

strong drink on the mighty network of rails which are under their control...

Farmer John on Religion and Politics.

FARMER JOHN drove into the yard with a rattle and unlatched his horses with a rustle, banging the barn doors and started for the house rushing...

"John do be careful," she began. "More old—, well I don't often get riled, but I've seen enough to-day to rile anybody with any sense at all."

"What was it?" asked his wife, ready to listen. "What's the matter?"

"Matter, well I should think it was, the first person I met was Duncan Brown. I passed him a good no hearse prohibition ticket and I thought he'd knock me down for a minute."

"No sir," he yelled, "I ain't helping the Democrats. I ain't no crank. I don't want nothing to do with your third party. I ain't no idiot."

"Why, John," said Sarah Ann. "I can't help it, Sarah Ann, the idea of a man praying half an hour in church every time, and leading class meetings, and talking to sinners, and then voting for license!"

"The Bible says 'come out from among 'em and be separate from 'em,' and Sarah Ann, it aint very separate a putting a vote in side with old Pete Carter who keeps a brewery and is a saloon-keeper besides, and a spitting tobacco juice at the same mark with every bumper, and talking tariff and free trade with every stum that was sober enough to talk at all and lots that aint, and calling that a helping the country and the grand old party what's done so much for us?"

"That's religion, Sarah Ann, I don't want any. I aint much of a church goer myself but I've seen a Bible or two and I can tell what looks like religion and what politics is, and Brown's got more politics than religion, enough sight."

"Why morey sakes, John," began Sarah. "No you needn't morey sakes me. I aint half through, there I was talking with a preacher (I aint saying who) and I gave him a ticket."

"Really," said he, rolling his eyes until I couldn't see anything but whites. "I don't think a minister ought to go into politics, and some of my church don't seem to approve of prohibition, and I don't like to change my views 'cause I think the republicans will give us prohibition after a while, don't you see?"

"And I've heard of ministers getting egged for voting your way, and—and—" "Ah," said I, "No, I don't see nor you won't either. I've been hitched up with a mule and drove in their old republican harness, and had the party whip cracked over my head, and helped plough and plant and raise a crop of bootlers and whiskeys, my party don't go much on ministers who're afraid of a rotten egg than the wrath of Almighty God."

"Oh! brother," said I, "I'm just as good a temperance man as you are but—I didn't find out what I just walked off thinking, yes, mister, talk a cheap, but living is another thing. I tell you, Sarah Ann, a man who keeps saying 'I'm just as good a temperance man as you are but—' needs an everlasting sight of watching, and I wouldn't trust him with a gallon of boiled cider as far as I could throw our dog by the tail."

"There's something the matter with his back-bone besides religion, you mark that down. 'Nother thing, now, you know Sarah Ann I don't go much on women's voting, and I heard a couple arguing about it, one hoodly looking chap gave my views exactly, and bimeby I got a chance I sorter admired him on account of them views."

"Sure, and it never a bit do I know how I voted," said he. "Why not?" I asked, astonished. "Bo jabbers! I couldn't read me own name any more than the scratching on a tay box," said he. "How do you know you voted right?" said I. "Huh," said he, "sorry a bit do I care; a chap gave me a dollar if I'd vote his ticket and I chucked her in. It aint often I earn a dollar any." Now, wife, I said to myself all the way home, if my Sarah Ann aint got more sense and more care for the glory of this grand government than that ignorant man I'd trade her off as sure as I lived another week.

"The Review."

Support to Temperance Newspapers.

THE temperance movement is, with few exceptions, generally ignored or spoken against. All friends and workers in the temperance cause ought to see to it that they do all they can to secure readers for the existing journals. They are ably conducted, and the best of family newspapers. They eschew the insertion of a class of advertisements which many weekly journals insert, and thereby make themselves mediums of danger to our families. I would bespeak a little consideration for our newspapers which are doing such good work. It is now by these that the advancement of our principles must be looked to rather than the platform.

platform Week by week furnishes them with abundant material for effective comment, which, but for them, would be lost, so that their power for good is only limited by their circulation. Let it be increased, then, and the end we seek will sooner be secured. Some say, "I am an abstainer, and know all about the question." It is just such that have been so blessed that ought to see to it that they bring others under the teaching which leads to abstinence. Naturally those who use drink, and think its use in moderation a good thing, will not buy the papers, those who have gone a stage further, and have used it till they like it, and are drunkards, will not buy them either. Then, if our abstaining friends will not buy them and circulate amongst both of these classes, and for the good that they may do to them and to their families, how are those papers to be kept up, and how are our families, as they grow up, to be taught the temperance truth, and fortified and preserved from the snares set for them by the present liquor laws, which permit the planting of public houses and drinking saloons at every street corner in every village, town, and city of our land? Let all consider this subject and act promptly, and take means to increase the circulation of our temperance newspaper.

Who Is Safe?

I knew a minister of the gospel who was eloquent, earnest, diligent, successful and beloved, he became the slave of his vice, and is now separated from his flock—his reputation gone, himself the prey of deadly anguish. I knew another who was a successful preacher of righteousness, eminently endowed, and who brought many souls to God, who is now an outcast from his friends, and has probably ended his ministry forever, because he too became the slave of his passion. Nor are these the only instances I have known in which even ministers have made the enemies of the gospel to blaspheme.

The Effects of Smoking.

DR. A. L. GILSON of the United States Navy gives the following testimony as to the effects of smoking upon the student.

- 1. It leads to impaired nutrition of the nerve centres. 2. It is a fertile cause of neuralgia, vertigo and indigestion. 3. It irritates the mouth and throat and thus destroys the purity of the voice. 4. By excitation of the optic nerve it provokes amaurosis and other defects of vision. 5. It causes a tremulous hand and an intermittent pulse. 6. One of its conspicuous effects is to develop irritability of the heart. 7. It retards the cell change on which the development of adolescence depends.

Influence of Beer on Digestion.

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

W.C.T.U. Brantford.

THE work of the W.C.T.U. of this city has been most suspiciously begun. In co-operation with the Y.W.C.T.U. they have secured the old Emanuel Methodist church on Wellington street as their headquarters and a commodious and convenient hall it makes. They have rented the building for three years, with the option of buying it at any time during this period. A number of gentlemen have pledged themselves to pay the rent for the ladies, and thus leave them free to give their energies to other work than raising money to pay rent. They opened their new hall on Monday, October 3rd, by a lecture from Mrs. Youmans, at the close of which the pledge was circulated and upwards of twenty signed it. The two unions are working harmoniously and a year of great usefulness is opening before them. They are both well officered with zealous and able women, and it is generally expected that before the lease expires they will own the building. We wish them every success.

On Sunday afternoon, October 2nd, Mrs. Youmans addressed a mass meeting of Sunday school scholars in the First Baptist church, Brantford. The large building was quite full. In the evening of the Sunday she spoke on Bible Temperance to a very large congregation in the Wellington street Methodist church. Temperance sentiment is decidedly on the increase in the city, and there is a deepening dissatisfaction with the license system.

YORK COUNTY ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Going in for Society Union And Favoring the Submission of the Scott Act—A Meeting of the District Council.

THE York District Council of R. T. of T. met in Richmond Hall, Toronto, on Friday last. D. C. James Hughes presiding. Reports from different councils were encouraging and a good deal of important business was transacted.

There was a strong feeling among the delegates present in favor of maintaining the present advanced position, as well as for immediate further aggressive work. A committee reported in favor of the early submission of the Scott Act in York County, and the district secretary was directed to correspond with other temperance societies, in reference to the matter.

The meeting also discussed a subject referred to in last week's CANADA CITIZEN, namely, the desirability of closer union among temperance workers, and a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of the amalgamation of the different secret temperance organizations in Canada.

It was ordered that a resolution of condolence be sent to the widow of the late Hon. J. B. Finch.

Arrangements were made for holding the next meeting of the District Council at Aurora, on the second Thursday of January next.

A Correction.

Editor Canada Citizen—

DEAR SIR,—The writer regrets an error which crept into the editorial of the Barre Gazette, from which you quote in your issue of Oct 7th. Referring to the Simcoe County petition asking for "Repeal of the Scott Act," it stated that "over 1,000 names have been found which have no right to be there because their owners (if they have any) are not on the voters list." The correct statement is that at the rate the Executive was finding duplicates and dead heads at the time editorial appeared, over 1,000 names would be found which have no right to be there. The work of checking was stopped for the time being on receipt of notice of order-in-Council delaying voting; it will be finished at an early date. The editor of the Gazette misunderstood the information given him. We want to fight hard but fair.

Yours, etc., THOMAS W. GRAY, Pres. County Sincock Temperance Alliance.

In Eastern Ontario.

IN Leeds and Grenville enforcement is being pushed. A recent number of the Independent records convictions of Messrs. Stitt and Dillon, \$50 each and costs being paid, and we learn from the Brockville Recorder, that in the County of Grenville between the 6th and 26th of September, Police Magistrate Judd made no less than sixteen convictions out of seventeen cases tried, as follows—Irish Creek, four cases; North Augusta, two cases; Merrickville, five cases; Cardinal, two cases; Komptville, four cases. In two cases the fine was \$100 and costs each. In one case the conviction was for a third offence, and the defendant was sentenced to sixty days in goal.

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HALTON.

HALTON COUNTY is the only place in the province of Ontario in which a repeal vote can be taken before next April. The antis there are pushing their campaign. Their petition has been taken from the sheriff's office, and has probably been sent to Ottawa. It contains about 1,770 names. The last petition, which the antis prepared, to bring on the election in which they were so morosely beaten on Sept. 9th, 1884, contained 2,160 names. In that contest, the total liquor vote polled was 1,767. The vote of the county since that time has been very largely increased, so that if the antis, in the said-to-be approaching contest, poll a vote bearing the same proportion to their petition, as their former vote did to their former petition, they will be beaten far away down out of sight. Our friends, however, must not slacken their efforts. They will need to fight hard for the sake of the whole country, which is watching them. A good deal depends upon Halton. She will prove herself equal to the emergency.

A PROPOSED SENATOR.

There is some talk of appointing to the Dominion Senate, Mr. Henry Calcutt, brewer, of Asburnham, in the county of Peterboro. Calcutt is a man who has done much service for the Conservative party and who was the writer of the famous letter by which an effort was made at last general election to secure the unanimous liquor vote, in support of John A.'s government.

We can hardly believe, however, that the Dominion Cabinet is so utterly lost to all sense of decency as to nominate for so high a position, a man who is only out of jail through a mere legal technicality. Calcutt has been convicted of violating the Scott Act eight times, and if the license inspector who prosecuted him had done his duty, the big brewer would long ere this have been undergoing the prison punishment which he merits as justly as many of those upon whom it has been inflicted.

If Sir John A. Macdonald wishes to utterly disgrace the Senate, in public estimation, to compel all decent men in it to resign and leave it only a hospital for superannuated liquor-sellers and other law-breakers, who may be relied upon to stand in the way of all good legislation, then Brewer Calcutt is his man. Can it be possible that he seriously entertains the perpetration of such an outrage?

A FITTING MEMORIAL.

In another part of this paper will be found a circular issued from the office of the Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, referring to the loss the temperance cause has suffered by the sudden death of Right Worthy Grand Templar, Hon. John B. Finch.

Brother Finch's name is dear to every worker in the cause of moral reform. The wonderful arguments and organization methods which were the outcome of his great brain and warm heart, have commended themselves to our advocates and workers in the wide world over. On no point was our beloved leader more definite than in his

desire for union, as far as practicable, among all friends of our cause. It was large, through his instrumentality that the broken Good Templar organization was welded again into harmonious union. What other tribute could the great Temperance organizations offer to his memory, that would be so appropriate as the inauguration of a movement for the further consolidation of our new divided forces?

Organic union of temperance workers would be an incalculable boon to humanity, would give new power and impetus to our work, and would go far towards making up in effectiveness the loss our cause has sustained. Most Worthy Patriarch Clapp's manly, Christian, fraternal circular shows how much oneness of feeling as well as of object and method there already exists. Now is the time for Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and Royal Templars to earnestly, prayerfully, carefully, take up and endeavor to carry to completion a movement that, no doubt, would have been warmly and ably aided by our beloved Brother Finch, were he here to give it his support.

LAW AND ORDER.

THE atrocious outrages perpetrated in different parts of Ontario, as reported elsewhere in this number of THE CANADA CITIZEN, certainly call for some immediate and stern measures of repression. The Anti-Scott Act party have evidently become absolutely desperate in their malevolent indignation, and are ready for any deed of violence.

Perhaps it is hardly going too far to say, that in this law defiance, they are actually encouraged by the almost total failure, in many places, of all attempts to bring anti-Scott dynamiters, assassins and incendiaries to justice. Constables have been resisted and assaulted, business places and dwellings have been blown up, residences and out-buildings have been burned, cattle have been destroyed, scoundrelism of all kinds has been reckless and defiant, and yet, the rascals, who do all this, still hang round the scenes of their villainy, apparently as fearless of the civil authorities as they are of divine or moral law. In some counties it has been absolutely necessary for private citizens to enroll themselves as special police and take the place of cowardly officers who are in terror of the whiskey fiends. This must be done, and more. No good citizen will for a moment entertain the idea, that a few would-be whiskey-sellers (who notwithstanding their flagrant and infamous lawlessness, are excused and encouraged by some professed Christians-easy-going men, who are personally averse to temperance work and temperance legislation) can be permitted to thus tyrannize over respectable and law-abiding communities. The situation is critical. Its necessities are urgent and it behooves law-abiding men, in every locality where such unpunished outrages have occurred, to organize for their suppression.

Let Law and Order Leagues be formed in every Scott Act county. Let the members of these leagues demand to be sworn in as special constables and clothed with the executive power necessary for the protection of their homes. There is a conspiracy of scoundrels and there must be organization of good citizens. The ordinary officers of the law have failed. Let private citizens demand extraordinary powers, and let these powers be exercised in securing the arrest of the whiskey championing Thugs.

We hope it will not be necessary to go further, but some people are troubled and uneasy. In many of the few instances in which anti-temperance scoundrels have been arrested and convicted, they have been released from jail on petty technicalities. There is evidently dangerous looseness, either in the law, in its administration, or in its interpretation. Wherever the weakness is, it must be detected and remedied. Already temperance men are compelled to take the place of officer, and to do the duty for which others are paid. The idea cannot be entertained, that in a civilized country, private citizens must also constitute themselves judges and in-

volve, for the protection of their homes, the wild methods of lynch-law. But there must be a change. If men, whose guilt is clearly evident as in the Sarnia and Orangeville cases—are persistently allowed to go unpunished, then the public will demand to know whether it is the judges or the laws that are defective, and they will insist that in the interests of public peace and order, there must be neither inexcusable defectiveness in the statutes, nor whiskey favoritism on the bench.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

ALREADY the din of election fight is heard. Unseated candidates, in every part of the Dominion, are appealing to their constituents for re-election. Many of these candidates have a record on the prohibition question, which they, no doubt, would rather be rid of.

Remember, we are pledged to endeavor to defeat every man, who voted against the Jamieson Resolution. It will be of little use, however, to defeat an anti-prohibitionist with another anti-prohibitionist. A man, who opposed the Jamieson Resolution, might have opposed to him a candidate equally obnoxious from our standpoint. The immediate duty of our temperance workers is to be at every caucus and convention of their respective parties, making it distinctly understood, that regardless of "previous condition of servitude," every temperance elector will stand by his party, only as far as the party stands by his cause; and that any candidate not sound on the temperance question must reckon on the opposition of the prohibitionists.

It is almost impossible to get up any enthusiasm over a stay-at-home policy. In any case, in which all the candidates are objectionable, our friends should bring out a man and stand by him, even though certain of defeat. Almost the last words of the great Good Templar were, "You can never expect your party to do right, if it can rely upon your vote, even though it does wrong." The report of the committee on political action, adopted at our September convention, contained the following clauses, which were adopted by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote.

Your committee endorse the recommendation of the Executive that our friends should take immediate steps towards preventing the re-election of any members of Parliament who voted against Mr. Jamieson's resolution, or the election of others not in harmony with our principles, and that such steps should especially be at once taken in those constituencies in which elections are likely to arise out of the contested election cases now before the courts. They recommend that political action in this respect be on the lines indicated by the following resolutions, the adoption of which your committee very strongly recommend.

Resolved, that it is the duty of prohibitionists in every constituency to see that at every election, Parliamentary or Municipal, there is in the field a known and outspoken prohibitionist candidate having the other necessary qualifications. If there be one and only such candidate in the field it is the duty of prohibitionists to vote for such candidate, and if they cannot do so at least to withhold their votes. If there is no such candidate in the field, then shall the prohibitionist put forward one and vote for him.

Resolved, that it is the immediate duty of all prohibitionists to organize and league themselves together for the purpose of bringing the whole strength of the prohibition vote into active force in favor of immediate prohibition.

Resolved, that all voters be canvassed with a view to their immediate enrollment under an agreement in accordance with these resolutions and their organization into electoral associations to secure prohibition candidates.

Resolved, that a prohibition candidate is one who favors and from his record can be trusted to support and actively labor for the immediate passage and thorough enforcement of a National Prohibitory Law.

In view of this our declared policy, our duty is perfectly clear, and we trust will be faithfully performed. In order that the memory of some of our friends may be refreshed, we subjoin the often published "Black list" of members of Parliament who voted against the Jamieson resolution.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS.—Amyot, Audet, Bain (Sourlas), Baker, Barron, Beagle, Bonwell, Brown, Burns, Cameron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Caron (St. Adolphe), Chalmers, Cockburn, Costigan, Coombs, Cosmobe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davis, David, Dawson, Deacon, Desjardins, Desjardins, Desjardins, Dupont, Ferguson (Leeds), Gignac, Groulx, Gordon, Grandbois, Gullench, Guillett, Haggart, Hall, Henson, Hickey, Ives, Kenny, Kirkpatrick, Labadie, Langlois, Macdonald (St. John), McDermott, McEwen, McMillan (Picton), McDermott (Cape Breton), McGrovey, McKay, McMillan, McMillan (Vancouver), McNeill, Mara, Masson, Montague, Montplaisir, O'Brien, P. L.

erson (Essex), Parley (Ottawa), Pope, Reid, Roper, Robertson (Hastings), Robb, Ross, Scarth, Small, Sproule, Temple, Thérien, Thompson, Tisdale, Tupper (Picton), Tyrvwhitt, Vanasse, Wallace, Ward, White (Cardwell), Wilson (Argenteuil), Wood (Brookville).—M. L. LIBERALS.—Bechar, Bernier, Cartwright (St. Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Choquette, Dessaint, Doyon, Ellis, Fiset, Gauthier, Geoffroy, Guay, Jones, Labrosse, Langlois (Montmorency), Langlois (Quebec), Laurier, Livingston, Mills (Bothwell), Mitchell, Preston, Rinfret, Ste. Marie, Skinner, Trow, Weldon (St. John), Wilson (Elgin). 28

PROVINCIAL POLICE.

DYNAMITE at Orangeville, Sarnia, Farmersville and Chatham? Incendiaries at work in Wallaceburg, Burlington, Georgetown, Seaforth and a dozen other places? Constables assaulted and seriously injured in Dufferin, Simcoe, Wellington, Renfrew and Halton? Mob-defying civil authority in Norfolk and Oxford? Cowardly attempts at assassination at Kincardine and Mount St. Patrick? Where is all this going to end? Why is there no Executive action towards the suppression of all this outrage? A Government detective is sent here or a Government detective goes there, but he works quietly and fails; the public knows nothing of his work, and the dynamiters laugh in their sleeves and go on with their infernal operations. Is it not time that we had some demonstration of civil power? Ought there not to be some measures taken that would have some effect upon a set of sneaking cut-throats, who are cowards as well, and who would be terrified by the known fact of vigorous measures for the suppression of their villainy.

Over and over again the Dominion Alliance has adopted strongly worded resolutions asking the Ontario Government to appoint a force of special Provincial Police, that would be available for the suppression of riots and crimes and the arresting of the lawless whiskey desperadoes. Over and over again deputations have waited upon the Government and urged the appointment of such a force. Recent events have emphasized every argument then submitted, and made the action proposed an absolute necessity.

The mere fact of the existence of such a force would have a wholesome effect in certain localities. A few well trained men under the direction of a judicious and fearless officer would be all that would be required. They might be all stationed at Toronto, or for greater convenience divided into three sections located respectively at eastern, western and central points. They would then be available for any emergency and could reach almost any part of the province in a few hours. They would suppress disturbances, arrest desperadoes, cooperate with loyal constables, supplementing the work of the latter when needed, and would, we believe, almost immediately put an end to the reign of violence in Scott Act counties.

It is to be earnestly hoped that our provincial government will see their way clear to at once taking some action in the direction indicated.

HIGH LICENSE.

ALREADY there is talk in some parts of Canada about High License as a measure of restrictive legislation likely to diminish the evils of intemperance, and unfortunately some good men are being misled in regard to the matter. We have several times exposed the dangerous and insidious character of this theory, and shown that it actually and necessarily fails to accomplish the results anticipated by its supporters. It may be worth while to review some of the facts and arguments in the case.

We will admit that in many cases the men engaged in liquor-selling are opposed to "high license," and that in some instances "high license" does immediately lessen the number of places where liquor is sold. Notwithstanding these facts "high license" increases intemperance, and strengthens the hold of the liquor traffic on the community. This tendency of the system will be made clear by a careful consideration of the following examination of the case.

When the fee for license is made very high, the men cut off will be those doing the smallest business and possessed of the least capital, those who cannot command the large amount of money required to be paid down, and those who cannot make enough out of their business to warrant them in paying this amount. In some instances a large number of the old dealers will give up and men with more capital will take their places. Generally speaking, as a whole, the new set of saloonists will be wealthier men than the set which preceded them. The wealthier men will be better able to push their business, and they will be impelled to push it by the fact of their high license, which must be made up by increased sales. The saloons will be made more attractive. There will be additional inducements to those who visit them, to remain for a long time. Everything about the liquor business, of a seductive character, everything in connection with this business that leads young men astray and keeps them astray everything that tends to increase the consumption of strong drink, will be studied and utilized. More drink will be sold, and drinking habits will be more rapidly formed, in the high license saloon. As a result of all this there will be more drunkards made, and made more rapidly; the demand for drink will be largely augmented; the liquor business will become more profitable; more men will engage in it, and steadily the number of high license saloons will increase, all of them being more attractive, seductive and dangerous; until finally there will be as many stylish drinking dens under the new system, as there were of all kinds under the old.

Probably there never was a man, who gave more careful attention to every detail of the liquor system and the temperance question, than the late Hon. John B. Finch. At an early period in his career with temperance work, he fell into the error of believing in high license, and he worked vigorously in the State of Nebraska for the enactment of a law that put liquor licenses up to \$1,000 each. This rigid law also requires that every license holder shall present a petition for his license signed by a large number of rate-payers, and, in addition, give approved bonds to the amount of \$5,000, that he will pay any fines imposed on him, or damages resulting from his business. Mr. Finch and others hoped that this law would materially lessen the liquor traffic in Nebraska, and, during the first year of its operation it did lessen the number of saloons, cutting them down from 1,310 to 1,114. The following year, however, there was an increase, which kept steadily on, until in 1885 the fourth year of high license, the number of saloons was 2,535. In 1880 Nebraska had one saloon to every 151 of her population. In 1885 she had one saloon to every 292. Mr. Finch saw his mistake, he subsequently learned more of the real nature of the liquor traffic, and not long ago he said "In Nebraska, we have tried high license. It is a fraud and a failure."

It must furthermore be remembered that one of the strongholds of the liquor traffic is the fact that it is a revenue-producing institution. The more money the liquor traffic pays into the public treasury, the more difficult it will be to interfere with that traffic either by suppression or restriction. High license is a stronghold of the liquor system and will always be, wherever adopted, a serious obstacle to the securing of total prohibition.

The reason of saloon-keepers' hostility to high license, notwithstanding that high license increases the saloon business, is now manifest. The liquor seller, as a whole, would rather run under low license than be compelled to pay more money to the State, or give way to others, who could better push the liquor business. It must not be forgotten that many brewers, distillers, wholesale liquor dealers and men doing a big saloon business, are not

opposed to high license, recognizing its real relation to the liquor traffic in general, with which they hope to remain identified.

Chicago is a high license city. It has worked for some time under this system and the following table will show the results attained.

Table with columns: License Fee, Year, No. Saloons, Total Arrests, Arrests for Drunkenness. Data for years 1881-1884.

Mr. George C. Hull has prepared a document, setting forth the condition of Chicago, from a temperance standpoint, so forcible, that we cannot do better than reproduce it in full.

The facts and the argument may then be thus summed up in brief (1) High license would immediately lessen the number of saloons (2) It would make the remaining saloons more attractive dangerous and evil-producing.

Subjoined is Mr. Hall's statement which we earnestly recommend to the careful consideration of all our readers.

Some Chicago Facts.

THE GOOD. Counting all the churches and missions given in the directory, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, there are in Chicago 304 places for the worship of God. Many of these are open not over once a week. A fair average would be three times a week.

THE EVIL. From the directory again, we find in Chicago about 3,000 saloons. Allowing 25 feet frontage to each, they would line Madison street from the river to Garfield Park on both sides with a solid row of saloons and have at least eight miles of frontage left, or eighteen miles of saloons. Each one is open on an average not less than eighteen hours a day, seven days in the week.

Christian people, when God strikes the balance how will it read? GOD'S ACCOUNT. THE EVIL. 18 miles of Saloons. 175,000 hours given to them each week. Young men ruined. Homes destroyed. Murders. Insanity. Idiotcy. Miserie and Crime.

What can you do? You can discover that High License is a miserable failure and fraud. You can face facts and figures. You can turn and fight the destroyer of homes by unflinchingly saying 'Thou shalt not be legalized.'

Stop! Think! Act! To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin.

WHAT IS NEEDED? We need more sermons on the fallacy of High License, or doing evil that good may come. It doesn't come. We need more sermons on the guilt of Christians in making no effort to close the gilded doors to destruction.

And Doing It? Why cannot we? Why bow before a false idol because misinformed men and newspapers advise it?

SCOTT ACT REPEAL. THE TEMPERANCE HERALD For November 4th

will be a special Campaign document full of facts and arguments against the Repeal movement. It ought to be circulated by tens of thousands in every county in which repeal is talked of. Mailed in quantities to any address for 50 cents per hundred copies or 24 per thousand.

NATIONAL DIVISION Sons of Temperance of North America. Boston, Oct. 10th, 1887.

To the Members of the Order JOHN B. FINCH is dead! One of the foremost leaders of the temperance reformation on this continent has passed from earth. To-day our sister organization, the Independent Order of Good Templars, mourns the loss of its Right Worthy Grand Templar.

Rev. DR. DEWART spoke of the great benefits conferred upon the Christian church and the world, by the many great men, who had given us, not only the service of their splendid talents, but the inspiration of their heroic examples.

Rev. DR. SHAW told of his deep admiration and esteem for the great man gone. The life just closed was a life of service for the Master. This great leader had been trained in temperance principles from his boyhood and he had been true to his early training.

Rev. MR. JOHNSTON thanked God for the great blessings conferred upon humanity by such men as Hon. John B. Finch. He had occupied the speakers pulpit with great benefit to all who heard him.

The large audience was deeply affected by the addresses given. A resolution of sympathy from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was read. A collection was taken towards the expense of a Good Templar monument to the memory of the great International Temperance Leader.

Jewellers. THE RING. Released from our new catalogue. Send your address to the Language and Only Complete Catalogue of Jewellery ever published. Address: THE RING, 100 Yonge St., Toronto.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Elm Street Church, on Sunday afternoon last, the Good Templars of Toronto and a large number of other citizens assembled to participate in a memorial service in reference to the death of the late Hon. John B. Finch, Right Worthy Grand Templar.

At half past 2 o'clock the different lodges of the city met in St. John's Hall, on the corner of Yonge and Alice Streets, clothed themselves in regalia, and marched to the church. This was the largest turn out of Good Templars ever seen in Toronto.

After preliminary devotional exercises, the chairman introduced Mr. Spence, who spoke earnestly and feelingly of Mr. Finch's great life work, his remarkable abilities and success, his self-sacrificing devotion to the great cause of moral reform, and the high motive that actuated him in the carrying out of his great mission.

Rev. DR. DEWART spoke of the great benefits conferred upon the Christian church and the world, by the many great men, who had given us, not only the service of their splendid talents, but the inspiration of their heroic examples.

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A LIBERAL OFFER. We call the attention of our readers to advertisement of German Electric Agency of 'Electric Bell' Press. To all likely to make good agents they will for the next sixty days give away free of charge one of their German Electric Bells.

SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH - DENTISTS - 4 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

Cook's Pectoral Balsam. An immediate and permanent relief for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc. Price, 25 cents per bottle. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY W. V. Cook & Co., Dispensing Chemists, CITY PHARMACY, 374 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

THE BOYS IN LINE.

TORONTO YOUNG MEN'S PROHIBITION CLUB.

First Annual Meeting A Rousing Gathering Reports of Committees and Officers - A Good Year's Work Ready for Another Black-listed Aldermen, who must be Defeated - Ward Organization already Accomplished Good Candidates in the Field On to Victory - Forward March!

There was a grand array of young prohibitionists in Richmond Hall at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, of last week, when President Spence took the chair and called to order the first annual meeting of the Toronto Young Men's Prohibition Club.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Alderman St. Leger, and reading of the last meeting's minutes, twelve candidates for membership were submitted and their owners elected by unanimous vote.

Your Executive submit the following report of the operations of the club during the year now brought to a close. Thirteen regular meetings have been held during this period, besides many separate ward meetings and frequent meetings of the Executive.

The club, however, not satisfied alone with doing its part in electing suitable men for the City Council, this work being accomplished, watched with great interest the history of the Fleming by-law before said Council. It has pointedly placed on record the name of every alderman who voted for the by-law, and, in equally indelible lines, the names of those who voted against it.

Against Ingham, Jones, Swait, Drayton, Millicham, Franklin, Shaw, Irwin, Piper, Hunter, Baxter, Woods, Denison, Ritchie, Dods, Defoe, Verrell, Maughan.

The above is a true division, representing those actually favorable to the prohibitory legislation of Ald. Fleming, and those directly opposed to it. In Council the vote was changed by Ald. Franklin and Ald. Maughan abstaining from recording their votes, although voting against the measure in committee, and expressing themselves strongly against it at all other times during the discussion, and by Ald. Hunter in Council voting for the by-law.

The club speaks with no uncertain sound on this matter, and will certainly listen to no compromise whatever. As in the past, so in the new year upon which we are now entering, we can support only such men as are favorable to temperance legislation, as far as such is within the power of the municipal government, and must unhesitatingly oppose those who show themselves allied with the friends of the liquor traffic.

At the time of the meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance the club tendered a banquet on the evening of the third day to the members, which was warmly appreciated by that body, and which, we have sufficient reason to believe, had a good influence in spreading the principles and methods of the Prohibition Club in many different parts of the province.

This report was received and adopted as was also the following

REPORT OF LAYLION COMMITTEE.

It will be remembered that at the first regular meeting of this club the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That it be the duty of the committee to arrange for and conduct a series of Sunday afternoon temperance meetings and that said committee have full power to transact all business in reference to the same, it being understood that this club assumes no financial responsibility in the matter, and that said committee have full power to dispose of any surplus receipts in connection with the same, after the payment of all expenses, in whatever manner they deem best adapted to advance our cause, it being recommended that any such surplus should be expended in the distribution of literature; those Sunday meetings to be held in the pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens."

This committee at its first meeting was formally organized, with Ald. R. J. Fleming as permanent chairman, J. S. Robertson as secretary, and E. S. Spence as treasurer. These gospel meetings were commenced November 20th, 1886, and continued without interruption until May 2nd, 1887. It was the exception, and not the rule, when the pavilion was not filled to its utmost capacity at these Sunday meetings, whilst in a number of cases it was not possible, even in this large edifice, to accommodate those desiring admittance.

After devotional exercises, conducted by Alderman St. Leger, and reading of the last meeting's minutes, twelve candidates for membership were submitted and their owners elected by unanimous vote.

The President then explained the position of the club, referred to its work during the past year, and called upon the secretary, Mr. J. S. Robertson, who presented the following

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Your Executive submit the following report of the operations of the club during the year now brought to a close. Thirteen regular meetings have been held during this period, besides many separate ward meetings and frequent meetings of the Executive.

The above shows the expenditure to have exceeded the receipts by \$33.67; but as it was understood that the club itself would not be in any way liable for any deficit in connection with the pavilion meetings, the small deficit that does exist will be duly met by the committee. Submitted on behalf of the pavilion committee.

The treasurer's report showed the ordinary receipts of club to have been \$131.55; expenditure, \$138.35 leaving a balance of \$4.80, due the treasurer. After the consideration of the reports and their adoption, the club proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, Dr. McConnell, Ald. St. Leger and J. Roney acting as scrutineers. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer were elected by unanimous vote. There were thirty-one nominations made for the Executive Committee. The following is the list of the elected:

President - F. S. Spence. First Vice-Pres. - Ald. R. J. Fleming. Second Vice-Pres. - Edward Hewitt. Secretary - J. S. Robertson. Assd. Sec. - G. B. Sweetnam. Fin. Sec. - Robert Rae. Treas. - John G. Kent. Executive Committee, H. Brown, P. McIntyre, J. N. McKendry, H. S. Howland, H. M. Graham, W. A. Sherwood, D. P. McLaurin. Alderman Fleming moved, seconded by A. M. Rice. That Messrs. F. S. Spence, E. Hewitt, J. S. Robertson, R. J. Fleming, J. N. McKendry, Robert Rae, G. B. Sweetnam, James Lumsden and M. Brown be a committee to arrange for and conduct a series of Sunday afternoon gospel temperance meetings on behalf of this club, that the said committee have full power to transact all business in reference to the same, and that the said committee have full power to dispose of any surplus receipts in connection with the same, after the payment of all expenses in whatever manner they deem best adapted to advance our cause, it being recommended that any such surplus should be expended in the distribution of temperance literature, the committee to report to this club. After an earnest debate the resolution was unanimously adopted. By a unanimous vote Rev. W. F. Wilson was appointed chaplain to the club. Rousing addresses were made by the officers present, and the meeting adjourned. The club will meet again on Thursday the 27th instant.

Gales and Sketches.

The Lords of Labor

They come, they come, in a glorious march, You can hear their steam-steam whistles...

Beer and a Baby.

BY KATHERINE ARMSTRONG.

'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true. (Concluded from last week.) 'You really must not give way to such fear, darling,' said her mother...

aimlessly down the West Brompton Road, looking helplessly right and left, sometimes stopping as if to speak to a passer-by, then, as if changing his mind, resuming his walk.

and hunger down and on, on, on, into the park and out again, wandering down Sloane-street, into Sloane-square, into Eaton Park, out again, through by way and high-way into Piccadilly...

Temperance Societies. THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY. HOLD TEMPERANCE MEETINGS EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THE TEMPERANCE HALL...

Merchant Tailors. Men's Furnishings! LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, ETC. D. HENDERSON, 832 Queen St. W. SEXSMITH & SON, 183 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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5,000,000 FLOWERING BULBS. Just received and ready for delivery: HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, LILIES, NARCISSUS, ANEMONES, JONQUILS, CYCLAMEN, CROWN IMPERIALS, LILY OF THE VALLEY, etc.

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Miscellaneous.

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M. E. SNIDER, DENTIST. Has removed to 330 Jarvis Street.

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SHANNON

LETTER AND BILL FILE

IN ORDERING GOODS MENTION THIS PAPER.

JOHN F. LAW Manager.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

(Continued from first page)

pathy and support of all local unions within the province, and pray that continued blessing may attend it.

Resolved, That we still array ourselves in uncompromising hostility to the license system, believing that a Christian country should never legalize what God prohibits.

Officers for the present year were elected as follows: President Mrs. A. Chisholm. Ex-President Mrs. L. Youmans.

One of the incidents of the convention was the repeated telegraphing to Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education.

The faithful services of Mrs. Chisholm, president, and Mrs. Wiloy, corresponding secretary, were suitably acknowledged by presentations.

Any one wanting blue guns of best make and material should send and obtain catalogue of specialties from the old and reliable firm Schovering, Daly & Gates, 21 Chambers St. New York City.

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Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Children's Garden Sets, Lawn Mowers and Rakes, Garden Hose, etc.

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MONDAY MORNING at 10 o'Clock Sharp

In the following Black Goods:--French Gros Grains for Mourning Dresses, French Crapes, Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth, Lama Cloth, Ottomon Cords, Jersey Cloths, Boucle Cloths, Persian Cords, Cork Screws, Camels Hair, Foulle, Nuns Veilings, Drap D'ets, Cashmeres, Drap D'ecosse.

And a variety of Mourning and Half Mourning in various Fabrics:--Chenille Fringe-Beaded Allovers, Spanish Laces, Spanish Allovers, Beaded Tabliers, Beaded Laces, Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, Watered Moroccan Clouds, Jerseys, Mantles, Lustré Skirts, Satin Skirts, Black Ottoman Cloaking, Black Pouch Cloaking, Persian Lamb Cloaking, Jersey Cloaking, Cashmere Hose, Kid Gloves, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Clouds, Etc.

REMEMBER THIS SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP

F. X. Cousineau & Co., 7 AND 9 KING STREET EAST, The Bon Marche Block Stock Importers.

THE RED BOOT AND SHOE STORE 311 YONGE STREET

Go to the Red Boot and Shoe Store where you will get Solid Leather Boots and Shoes, Girls', Boys', and Children's School Boots Cheap for Cash.

Best Hand-sewed Custom Work of the Latest Styles--Best Material and Workmanship Guaranteed. A Select Stock of Sale Work on hand. Also Custom Hand-sewed Boots and Shoes on hand selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS

W. BEATTY & SON,

Have opened out their Spring Importations, which are larger than those of any former season. Axminster, Wilton, Velvet and Brussels Carpets in great variety. Tapestry, Wool and Union Carpets. Oilcloths and Linoleums in 24, 12 and 6 feet widths. Art Squares, in Velvet, Tapestry, All-Wool and Union. All sizes. Church Carpets in all cloths and at extra low figures. Ministers given best wholesale prices.

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WM. BEATTY & SON, 3 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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Have now on Exhibition the Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Mantles, Mantle Materials and Trimmings, ever imported into Canada.

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