here it will be defeated by men who have taken the oath of allegiance to Je as Christ. I say to you Christians, agitate, agitate. Show, Lube, or give up the gun. I don't need to tell the women to talk, they'll do that anyhow. A woman said to me the other day she would never die of old age. 'No, I told her, you'll talk yourself to death.' But the women had better talk themselves to death in this temperance cause than to be murdered by a drunken husband."

CATARRH.

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

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the upper air passages and ear-nose-throat. The eminent scientists Tinsdale, Huxley and Beale endorse this, and this authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to apply an irritant remedy weekly and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, thus allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago are cures still, there having been no return of the disease. So highly are these remedies valued that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite, of which they know nothing, by remedies the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most advanced cases. Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of stamp to pay postage. The address is A. H. Dixon and Son, 50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

PROHIBITION RALLY

THE GREAT NEW YORK MEETING.

An Immense Crowd—Tremendous Enthusiasm—Ringed Speeches—Rousing Songs—All for Prohibition—Party Action.

Seldom has there been held a gathering of Prohibition workers characterized by such unbounded enthusiasm as was the 95th rally on Monday night of last week in the Metropolitan Opera House at New York. After the meeting was called to order by Mr. Wardwell, the Silver Lake Quartette stirred the audience to renewed cheers with their heartily rendered songs. The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts led in prayer. The Chairman was Col. Eli F. Ritter of Indianapolis, and he was supported by an array of widely known speakers and workers, whose names would take more space than we could afford to give them. Gen. Fisk's appearance was the signal for an outburst of the wildest kind of applause. From the *Examiner's* report of the rousing speeches that were made, we take the following forcible utterances:—

CHAIRMAN RITTER "Good men in the old parties believe that by some cautious plan they are going to slip up while the liquor traffic is sleeping and strike it a deadly blow. But the liquor traffic never sleeps. (Applause.) We hear them say too, that the fight must not be brought into the great cities, but carried on in the country where the people have already learned to act lawfully and morally. Prohibitionists propose to fight for Prohibition where it is needed. (Applause.) They propose no less than the complete subjugation of the liquor traffic in New York City. (Applause.) And there will be no peace in society, in politics, or in the Church of God till the question is met and solved on its merits." (Cheers.)

DR. A. D. LEWIS "Wm. Lloyd Garrison placed and kept standing at the head of the columns of *The Liberator* the motto, 'I demand the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.' So Prohibitionists to day demand the immediate and unconditional abolition of the liquor traffic. (Cheers.) We shall repeat the demand over and over and ring the changes upon it till there is not a legalized rum-shop on American soil. (Cheers.) We must keep before the people that the liquor dealer is a criminal. There are just seven words in the address of the Methodist Bishops that must be our motto till the last rum-shop is no more, 'It cannot be legalized without sin.' (Cheers.) According to the logic of that address any Legislature which legalizes the liquor traffic is a sinner against God and man. (Cheers.) Every legislator who votes for the enactment of a license law is a sinner against God and man. (Cheers.) And as the Legislatures to day are the exponents of parties which propose in their platforms to legalize the traffic, according to the logic of the Bishops, every man who votes for such a party is a sinner. (Loud cheers and cries of 'Hit 'em again!' 'Three cheers for Fisk' etc.)

REV. DR. J. W. HAMILTON. "One of the most fascinating policies urged now is High License—as though a thing that is wrong when it is low will become all right if made high. This whole business reminds me of Mr. Beecher's systematic farming. Mr. Beecher had a farm at Peckskill, for which he spent \$40,000 a year—lecturing in one season to get money enough to run the farm the next. Mr. Beecher, on one occasion, bought a pig for \$9. He paid \$40 for corn to feed it, and sold it the next season for \$13. But he said that though he had lost on the corn he had made on the hog. (Laughter.) "That's your system of High License. You pass your new laws and talk of the vastly larger revenue, but if you would only put the expense alongside of the cost you would find that in nurturing this traffic you have been spending ten thousand times \$40 to make your \$9 saloon pig worth \$13. (Great laughter and applause.)"

REV. DR. C. E. CEEHLIGHTON. "In every struggle of ideas, the great good and the great evil both present peculiar fronts. In the anti-slavery struggle one front presented was that of the abolition of slavery, the other was that of compromise. Between these two fronts the war was fought out. So to day, one front is Prohibition and the other is made up of a series of compromises, called, popularly, High License. And whatsoever expedients may be raised this is certain, that between these two fronts the temperance battle will be fought out."

"The front presented by the liquor traffic is in many respects a popular one—popular to the politicians who are glad of compromise on any basis. There is a story of one of our earlier generals. Andrew Jackson, I believe who, just before going into an engagement, said to his soldiers, 'Boys, find out what the enemy wants, and then don't give it to him.' "We have found out that what our enemy wants is High License, and we are not going to give it to him." (Applause.)

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK. "As I was coming up on the Elevated Railway, I wondered whether the torrents had kept away our people or dampened their enthusiasm. But as I entered my box and saw the sea of joyous, happy faces there, I was reminded of the words, 'Many waters cannot quench love, neither can great floods drown it.' (Laughter and applause.) No, friends, we are not afraid of storms, not even the storms of calumny that burst upon us. We thrive

under them. You see how thin it has made me. (Laughter.) I want to say only a word. It's progressing. The cause is marching on as it never did before. Let us make Prohibition the all important point in our movement. There we all agree. Concerning other matters let us agree to disagree for the present. When we have Prohibition and a sober nation there isn't any problem in politics that we cannot solve."

REV. W. W. SATTLEBY "The advocates of High License, he said, had been driven into the position of defending it *pro se*. They are obliged to uphold it as a system. They tell us that it is not permission, but restriction, and it is this line of sophistry that we must fight all through this campaign. They go back to a state of barbarism—the only place they can go. (Laughter and applause) and tell us that there we find the right to sell intoxicants exists as free as the right to sell anything else. But even then the liquor dealer would be a criminal because the manufacture and indiscriminate sale of poison is a crime against nature. But society, finding this state of things, makes laws taking away this right from the individual. It gathers up all these snakes that were crawling about promiscuously, puts them into an iron cage, and then gives to certain men, for a consideration, the right to make holes in the cage and let out the snakes. And these holes they call restriction. But they say, 'Now, there are too many of these holes.' So where there were ten holes before they make five and let out all the snakes through the five holes."

BITS OF TINSEL.

Why is a divorce court like the beach? Because at both you hear the moaning of the tied. She "What fool-killers cigarettes are, Mr. Do Dood!" He "Wesley, Miss Susie, I cawn't say as to that, don't you know I never tried them."

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure, it is effective every time. Get a bottle and at once be happy. Three-year-old Charlie had been listening to mamma, who was reading American history to the older children. "Why did those men throw the tea into Boston harbor?" mamma asked. "Cause the British put tacks in it," answered Charlie.

There is no evaporation or deterioration in strength about Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Two ingredients of this incomparable anti-rheumatic and throat and lung remedy are not volatile, but fixed, pure and impishable. Pain, lameness and stiffness are relieved by it, and it may be used with equal benefit externally and internally.

The children in the next room were very noisy, and mamma told four-year-old Bessie, sitting beside her, to shut the door. Bessie closed it, but the noise was still painfully audible.

"Mamma," looking up with a countenance indicative of a bright idea, "mamma, I dess I better lock it!"

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please.

The man who borrows \$1 from you and neglects to return it is often thought to have a poor memory, when in fact, the man is poor and not the memory. Joseph Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil commands a large and increasing sale, which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of Rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved from pain."

A lady was once lamenting the ill luck which attended her affairs, when a friend, wishing to console her, bade her to "look upon the bright side." "Oh," she sighed, "there seems to be no bright side." "Then polish up the dark one," was the quick reply.

Persons of sedentary habits, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the great blood purifier, and which is especially adapted to indigestion, biliousness, constipation and poverty or impurity of the blood.

"Dear me," said the little Boston boy, after intellectual suasion had failed, and they had spanked him for the first time, "if I had had the slightest suspicion that the resultant sensation was so poignant, I should never have invited the experiment."

George comes down to breakfast with a swollen visage, whereupon mamma says to the four-year-old "George, don't you feel well? Tell mamma what the matter is." George, full of influenza, replies "No, I don't feel well. Befe of my eyes is lookin', and one of my noses don't go."

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used. To quote his own words, 'It seems to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

USEFUL BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sent post free on receipt of price.

Alcohol and the State. A discussion of the problem of law as applied to the liquor traffic. 12mo, 411 pp. By Robert C. Pitman, LL.D., Associate Judge of Superior Court of Massachusetts. Paper, 50 cents, cloth 1.50

It treats with great conciseness and marked ability of what the State has done in various ways through a century, and in terms of what is the duty and responsibility of the States concerning the traffic in alcohol. It is a book for statesmen, legislators, and all intelligent, thoughtful temperance men and women everywhere. It shows that the liquor traffic is the enemy of the State, and the foe of all the objects for which the State exists, and presents such strong arguments, statistics, and authorities as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the liquor problem. The economic and legal aspects of the traffic are discussed in a very interesting and readable manner, and it should be in the hands of every citizen and in every library in the land.

Alcohol and Science; or, Alcohol, What It Is and What it Does. A \$500 Price Essay. 12mo, 366 pp. By William Hargreaves, M.D. Paper, 50 cents; cloth 1.50 This is a thoroughly scientific work containing all the latest authorities, and showing what alcohol is and what it does to the human system. It treats of alcohol as food and as poison, its effect upon disease and upon procreation, as well as its action upon the stomach, liver, and kidneys.

Alcohol in History. A Prize Essay. 12mo 481 pp. By Richard Eddy, D.D. 1.50 "Alcohol in History," is a most valuable addition to temperance literature, and is valuable to students of the great question. It embraces the historical, scientific, economic, and political phases of the reform. It contains many rare documents otherwise inaccessible except in the largest public and college libraries, and has very numerous margins and reference notes, representing a vast amount of careful research and painstaking labor. The work has a general index, making it easy of reference.

Bound Volume of Sermons. 1.50 Sixteen sermons delivered upon the invitation of the National Temperance Society, and published in the National Series, have all been bound in one volume, making 400 pages of the best temperance matter of the kind ever published. The sermons are by Revs. H. W. Beecher, T. J. Carter, T. De Witt Talmage, J. B. Dunn, John Hall, J. B. Sewnart, J. W. Meares, C. D. Fox, J. H. Brown, Berry, Peter Straico, C. H. Fowler, H. C. Fish, H. W. Warren, S. H. Lyng, and W. M. Taylor.

Address F. S. SPENCE, 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO.

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

MAIGNEN'S "FILTRE RAPIDE."

From THE GLOBE, SAT. APR. 11, 1934

"It appears from the samples of filtered and unfiltered city water in the window of Messrs. John Orchard and Co., that citizens are supplied with what is far from the purest water. It seems almost impossible to believe that such a difference could be made in the purity of water by the simple process of filtration used by the Maignen's patent Filtre Rapide. The inventor of this remarkable water filter claims that it removes from the water all traces of dust and lead, zinc, iron, and sewage matter. The water obtained as a result of filtration is a black powder chemically prepared, and which, acting on asbestos cloth, forms up all living virus and deadly spores of disease."



SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA JOHN ORCHARD AND CO., 18, KING ST. E. TORONTO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALL SHOULD READ our Great Announcement on Pages 7 and 8, and should call attention to it amongst others.

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER, 317 YONGE STREET. Telephone 679

W. J. ROBINSON, The Famous Sheep-skin Mat and Rug Manufacturer of the Dominion.

30 First Prizes since 1874! Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, London and Guelph, including Silver Medals at Toronto and First Prizes at International Exhibition and First Prizes at Grand Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1882, 1886. Write for Price List. Address—514, 516 and 518 Dundas St., Toronto.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS.

The May Meetings - Trottoleers to the Front - Important Anniversaries - The Compensation Fight, and the Future

A Big Time for Big Meetings.

This Extra Hall "May" meetings are now at their height. They began usual early in April, and will probably continue until nearly the end of June.

The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union—a great union of unions—also got a date at Exeter Hall. Nearly two millions of British boys and girls are ranked as abstemious, and most of them are looked after through the instrumentality of this important institution.

The Compensation Clause of the new local self government Bill of the present Government. Not only temperance advocates and temperance organizations, but the whole Christian and philanthropic press, as well as level-headed men both in and out of Parliament, are crying out against this attempt to create, for the first time in the history of the kingdom, a vested interest in license.

By the decision given in the Court of Queen's Bench in this case the fact that the law acknowledges no such thing as a vested interest in license has been re-asserted. It is however on the assumption that "renewals of licenses cannot be refused unless for fault shown," that Mr. Ritchie on behalf of the Government, bases his plea for compensation; and though the ground is now cut completely from under their feet the Government are still doggedly determined to throw the sop to their faithful supporters, the "bunglers," doubtless, in anticipation of services which may be urgently needed at no very distant date.

ever inflicted upon the laboring classes. Mr. W. S. Came says they will "raise up a wall between the Temperance party and their objects which it would take a generation to pull down." Mr. Joseph Mallins says he can conceive of greater calamity. Sir Geo. Trevelyan, in an address to his constituents thus refers to the matter. "Individual men owned scores of licenses, and in the case of great firms of brewers hundreds of licenses were in a few pairs of hands. These, he said, are the men who, at a time when all other interests have been fighting a hard battle to make both sides meet, have been rolling in wealth, gained from sources which are not always the most pleasant to reflect on; and these are the men who have enjoyed a monopoly for many years—during which their gains have been enormous and are now to be compensated out of the money of the struggling ratepayers, because, having been the only favored people in the country in the past, they are now to be favored no longer. The plain way to put the matter is this. Here is a man who owns a house which pays £50 a year rent. One year he is lucky enough to get a license for it, and the rent rises to £250. For every year in which that license is renewed he gets an extra two hundred pounds per annum; and the fact that he gets that extra £200 a year with it, any merit of his own, or any outlay of his own, is his claim to be paid compensation whenever the State ceases to put that sum yearly into his pocket."

The Cloud Has a Silver Lining, for every movement of this sort makes the line of division clearer and separates "the sheep from the goats." Temperance men are learning on both sides of the water; they are feeling their way to the light. These experiences teach us that we are beating out its weak points, and how these may be further weakened by bad provisions and bad machinery. We must feel to realize, we must fall to rise by and-by, when men take a full square view of the traffic, they will get clearer ideas. When they see only as the end, extirpation, as the means, Prohibition, there will be an end of this traffic and all its ills.

No More Compromise.

A LEADING CLERGYMAN'S IDEA.

The Scott Act Was Only an Expedient—Something Better Must Follow. And is Surely Coming—Omnipotent Goodness Will Crush the Rum Traffic.

At Spadina Avenue Tabernacle recently, Rev. Dr. Parker preached a stirring sermon on the recent Scott Act campaign, taking for his text Rev. viii 6. In the course of his remarks the Rev. gentleman said—

"In this declaration there are symbolized the speedy accomplishment, on a grand scale, of stirring and national events intimately associated with human amelioration and progress. One of these, I sincerely believe, is the momentous question of Temperance and Prohibition, whose mighty tidal wave is surging over Canada, the United States and England, and indeed touching the shores of every land. I am not in the least disturbed, much less discouraged, by the recent vote in several counties of Ontario rescinding the Scott Act. This is but a compromise measure at best. It was so offered by the Dominion Government and accepted by the Temperance people, who acted for Prohibition. The vote of those counties that carried the Act by enormous majorities, and not the repeal vote, is the expression of the Prohibition sentiment of our country.

The people are tired of compromises, and we want no more of them. All great movements have been checked and delayed by just such questionable methods. The Missouri compromise on the question of African slavery in America, delayed abolition, and extended the term of bondage to the time when the Civil War was instituted by the South for the maintenance of slavery. The Federal force fought only for the perpetuation of the Federal Government, and did not aim at emancipation. The displeasure of the God of Justice at such compromising was seen in a succession of crushing defeats for the North. And it was only when the immortal Lincoln's immortal proclamation of freedom for every slave was penned and promulgated, that victory crowned the Federal army.

So now our God is jealous of the people enslaved by the curse of Intemperance. In answer to the widow's tears, the orphan's wails, and the intercession of his saints, God will soon cast burning coals from his altar upon this unmitigated evil, and there will be lightning and thunderings, and an earthquake. He will destroy this curse root and branch, and the people, spurning all local option compromises, will move in concert with the God of Heaven for entire Prohibition of the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. The omnia of Temperance will find that opposing elements, instead of checking this human, God-like movement, only serve to rouse the country, and intensify the invincible purpose to speedily rid the land of the accursed traffic. May God speed the day!

LADY DELEGATES

Excluded from the Methodist General Conference. The opening session of the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America was inaugurated by a very exciting debate. Four ladies, namely, Miss Frances E. Willard of Illinois, Mrs. Lizzie Vankirk of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey of Kansas, and Mrs. Mary C. Winde, appeared at the Conference duly delegated by their respective constituencies, and the question of their admission came before the assembled delegates.

The question at issue hinged mainly on the interpretation of a clause in the Methodist discipline, which provides for the representation of laymen. It was claimed that ladies could be classed as laymen, the term under discussion being generic, and including males and females. If the contention were held to be wrong, then ladies would be excluded by the present law, and it would require a change in the usual form to entitle them to representation. The law of the Church can only be altered by a vote of the General Conference to submit the question to the Annual Conferences, and then a vote of three-fourths of the Annual Conferences in favor of the proposition.

The General Conference decided, by a vote of 249 to 173, that "laymen" does not include women. A motion was subsequently adopted submitting to the Annual Conferences the question of the admission of ladies to the General Conference. The ladies are, therefore, for the present excluded; but it is more than probable that the next General Conference to be held in 1892, instructed in the meantime by the Annual Conferences, will receive women as well as men.

FILTERS.

TYPHOID FEVERS, DYPHTHERIA AND ALL OTHER DEADLY DISEASES.

REGISTERED BY US.

MAIGNEN'S PATENT "FILTRE RAPIDE," Adopted by Her Majesty's Government, England; the present Regulation Field Hospital Filter in Her Majesty's army, used by Lord Wolsey during the Nile Expedition, and by Her Majesty during the Jubilee Celebration, the only filter permitted to be used during the Fisheries, Health, Inventions and Colonial Exhibitions. Any one desirous of seeing the practical working of this filter need only look at our window, 18 King St. East, when the contrast between the city water filtered and unfiltered will be seen.

JOHN ORCHARD & CO., KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Telephone No. 1301.

T. COULTER, Importer and Dealer in Best Grades of Coal and Wood. Wood Cut and Split by Steam.

Head Office and Yard, 78 to 84 Spadina Avenue. Branch Office, 325 Spadina Avenue. Full Weight and Measure Guaranteed.

For Purity and Healthfulness

THE CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

CANNOT BE SURPASSED. For Good Value to the Purchaser it has No Equal.

Experience of over a quarter of a century in making and selling the "COOK'S FRIEND" affords the manufacturer the right to offer the highest guarantee of superiority in every valuable point. It needs but a trial to convince any one that it will do more work for the same money than any other.

All Ingredients Absolutely Pure. Retailed by all Grocers.

STAR LAUNDRY, 23 - West of Adelaide St. W. Grand Opera.

P. H. HOFLAND, Proprietor.

Dentists, M. E. SNIDER, DENTIST.

His removal to 230 Jarvis Street, third door north of Carlton Street. Telephone No. 339.

SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH, DENTISTS, 21 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO ONT.

DENTISTRY, S. E. PEARSON, L. D. S., 71 DUNDAS STREET, Filing and Extracting a Specialty. 15 Years Experience.

TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE, BEST Teeth on Rubber Plate, 85 Vial Street, Cor. King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

PROGRESSIVE DENTISTRY, For the best known methods of saving natural teeth, and replacing those already lost with the greatest degree of comfort, perfectness in appearance and utility, and at the least possible cost, consult M. F. SMITH, DENTAL SURGEON, 15 years' experience in Europe and America. Offices: Over Molsons Bank, Corner King and Bay Streets, Toronto.

Medical, NIGHT CLERK, SPEAKING TUBE, J. A. ALLEN, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 326 SPADINA AVE. Cor. Nassau St. N.B.—Special attention given to physicians' prescriptions. Return for the address.

Architects, GORDON & HELLIWELL, ARCHITECTS, 24 King Street East, Toronto, Ont. (Next to Globe Office.) W. G. STORM, R.C.A., Architect and Civil Engineer, Rooms 18 and 19, Union Loan Buildings, Toronto Street.

NASMITHE'S LUNCH COUNTERS.

Cor. Jarvis and Adelaide Streets, 61 King Street West, 63 King St East.

You can get a CUP OF TEA or MILK with a SANDWICH MEAT PIE, or an AFFICHO BREAD, AND NO DELAY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT. We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell our articles of great merit. ON HIS MOTHER'S PART, we have a large stock of our goods, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold in every household, and which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county in that State or Province. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold in every household, and which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county in that State or Province. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold in every household, and which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county in that State or Province.

YOUR NAME ON THIS PENCIL STAMP, 25c. with India Ink, etc. terms & outfit free. Agents are selling hundreds of these stamps. Thalman Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A. Leading Importers & Wholesale Stamp House.

LADIES' Dress, Simplified by Prof. Moody's Tailor System. It drafts direct, no paper or patterns required. Also new book on Dress-making and Mantle-cutting. Agents wanted.

J. & A. CARTER, 372 Yonge St.

The Queen City Shoe Store, DINNER'S BLOCK, 742 Queen W.

Our celebrated First Colerain Halls 25c worth 25c. S. SHEE.

OAKVILLE DAIRY, 181 YONGE ST. GUARANTEED PURE FARMERS MILK supplied Retail at Lowest Market Rates. FRED. SOLE, Proprietor.

Boarding and Day School JUNIOR BOYS, 137 Simcoe Street, - - TORONTO. Established 1886. W. MAZILL, Principal, R. W. DILLON, M.A., Assistant.

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS OF THE WEST END. The Dominion Steam Laundry, 619 QUEEN STREET WEST (Dominion Bank Block). Fine Work, Moderate Prices. Your Patrons Solicited. LASTER, Prop.

J. C. BOURGOGNE WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, 50 KING STREET WEST. A Fine Assortment of Watches Clocks and Jewellery, specially repairing fine Chronometers, French Clocks and Music Boxes. All Work Guaranteed. Repairs, etc. at Moderate Charges. Spectacles and Eye-glasses.

Dressmakers' Magic Scale. The latest IMPROVED TAILOR SYSTEM. The only one entire in one piece. For cutting all kinds of Dresses and Mantles for Ladies and Children. None genuine without the name of Dressmaker, W. C. HUBBARD. Tracing Wheels, Tape Measures, Measure Hooks, etc. Also an assortment of Portable and Adjustable Wire Drers Stands. GENERAL AGENT—Miss E. CHUBB, 179 King W. Agents wanted all over Canada. (32x1)

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y. MANUFACTURE SUPERIOR CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BARKER & CO., JEWELLERS, is about to be dissolved, and for the next four weeks we will sell at greatly reduced prices as we wish to realize \$1000 by March 15th. Just look at the marked-down prices in our window in the Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, 411 YONGE ST or write us for special quotations on anything in our line. Be wise and buy now!

FAIRCLOTH BROTHERS Importers of Wall Papers, Ceiling Decorations, Painting, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paperhangings, 256 Yonge Street - - Toronto.

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

Miscellaneous.

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

India and China Teas, FIVE LBS. DELICIOUS TEA, \$1.50. (Good receipt of \$1.50 1 will send SAMPLE CARD containing 500s of choice TEA, by Express, to any address. REMEMBER THE RETAIL PRICE OF THIS IS \$2.25.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. JOHN DELANEY, TEA WAREHOUSE, DUNDAS ST., TORONTO.

LEATHER. JOSEPH KING, Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of all kinds of LEATHERS and FURSKINS (Canada and Foreign). 27 SCOTT STREET Cor. WELLINGTON.

DR. BARTON, Telephone 975, Office 12 Louisa Street. Hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and 8 to 11 P.M. Specialties—Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

R. McDONELL, LAND AGENT, 14 YORK CHAMBERS, MONEY TO LOAN, 9 TORONTO STREET.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. J. J. MacLaren, Q.C., J. M. Macdonald, Q.C., W. M. Merritt, Q.C., R. S. Shepley, J.L. Geddes, Esq., Solicitors.

Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto St.

GLEN & HUFFMAN, Practical Plumbers, Steam and Hot Water Engineers, Telephone 1389, 129 YORK STREET.

CIRCULAR FREE. CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, PUBLIC LIBRARY, BUILDING TORONTO. They are open to all. (See Prospectus.)

CLARK & CAMPBELL, 704 House & Sign Painters, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS, 136 Dundas Street.

PROF. DAVIDSON, (Late of New York) CHIROPODIST AND MANICURE, Finger Nails Beautified, Corns, Bunions, and In-growing Nails cured with out pain. 11 Yonge St., Cor. King; office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Patients received at residence, 170 Wilton Ave., from 7 to 9.

THE DUPLEX CORSET, These Corsets give grace, ease, and style to the figure. No bands over the hips or neck and no ties. Need no breaking in. Adjust to the figure, in the most durable Corset made. Manufactured by Duplex Corset Co., 215 Broadway, New York. Agents: W. C. HUBBARD, 179 King St., Toronto.

THE INDO-CHINESE TEA COY., TAYLOR, WATT & CO., Proprietors, 190, Queen St. E. TEA IMPORTERS & BLENDERS. Have opened a New and Elegant Tea at the above address, where their business will now be carried on. They have on hand their usual excellent stock of TEAS, the finest that can be procured—COFFEES—Insured for Quality and Flavor. BAKING POWDERS, positively unequalled for quality at lowest prices. COWAN'S CONDIMENT, the finest in the market in Quarter, Half, and One Pound Tins.

BICYCLES! 120 SECOND HAND BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES. Send for List. New Catalogue now ready. Amateur Photographic. A. T. LAKE, MONTREAL.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT. Points and Pointers for Workers and Friends Practical Progress in Prohibition Promotion.

PAMPHLET WORTHY A PATIENT PERUSAL. We want our readers to read page seven. It will give them a half-hour's profitable occupation. We mean business, and we want the co-operation of every Prohibitionist who means business.

If this country is to be rescued from the ruinous rule of rum, the rescue must be the work of an intelligent, enlightened electorate. The electorate has the intelligence. Will you help us in the enlightenment?

A lot of loyal workers are already at work. They are not sending in immature lists, but they are sending many lists. This is better. We would rather have fifty lists of ten names each, from fifty towns, than a list of five hundred names from any one town.

The more places we reach the more good we do, the more generally does the educating work go on, the less likely are any two papers to cover the same ground. We want to send some papers to every part of the country.

There are in Canada 7,634 post-offices. Ten 10-cent subscriptions (surely not much, only one dollar) from each post-office neighborhood would add to our list seventy-five thousand three hundred and forty new subscribers. We will distribute our cash prizes as soon as we get TEN THOUSAND.

We said we have not many large lists. There is therefore the wider range of competition for the large premiums we offer. Most of our lists have come from villages and country places where the lists cannot get to be very large. Nearly all our workers say that it is very easy to get lists.

We might fill columns with quotations of expressions of the kind interest of our friends, promises of material aid, and reports of progress in the work. The experience of those who have taken hold is very encouraging, every day bringing us in lists of names of new subscribers.

And so it goes. Here, and there, and all around, the men and women and boys and girls are getting to work. They find the work easy. They are succeeding beyond their most sanguine expectations. And they are doing good. Now, dear reader, will you kindly—

READ OVER PAGE 7 AND GET TO WORK.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. 20 copies every week for 10 weeks \$1.00, 10 " " " " " " \$1.00, 50 " " " " " " \$2.25, 100 " " " " " " \$4.00.

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

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

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

The : Canada : Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Subscription, \$1 a year, strictly in advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President: W. H. HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto. Vice-President: ALD. R. J. FLEMING. Managing-Director and Editor: F. S. SPENCE.

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 25th, 1888.

THE MONTREAL CONVENTION.

So far, indications are that there will be a great Convention at Montreal on July 3rd. Very many inquiries are being made about railway fares, hotel rates, etc. These rates we hope to publish in full in next week's CANADA CITIZEN. We have intimations from friends, who intend being present, from nearly every part of the Dominion. There will be a great rally of the best and most earnest workers. We sincerely trust that all Prohibitionists who possibly can attend, will remember this great meeting and endeavor to be on hand, co-operating towards its success.

SELLING TO MINORS.

People sometimes wonder why our Ontario law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, is not more generally and rigidly enforced. Indeed, so little use is made of it that really but few people know of its existence.

Well, the fact of the matter is, that the law in its wording is so loose, and in its penalty provisions so utterly inadequate, that it is almost impossible to secure a conviction under it, and when a conviction is secured, it is hardly worth the trouble taken to get it. The law reads as follows:

Any licensed person who allows to be supplied in his licensed premises, by purchase or otherwise, any description whatever of liquor to any person apparently under the age of sixteen years, of either sex, not being resident on the premises or a bona fide guest or lodger, shall, as well as the person who actually gives or supplies the liquor, be liable to pay a penalty of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding twenty dollars for every offence.

HIGH LICENSE.

The great organization known as the Western Brewers' Association has just issued its annual statement, giving authoritative trade statistics, compiled from official sources. These figures do not bear out the frequently reiterated doctrine that High License reduces the consumption of liquor. The figures for barrels of beer, sold during the past four years in three High License States are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri. 1884, 1,141,998, 1,301,022, 1,317,233, 1,088,362. 1885, 912,225, 922,291, 81,331, 108,756. 1886, 1,129,101, 1,136,101, 1,176,882, 1,287,290.

It will be seen that everywhere there is a steady and remarkable increase in the amount of liquor consumed.

WINE GROWING.

Canadian Prohibitionists are familiar with the vigorous utterances, and faithful delineations of Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas. This able gentleman and close observer, has just returned from an extended visit to California. He had good opportunities while there of seeing and hearing for himself all about the immense wine business which is being built up on the Pacific coast. Some of the evils connected with this system he describes in the following forcible terms, which refer more particularly to the wine districts of the State:—

'Children take wine to school as part of their noonday lunches, and teachers in the schools are the authority for the charge that boys and girls have been sent home from school before the noon hour so stupefied with drink as to be unfit to remain! Think of this advocates of mild intoxicants! Think of it, apologists for wine bibbing and beer

guzzling. Still this is not all. In one rich wine district the nabobs conceived the idea of establishing a college, that the world might see a refutation of the charges against the demoralizing effects of free wine. The buildings were erected and the school opened; but what is its condition to-day? Not a student there; not a member of the faculty within its walls. The roof is advanced in decay, the windows broken out and the edifice stands a monument to the deplorable tendency of a community enriched by wine making and mentally beggared by the brutalizing effects of wine drinking.

But how about the churches? In one town of two thousand people I found two churches, a Methodist and a Presbyterian, with but one male member in each. There was a Baptist church there which, having an absolute necessity for water, had a membership of a half a dozen. The same evidence of the baneful effects of wine may be seen throughout the vineyard districts. In every walk of life the sad result upon the people is everywhere seen.

The California delegation to the Indian apportionment Convention will occupy a special car for the round trip. The delegation is headed by General Hurdle, a millionaire, who at one time engaged in wine making, but saw the evil effects of his work early, and plowed up his vines at a days notice and gave his wine to a San Francisco charitable institution upon the pledge that it should only be used for medical purposes. The delegation represents more than three millions of coastals, which is one of the most cheering features of the outlook on the Pacific coast, as it shows that men of large influence and wide business experience are joining in the war on the liquor traffic.

INSUFFICIENT PENALTIES.

There is nothing so absurd in the operation of nearly all Canadian liquor laws as the penalty provisions. Why should a man be fined for doing wrong the first time, and fined for doing wrong the second time, if his offence is of such a character as to deserve two months' imprisonment if again repeated? It is this nonsensical method of dealing with offenders that is largely to be blamed for the comparative failure of the Scott Act in certain localities. True, the penalty for a second and third offence ought to be greater than for a first, but the penalty should be only greater in extent, not different in character. If a man deserves to go to jail for selling whisky three times, he deserves to go to jail for selling whisky once. Every violator of the Scott Act knows when he breaks the law. If he were sent to jail he would not break it. The fining system is little better than another form of license.

The Ontario License Act, which is generally considered a very good one, fines a man \$20 for selling liquor without a license. If he repeats the offence he has to pay \$50. If he sins the third time he has to go to jail for three months. Why not give him one month for the first offence, two months for the second, and three months for the third offence. When in such Acts as the Scott Act and the License Act we further provide for making third and subsequent offences punishable as firsts, we simply legislate to prevent the proper enforcement of the laws we enact.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

A very bitter fight is at present being waged in different States over the question of the Sunday closing of saloons. A number of States have enacted very rigid laws in reference to this matter, and they are being enforced. A despatch to the daily press some days ago gave a vivid picture of the disappointment of the whiskyites in finding every saloon shut up on Sunday in Jersey City, as the result of the new State law.

A so-called Personal Liberty League has secured a Court decision in Wisconsin, declaring a Sunday law void; but this is nearly the only successful opposition that has yet been made on technical grounds. Even in Cincinnati the liquor traffic is being compelled reluctantly to relinquish its hold upon the Sabbath day. Most of the State laws are pretty severe. The Ohio law fines a man \$20.00 and ten days in jail for a first offence, and \$100.00 and thirty days in jail for each subsequent offence.

SCOTT ACT AMENDMENT.

The Dominion Parliament has passed two Scott Act Amendment Bills, which are now waiting for the signature of the Governor-General, and will in a few days be the law of the Dominion.

One of these is the Jamieson Bill, which was originally intended to be a measure to facilitate the enforcement of the Act, providing verbal alterations in some clauses, and making some additions, so as to have the primary inten-

tion of the Act fully secured. The Bill was, however, materially altered in the House of Commons, was subsequently further emended in the Senate; and, the Senate amendments having been concurred in by the House of Commons, the Bill, as a whole, is such as to comprise, probably, more evil than good. We are much surprised to find that the amendments made in the Senate were concurred in by the Commons without debate.

The other Bill was introduced in the first place by Mr Dalton McCarthy. This gentleman's hostility to temperance legislation is well known. In 1885 he placed before the House of Commons a Bill which was intended to allow the indiscriminate wholesaling of liquor in every Scott Act county. The Bill introduced by him this year was ostensibly for the purpose of making more definite the form of ballot to be used in voting on Scott Act repeal, but before the bill was finally adopted, it had embodied in it a provision allowing the almost indiscriminate sale of liquor by physicians and druggists.

The adoption of these two measures as they now stand will, as we have already said, do the Scott Act more harm than good. It is a less perfect, and less workable law than ever, and the fact that the Dominion Parliament has done so much to impair its efficiency, must be very discouraging to all those who hoped for progressive, Temperance legislation, from that Parliament as at present constituted. That our readers may understand the whole situation, we subjoin a summary of the different measures.

The Jamieson Act contains fifteen sections.

Section 1 provides that a petition for the submission or repeal of the Scott Act may be deposited in any Registry Office in the county. As the Act stood before it necessitated the depositing of such petition in different offices, where there were several Registrars for the same county or district.

Sections 2 and 3 make the Scott Act applicable to British Columbia, in which Province, from its wording, it was not before available.

Section 4 makes the Act applicable to certain parts of Ontario and other Provinces which are not organized into municipal counties, and which therefore could not before secure the benefits of the law.

Section 5 changes the law in reference to the sale for medicinal purposes. The old law prohibited such sale of liquor in quantities of less than one pint. The Jamieson Bill removes this restriction, and so permits of the sale by licensed druggists of a smaller quantity, when that quantity is sufficient. This section also provides that any medical man who gives a fraudulent certificate shall be liable to a penalty of \$20 for a first offence, and \$10 for a second or subsequent offence.

Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 refer to the trial of Scott Act cases, making the jurisdiction of different magistrates, etc., more definite, and removing the grounds for technical objections to ordinary court procedure, upon which some Scott Act convictions have been quashed, and which were worked vigorously and effectively by Anti lawyers.

The Scott Act as it stood provided for the search of premises for liquor only after cases had been brought against parties who were suspected to have liquor in their possession. Section 10 provides for the issue of a search warrant without the laying of any information, providing a witness proves upon oath that he has grounds for suspecting that liquor is kept for sale in violation of the Act.

Section 11 provides for the destruction of all intoxicating liquors seized, in respect to which the law has been violated. The law originally only provided for the destruction of twenty gallons.

Section 12 is a mere verbal alteration, necessitated by the clearer definition of the magistrates' jurisdiction.

Sections 13 and 14 provide useful forms to be used in Scott Act prosecutions.

Beyond these a new clause is added to the Bill making a material alteration in section 114 of the Scott Act. This clause was put into the Bill by the Senate, and subsequently concurred in by the House of Commons. Section 114 originally read as follows:

On the trial of any proceeding, matter or question under any of the Acts or laws in the one hundred and twentieth section of this Act mentioned or under this Act, the person opposing or defending, or the wife or husband of such person opposing or defending, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence in such proceeding, matter or question. 11 V. c. 10, s. 123.

The new Act amends this section by striking out the words "and compellable," the result being that the parties named may give evidence, but are not required to do so. This simply means that they will always be permitted to give evidence in behalf of the defendant, but will not be witnesses for the prosecution. As a matter of fact section 114 of the Scott Act as it stood was one of the most valuable and effective provisions of the law, it never worked injustice, it never secured the conviction of any person who was not guilty, it made available as witnesses the parties most likely to know all about the case. In prosecuting, it was customary to place the defendant in the box. As the first witness, being a compellable witness, he had to answer questions asked him. Not knowing what other evidence was forthcoming, and fearing a charge of perjury in case he swore falsely, the defendant was very likely to tell the truth, and would confess to having kept and sold liquor. Under the law as it now stands he cannot be compelled to give this evidence, and the prosecution is practically deprived of the most valuable witnesses.

The McCarthy Act in the first place, provides that no repeal vote shall be taken till within thirty days of the time at which the Scott Act has been three years in operation. This is really making matters a little worse than they are now, as we have at present an Order in Council prohibiting the taking of such vote until fifteen days later than the time specified by Mr. McCarthy.

It further provides that an Order in Council repealing the Act may be issued at any time after the expiration of thirty days from its adoption, and shall go into force immediately on its publication.

The same Bill provides that the ballots to be used in the case of Scott Act repeals shall be printed against the Act, and For the Act, instead of For the Petition and Against the Petition. The words, Against the Act, to be printed in red ink. The bad part of the McCarthy Bill however is section 11.

Nothing in "The Canada Temperance Act" shall be held to interfere with the purchase or sale, by legally qualified physicians, chemists or druggists, of the following articles, that is to say:—

(a.) The official preparations of the authorized Pharmacopoeias when made of full medicinal strength, and sold only for medicinal purposes;

(b.) Physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors if sold in quantities of not more than ten ounces at any one time;

(c.) Any patent medicine, unless such patent medicine is known to the vendor to be capable of being used as a beverage, the sale of which is a violation of "The Canada Temperance Act";

(d.) Eau de Cologne, bay rum, or other articles of perfumery, lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures, or other pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages;

(e.) Alcohol or methylated spirits, for pharmaceutical, chemical or mechanical uses.

Now, clauses a, c and d of this section of the Act give to druggists no power which they did not exercise before. Everyone living in Scott Act counties knows that druggists freely sold the articles mentioned in clauses a, c and d, and no prosecution was ever brought, and no penalty ever imposed for such sale, except in one or two cases, when, what was really liquor was sold with some slight flavoring and called medicine. Clause b opens wide a door to indiscriminate and unpunishable selling of liquor by any doctor or druggist, whether licensed or not.

We have put the whole of the changes before our readers, and as briefly as possible. The Scott Act as it now stands is applicable to a wider territory than that in which it was before available. The provisions for enforcing it are clearer and simpler, but beyond this it has in it less of Prohibition than it had before, and one of its former weaknesses was that it had not in it enough of Prohibition. It now allows more liquor selling, in more places, by more people, and under fewer restrictions.

On the whole the situation is worse than it was, and the progress made has not been progress towards Prohibition, but in the opposite direction.

Contributed Articles.

A WORD WITH OUR FRIENDS.

We are thankful to have so many true friends of our cause select the CANADA CITIZEN as the medium through which they prefer to lay their ideas before their many co-workers. We appreciate all these contributions and shall be thankful for many more. We wish the moral reform workers of the Dominion to look upon our journal as their common property. No individual or set of individuals has any monopoly of thought, or has even ability or opportunity to deal with every aspect of this great, many-sided movement. Let all who have ideas, plans, arguments, experience, opinions, sentiments, jot down some expression of them and send it along. We shall be pleased to publish their articles, and their many friends and co-workers will be glad to read them.

Of course there must be restrictions, but they will not be irksome to those who seek to do good in the right spirit. It is hardly needful to say that all articles and correspondence must be courteous and kind in tone. Our space is limited and we must insist on brevity. Some of this week's contributions are a little too long. Readers appreciate brevity and variety. A letter that exceeds say 200 words, generally grows weaker as it grows larger, and is more forcible if further condensed. It will be better to send two or three articles if you have much to say; put one idea into one, and send them all the oftener. A column of the CANADA CITIZEN holds only about 800 words.

All contributed articles and all letters must be accompanied by the correct names of their writers. These names, however, will not be published if the writers desire them suppressed.

Let us hear from you, kind friend, and let us all in this great work get into fuller sympathy and closer union.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

I spent a quiet half hour on the train a few days since perusing a copy of the address recently issued by "Canada's New Party." I like the ring of it. It has an honest ring, and the age needs more honesty in public and private utterances on public and private questions, as much as in the transaction of its public and private business. It has a patriotic ring, and I am ready to go the length of the new party in saying that the time is now when there should be a real patriotism animating the lives and motives of our Canadian people, as against the terrible excess of party spirit that prevails so largely in all sections of our wide Dominion.

The temptations to run party rather than country are many, especially if one is disposed to be governed by his selfish manhood in place of his better and nobler self. There are greater heights of ambition to be attained in the straight walk of party than in that of independent thought; and if it is the "loaves and fishes" one is after, either in the preferents and emoluments of office, or the direct slices of fat contracts, given because of party servitude, then I say stick to party.

Saying this much as suggested by the reading of the "New Party" address, the reader will likely at once set me down as a "new party" man. Well, I have not as a matter of fact subscribed to Bro. Moore's shibboleth. I have my party leanings as I suppose every man has, but I confess that these are becoming fast unloosed; and above all I stand a Prohibitionist before a partizan at any time, and so vote.

Around this principle of Prohibition let us rally, as did the Abolitionists around their one principle in the days of American slavery. It is the way to secure our desired ultimatum—absolute and entire Prohibition.

I am glad to note in this connection that the New Party has amended the fourth plank in their platform to make it read, in place of Prohibition the

ultimate goal only to say plainly and unequivocally, "The prompt and absolute Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, and the honest and vigorous enforcement of all laws for the suppression of vice and intemperance."

There are no Temperance men who should not be ready to go this length. Call yourself Grit, or Tory, then if your party is not prepared to go this length, and if their continued policy is to be one of fighting shy of this issue, they must not be surprised if their followers break the ranks and refuse to stand longer on the terribly weak and uncertain platform of "further compromise."

My temperament is not such as to lead me to be chimerical in my views on matters either personal or public. Level-headed, hard pan common sense is the article that generally "take the cake" in all ages. The dealer in something merely ethereal and visionary, no matter how sincere and noble may be his motives, will not find any extensive demand for his wares. But the twin questions of total abstinence and Prohibition have long since passed the crossroads "visionary," they are decidedly in the practical field of politics. And the very practical politicians of this day if they want to choke off this new rival, a "New Party," I believe, can only do it, by going the length of plank four of this New Party platform—absolute Prohibition. And it is one of those cases where they will need all their supposed natural shrewdness in these matters by both speaking and acting quickly.

SCRUTINEER

On Offensive Epithets.

The charge frequently made against some Temperance advocates can in many instances no doubt be amply sustained, viz, that they too often call bad names, and use very coarse expressions in designating the persons and places employed in the liquor traffic, using words bitterly descriptive, and while perhaps quite authorized by hard facts, yet rather intended to be offensive to the enemy, than effective for good.

Calling the keeper of a saloon "Drunkard maker" may be pretty fairly indicated, when it is proved that such terrible results can be distinctly traced as the outcome of the saloon-keeper's business. But he can truthfully deny that the manufacture of drunkards is his main object in conducting his business. This he repudiates instead of avowing, as his profession or calling. "Boot maker" is not considered a name of reproach. A shoe-shop proprietor is not offended when his place of business is designated accordingly. These terms are not intended to be offensive. Neither is the drink dealer at all vexed when his place of business is named simply what it is, "a legally authorized bar," and he is a duly "licensed vendor" of strong drink.

But when some one who has severely suffered, being disposed bitterly to stigmatize the saloon, becomes excited and wrathful, in view of his own past folly and sad saloon remembrance, becoming poetic, sings—

"My conscience and pocket and health are still sore
By the bruises I got in these hell-holes before."

It is presumed that his intention is mainly to torment the hydra presiding over the "delirium den."

Epithets calculated mainly to arouse the wrath of those to whom applied may be expected chiefly to answer the self-same purpose. "Whisky-heads" may be a very significant and well-enough understood heading, over a list of license-favoring politicians. But it is a serious and important question whether calling them by such name will have any tendency to convert them to anything better. Besides, might not quite as energetic expressions of severest condemnation be constructed in more parliamentary phraseology? For instance, had that frantic poet but slightly revised and remodeled a word or two, that stanza might be by many considered more fit for oft-repeated quotation thus:

"My pocket and conscience and health still feel sore
From my foolhardy fostering the drink fiend before."

While no doubt quite true that the licensed drink traffic is very far from being as sternly condemned as it deserves, yet the force of right thoughts may sometimes be rather impaired than improved by harsh expression. The ragged edge is not adapted to make the deepest or the cleanest cut. Truthful "hard words to hard deeds" should not be confounded with wholesale violent declamatory denunciation made up

in large proportion of offensive epithets more likely to involve disastrous recoil.

The Divine commendation of one of the seven churches is very suggestive, "That thou canst not endure them that are evil." The remark, too, of a modern close observer well deserves attention. "The want of indignation against flagrant known existing evils is one of the greatest wants of the present age."

Free, earnest benevolence must ever be intensely impatient with persistently perpetrated cruelty. Exposure of such in befitting terms, and best effort to prevent must unquestionably be regarded as an imperative Christian duty, as well as the instinct and privilege of love to annihilate the destroyer of happiness—and here the use of words adapted more to torture than to kill seems entirely out of place.

But the next little instrument of modern warfare named the bullet needs no accompaniment of lurid venomful fulmination.

"The weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes falling on the sod,
But it executes the voter's will
As lightning does the will of God."

Then in vigorous war of extermination let us use honorable, effective weapons. The best known antidote for darkness is light.

IN THE SWIM.

There are comparatively few people, if any, who have strictly independent ideas. Almost, if not all, are more or less influenced by the opinions of those with whom they are daily brought in contact. The currents of popular thought are occasionally almost irresistible in their force and persistency. Independent minds, thinking for themselves, may try to advance against the tide and eventually succeed, but their progress is much impeded by the surging multitude moving in the opposite direction. It is a difficult thing to keep out of the popular swim. It is always much easier to float than to paddle. It is more comfortable to think the multitude is right and submit to be carried with it, than to point out its error and struggle to turn it in the right direction. It requires both strength and courage to be active and aggressive.

This piece of moralizing has been occasioned by the action of the people on the Scott Act question. There can be no doubt that the vast majority of the people of Canada are and have been for years tired of the liquor traffic. They asked legislation and the Scott Act was given to them. True to their principles they sought to test it. The Act became popular and county after county fell into line and adopted it. Had the Dominion Government amended and perfected the Act and had officials sufficiently honorable to do their duty been appointed, it would have been a very few years before, by the vote of the counties and cities, practical Prohibition would have prevailed all over the Dominion.

The Governments, however, Dominion and Provincial, have hitherto not been manipulated in the interests of moral reform, and the Act proved a partial failure, not solely from its own inherent defects, but largely on account of the criminal indifference and inactivity of those in power. Then came the revolution in public sentiment and the tide turned in the opposite direction with apparently increased power and determination, and no epithets are now too strong to hurl at the unfortunate Scott Act.

This change in public opinion is all wrong and in no place will the mistake sooner be discovered than in those counties where the repeal has been carried. The Scott Act has not by any means been an unqualified failure and it is not true that more drinking is done under it than under a license law. It will not take three months of liquor rule to satisfy a wide-awake public in Halton or any other county that has been under the Act, that even a defective prohibitory law is better than no Prohibition at all. Let the people of other Scott Act counties keep out of this sadly retrogressive swim. Strike for Prohibition fast and hard, but don't give up the Scott Act until we get something better in its place.

THE TRIANGLE.

THE CONVENTION.

The Aim the Same; the Methods Different.

One of the great benefits to be derived from the Conference in Montreal in July will be the broadening of thought that will come from the meeting, upon a common platform, of all the branches of the Temperance army.

Here will be representatives of the Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the Royal Templars, the Alliance, the Patriot League, the Church of England Temperance Society, the W. C. T. U., the Band of Hope, and every other organization throughout the Dominion. These will meet upon common ground for, though the conference is called by the Alliance, it will not be an Alliance convention.

Because of its constitution and because of the time of its meeting, we expect this conference to be the largest most thoroughly representative, and most important, that has ever been held in Canada. The whole question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic in this Dominion will be lifted on a broader plane, and discussed with more vigor, than could possibly be the case even in an Alliance Convention, for we are sure to have in the conference some friends who are not in the habit of attending the gatherings of the Alliance.

We shall benefit by the experience of leaders and workers in the various organizations; we shall get the benefit of their trial of new methods, we shall learn when their methods failed, and why; we shall get encouragement from their success; and amid the enthusiasm that will come from the recital of experience and the expression of determination to go forward in the fight, we shall lose sight of our temporary relations to this society or the other, we shall forget our petty jealousies, and we shall recognize our position as soldiers in the vast army fighting against a strongly entrenched foe.

When we have reached that point, where we see that we are fighting in a common cause, all with a single aim, though working by different methods—we shall have gone a long way towards victory, for we shall then be in "fighting order"—each man ready for service.

In this attitude, every man will count as a power, and our leaders will be able to utilize every one of us. The work is so varied that no one need fear there will be none for him to do. Let us go to the conference willing to learn, willing to forget, willing to remember, willing to obey. Let us go in the spirit of true soldiers; then when all have had their "say" in our Council of War, and the final decision on plan and methods of our warfare has been reached, we shall take the places assigned us with heartiness and loyalty—ready to do and to suffer that we may win.

Thus, and thus only may we win, but thus we shall win, and win soon.

THE WEST.

A Leading Question for the Convention.

Too great effort cannot be put forth at the Montreal Convention to make it the means of welding together and solidifying the temperance forces of the Dominion. There is need for this. Not that there is any serious schism in the ranks of the temperance people of the country, but there is certainly too much division of means to accomplish the one end. We must unite on some leading and vigorous line of effort.

The times require just such united action. The experiences of the past two months have shown that our people have altogether outgrown the inadequate powers that are granted under the Scott Act. They want something a great deal stronger. They are without question decidedly set against anything in the shape of compromising measures. Such measures are always disappointing. They never do what they are expected to do, and their failure to reach such expectation is apt to reflect unfairly upon the cause itself.

An opinion has been expressed in several of the leading Dailies pointing towards compromise in the shape of High License. This will never do. It will be a greater disappointment to every one than even the Scott Act. Do not let us consider any measure that only goes part way. All history tells the story that it is by going the entire length of reform, that the object of such can be fully obtained. Neither Crooks Act, Scott Act nor High License—any of these measures—will rid the country of the evils of intemperance. They must be swept away, and it is to be earnestly hoped that at Montreal the friends will be determined on the one thing only—absolute and entire annihilation of the business.

Caution.

We not infrequently have trouble with letters received (sometimes even enclosing money) to which parties neglect to put their names, thus causing us a good deal of trouble in hunting them up. Will our friends kindly be very particular in carefully signing all forms sent in, and marking the exact amount of money enclosed.

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BAKERS, ETC
LLOYD BROS FOR FIRST CLASS BREAD and Cakes, 24 Yonge Street. Telephone 912.

BUSINESS COLLEGES

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 40 Adelaide Street. Estab 1880.
CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Public Library Building. Telephone 1556.

LEGAL.

GOATSWEALTH HOBGINS & CAMPBELL, Barristers Solicitors, Notaries, 45 York Chambers Toronto Street, Toronto.
EUGEN SCHOFF BARRISTER SOLICITOR, Notary, 107 St. Church Street, Opposite Public Library, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDESS NORMAN, M.E., ELECTRIC BELT Installation, Consultation Free. 4 Queen Street East.
G.V. CARRIAGES, 107 & 109 QUEEN ST. E.
D. HANNA, New No 241 Yonge St. opposite WELTON AVE.

REPORTING.

THOMAS BENGOU OH, PUBLIC LIBRARY Building, Verbatim Reports of Conventions, Telephone 1.55.

PICTURE FRAMES & MOULDINGS.

MATTHEWS BROS & CO, for Engraving, Etching, Picture frames, etc. Rooms mouldings fitted up. 30 Yonge St.

DYER.

GOLD MEDALLIST J. W. A. Butler, 80 Bay St. Oshichey Feather Dyer.

DRUGS

BOOK, Wm. W. and Co., Dispensing Chemists. Telephone No. 91.

PHENOLOGY.

WALLACE MASON gives accurate descriptions of Character, 362 Yonge St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. D. BEACHFORD, 301 Yonge St., north of 1st Avenue St.
THOS. MOFFATT, Fine Custom BOOTS and SHOES, 124 Yonge St.

TAILOR.

F. McLAUGHLIN, Merchant Tailor, 319 Yonge Street.

UNDEERTAKER.

V. P. HUMPHREY, Undertaker and Embalmer, 305 Yonge St. Telephone 1114.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

PERKINS Photographer, 243 Yonge St.

MUSIC.

CLAYTON'S Music Store, 197, Yonge Street. Established 1865.

SANITARY.

MARCHMENT & CO., Odorless Excavators, 7 Queen St., and 220, Yonge St.

Temperance Societies.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY

Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Rock in the Queen's Park at 3 o'clock. Addresses by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir.
J. WARDELL, Pres. J. B. MARSHALL, Sec.

"PERSEVERANCE LODGE," No. 1.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

PIONEER COUNCIL, No. 1.

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

WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Sunday Afternoons, Occident Hall. Five-cent concert every Saturday evening. A. FRALBY, Pres., F. J. FRAMPTON, Sec., 155 St. Patrick St. 120 Queen St., Parkdale.

W. C. T. UNIONS.

"CENTRAL" UNION.

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

TORONTO W. C. T. U.

1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 3 30 p. m., Y.M.C.A. Parlor, Corn'r of Yonge and McGill Streets. Mrs. TILLY, Pres., 75 John St. Mrs. SCOTT Cor.-Sec., 753 Yonge St.

I. O. G. T. LODGES.

MONDAY EVENING

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

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, No. 15

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

TUESDAY EVENING.

"TEMPLARS' HOME."

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

FAMILY READING.

Outside the Prison Walls.

Free, free at last he left the dreary jail,
And stepped into the dowy April night;
Once more he breathed, untainted,
God's pure air,

For in a dreadful moment, crazed with
run,
His hand had laid a fellow creature
low,

Where should he go? Where now his
footsteps turn?
No living soul was there to welcome
him!

His faltering steps at last he vaguely
turned
Unto the silent churchyard near the
sea,

At last he found her in a place apart,
Where moonbeams sparkled through
the willow boughs,

They found him in the morning, stiff
and cold,
His hands clasped o'er his mother's
lowly grave,

That turf the bosom his poor heart
had craved.
Upon his pallid cheeks the trace of tears
Shown in the glowing ray of morn-
ing's sun,

Men marvelled that he looked so young
again
Despite his crown of sorrow-silvered
hair,

Al! God is good! with loving tender-
ness
He saw the sad, repentant soul alone
Weep out his sin upon his mother's
grave,

And all the pain and sin of earth below
Are blotted out, and he is God's own
child.

Hattie F. Crocker, in the Union Signal.

The Brewers' Strike.

"Oh papa, you dot no 'mell on yuso
bref," cried baby Elsie as her father
stooped to kiss her, when he came home
from his work one evening Mrs.

"Yes, Nellie," answered her husband,
as he crossed the room with the child
perched upon his shoulder, "I have
really come home to you, for the first
time since our honeymoon, without the
smell of beer upon my breath,"

"Oh, John, how glad I am," cried
his wife, her eyes filling with tears,
"and if you would promise me never
to drink another drop, how happy I
should be."

"That is a capital idea, Nell, and I
am sure everyone will be pleased with
your plan. Shall I say Friday evening
for the first meeting?" asked John
as he started to his work.

"Perhaps it is the answer to your
prayers, Nell, who can tell? I re-
member a hymn my mother was always
singing,

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

"No, John, I knew it would! only
annoy you to keep talking about it, so
I was silent, but you have no idea how
anxious I have been. I could see that
if you were not delivered from that
demon it would surely destroy you."

"Poor, dear Nell. I am very sorry
to ever have caused you one sad
moment; we will not talk of the past,
but hope for better things in the

future," said her husband kindly, as he
rose from the tea-table and prepared
for a romp with his children.

The time set by the unions to punish
the beer makers and beer-sellers quick-
ly passed away. Many of the men
had learned, in that time, as Mrs. Har-
pie had hoped they would, that liquor
was not at all necessary to their exis-
tence; and among them was John
Harpie.

"Oh, papa, I love you so now, tause
you walk 'traight all the time like
Annie Dones' papa," was little Elsie's
greeting as her father kissed her at the
gate, where she was perched on her
favorite post, watching for his home-
coming.

The father declared that was the
strongest temperance lecture he had
ever heard. After that, or a similar
speech, had been whispered in his ear
every night for a month he thought it
time to make a powerful effort to aban-
don the habit of drinking; and when
that resolve was made, he felt more as
though he could hold his head up and
call himself a man; more as though
he was fit to associate with wife and
children.

The wife was brighter and happier—
she had always endeavored to be cheer-
ful—and the children seeing their
parents in unusually good spirits,
caught the infection and romped and
played as they had never done before.

"Nellie, I have been thinking of a
plan to benefit the men of our union,"
and John to his wife one morning at
breakfast. "I would like to have them
spend an evening here once a week.
Do you think we could entertain them?"

"How strange John! I have been
thinking of that for several days, and
have it all planned out. I was just
going to speak to you about it. But
what are your ideas?"

"I would like to form a literary
society, but do not see my way clearly.
I thought if we invited the men and
their wives here some evening, we
could talk the matter over and decide
upon something. What are your plans?"

"I have thought it all over and the
best plan I could think of would be to
have each one pay fifty cents a month
into the treasury of the society, the
money to be used in subscribing for
some of the best magazines and papers,

"That is a capital idea, Nell, and I
am sure everyone will be pleased with
your plan. Shall I say Friday evening
for the first meeting?" asked John
as he started to his work.

Everyone was pleased with the idea
of forming a society for mutual im-
provement. The men of that union
let their light shine upon others, and
the numbers increased until the house
would not hold them, and it became
necessary to rent a hall in which to
hold their meetings. They soon had a
library to be proud of, with a reading
room attached, where all of their lea-
sure hours were passed. Those who
had ever patronized saloons blushed
with shame to think they had been so
foolish. The working men of that town
soon became famous for their intelli-
gence and culture. That one strike
was the beginning of much good.—
Mrs. M. McAllister, in The Centre.

YOU will find something to interest you
on pages 7 and 8

Man was created first. Woman was
a sort of recreation.

A youngster being required to write
a composition upon some portion of the
human body, selected that which unites
the head to the body, and expounded
as follows. "A throat is convenient to
have, especially to roosters and minis-
ters. The former eats corn and crows
with it; the latter preaches through
his'n, and then ties it up. This is
pretty much all I can think of about
necks."

Mamma (to Walter, who has just re-
turned from his first experience with a
fishing-rod. "What, back so soon?"

Walter: "Yes'm; I thought I'd
come home. The worms were so nerv-
ous I couldn't get 'em on the hook."

"Hi, you dropped a brick up there!"
shouted a pedestrian on whose shoulder
one of those articles had fallen from a
three-story scaffold. "All right,"
cheerfully responded the bricklayer,
"you needn't take the trouble to bring
it up."

Doctor (surveying his newly-papered
office): "This is a very poor job of
paper-hanging—a very poor job, sir."
Paper-hanger: "I'll have to admit,
doctor, that the job isn't first class.
Unfortunately, we paper-hangers have
no way of burying our poor jobs."

A CONTRAST.

(From the New York Pioneer.)

The Glory of Our Land.

The stately halls of learning
Broad-scattered o'er the land,
Upon the towering hill-top,
Or in the valley stand.

I stand in contemplation
Of the matchless work of God,
The human soul's creation,
Oft little understood,

O tell me not, ye teachers,
Who through the toil and strife
Are earnest, busy seekers.

Toil on, toil on, ye laborers,
Be faithful while you may;
Heaven pours its richest favors
On the toil-worn by the way.

Then in the morning scatter
With open hand the grain;
In Autumn you will gather
The fruitage not in vain.

And in a blest eternity
You'll shout the harvest home.

The Dis-grace of Our Country.

The stately, towering breweries,
Broad-scattered o'er the land,
Upon the crested hill tops,
Or in the valley stand.

I stand in contemplation
Of the matchless work of God,
The human soul's creation,
Oft little understood,

Al! tell me not, ye brewers,
Who with deceit and strife,
Are earnest death-producers

Toil on, toil on, ye laborers,
Make money while you may;
Apollyon's richest favors
Turn to curses, by the way.

Then in the morning scatter
Into the vat the grain;
The fruitage you will gather
Will be disease and pain.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

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!

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.

THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

During all that time he has kept his property, as well as his life insurance, in the oldest
and most solid institutions. What were deemed tempting inducements have been held out
for change, but by pursuing this line, no loss has been met with.

\$100,000.00 A YEAR

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 bonds ten, fifteen and twenty years ago.

Before insuring elsewhere, call for our rates, and do not believe the man who tells you some
other company has done, or can do better for you, until you have investigated the matter
thoroughly for yourself. It will pay you to see what the AETNA has done and is likely to do.

Western Canada Branch, 9 Toronto St. Telephone No. 3
W. H. ORR & SONS MANAGERS.

Mendelssohn Piano Company.

HIGH-CLASS PIANOS!

UNEQUALLED IN ELEGANCE OF CONSTRUCTION, BEAUTY
OF FINISH, EASY AND SYMPATHETIC TOUCH,
FINENESS AND PURITY OF TONE.

AMERICAN PIANOS
OF UNDOUBTED REPUTATION, AND
CANADIAN AND AMERICAN ORGANS.

63, KING ST. WEST.

READ OUR GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT
ON PAGES 7 & 8.

A STARTLING OFFER!

VALUABLE BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

Useful Articles for Nothing!

GIFTS! PRESENTS! GIFTS!

For Men and Women; Girls and Boys.

IT WILL PAY YOU

TO READ THIS WHOLE PAGE AND THE NEXT.

10 CENTS ONLY 10

WE ARE THOROUGHLY

Convinced that it is only necessary that THE CANADA CITIZEN should be known to ensure its very wide circulation. To secure this general knowledge, we offer to send it to any address ON TRIAL.

SIX WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

Here is a broad field of work for one who wants to add the great temperance reform. Take an hour to canvass your friends. Nearly every one you ask will give you ten cents as a subscription for a month and a half's trial. Get up a club of a hundred, or fifty, or ten, or any number you like. We ought to have ten thousand trial subscribers on this short date plan.

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 us 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 adding this 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.

ADDRESS

F. S. SPENCE,

19-21 RICHMOND ST. E. TORONTO.

Send us addresses 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.

10 CENTS ONLY 10

THE CANADA CITIZEN.

SOMETHING MORE.

FOR SOME TIME we have had in this Paper the standing offer above made to send "THE CANADA CITIZEN" to any address for SIX WEEKS for TEN CENTS

THE Response to this proposal has been VERY LARGE. In the Month of March we booked a great many of these trial subscribers, many friends kindly sending us in good lists. In view of this fact we have decided to CONTINUE THE OFFER for a time, also to offer some SUBSTANTIAL REWARDS for competition among these kind friends, and further, to present SOME TANGIBLE TOKEN of our appreciation to every one of them who will continue this generous assistance.

WE HAVE accordingly prepared the accompanying PREMIUM LIST and will send, to anyone getting us up a List of Ten Cent Subscribers with the Money for the same, any premium offered in the List for the number of Subscriptions sent.

Any person who gets up a list, may select any combination of premiums that could be secured by the number of his list.

For Example. A Person sending in a list of twenty names may take any premium offered for ten names, or any two premiums offered for ten names, or any two premiums offered for a list of thirty names may select any premium offered for thirty, or any premium offered for twenty and any premium offered for ten, or any three premiums offered for ten each.

A person sending a list of forty may select any premium offered for forty, or any two premiums offered for twenty, or any premium offered for thirty and any premium offered for twenty and any two premiums offered for ten, or any four offered for ten, and so on.

BETTER STILL:

Over and above all the premiums offered we propose to divide among those who are most successful in this effort THE SUM OF \$150.00 IN CASH.

THIS MONEY WILL BE DIVIDED INTO EIGHT PREMIUMS

ONE FIRST PRIZE OF \$50.00

To be given to the person sending in the largest list of trial subscriptions.

TWO SECOND PRIZES OF \$25.00 EACH

To the TWO Persons whose lists are next in size, and

FIVE THRD PRIZES OF \$10.00 EACH

To the FIVE Persons whose lists come next in size to those winning the Second Prizes.

IT is not too much to expect at least twenty thousand new subscribers on this plan, but we will not wait for them all. The premiums named in the list will be sent as soon as the subscriptions are received, and the CASH GIFTS will be awarded as soon as TEN THOUSAND new names have come in; and will be awarded amongst those who have sent the largest list up to the time when the number reaches TEN THOUSAND.

REMEMBER, these Cash Gifts are in addition to the Premiums selected from the Premium List by the parties who send the largest list of names.

ANY gentleman or lady, any friend of the cause, any member of a temperance society, any girl or boy, can easily, in a very short time, secure a good list of Ten-Cent Trial Subscribers among his or her acquaintances.

YOU may thus POSITIVELY SECURE any premium on the list for which you choose to work, at the same time materially aiding the temperance cause, and becoming a competitor for the GRAND CASH PREMIUMS which are also offered for competition.

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:-

1. IF you propose to get up a list, please send us immediately, on a post card, your name and address. We will enter it in our books, and will send you FREE special men papers and other documents to assist you in your canvass.
2. SEND us all the money you have secured, every week with the names. We will credit you with them as they are received, and will either send premiums earned, at once, or wait till your canvass is finished, as you may direct.
3. This offer does not apply to any subscriptions secured by agents, and upon which we pay commission. Persons paid by us

for canvassing may not compete in cash paid for work.

4. NO name is to be more than once on any list. The names must be of new subscribers, but persons who have sent us trial subscriptions EXCEPT the announcement of this offer, may send such names again as part of a new list if they wish to do so.
5. THERE must not be any transferring of names after they are sent in. A Letter, or a Union, any Society may appoint a canvasser, who may have all the help or she can get, but when a name is entered on our books as that of a competitor, the subscriptions sent by that person cannot be counted as for any one else.

N.B. If you cannot take any action in this matter yourself, please hand this paper to some friend who will be likely to undertake the getting up of a list.

READ THE PREMIUM LIST

Carefully. Study it thoroughly. You will find something in it you would like to have. Send us your name and address, and start a canvass. You cannot fail to gain some premium. You may get many books—almost a library. You may earn ten dollars, or twenty-five dollars, or fifty dollars. Your work cannot be wasted. You cannot fail to do good.

You will benefit everyone you induce to subscribe

WILL YOU TRY IT?

PREMIUM LIST

OF ARTICLES SENT FOR THE NUMBER OF TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS NAMED.

LIST A.

For 10 trial subscribers.

1. BRETTON'S COOKERY BOOK, Crown 8vo, cloth, containing 400 recipes, four colored plates, 100 engravings, extraordinary value. A larger number of this volume have been sold than of any other cookery book. Price 35 cents. Or,

2. SELECT SOCIAL READINGS, edited by Jacob Spence. A neatly gotten up compilation of selections adapted for reading or reciting at temperance or other social gatherings. It has received warm endorsement from every section of the press, and will be found exceedingly attractive and useful. Many pieces it contains are not published elsewhere. 126 pages. Price 25 cents. Or,

3. ANY of the following handsome books by R. M. BALLANTYNE, the writer that boys all love and admire, 16mo, cloth, gilt cover, price 35 cents each:— Fighting the Whales. Away in the Wilderness. Fast in the Ice. Chasing the Sun. Sunk at Sea. Lost in the Forest. Over the Rocky Mountains. Saved by the Life-boat. The Cannibal Island. Hunting the Lions. Digging for Gold. Up in the Clouds. The Battle and the Breeze. The Pioneers. The Ruined of the Rock. Wrecked, but not Destroyed. The Thorough Good Guy.

4. THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—This invaluable and intensely interesting work, by the late Hon. John E. Finch, one of the most advanced thinkers and best speakers of the day. It is without exception the most attractive compendium of irresistible argument against the liquor traffic ever published in popular form. This Canadian Edition was especially revised and corrected by Mr. Finch, and should be in the hands of every temperance and Prohibition worker. It is printed on heavy toned paper, 240 pages, paper cover, price 30 cents. Or,

5. ANY volume of "THE CANTERBURY POETS," a series of neat, square 8vo volumes, well printed on fine toned paper, with red-line border, and strongly bound in cloth. Each volume contains from 300 to 450 pages, with introductory notices by celebrated writers. Price 35 cents each. The following are ready:—Christian Year. Coleridge. Longfellow. Campbell. Shelley. Wordsworth. Blake. Whitworth. Poe. Chatterton. Burns (Poems). Burns (Songs). Keats. Herbert. Victor Hugo. Marlowe. Shakespeare. Emerson. Sonnets of the Century. Whitman, Scott (Marmion). Scott (Lady of the Lake).

LIST B.

For 20 trial subscribers.

6. A good strong well-made SHEPHERD POCKET KNIFE, with white handle and two finely tempered blades. Price 50 cents. Or,

7. A neat, small pearl-handled girl's knife, with two blades, brass mountings. Price 50 cents. Or,

8. TEMPERANCE TALKS, a book of lectures, with an autobiography, by Thomas McMurray, well known as a forcible and effective speaker in many parts of the Dominion of Canada. In addition to the lectures proper, which cover upwards of 200 pages, there are valuable addenda consisting of Parliamentary documents, etc., of much importance to temperance workers. The book is beautifully gotten up and well bound. Price, \$1.00. Or,

9. ANY volume of THE EXCELLENCE SERIES OF STANDARD ALPHABET, a splendid set of books, entirely unabridged, many of them profusely illustrated, well-bound in cloth, Crown 8vo. Price 75 cents.

Among them are the following:—Dodd's Beauties of Shakespeare. Book of Familiar Quotations from the best Authors. Edgar Allan Poe's Poetical Works, with Memoir by R. H. Stoddard. Shakespeare, complete, with Poems and Sonnets. Cruden's Concordance to the Old and New Testaments. Household Stories, collected by the Brothers Grimm. Fairy Tales and Stories, by Hans Christian Andersen. Arabian Nights' Entertainment. Adventures of Don Quixote. Life of Napoleon. Curiosities of Literature. Naomi; or, The Last Days of Jerusalem, by Mrs. Webb. Poems, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Or,

10. ANY volume of THE LILY SERIES, a set of beautiful, books well-bound in cloth boards, very attractive, with handsome designs in gold and silver. Every one is a standard work of high tone, pure taste and thorough principle. Nothing is admitted in the series that is not of the best character, sure to do good, and worthy of being gotten up in this beautiful form. Price 50 cents each. Among these books are the following:— Faith Gartney's Girlhood, by Mrs. Whitney. Good Wives, Sequel to Little Women, by Miss Alcott. The Lamp-lighter, by Miss Cumming. Stepping Heavenward, by E. Prentiss. The Wide, Wide World, by Mrs. Wetherell. Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Miss H. B. Stowe. Fireside and Camp Stories, by Mrs. Whitney. The Shady Side, by a Pastor's Wife. The Sunny Side, by H. Trusta. Shadows and Sunbeams, by Fanny Fern. The Prince of the House of David, by Rev. J. H. Ingraham. Prudence Palfrey, by Rev. E. P. Roe. Mabel Vaughan, by Miss Cumming. Her Wedding Day, by Marion Harland. Barriers Burned Away, by Rev. E. P. Roe. Opening of a Chestnut Burr, by Rev. E. P. Roe. A Face Illumined, by Rev. E. P. Roe.

LIST C.

For 30 trial subscribers.

11. One half-dozen SILVER-PLATED TRAY-POONS, either plain or fancy pattern. In every way a very desirable premium. Price 75 cents. Or,

12. Dr. Naphey's HAND BOOK OF PORTER MEDICINE. A revised edition of a valuable standard work, specially adapted for general family instruction and reference. It contains over 300 choice dietetic and remedial receipts, and more than 100 engraving on wood. Well bound in cloth boards, over 400 pages. Price, \$2.00. Or,

13. ANY of the following invaluable BIOGRAPHIES OF GREAT MEN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY by Lewis Appjohn, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, Crown 8vo, with photo portrait. Price, ninety cents each:—W. E. Gladstone; His Life and Work. The Earl of Beaconsfield; His Life and Work. John Bright and the Peace Party. Richard Cobden and the Free Traders. Or,

14. Major Boulton's celebrated work on the NORTHWEST REBELLION a book too well known to need any description. The present edition is full and complete, with a full length portrait of General Middleton, map, and complete list of the Northwest field forces engaged in these rebellions. It is a book essential to every Canadian, who wants to be well posted on this important part of our country's history. Price, \$2.00. Or,

15. ANY of the following handsomely bound, crown 8vo, cheap ninety cent books, by the celebrated author of "Grace Darling":—Our Queen; A Sketch of the Life and Times of Victoria. Life of General Gordon. Queens of Literature, of the Victorian Era. Or any of the following, similarly gotten up and of the following value:—A Tale of the Christ, by Lew Wallace. The Wide, Wide World, by Elizabeth Wetherell. Life of Robert Moffat, D.D., by Rev. W. Walters. Life of General Garibaldi, by Howard Blackett. Life of David Livingstone, L.L.D., by J. S. Robertson.

LIST D.

For 40 trial subscribers.

16. A handsome, new style, all leather, long-shaped PORTFOLIO, with silver-plated mounting, leather lined, very attractive and good. Price \$1.25. Or,

17. ANY volume of the famous MOXON'S CELEBRATED POETS. These are really magnificent books. Each one is beautifully printed with red border lines and illustrations. Crown 8vo, elegant binding, cloth gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and in every respect good. Carefully edited, with critical memoirs \$1.25 each. Among them are the following:—Longfellow. Wordsworth. Byron. Shelley. Keats. Scott. Moore. Hood. Coleridge. Burns. Milton. Campbell. Pope. Cowper. Henry Thomson. Whittier. Lowell. Young. Shakespeare, etc., etc., etc. Or,

18. THE HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY, a handsomely bound standard work on household management, domestic cookery, home decoration, house furnishing, polite deportment, trying emergencies, care of children, games, amusements, general hints. This book was carefully compiled from a large number of standard writers for the World Publishing Company, of Guelph. It is embellished with a large number of valuable illustrations and covers nearly 650 handsomely printed pages. Price, \$1.50. Or,

19. ANY of the following celebrated works of R. M. BALLANTYNE, the famous writer of thrilling tales for boys, beautifully gotten up and illustrated. Each is a splendid book Price \$1.25:—The Island Queen, or Dethroned by Fire and Water, a Tale of the Southern Hemisphere. Twice Bought, a Tale of the Oregon Gold Fields. Tales of Adventure on the Sea. Tales of Adventure by Flood, Wind and Mountain. Tales of Adventure, or Wild Work in Strange Places. Tales of Adventure on the Coast. The Madman and the Pirate. My Doggie and I. The Redman's Revenge. Philosopher Jack, a Tale of the Southern Sea.

LIST E.

For 50 trial subscribers.

20. ANY volume of the CANTERBURY POETS (see 5), also as 35 cent edition in matter, but beautifully bound in elegant silk plush, with gilt edges; a little gem. Price \$1.00 each. Or,

21. MODERN MAGIC, a manual for conjurers. This is the fifth edition of the world-renowned Prof. Hoffman's revelations of the mysteries that have bewildered the world for ages. A wonderful book. Price \$1.75. Or,

22. A splendid full sized quarto PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM for cabinet and panel pictures with plated shield and patent extension clasp. Bound in either cloth or leatherette, cushioned. Price \$1.50. Or,

23. ANY volume of the following list, each book of which is an historical study of a nation, by one of the most celebrated authors of the age, handsomely bound, fully illustrated, and beautifully printed; not a bare statement of dry facts, but a work of art, picturesque, attractive, and yet faithful and accurate, as interesting as a novel. Price each \$1.75:—The Story of Greece. The Story of Rome. The Story of the Jews. The Story of Chaldea. The Story of Germany. The Story of Norway. The Story of Spain. The Story of Hungary. The Story of Carthage. The Story of the Saracens. The Story of the Moors in Spain. The Story of the Mormons. The Story of Persia. The Story of Ancient Egypt. The Story of Alexander's Empire. The Story of Assyria.

LIST F.

For 60 trial subscribers.

24. A lovely cardinal plush, LADY'S STREET SATCHEL, with outside pocket and ticket purse. Or,

25. EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL FOR 1888. A book like this needs no commendation; this is the twenty-sixth year of publication, and each issue is complete in itself, and of surpassing interest to the millions of boys who eagerly watch for its appearance. Beautifully gotten up, with splendid illustrations by the best artists. In elegant binding. Price, \$2.00. Or,

26. ANY volume of THE BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT SERIES. A set of books as useful and valuable in matter as they are beautiful and attractive in form. Crown octavo, Roxburgh style. Price, \$2.00 each. They are:—(1) Beautiful thoughts from Latin Authors. (2) Beautiful thoughts from Greek Authors. (3) Beautiful thoughts from French and Italian Authors. (4) Beautiful thoughts from German and Spanish Authors. Or,

27. ANY of the following splendid gift-books, handsomely bound in gilt cloth, with gilt edges, deny 8vo, beautifully illustrated. Price \$2.00:—Thrilling Tales of Enterprise and Peril. Adventures and Heroism, by Dr. James Macaulay. Some of our Fellows, A School Story, by Rev. T. S. Millington, M.A. Thrown on the World, or the Scrapes and Scapes of May and Bertie, by Edwin Holder. Fritz and Eric, The Brother Crusoes, by J. C. Hutcheson.

LIST G.

For 80 trial subscribers.

28 An elegant and serviceable TIMEPIECE with handsome, polished, nickel plated case, brass movement, lever escapement and alarm. Price \$2.50 Or.

29 CARLTON'S TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY A great work Nothing like it in the whole range of literature. All complete in one magnificent volume. Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt. Price \$2.50. Or.

30 ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONA-PARTE, with biographies of the Bonaparte family. New edition, with sketch of the life of Napoleon the Third. Beautifully illustrated. A magnificent book. Royal Octavo, cloth, gilt. Price, \$2.50 Or.

31 Dr. Thomas S. Sozinsky's celebrated book on the "CARE AND CULTURE OF CHILDREN." Many of our readers are well acquainted with this standard work. The present edition is printed on heavy paper, nearly 500 pages, strongly bound in cloth boards, and is both attractive and valuable. Price, \$4.00.

LIST H.

For 100 trial subscribers.

32 A complete and elegant PUNCH TOILET CASE, with comb, fancy brush, and plate glass mirror, all matching Price \$3.00. Or.

33 CARSELL'S POPULAR LIBRARY OF HISTORY, complete in six volumes. Price, \$3.00; or, CARSELL'S POPULAR LIBRARY OF BIOGRAPHY, complete in six volumes. Price \$3.00.

34 EVERY BOY'S BOOK. A complete Encyclopedia of sports and amusements. Edited by Edmund Routledge. Fifteenth edition. A splendidly gotten up book Crown octavo, 600 illustrations and colored plates. Handsomely bound in cloth, with gilt edges. Price, \$3.25. Or.

35 MRS. BRETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT. A magnificent volume of over 1,400 pages with 4,000 recipes, and 1,000 engravings and colored plates. Universally acknowledged to be the best work of the kind published, splendidly bound in elegant cloth, bevelled boards with gilt edges. Price \$3.00 Or.

36 THE HOUSEWIFE'S TREASURY OF DOMESTIC INFORMATION, a companion volume to the preceding, gotten up in a similarly attractive and beautiful form. Price \$3.00

LIST I.

For 120 trial subscribers.

37 An extra fine PHOTO ALBUM for cabinet and panel pictures, beautifully bound in silk plush, with cushioned covers and patent extension clasp. Price \$3.75. Or.

38 THE WORLD OF WIT AND HUMOR. A magnificent, handsomely bound, royal octavo volume, edited by Geo. Manville Fenn, with 400 illustrations and containing 480 pages. Price \$4.00. Or.

39 THE WORLD OF WONDERS, being a very attractive Imperial octavo book of 500 pages, with 130 illustrations. A record of marvellous things in nature, science and art. Handsomely bound. Price \$4.00. Or.

40 HEROES OF BRITAIN IN PEACE AND WAR, by Edwin Hodder. A standard work containing upwards of 300 original illustrations. This is a new edition, extra crown quarto, cloth binding, in two volumes. Price \$4.00.

LIST K.

For 150 trial subscribers.

41. A valuable genuine FRENCH OPERA-GLASS in handsome, satin-lined leather case, complete. Price \$4.25

42. An extra fine silver-plated DINNER CRUET, elegantly chased, five bottles Price \$5.00. Or.

43 BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. A standard work that needs no further description. This book is in 8vo foolscap, Roxburghe style, complete in seven volumes. Price \$5.25. Or.

44 REPRESENTATIVE POEMS BY LIVING POETS, American and English, selected by the poets themselves, with an introduction by George Parsons Lathrop. A very valuable work. Complete in one volume, 800 pages, extra cloth binding Price, \$5.00. Or.

45 THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY, by Lewis Wright. A new edition of the most thorough and elaborate work of the kind ever published, with 50 plates of Prize Birds. A complete treatise on the Breeding, Rearing and Management of Poultry, with practical schedules for judging, constructed from actual analysis of the best modern decisions. Demy quarto, cloth. Price \$5.00.

LIST L.

For 200 trial subscribers.

46 A superior London-made, complete fitted out, lady's or gentleman's DRESSING CASE, in handsome leather. Price \$7.00. Or.

47 DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH HISTORY. Edited by Sidney J. Low, B.A., late scholar of Balliol College Oxford; and F. S. Pulling, M.A., late Professor of History, Yorkshire College, Leeds. In one large octavo volume of 1,119 pages; bound in extra cloth. Price \$6.00. Or

48 CARICATURE HISTORY OF CANADIAN POLITICS, in two large volumes, containing all the important cartoons appearing in *Graphic* from its first publication up to the end of 1886. Each volume contains 200 full page cartoons, with descriptive letter press, also many cartoons published long before *Graphic* came into existence, dating back as far as 1849. Every caricature is accompanied by a description, and the whole is prefaced by a sketch of Canadian Political History. This work is an absolutely indispensable part of every fully equipped Canadian library. Price for both volumes, \$9.50.

LIST M.

For 250 trial subscribers.

49 A beautiful HAND-PAINTING ON PORCELAIN, framed in handsome plush, 9x12, with PLUSH EASEL, complete. A work of art. Price \$8.00. Or.

50 BRETON'S DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION ON GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, a new and revised edition, with maps, and nearly 2,000 pages. Two volumes, bound in half Persian. Royal octavo. Price \$7.35. Or, BRETON'S DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION ON SCIENCE, ART AND LITERATURE, a similar work, at similar price. Or.

51 THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE DOG By Captain Vere Shaw, assisted by many of the most eminent authorities of the day. With 30 fac-simile colored plates (drawn from life expressly for this work) of typical specimens of the various Breeds of Dogs now in existence, and numerous wood engravings, and embracing a full description of every known Breed of Dog, with standard by which he can be judged. Demy 4to, cloth, full gilt sides. New and revised edition. Price \$8.00. Or.

52 THE BOOK OF THE HORSE, by Samuel Sidney, Manager of the Agricultural Hall Horse Show, being a Practical Encyclopedia on every subject connected with Horses, Carriages and Stable Management; with Hints on Horsemanship, Breeding, Breaking and Training for the road, the Park, etc., etc. Illustrated with 25 fac-simile colored plates from original paintings, and upwards of 100 wood engravings. New and revised edition. Demy 4to, 600 pages, cloth. Price \$8.00.

LIST N.

For 300 trial subscribers.

53 A really fine, silver-plated, gold-lined, TEA-SET, four pieces, coffee pot, tea-pot, sugar and cream. Price \$15.00. Or.

54 BRETON'S ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION, comprising Geography, History, Biography, Science, Art and Literature, and containing nearly 4,000 pages, 5,000 distinct articles, 2,000 engravings, and colored maps. New edition. 4 volumes. Royal 8vo. Price \$10.50.

LIST O.

For 400 trial subscribers.

55 A fine silver HUNTING-CANE WATCH, lady's size, well-finished and serviceable, stem-winder. Price \$20.00. Or.

56 An elegant lady's JEWEL and WRITING CABINET, very complete. A perfect gem. Something you will always appreciate and admire. Price \$18.00. Or.

57 BRITISH BATTLES ON LAND AND SEA. By James Grant, author of "The Romance of War," etc. Complete in three volumes, each containing about 200 illustrations. Extra crown 4to, 576 pages, cloth, gilt. Price \$12.00.

LIST P.

For 500 trial subscribers.

58 A FINE RUSSIAN TOILET AND TRAVELING CASE, beautifully finished. All complete for lady or gentleman. Price \$22.00. Or.

59 A remarkably fine MUSICAL BOX. The latest musical wonder. Will play any tune. With sheet music. Sheet music is given for six airs, extra music can be supplied. Price \$25.00

60 The magnificent work just named in No. 57 and RECENT BRITISH BATTLES. The latter is a supplementary volume to British Battles on Land and Sea, describing in detail the Campaigns in Afghanistan, Zululand, the Transvaal, Egypt, etc., etc. Illustrated with Maps and Plans specially prepared for the work by Major Cooper King, and with many portraits, views and historical scenes. Extra crown 4to. Price \$3.50, making this premium, including both works, in four magnificent volumes, worth \$15.50.

Premiums Nos 1 to 23, that is those valued at \$2.00 or less, will be mailed to the parties entitled to them, postage prepaid by us. All other premiums will be packed and shipped by us, without charge, as the receiver may direct, the receivers to pay expressage or freight.

Some of our subscribers will think it odd that premiums of different values should be offered for the same number of subscribers. We have secured as one of the articles under conditions which enable

us to offer them as special inducements. All the articles listed are quoted at their actual selling value. Any of them will be sent by us on receipt of the price named, to anyone who does not wish to get up a club, but prefers paying. Send right away for free specimen copies, etc., and begin work.

Address, F. S. SPENCE, 19-21 RICHMOND STREET EAST, TORONTO.

The Daily Struggle

BETWEEN EVIL AND GOOD.

Fighting the Traffic—With Moral Mission a Righteous Law—The Deadly Doings of Drink—And the Benefits of Temperance Efforts.

Wm. R. Robinson and Enos Kennedy of Chatham have each been fined \$50 and costs for Scott Act violation.

Reports from different places show that the recent Anti Scott Act victories were celebrated by the usual orgies, chaffy burning, etc.

At St. Thomas, last week, Edward Smith of Rodney was fined \$100 and costs for Scott Act violation, and Thomas Morgan of St. Thomas city was fined \$50 and costs.

An Alton despatch of last week states that a quarryman named Richard Patterson had lain down on the railway track while drunk, and was killed by a passing C.P.R. freight train.

Last week, in the Toronto Bay, nearly opposite the Union Station, there was found floating the body of a young man, who afterwards turned out to be Joseph Graham, and was last seen in this city on April 16th in the company of a young man with whom he had been drinking freely.

Rosemont, Dufferin county, has organized a Union Christian Temperance Society, on a Total Abstinence basis. The following is the list of officers:—President, Rev. Mr. Daniel, Vice Presidents, Rev. Messrs. Thornley, Smith Booth and G. S. Martyn; Secretary, Wm. Ewing, Treasurer, R. Healey, Committee, Misses Brett, Cumberland and Morrison, and Messrs. Abram and W. B. Dickey.

Under License.

An exchange informs us that Thomas McCleary was taken from the Owen Sound jail recently on a conviction of larceny, courted a girl on Sunday, married her on Monday, got drunk on Tuesday, took up residence in the lock-up on Wednesday, was ushered into the magistrate's presence on Thursday, and spent Friday in jail. He was discharged on Saturday at the earnest request of his wife, so that they might again spend a happy Sunday together.

Another Victim.

An inquiry into the death of Joseph Rooney, who expired suddenly in the Ottawa police station, was held by Coroner Dr. Stephen Wright on Saturday evening. Rooney, it seemed from the evidence, was found shortly before noon in the Grand Opera House seemingly affected by delirium tremens. When brought to the police station he raved about invisible things, and at 12.30 had a fit, from which he died in about an hour. The jury found a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes superinduced by liquor and not from any hurt or injury.—*Resfree Mercury.*

Repeat at Work.

Halton is already suffering from the effects of Scott Act repeal. Although the law is still nominally in operation, there is a good deal of drinking. The following little clipping from the *Palermo Reformer* shows how even in the little village named, whisky is already doing its work. "The quottos which has reigned over our little town of late years, was broken on Arbor Day, 7th inst., by the appearance of a number of drunks who were creating quite a disturbance, one of whom, however, collapsed with the proprietor of the Adams House, where a lively scene ensued, and the wailing of women which was heard coming from the 'Hotel Rovere' was beyond description, and quottos was only restored by the appearance on the scene of the guardian of the Crooks Act."

Arresting an Anti.

The *Resfree Mercury* tells of the arrest of Joseph Loyat, of Kunnebec, Frontenac county, by two constables. He had eluded all attempts at capture for some time by secreting himself in a bush. They found him in a cellar, the only entrance to which was through a small trap door. He was armed with a double barreled shot gun which he said he should use should they meddle with him, and that he would be taken out only as a dead man. One of the constables started to descend to the cellar, when Loyat struck him on the legs a severe blow with a club. An axe was secured by the officers, who proceeded to cut away the floor around the trap. Loyat consented then to allow himself to be arrested. He was taken in charge by the officers, and has since been tried and sentenced to gaol for four months for violation of the Canada Temperance Act.

A Middle in Bruce.

Some of the Bruce county municipalities have got themselves into a little

bother, by their anxiety to get rid of the Scott Act, and bring in the License Law. Without noticing the changes made a short time ago in the License Act (by which the Provincial Government receives a good round sum, in addition to the one fixed by the Municipal Council), the different Municipal Councils fixed the amount to be paid at a figure which they considered fair. It is now too late to amend the law, and the licensees will all have for the present year to pay the fees fixed by the Councils, and the extra amount charged by the Government as well. The Commissioners in Centre Bruce have issued no licenses yet.

As the Scott Act is not yet repealed in the county of Bruce it is just possible that some of the men who have paid their fees and taken out licenses will find themselves still liable for prosecution for violating the law.

A Great Good Work.

Mr Robert Hall, the active city agent of the Toronto Christian Temperance Mission, recently laid before the society which he represents his thirty-ninth monthly report, in which he stated that "the work of the winter season had practically ceased. Doors that are open during the winter months are now closed, and the inmates gone, but other and wider fields of labor we opened up. On April 1st 151 men and 9 women 'casuals' wore in the House of Industry, and we hold gospel services in every ward. On the 7th the Haven was closed to all traps, excepting those coming from a distance. On the 8th we held our closing service for the season, there being only 11 men and about the same number of women present. The Industrial Refugio and the General Hospital have been twice visited, special cases dealt with, tracts distributed and words of tenderness and cheer spoken. The work at the jail was increasing in interest. The 'library' had assisted largely in gaining him the confidence of the prisoners. In all of his meetings he could see evidences of God's blessing on his work. Several open air meetings had been held and 1,600 gospel and gospel temperance tracts carefully distributed, but he felt very much the need of more help, especially to all this he had 134 families on his visiting list, being mostly cases that had been reported to him by others. He found it was impossible along with his other duties to visit these as often as they should be visited. There was great need for another missionary in this field.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

A White Ribbon Rally at Streetsville—The Women of Halton and Peel, and their work.

A largely attended and a very enthusiastic convention of the W.C.T.U., of the counties of Halton and Peel was held in Streetsville, on Thursday, the 17th inst. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. L. L. Bennett, of Georgetown, President of the Association of the united counties. Just now cleverly women can handle business was shown in the ability displayed by Mrs. Bennett in conducting the business of this gathering. After devotional exercises, and the appointing of committees, an interesting address, on the question of "Woman's work in the Field of Temperance," was delivered by the president. Following this came an exceedingly impressive paper on "Mother's Responsibility," by Mrs. Wm. McCroney, of Oakville, the wife of the well known war horse of the county of Halton, Wm. McCroney, Ex-M.P. In the afternoon session Mrs. Beynon, of Streetsville, presented the address to the visiting sisters, and this was responded to by Mrs. D. F. Smith, of Burlington. The questioner at both sessions of the convention was an interesting feature of the day. A profitable half hour was spent from 3.30 to 4 p.m. receiving reports of superintendents of various departments, presented respectively by Mrs. Grimshaw, of Brampton, Mrs. Gray, of Brampton, Mrs. S. M. Robinson, of Georgetown, and Miss Jennie Harrison, of Georgetown. From 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon was given up to the Band of Hope work, conducted by Miss Etta McKenzie, of Streetsville. This was perhaps the taking feature of the day's programme. The creditable manner in which the little ones went through their performances reflect most complete credit on their leader.

A feature of the programme acceptable to everybody, was the bountiful repast, served both at noon and 6 o'clock, by the ladies, in the basement of the church. (All services were conducted in the Presbyterian Church of the town.)

In the evening a public meeting was held, presided over by Rev. Mr. Barker, of Streetsville. There was a large attendance of residents both of the town and surrounding country. Some excellent music was rendered by the choir of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Andrews sang very beautifully, as a solo, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and little Master Rowe, a child of about five years of age, sang, to the delight of everybody. (He was dressed in tartan.) A rousing address on the Temperance situation was delivered by the chairman, followed by a vigorous plea for absolute Prohibition and Independent Political Action, by Mr. Wm. Munna, of Parkdale, and an unusually earnest and effective address on Individual Responsibility, by Mr. J. S. Robertson, of Toronto.

The ladies of these two counties have every reason to feel gratified at the success of their first convention, and to be encouraged in the efforts they are putting forth in their particular sphere to spread total abstinence and Prohibition principles. To the local committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Beatty, of Streetsville, is due much credit for the perfection of the arrangements of the convention throughout.

A New Society.

The Commercial Temperance League, a new form of an Anti-liquor organization,

is in operation in the United States. The New York *Observer* refers to it in the following terms—"A new temperance organization has been formed in this country recently which promises to be a powerful factor in the promotion of the great reform. It is intended to include commercial travellers, and is called the 'Commercial Temperance League.' The members are required to take two pledges, first, to drink no intoxicating liquors, and second, to get ten others to join the league. Branch societies have already been established in many of our principal cities. A system of correspondence has been started whereby each branch will report at least once a month to the Cabinet, located in New York, giving answer to the special subject of thought and work for the month. The Cabinet will send out a general letter to the various branches each month, and interest will thus be awakened, thought be given, and the best action devised for the overthrow of the power of alcohol, in the individual and in the nation.

I Know a Bank.

[A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD SONG.]

There's a Bank that I hear about now and then,

Which takes deposits from working-men;

It has glaring mirrors and flaring gas, And its drafts are drawn in a jug or glass.

The customer there for his savings shows—

A shabby hand and a blazing nose

Keep out of its books, for I've come to learn

The Gin-Palace Bank is a queer concern.

There's a Bank that I hear about now and then,

Which takes deposits from working-men;

Its clerks are never too proud or fine

To enter a trifle of yours or mine;

And the pence mount up, as I hear folks say,

To a nice little sum for a rainy day.

Get one of its books, for I've come to learn

The Post Office Bank is a safe concern.

There's a Bank that I hear about now and then,

Which takes deposits from working-men.

A shake of the hand, a smile, a look,

Is entered fair in an angel's book,

Good words are its silver, good deeds its gold,

And its riches ne'er fail, nor its bags wax old.

O think of that Bank, for I've come to learn

To have treasure above is our chief concern.

Poor Folks' Lives, by Fredk. Langbridge.

Tobacco and Immorality.

A prominent worker in the W. C. T. U., Annie M. Starr, of Richmond, Indiana, says, in a circular issued in the interests of the Department for the Suppression of Impure Literature, of which she is the State Superintendent, "The boys of the public schools are becoming demoralized through the obscene pictures which they find in packages of cigarettes." Obscene "boodle cards," a tobacco advertisement, are also being widely circulated. Tobacco and vice, as well as liquor and vice, have always been close associates. The agents of immorality could find no more appropriate medium for the accomplishment of their infamous purpose, than tobacco.

The true friends of purity must ultimately unite in opposing the filthy weed, as well as liquor, for it is one of the gigantic evils intimately associated with immorality.—*Good Health.*

Little Dot—"Is that all the pie I can have?"

Mamma—"Indeed it is. This is an awful big piece for such a little girl as you."

"Then, mamma, please cut it into two pieces and give me one at a time."

ATTENTION!

IN SPITE OF LOSSES SUSTAINED BY BANK WRACKERS, ETC., ETC.,

LEAR'S

NOTED GAS FIXTURE

EMPORIUM,

15, RICHMOND STREET, WEST,

Finds that although all goods in his line have advanced from 10 to 25 per cent., by keeping down expenses, and the large stock bought before the rise, selling for cash retail at wholesale prices, he will give evident proof to a discerning public that

LEAR IS THE LIVE GAS FIXTURE

MAN FOR 1898.

10 per cent. as usual spot cash on all orders over twenty dollars.

Just received—Fifty thousand Glass Prisms for trimmings.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.