

HON. JOHN B. PINCH'S

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

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."

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 8, 1888.

NUMBER 50.

### W.C.T.U.

#### THE HEAD-QUARTERS FUND BOOMING.

The ladies of the Toronto W.C.T.U. are pushing their Head-Quarters scheme with commendable energy and great success. The Secy. Treasurer has just sent us the following interesting report.

Dear Sir.—The district executive of the W.C.T.U. met last Thursday. There was a good attendance, seven Unions being represented. The President, Mrs. McDonnell, presided. Reports from superintendents of departments were received. Mrs. McDonnell, superintendent of soldiers' work, reported having distributed 500 copies of *The Temperance Herald* (that paper being specially prepared for the purpose) to the volunteers on the train as they were leaving for their May drill. Mrs. McDonnell was asked to have another W.C.T.U. letter prepared for the next issue of the *Herald*.

Mrs. Skinner reported the result of the Promenade Concert and Conversation held in the Pavilion on May 16th. It was a decided success. One of the principal features of the entertainment was the social element. As the representatives of the various Temperance societies met in committee from time to time to discuss plans and make arrangements, the same spirit was characteristic. There was not a jar. All worked harmoniously together, each being determined to help to make the meeting a success. The large building was well filled. Fortunately for the comfort of those present, a slight rain prevented many from attending. The programme was excellent, every one was delighted. I must not forget to mention the Citizen Band. They offered their services free. We feel that the success of the evening was largely due to their presence. The total receipts to date are as follows:—

To 1147 Tickets sold	\$286 75
To Cash from Refreshment Table, Advs on Programme Cover and Donations,	102 80
Total receipts to date	389 55
Total expenditure to full	115 05
Balance net gain	\$274 50

There are yet a few tickets to be returned. A vote of thanks was passed to the organizations which took part and to all who assisted in the programme.

The Sec. read several letters from parties having land to sell. After considerable discussion a site was chosen. Steps will be taken immediately to secure the land.

Now that the concert is over the ladies will set about collecting. It is proposed to call on the Christian mothers and sisters of Toronto before appealing to the general public. The building will be devoted to Women's work, and we hope to make it large enough to embrace all Women's organizations. It will fill a long-felt want—a Women's Building.

The following is a complete report of money collected to date:—

As reported in Citizen, May 18th	\$250 55
Total receipt of Concert to date	274 55
Contra members donation, collected by Mrs. Skinner	5 00
Mrs. Faircloth, 50 Bleeker St.	5 00
Mrs. J. T. Moore, Summerhill Ave., part of donation (\$5 was acknowledged before, making \$10)	5 00
Mrs. A. M. Millan, 89 Magill St.	2 00
Mrs. F. S. Spence, 53 Mutual St.	2 00
Mrs. J. Imrie, 24 Colborne St. (a friend)	2 00
Mrs. Campbell, 20 Gerrard St.	2 00
Mrs. Rutherford, 18 Suffolk Place	2 00
Mrs. Geo. Spence, Sherbourne St.	2 00
Miss Robinson, Summerhill Ave.	1 00
Collected by Miss Harris for Central	—
Mr. Cockshutt, 431 Sherbourne St.	1 00
Mr. J. L. Blake, 99 Bloor St.	4 00
	\$362 05

Mrs. E. Skinner, Sec. Treas. building fund.

The following circular has also been issued:—

TO THE LADY MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO CHURCHES.

DEAR SISTERS.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the city have undertaken a great work in raising funds for a building to be devoted to Women's Work, and a meeting place for women in social, religious and temperance gatherings. The young ladies also need rooms for kitchen, garden, flower mission work, etc.

The need for this building is felt as the work increases. We hope also to have some of the provincial W.C.T.U. departments carried on here.

Much has been done for young men, something more should be done for young women. Thus we appeal to you as Christian women.

To give as the Lord has prospered you, to help in the work of raising the fallen, training the young, and comforting the sorrowing. May God incline your hearts.

Mrs. M. A. GOWAN,  
65 Bleeker St.

Signed on behalf of District Union.

Mrs. M. McDONNELL, Pres.,  
14 York Chambers.

Mrs. E. SKINNER, Sec. Treas.,  
273 Yonge St.

### AT INDIANAPOLIS.

#### THE GREAT PROHIBITION RALLY.

Prohibition Party Men in Battle Array—Gen Fisk at the Head of the Forces—The Party Platform

The great Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis was as overwhelmingly successful as any one could have hoped. As was pretty generally anticipated, General Clinton B. Fisk was nominated as the party candidate for President, and John A. Brooks was nominated for the position of Vice-President. We subjoin nearly in full the party platform which was adopted, and we hope to give a fuller report of the Convention in our next issue.

The Prohibition party, in annual convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, do hereby declare:

1 That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes, and punished as such.

2 That such prohibition must be secured through amendments to our National and State constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority, and to this end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and Nation.

3 That any form of license taxation or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation license or tax enters into an alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the State's welfare, and that we arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the licensed iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition, and through open complicity with the liquor traffic defeat the enforcement of the law.

4 For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our National Government is deriving support from our greatest national vice.

5 That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by import duties and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country, but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life.

6 That civil service appointments for all civil offices chiefly clerical in their duties should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

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

[Clause 8 declares for the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.]

[Clause 9 approves of the prohibition of all combinations of capital to control and increase the cost of products for popular consumption.]

[Clause 10 declares for the preservation and defence of the Sabbath as a civil institution without oppressing any one who religiously observe the same on any other day than the first day of the week, that arbitration is the Christian, wise and economic method of settling national differences, and the same method should, by judicious legislation, be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employees and employers, that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social which now oppress labor, and rob it of its earnings, and would prove to be the wise and successful way of promoting labor reform, and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof, that monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public lands should be reserved to actual settlers, and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.]

11 That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions, and of others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us, agreed in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity, and insure the best welfare of our native land.

### THE CHURCHES.

#### RINGING RESOLUTIONS OF WARNING AND WISDOM.

Methodists and Presbyterians—The General Conference and the General Assembly—Denounce the Corrupting Liquor Traffic—And Declare Emphatically for Its Total Suppression.

Very few questions that come up for discussion at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, created as much interest as did the report of the special committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the liquor traffic. The report which was adopted contained the following among other strongly worded clauses:—

We approve the action of the Lay Florida Conference of California, condemning the raising and selling of grapes for the manufacture of fermented wine, and we think the time has come for a broader abstinence on this subject. We warn our members against raising and selling, not only grapes, but also other fruits, hops and grain, for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, as inconsistent with the Christian profession, menacing to the conscience and harmful to the cause of temperance and truth. These practices bring the Church into complicity with the great liquor nuisance, paralyze our efforts, and afford comfort to the greatest enemy of modern Christianity.

The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the home, to the Church, and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin.

And we furthermore emphatically declare that men engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, ought not to receive the commercial patronage or suffrages of Christian people for any political office, or any position of influence on educational boards.

One of the dark reproaches of our times is that the saloon has been allowed to become a political gambler, and do brokerage business with the ballot box, as a part of its stock in trade. Saloons and corrupt politicians constitute an equation, both members of which have a ballot box value, and are easily transferred. We urge it as an imperative duty of Christian men to attend the primaries, to wrest the sovereignty of the caucus from the grip of the saloon, to purify and elevate the caucus by their presence, and make it a promoter of morals and good order. Beginning with the caucus let us work upward through all the departments of legitimate civil action, until our entire citizenship is emancipated from this bondage. We must supplant the five or six thousand legislators and the tens of thousands of municipal officers who have long stood as the holy guard of the saloon in its ravages upon the home.

Worse than night attacks, worse than chains for innocent babes, worse than the prostitution of mothers, worse than the wailing caravan, worse than the stilling slave ships, worse than the senseless auction block, worse than the tetter, the whip, and the separation of families, worse than the traffic in human muscles and souls is the human trade in rum which now grows the outrage to which the natives of Asia and Africa are subject at the hands of nominally Christian votaries.

There was a difference of opinion in the conference on the question of Third Party endorsement, and matters were brought to a climax by a proposal of Rev. Lewis Curtis to amend the report as submitted by the addition of the following clause taken from the discipline of 1884:

We hold that the proper attitude of Christians towards this traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affiliation, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the liquor traffic. (Loud applause.)

After a very exciting debate, the proposed amendment was tabled by a vote of 212 to 152. The report was however reaffirmed by the addition of a preamble reminding that "all our previous deliverances on total abstinence and prohibition of the liquor traffic." On the following day however, there was adopted as a part of the discipline of 1888 the following clear cut paragraph:

"We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose, by license, taxing or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of Christians towards this traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people their political affiliation, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the liquor traffic. We advise the members of our church to aid in the enforcement of such laws as do not legalize or endorse the manufacture and sale of intoxicants to be used as beverages; and to this end we favor the organization of law

and other leagues wherever practicable. We proclaim as our motto: Voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal temperance, and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as the duty of civil government."

On the evening of the same day on which the Methodist Conference put into discipline the clause above quoted, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States took up for discussion a report of the Committee on Temperance presented by Rev. W. M. Page, D. D. The report as a whole was adopted, although Dr. Howard Crosby objected to some parts of it. Among its clauses were the following:—

That this Assembly emphatically reiterates the deliverances of all former Assemblies concerning the terrible sin and traffic resulting from intemperance and the liquor traffic, and while disclaiming all connection with or sanction to political action or measures, would declare itself unequivocally in favor of the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that it is the duty of all Christians to ward women to use every legitimate means to accomplish this result.

That this Assembly entreats upon all our sessions carefully to guard against the admission of those to the membership who are engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes.

Whereas the exportation of intoxicating liquors to heathen lands has become a good stirring hindrance to the civilization and Christening of the inhabitants thereof, and as this traffic is assuming such proportions in the great Congo valley of Africa, by virtue of an international treaty in which our own government is a party thereto;

Resolved, That the Assembly (first) with shame, horror and indignation see the progress of this traffic by civilized nations with ignorant and heathen lands; that this Assembly unite, as far as possible, with other churches in an effort to induce Christian governments to abolish and prevent the horrible practice of carrying intoxicating liquors to the uncivilized nations of the world.

#### THE STANSTEAD VOTE.

The Scott Act Defeated. On to Prohibition.

Stanstead has followed in the wake of the other Scott Act counties in which repeal contests were recently fought. From the commencement of the campaign, the case was a bad one, although the very best men in the county rallied in defence of the law. An energetic canvass was inaugurated and organized, but repeal successes in other places had a disheartening effect upon Scott Act workers, and the Antis were indefatigable in their efforts. They boasted of having a fund of \$5,000 which to buy up votes. They worked like beavers, everywhere and all the time, and the result was that the Act was defeated by a majority of about 200.

Temperance men are not, however, idle. A special despatch to the *Montreal Witness* dated Oatcook, May 31st, says:

The Scott Act campaign executive, represented by Mr. T. T. Shurtleff, and the local Scott Act committee met at the W.C.T.U. hall at nine o'clock this morning to review the contest just closed.

Mr. T. T. Shurtleff, who has left his large business for the past few weeks and devoted his whole time to the temperance cause and subscribed largely to the campaign fund, presided. There were also present the Rev. C. R. Flanders, Messrs. G. M. Moulton, R. G. Trenholme, county prosecutor, Mr. John A. Nicholls, of the Dominion Alliance, and a *Witness* representative.

The returns first received attention and the examination proved that in every English speaking polling sub-division not only had the Scott Act been endorsed, but had actually received a greater support than three years ago. In the other divisions the repeal tide swamped every thing, the stay-at-home vote of 1884 being polled yesterday almost to a man against the Act. The committee, and indeed, the temperance workers generally, are the reverse of demoralized by the result of the vote and surveyed the situation calmly with a view of holding each township where possible, against license. A county convention with this among other matters for discussion is proposed. The defeat was by the smallest majority yet recorded against the Act in any repeal contest.

This was very largely owing to the indefatigable work of Mr. A. H. Moore, Mayor of Magog, Mr. T. T. Shurtleff, Mr. O. Baldwin, M. P. P., and Mr. Benjamin Lebaron, who have had official charge of the organization. Mr. Moore did magnificent work in the face of great odds, and it is felt as deserving of the confidence and support of the temperance electors of the county, not only as warden, which position he now worthily occupies, but in any other for which he may ask the suffrages of the voters. The committee spoke in high terms of the valuable assistance rendered by the *Witness*, also of the efficient platform work by Mr. John A. Nicholls, of the Dominion Alliance, and the Emerald Trio. The noble efforts of the members of the W.C.T.U. and of the Protestant ministers in their endeavor to keep the county in line were not forgotten. Thanks were also tendered the Hon. R. W. Scott for legal assistance rendered at nominal cost. The temperance workers throughout the country who have been so energetic in the contest, as far as learned from, are as undaunted as ever, and will keep up the fight until the prohibition banner is again triumphant.

### I. O. G. T.

#### GRAND LODGE SESSIONS AT HAMILTON.

The Grand Lodge of Canada will meet at 10 o'clock a.m. sharp, on Tuesday, June 26th, in Larkin Hall, No. 8 John Street North.

The Grand Lodge of Ontario will meet at 10 o'clock a.m. sharp, on Tuesday, June 26th, in the Foresters Hall, 110 James Street North.

At 8 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, June 26th, the two bodies will meet in Larkin Hall, where they will formally unite and where the remainder of the session will be held.

On Wednesday evening, June 27th, a public meeting is to be held under the auspices of the united Grand Lodge.

Details concerning railway fares, hotel accommodation, etc., may be had on application to the Grand Secretary.

#### NEW LODGES.

Western Light Lodge No. 209, Theford, organized by Bro. Edward Dawson. T. Parkinson, L. D. Meets Tuesday.

Parkhead Lodge No. 211, Parkhead, organized by Rev. J. J. Nolle, G. Co. Samuel Burr, L. D. Meets Friday.

Royal Military Lodge No. 216, Infantry School, London, organized by Bro. Q. M. S., D. C. Kennedy, R. Dalloy, L. D. Meets Friday.

Parry Sound Lodge No. 17, Parry Sound, has been reorganized. A. L. Holmes, L. D. Meets Tuesday.

#### NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Good Templar Benefit Association will take place on Wednesday evening, June 27th, at Hamilton.

No Surrender Lodge, No. 110, Chateaufort, has made the second best record for initiations during the February quarter, having initiated 61 members. Port Hverso Lodge No. 328 probably stands next.

District Lodge No. 15 met at Grand Valley May 24 No. 28 at Owen Sound same day, No. 13 at Clatsco June 1st. All preparing for lively work at an early day.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The Grand Chief Templar recommends that all Lodges which can do so will send representatives to the great Prohibition Convention to be held in Montreal on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of July next.

#### Sons of Temperance.

The semi-annual session of Ontario County District Division was held at Clarendon on Friday, 1st inst. The attendance of delegates was large. The Divisions at Greenbank, Myrtle, Mt. Zion, Seagrave, Clarendon, Brougham, Whitton, Oshawa and Whitby being represented. Much important business of a practical character affecting the interests of the Order, and the temperance cause generally, was transacted. The reports of the D.W.P. and D. Scribe were very encouraging, showing activity, zeal, harmony and generally a healthy condition of the Order. Business special to the Order being disposed of, the report of the Special Committee on Legislation and General Work was presented, a report that called forth an interesting and practical discussion and a plan of action that will not be without good results in the future work in this county. After full discussion a resolution was carried unanimously to resist any attempt to repeal the Scott Act, not that the Act, being only a half-way measure, is what we want, but that it is the best at present available.

Rev. A. B. Demill, Principal of Demill Ladies College, Oshawa, was elected delegate to Montreal Convention. The delegates were earnest and enthusiastic, and the session cannot fail to have excellent results. Whitvale was selected as the place to hold the annual session. In the evening a rousing public meeting was held, the town hall was packed. An excellent programme of music, readings, etc., was furnished. The chair was taken by W. H. Bewell, Grand Scribe, and the meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Kippen. Earnest and eloquent addresses were given by Edward Carwell, P.M.W.A., Rev. A. B. Demill, P.W.P., H. E. Derby, Co. D.G.W.P., and J. Kirtol, D.G.W.P. The objects of the Order were explained, the necessity for permanent organization shown, and the interests of the Scott Act and Prohibition promoted. A vote of thanks to the speakers and others who had contributed to this successful meeting, moved by Rev. C. J. Dobson, brought the meeting to a close, all feeling that it was a day well spent.

Whitvale Division holds a grand Temperance picnic on 7th inst., to which all are invited, and at which Edward Carwell, P.M.W.A., and others will speak. On the evening of the 12th inst. a public meeting will be held at Mt. Zion Division, at which J. Arlington Cooke will speak. At an early date Clarendon Division will hold a grand Temperance demonstration to which all are invited. Several good speakers are expected, one of whom, Edward Carwell, P.M.W.A., is open for a few engagements for lectures during June.

ATTENTION!

ON SPITE OF LONERS SUSTAINED BY BANK WRECKERS, 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 1888.

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

Just received - Fifty thousand Glass Prisms for trimmings.

PRICES AWAY DOWN.

DIPHTHERIA CHALLENGED.

DIERLAMM'S DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP REMEDY IN A SURE AND RELIABLE CURE.

NO CHILD needs to SUFFER, for less die from these dreadful diseases, if this remedy is used. Over 8,000 vials are sold with best results. I challenge every case with this remedy. If rightly used. Apply to undersigned. Agents wanted everywhere. Address,

REV. H. DIERLAMM, COWANSTOWN, For Terms and Testimonials.



THE DUPLEX CORSET. (Double Bone, Steel, and Sewed) This Corset fits gracefully, and style to the figure. No bones over the hips to break down the waist. Need to breathe in the chest. Admits fresh air to the lungs. The most durable Corset made. Highest quality materials selected. Superior workmanship. English pattern. Fully elastic. Remains cool, moist, and comfortable. Superior to all other Corsets. Agents wanted everywhere. Address, DUPLEX CORSET CO., No. 512 1/2 Ave. New York.



BICYCLES!

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

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

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 loses in various ways through alcohol, and, in turn, of what is the duty and proper function of the State concerning alcohol. It is of a high order of literary merit, and 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, appeals, and authorities as will add greatly to an intelligent and wise solution of the liquor problem. The economic and legislative aspects of the alcoholic discussion have never been so ably presented, 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 Prize Essay. 12mo, 306 pp. By William Haggreaves, 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 pregnancy, 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 invaluable to students of the great question. It embraces the historical, statistical, economical, 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 marginal 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 600 pages of the best temperance matter of the kind ever published. The sermons are by H. W. Havelock, T. L. Crayler, T. De Witt Talmage, J. H. Dunn, John Hall, J. B. Nowman, J. W. Mearns, C. D. Fox, J. H. Berry, Peter Striker, C. H. Fowler, H. C. Fish, H. W. Warren, S. H. Tyng, and W. M. Taylor.

F. S. SPENCE,

19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO.

Wait Till The Lord Strikes.

"No. 25." "Bring in No. 25!" "The court is waiting for No. 25!" There was a little hanging back on the part of the usually prompt official, but in a moment more a tall, fine looking woman was brought in and awaited the usual questioning.

"My name is Aileen Byrne, yet honor, I was born in Aberdeen, off the Scottish coast land."

"And you are charged with striking a man."

"I am, yer honor."

"And you meant to."

"I did, indeed, yer honor. He's kill me, yer honor."

The woman spoke with a low, impassioned wail that caused respectful attention.

"McGinnis testifies that he never laid a hand on you," returned the judge.

"He stabbed me to the heart, yer honor."

"Stabbed you! Suppose you tell me about it."

"I will. Yo might ken wha' it is, yer honor, to have one bonnie laddie and none else. I left the gude father o'my lad a sleepin' in the kirk yard when I brought my wee sannie to this land. For many a year I toiled in sun and shade for me winsome Robbie. He grew so fine and tall and soon he were ta'en to a gentlman's store to help. Then this mon McGinnis set his evil eye on the lad. I was forced to pass his den on my way to and fra' the bread store, an he minded't was mesel' hanted the uncanny look o' the place. An' one morn as I passed by he said I needn't be so grand about me by, he were no above ta'en a sup o' the liquor wi' the rest. I begged my chilt for the love of God to let the stoof alone. Me Robbie promised to bide me wishes; but the mon McGinnis wachet o' the night's when't were euld an' stormin' and gavo the lad many a cup o' his dreadfu' drinks, to warm him he would say. I got on me knees to me chilt and prayed him to pass the place no more, but to gang home by some other road. Then I went mesel' to the man, an' perhaps ye ken, yer honor, how a nither wud beg an' pray for the bone of her bone an' flesh o' her flesh; but he only laughed in me face. Last night, yer honor, the noise at me door frightened me; I ran wi' all me might to see wha' were the trouble, an' me Robbie swayed into the room and fell at me feet—he were drunk yer honor. Then McGinnis poket his face in at the door and asket, 'Wha' think ye now, Mistress Bryno? Did I mean to strike the mon, yer honor? An' I could, I'd a struck the breath from his body. Yo'd better keep me wi' lock and key till me gloom dies out; but O, judge, I wish mesel' and me lad were in the kirk yard aside the gude father! They tell me if I could prove the mon sold liquor to the bairn under ago the law would stop him. I tell ye, judge, there's naught but God's vengeance can stop his ilk. It's well enough to arrest the mither as she strikes the mon as ruins her chilt, but wait ye till the Lord Almighty strikes—aye—wait ye for that."

As the threatening voice stilled the woman was pronounced discharged, and after his reappearance in court, McGinnis was lodged in the county jail on a charge of having wilfully sold or given intoxicating drinks to a minor. His comrades declared the evidence on which he was convicted to have been legally aight and uncertain, but the clerk of the court was heard to remark that he believed from his soul the judge dare not wait for the Lord Almighty.

Methodist Advocate.

"KITTY, COME DOWN HERE AND KISS ME."

"I'm Gloriously Drunk."

Three months ago, Henry Brandt, a common drunkard of New York City, a plumber by trade, prevailed on Kitty Zohman to become his wife. This was to be the beginning of a life of happiness. Brandt was very jolly when drunk. February 13 he went to his home drunk, with him another drunkard, William Conville. They had a growler or tin pail full of beer, the laboring man's nectar, and went home to have a regular hog time of it. When Brandt came home, his wife, to escape a beating, such as he always gave her when he came home drunk, hurried up stairs to another room out of his way. The two men drank their beer and obtained another growler full. When they finished the second growler Brandt went to the stairs and shouted, "Kitty, come down here and kiss me! I'm gloriously drunk, and if you don't come I'll go up and cut your head off."

"I told him I was afraid," says Mrs. Brandt.

"Fearing for my life I descended and he kissed me and embraced me until I heard my brothers John and William coming up stairs, and I said, 'My God,

there comes my brothers.' Husband and they were always quarreling. My husband went to a cupboard, and got a large carving knife, saying he would kill them if they came into the room. Mr. Conville, who was there, opened the door and told me to go out and he would settle my husband. I went up stairs and soon saw a crowd on the sidewalk, standing over a dead man mashed on the sidewalk. It was my husband who had fallen or been thrown out of the window, or had jumped out. Thus ended the three months of married life of Mrs. Kitty Brandt, and the successive beatings and kissings and poundings and embraces of her drunken husband. She constantly feared that she would be killed, but there was no escape for her. Society demands that a woman shall remain and be crushed, pauperized and made desolate, and that she shall be a good, kind, loving wife to a drunken, abusive brute. The law gives her no relief except that she can have her husband arrested, and sent to gaol to be kindly cared for till he gets ready to go on another tear, when he is sent home to renew his devotions to beer, lust and brutality. The city licenses nearly ten thousand men and women to sell murder fluid to depraved, diseased persons, who by its use are fitted for work the devil himself never yet engaged in, assuming that there be a devil, who certainly could not rule if he were drunk.

Mrs. Brandt fled for her life. She is called back to be kissed, caressed and insulted by her drunken husband, who dares to show to another drunkard how wives should be and could be treated when afraid of their lives.

Death, disgusted with the evidence as to what vice uses drunkards put their wives to, sent its agents to close the scenes by removing one whose only successful aim was to reduce himself to the lowest possible condition of brutality.

Girls.

If you are desirous of participating in the sorrows of hell, marry a drunkard. Society will respect you no more than if you went to live in a pen with hogs, even if you suffer a thousand times more. You cannot vote. Politicians dare not favor Prohibition of the cause that leads men to blaspheme God. You have no rights in this country, therefore it is best for you to be careful whom you submit yourselves to.—The Inquirer.

PROHIBITION WORKS.

More Information from the State of Kansas.

Another official declaration has been made bearing out all that has been claimed for Prohibition. This time the testifier is Attorney-General Bradford of the State of Kansas, and the important point in his report, from which quotations are below made, is that the longer the law is in operation the more perfect and efficient is its working. In his annual report, the officer referred to says:—

"The status of Prohibition in Kansas is a generally improved condition, taking the State over. Convictions are easier, and the number of cases has decreased within six months. A prosecution for selling liquor very rarely fails except in a few instances. It has been stated by the enemies of Prohibition in the East that crime and pauperism were on the increase, when the truth is that Kansas was never so prosperous since it was made a State; that there was never as little crime in proportion to the population as now, and that pauperism has materially decreased. Let the casual observer and old resident of the State look about him and within his range of observation he can find men by the score who can say to-day, truthfully, that they have not touched a drop of liquor for two, three and four years, who before Prohibition took effect were constant so-called moderate drinkers. Public men, who are the worse for drinking intoxicating liquor, are practically unknown in Kansas. It is true, occasionally there is a man who has forgotten himself with whom the use of intoxicating liquor is a disease, but they are scarce, and such men, when it becomes known to the public that they are in that condition receive no particular favor at the hands of the electors. I find from thorough investigation that the enforcement of the law has had a very beneficial effect upon pauperism, and it is safe to say that, notwithstanding this fact, the large towns in Kansas have increased in population very rapidly, and thus increased the percentage of pauperism, because in all densely populated communities there is a greater percentage of pauperism than in the rural districts. Notwithstanding these facts, there is a decrease of pauperism in Kansas of almost 50 per cent."

Ever Hopeful.

All aspirations pure and bright, All germs that upward grow, All darkness leading on to light, All preach perpetual hope.

S.—Selected

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

HIGH LICENSE.

MORE EXPERT TESTIMONY.

The Opinion of a Learned Judge—Who Has Had Experience of Its Operations Modern Chicago—The Results of the Traffic—And on the Community.

Now that the question of High License is being vigorously discussed in Canada, and advocated by some gentlemen who are known to be favorable to the Temperance cause, it will be wise on the part of our workers to learn all they can in reference to the scheme. The experience of places where high license has been and is now in operation, and the opinions of advanced temperance men, who are acquainted with its working, ought all to be examined and weighed. Already we have called attention several times to the city of Chicago, which has tried high license for several years. We have had our attention directed recently to an able article in the Union Signal, by Judge James Barker, who deals specially with the history of high license in Chicago and some other places. Our readers will find well worthy of study the following extract, from this gentleman's interesting statement of the case:—

The new scheme, conceived in the interest of the liquor traffic, to counteract the great Prohibition movement now agitating the country, a scheme known as "the high license system," is more detrimental to the cause of temperance, and more helpful to the traffic than low license. All the objections that can be urged against the latter apply with equal force to the former.

The drink traffic is generally conceded to be the greatest vice of the age, and the prolific source of three-fourths of all other crimes and vices. It greatly injures the public health and morals, and disturbs the peace and security of the people, and hence has been properly denominated a "public nuisance" by the highest tribunal of the land. To legalize and license the iniquity is a sin against God and man.

What License Does.

Vice should never be legalized or licensed, and especially this greatest of vices, the mother of crimes. To license it tends to make it respectable and popular. It stupifies the consciences of men by familiarizing them with vice and crime. Those who buy indulgences feel under no obligations to conform to the restraining provisions of the law, and hence the traffic has become an outlaw. All licensed saloons are in the habit of violating the laws repeatedly, thereby committing with impunity, many crimes every day. This creates in their minds a contempt for all penal laws, and familiarizes the mass of the people with lawlessness. Because of this condition of lawlessness, a great many good people have come to the conclusion that no effectual protection can be secured to the public, and that all that can be done is to secure a division of the spoils.

Who is Responsible?

Those who gave their votes and influence in favor of licensing this iniquity, and sharing the profits, are parties to the crime, and responsible for its consequences. This is true whether they believe it or not. Ignorance of the law excuses no man from the consequences of his acts, and God requires of every man a belief of the truth, as a condition of salvation. The receiver of goods obtained by theft, robbery, or other crimes, is, by law, as guilty as the principal offender.

High License Results.

Every objection that may be urged to the license system, generally applies with all its force to the high license iniquity with many more. It does not decrease drunkenness or the amount of liquor consumed. The result of the experiment in Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota and in this State, proves that it increases both. Hon. Samuel W. Packard, of Chicago, in a carefully prepared statement of the beer traffic in that city, shows that in 1883, the last year under low license, the number of barrels of beer consumed was 1,674,146, for which the consumer paid \$23,127,648. That in the year 1887 there was consumed 1,674,146 barrels, for which the consumer paid over \$40,000,000, being an increase of over eighty per cent. During the same period the increase in arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was fifty-three per cent. This is Chicago's beer bill alone. If we add to it the expenditures for distilled and vinous liquors, the aggregate will be more than one hundred million dollars per annum for that single city. In 1883 the number of saloons was 3,682; for 1887, 4,193.

Saloon Associations.

No man can claim that high license lessens the appetite for drink, or the opportunity to indulge it. The price per drink is just the same. The large additional sum paid into the public treasury as blood money, is not made up by an increase in the price, but in the quantity consumed. The dealer must have his money back off his customers, and is stimulated to greater exertions to secure new customers, and a greater consumption by his old ones. New expedients are resorted to in order to attract customers. Amusements are fitted up for gambling and for prostitution.

Although high license reduces the number of saloons but little, if any, it does change the character of the saloons and the personnel of the dealers. It drives out of the business men of limited means, who do but a small business, and, therefore, but little injury, and not those who keep "low priced." It is the latter that can best afford to pay the license, for they have the hard drinkers and sets for their customers, each of whom drinks ten times to a moderate drinker's once, and is, therefore, worth to the saloon-keeper as much as ten moderate drinkers. Men of more means and more fertile in resources take the place of those of small means, and hasten to increase their business by recruiting more customers and improving those they have. They sell cheaper and adulterated liquors, and resort to many other expedients to make good their additional expenditures.

An Infamous System.

The friends of this measure chiefly rely on the large amount of revenue derived from it as its justification. As a revenue system it is simply infamous. It is generally conceded that one-half of the money expended for liquors is paid by wage workers. If the liquor bill of Chicago is one hundred million dollars, it is safe to say the laboring men pay fifty millions and thus furnish one-half of the large sum paid in that city as revenue. The burdens of government should be borne by the rich, not the poor. A proposition to take from the working class such large sums of money in any other way would be denounced by everybody as brutal in the extreme. It takes the bread out of the mouths and clothes off the backs of the poor, helpless women and children, intensifies the hardship and suffering of the poor, contributes to ignorance, degradation, and want. The Christian people of this land should not tolerate such gross injustice and cruelty.

The Real Object of High License.

The object of the friends of high license is to defeat the movement of the people in favor of Prohibition. It is hoped that the large sums of money so obtained will debauch the consciences of the people to such an extent as to reconcile them to all the iniquities of the run traffic. In this respect they will be disappointed. Our people are not so easily bribed as that; they will soon comprehend fully this great iniquity, and the organized villainy that urges it. As abundant evidence that high license is in the interest of the liquor traffic, the reader is referred to the letters of the president of two of the largest distilleries in the country, to a letter of the secretary of Dick Bros. Brewing Company, and one of C. Metz, of the Metz Brewing Company, Omaha, recently published in the Voice, and to the Chicago Tribune of late date, all of whom favor high license as the best law for the liquor trade that has been devised. Can it be possible that honest, temperance men, in view of such outspoken advocacy of the measure by those so extensively engaged in the traffic, and by their leading organ, can much longer favor such a "delusion and a snare?"

SUNDRY OLD-WORLD ITEMS

It is stated that a lately deceased wine merchant in Great Britain has bequeathed \$1,200 to the National Temperance Society to be used as prizes for essays on total abstinence.

Old Country Temperance papers are discussing a curious question. A Scotch brewer who recently died bequeathed \$27,000 to a Presbyterian Church. The discussion is, as to whether or not it is right for Christian Churches to accept money made in the liquor business.

An exchange informs us that a temperance society with eighteen members was lately organized at Kiuiking, China. The president is a Chinese girl of fifteen years. Her written report of the meeting might serve as a model for some of our more mature years and of other nationalities.

"Owning the right to vote I will not hand it over to a party or a party leader, but will exercise that right as best suits myself, and in accordance with my own views of the duty which the citizen owes to his country. I believe that the man who votes for country before party is a patriot, and that he who votes for party before country is a traitor, in whose hands the ballot is as dangerous to the country's weal as the dagger in the hands of the assassin is to the man against whom the assassin has a grudge." T. V. Powerly.

Why not License Him?

Nine residents of the neighborhood of the Town Hall last week petitioned the Council to prohibit Mr. J. A. Jamieson from blasting rock and continuing the construction of a lime kiln near their properties. Their complaint was that it was a nuisance; the noise an annoyance to invalids; and the fly-ropes a chance danger to the residents. If these things are true, it would not seem out of the way that the petitioners should seek relief. But nearly everyone of the petitioners, we believe, was an advocate of the return to the license system of dealing with the whisky selling nuisance. The whisky-sellers make money out of their business. We presume Mr. Jamieson makes money out of his. The whisky-selling shops are to the large proportion of the decent residents a nuisance, and one whisky-selling place brings more sorrow and annoyance to women, well and ill, than the blasts from any lime kiln; while there is no more danger, or as much, to life from flying rocks than there is from flying whisky. And if it is right and expedient to license flying whisky why not right and expedient to license flying rocks? Gentlemen of the petition, to be consistent, should you not revive the terms of your petition and ask the Council to sell Mr. Jamieson a license to go ahead with his business, even if it is a nuisance.—Reverend Mercury.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS.

Our Coming Men—Miss Weston's Army and Navy Work—The Teetotal Church—Army—Earlier Closing in Ireland—"The Fibroch" for "Puir Caladonna"—More about the Compensation Clause

The Young Abstainers' Union of London, of which Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B., is president, has a membership of seven thousand.

The board of Guardians at Halifax have resolved to abolish the custom of giving beer, or money in lieu of beer, to the officers of the house.

Miss Weston, who is a great authority on such matters, estimates that there are not less than 10,000 total abstainers in Her Majesty's navy, or about one in every six. This is surely a most cheering fact.

The City of London Guardians have resolved to request the medical officer to report as to the consumption of liquor by the inmates, and as to whether it is necessary. This, too, is a sign of the times, and indicates how the tide is setting in the old country against the drink.

The Church Army, a kind of mission organization in connection with the English Church, and working on similar lines to those of the Salvation Army is said to have 12,000 workers connected with it, everyone of whom is a total abstainer.

Another Nail Driven Home. By a majority of 76 the House of Commons has just cut off a few hours from the liquor traffic in Ireland, and in future in all places of 10,000 inhabitants and upwards the liquor-sellers must be content to put up their shutters at 9 p.m.

"We're a John Tamson's Bairns." "The Fibroch" is the title of a new London Scottish I.O.G.T. paper, which is just to hand. It is a worthy effort and the little messenger should have long life and prosperity. It is issued especially for the Scottish—"far aw' frae bonnie Scotland" in the vast metropolis. The first number is nicely gotten up, and contains much that is interesting. As it grows in influence and power it is to be hoped it will continue sound and thorough "in the cause of truth and honor." Here is a smart thing from its pages:

ST. STEPHEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CLASS. Schoolmaster J. Bull: "Now boys, state the successive processes whereby 'Local Option' was included in the Government proposals?" Cony Ritchie: "It was entertained." Uny Joey: "It was embodied." Libby Harcourt: "It was eviscerated." Weo Randy: "It was embalmed." Witty Wilfy: "It was entombed." Schoolmaster: "All correct, boys, so you may keep your seats."

The Compensation Battle. The Compensation Clause are still the all-absorbing subject of thought and action in the United Kingdom; and, like every wrong, they are calling forth much opposing good, even from the least expected quarters. It is a good sign that, of all the obnoxious points of this miserable measure, these particular clauses alone seem to excite everyone's attention; and it is becoming more and more doubtful if this, the strongest Tory Government of recent years, will dare to press the issue. Perhaps one of the most desirable and welcome results of the agitation is that Mr. Gladstone (never a strong friend of the Temperance party) has, with all the vehemence at his command, denounced the attempt "to create a vested interest in licenses taken out by publicans." Add to this the fact that no point in his recent great speech at Memorial Hall was so heartily cheered as these scathing references to Tory toadying to brewers and bungs, and it is pretty clear that both the man and the people are learning at last.

Mr. W. S. Cairns, who has never been otherwise than true at heart to the interests of temperance (though during his "Unionist" campaign some bad blood was raised by what many considered a little slip) is working "like a giant armed" against his party on this question; and is raising such a mass of evidence, and calling forth such strong opposition to the clauses that any little disappointment formerly felt, will be swept for ever from every mind. Gathering statistics, writing letters, and speaking at a vast number of meetings, he is doing service second to none.

Already there is evidence that property has enormously increased in value in anticipation of the good time supposed to be coming under the Local Government Bill. For example, we learn that no less than \$50,000 have been realized within the last few weeks for an average "pub" in London, and not in a main road either.

The Church of England Temperance Society is perhaps the only portion of the Temperance party that is not thorough in its opposition to the Government proposals. The following suggestion from the Manchester Diocesan Executive reflects very correctly the feelings of the great Church party: "That inasmuch as successive Governments and the country at large have sanctioned the growth of the liquor traffic this Committee is prepared, under the changed conditions of public opinion, to concede the question of a claim to equitable consideration."

NASMITE'S LUNCH COUNTERS

Cor. Jarvis and Adelaide Streets. 51 King Street West. 53 King St. East. You can get a CUP OF TEA or MILK, with a SANDWICH, MEAT PIE, or BUTTERED ROLL, AND NO DELAY.

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

The microscopical proof 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 eustachian tubes. The eminent scientists Tyndall, Huxley and Beale endorse this, and this authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases has been to use a remedy which kills and even dries, 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. Slightly and these remedies have the effect of preventing the parasites from multiplying, and thus preventing a relapse, 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 aggravated 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, 32 King Street West, Toronto, Canada. -Scientific American.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic, agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great value, and to secure a large sale paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make "AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merit of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$100 to \$200 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent who will give out business thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to every one out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address at once, NATIONAL NOVELTY CO., 311 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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 Mol-n's Bank, Corner King and Bay Streets, Toronto.

Medical.

NIGHT CLERK. TELEPHONE No. 118. SPEAKING TUBE.

J. A. ALLEN, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

326 SPADINA AVE. Cor. Nassau St. N.B.—Special attention given to physicians' prescriptions. Remember the address.

Your Name on this Pencil Stamp, 25c. With India Ink, get your name and outfit free. Agents are selling hundreds of these at P. Thelma Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A. Leading Importers & Wholesale Stamp Houses.

Miscellaneous.

R. FLEMING BOOK AND JOB PRINTING 11 KING STREET E., TORONTO.

India and China Teas.

FIVE LBS. DELICIOUS TEA, \$1.50 Upon receipt of \$1.50 I will send SAMPLE CADDY containing 5 lbs. of CHOICE TEA, by Express, to any address. REMEMBER! THE RETAIL PRICE OF THIS IS \$2.25. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. JOHN DELANY, TEA WAREHOUSE, DUNDAS ST., TORONTO.

LEATHER. JOSEPH KING Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of all kinds of LEATHER and FINDINGS (Canadian and Foreign), at 237 SCOTT STREET, Cor. WELLINGTON.

DR. BARTON Telephone 925 OFFICE, 12 Louise Street. Hours—10 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 8 to 10 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, O. C. J. H. Macdonald, O. C. W. M. Merritt, O. P. Shepley, J. L. Geddes, Esq., Middleton. Union Loan Bld'gs., 28 and 30 Toronto St.

GLEN & HUFFMAN Practical Plumbers, Steam and Hot Water Engineers. Telephone 1339. 120 YORK STREET

CIRCULAR-FREE CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE PUBLIC LIBRARY. 100 BAY ST. TORONTO. This is the best and most complete of its kind in the world.

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

STAR - 23 - 1 Free Doors West of Grand Opera. Adolalde St. W. F. H. HOFLAND, Proprietor.

Dentists. M. F. SNIDER 719 DENTIST. Has removed to 330 Jarvis Street, third door north of Carlton Street. Nitrous oxide administered. Telephone No. 3339.

SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH 739 - DENTISTS - 51 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

DENTISTRY S. E. PEARSON, L. D. S. 74 DUNDAS STREET. Filling and Extracting a Specialty. Vitalized Air. 15 Years Experience.

THE INDO-CHINESE TEA COY. TAYLOR, WATT & CO., Proprietors, 190, Queen St., E. TEA IMPORTERS & BLENDERS Have opened a New and Elegant Store at the above address, where their business will now be carried on.

They have on hand their usual excellent stock of TEA, the finest that can be procured. COFFEES Unsurpassed for Quality and Flavor—BAKING POWDERS, positively unequalled for quality at lowest prices. COFFMAN'S COCOA-TINA, the finest in the market in Quarter, Half, and One Pound Tins.

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 has inflicted upon the public. By subscribing to their stock at par, hundreds of men expected to make money through the rise in value and were bitterly disappointed. Thousands of innocent people invested their all in the stock, or placed the savings of a life-time in the savings bank branches, on account of the expectation of better returns than could be given by the sound and well-established banks. Now that the five young banks have failed these people, and a good many others, can see clearly that they did wrong, and acted foolishly, in putting their money at risk in those new, untried, experimental affairs. Their eyes have been opened since the failures.

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.

Upwards of twenty two long years the writer of this advertisement has represented one of the oldest and most carefully conducted, and most profitable Life Insurance Companies of this continent—

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. Fire Insurance companies, Life Insurance companies, Building societies and banks, of much room character, have caused heavy losses to thousands during that time, who thought they saw in them better returns for their money in years to come than would be drawn from a With Profits Endowment Bond issued by the AETNA LIFE, and payable ten, fifteen or twenty years from date, or earlier death.

\$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. The grand thing about this is that, unlike the old style, or the new style life insurance, you do not have to die to win. Nor do you squander, or lessen your estate, as many are foolishly doing, in joining societies from which no return for all the money paid is obtainable should the policy or membership be dropped, from any cause. No such business as that is done by the AETNA LIFE. All its Life Policies and Endowment Bonds are Non-forfeiting after three, and most of them after two years' payments are made.

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.

Mendessohn Piano Company. MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS!

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

ALSO DEALERS IN AMERICAN PIANOS OF UNDOUBTED REPUTATION, AND CANADIAN AND AMERICAN ORGANS.

63, KING ST. WEST.

CHURCH CARPETS.

WM. BEATTY & SON

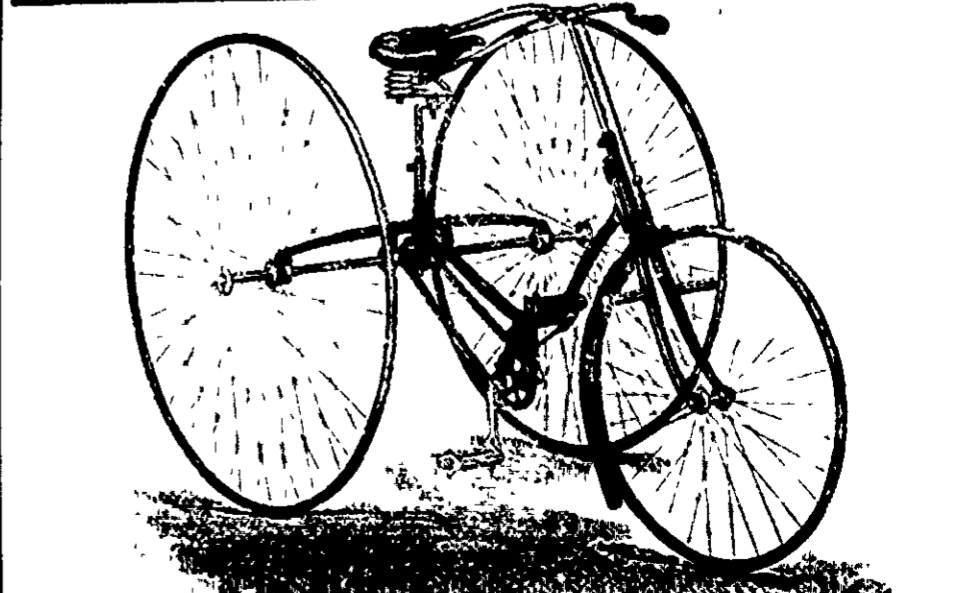
CAN AT ALL TIMES SUPPLY CHURCHES WITH WILTON, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, WOOL OR UNION

CARPETS.

CHURCH CUSHIONS MADE IN THE BEST STYLE BY COMPETENT UPHOLSTERERS

SPECIAL LOW PRICES QUOTED FOR THESE GOODS. Samples sent on Application. Ministers given best Wholesale Prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WM. BEATTY AND SON, 3, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.



THE "PSYCHO" TRICYCLE.

STARLEY BROS., of Coventry, England, are the Sole Makers of the "PSYCHO" Wheel. The SAFETY Bicycle made by this Firm held the WORLD'S SHOW GOLD MEDAL. 18, KING ST. E. TORONTO. JOHN ORCHARD & CO

**PLEASE READ THIS.**  
**PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.**

On the War-path—girls and boys and Men and Women working—Circulation extension—How it is done, and who are doing it.

**A FEW THOUGHTS FOR OUR FRIENDS**

Just as we sit down to pen a few paragraphs for this column, we send out special men papers and subscription forms to fourteen more friends who have taken up the ten cent scheme, and are pushing it in their respective neighborhoods. They are coming in, these lists of names, and out all over the country every week are going specimen copies of the CANADA CITIZEN doing good everywhere.

This is a phase of this campaign that we would like to impress upon our readers. Every one from whom you secure ten cents as a trial subscription, will get the CANADA CITIZEN for six weeks. Six times there will come into his home a message of sound argument, solid fact and stirring appeal that must have a beneficial effect. There is no other line of Temperance effort that will produce so much of results for the same investment of time and energy.

It does not take long to find among your neighbors ten persons who are willing to give ten cents each for a six weeks' subscription to a Prohibition paper. Many persons have done it. Many are doing it. Nearly all testify to the ease with which it is accomplished, and thousands of people are to-day thankful for the information and inspiration that our journal is supplying.

Never yet in this country has the literature department of Temperance work received the attention it deserves. Temperance music is a power in the land. Temperance speakers do good wherever they go. But the impression of the music fades away, the words of the orator are forgotten, while the printed page speaks on and lives on wherever it finds a resting place.

What a man reads gets his attention. The personality of the writer does not intrude itself, nor interfere with the effectiveness of the words that are being considered. The natural inclination to argue or resent interference, is not brought into play when no tangible opponent is present to be argued with. Effectively, silently, surely, permanently, the printed page does its thorough-going work.

At a great meeting held in Toronto some time ago, the disregard of many Members of Parliament for Temperance sentiment was being discussed. The actions of officials were being criticised. Mr. W. H. Howland, who was present, remarked:—"They would never do so if the CANADA CITIZEN had 20,000 circulation." That short sentence spoke volumes. It embodied far more meaning than is apparent on its surface.

The CANADA CITIZEN tells straight out truths that must do good. These truths are not palatable to wrong-doers. Extensive knowledge of them makes wrongdoing difficult. It makes public sentiment. Public sentiment controls legislation and government. Mr. Howland knew that 20,000 circulation for a temperance paper meant potentiality of temperance sentiment in Canadian politics.

A very little effort on the part of every present subscriber to the CANADA CITIZEN, an hour or two of honest work for each one of them (and nearly every one of them is a friend of our cause), would ensure us the 20,000 circulation. If even 1,000 of these subscribers would undertake the canvass and secure twenty trial subscribers each, they would add 20,000 to our present circulation.

Kind friend, will you carefully consider this matter. You may be the means of doing good to an extent that is almost incredible. You may with a little effort place this paper in a score of homes, may throw god influences into a score of channels, may cause results that will be great and lasting.

Will you kindly do your share. Read over carefully pages 7 and 8 of this paper. Inaugurate a canvass in your immediate locality. Send us a list of trial subscribers. Help us in the work we are trying to do, and incalculably benefit the cause that you and we are so anxious to promote.

**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:  
ALB. R. J. FLEMING.

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

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 8th, 1918

**THE PRINCIPLE, NOT THE POWER.**

THAT piece of consummate trickery, the new "local option" of the British Government—is meeting everywhere with the exposure and condemnation it so richly deserves. No Measure could be more artfully conceived. Professedly, it gives the control of the liquor traffic over to the people—actually, it perpetuates the traffic and bribes the localities to strengthen and increase it. The principle is conceded, but the power is mockingly withheld. The Government has tried to gull the people with an empty term, and publicans with promises of security—fortunately, they have offended both. The "bungs" dread the power of the people, the mere shadow of popular veto is a night mare to them, and the people, seeing that the concession of a good principle so intermixed, limited, and check-mated by bad regulations, can but confuse and disgust the unthinking,—will have none of it. The nation has again and again by the lips of its suffering thousands, by the voice of its burden-tax-payers, cried for bread, and after repeated promises and much delay, this Government, with impudence only commensurate with its great power, has served up—a stone. And the result will be, we venture to predict, an indignant refusal. From petition, from Press from platform and pulpit, the people will turn to the ballot-box, and make their voice heard where it must be heeded. Already, we learn, popular disgust is tending in this direction. The Southampton election, which has just resulted in a splendid victory of the candidate directly opposed to the Government proposals, is unmistakable evidence of this growing sentiment.

**GOVERNMENT AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**

The immediate and total prohibition of the liquor traffic might almost be argued for, simply on the ground that it would take out of public affairs one of the forces most debauching and degrading to parties and governments. Nearly every government that deals with the question of regulating or licensing the liquor traffic, gets itself tangled up with matters that are anything but creditable.

Let us admit that the Ontario Government desires to honestly administer the license law, and enforce the Scott Act; still the law is in the hands of partizan creatures, and is carried out on partizan lines, the result being the personal benefit of some local party wire-puller, and disaster to the interests which the law was intended to conserve.

Just now there is a wretched muddle in different parts of the country; the Scott Act was condemned by popular vote in a good many counties lately. Practically nothing is being done in these places to enforce the Scott Act. The Dominion Government withholds the Orders-in-Council necessary to revoke the Scott Act and allow the license law to come again into operation. The result is a disgraceful condition of affairs, liquor being freely sold in many places to an extent that would not be possible under either license or the Scott Act.

And so it goes on. The liquor traffic is in politics, and is prejudicing and influencing legislation and legislators. We need never expect decent government, as long as governments have anything to do with administering legislation that fosters or encourages or permits the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

**ONLY ONE EACH.**

**To Our Present Subscribers.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FIREARMS.**

We frequently hear of men, arrested for different offences, being found in possession of revolvers. Hardly a week passes, but without our Police Court recording a conviction of some person for unlawful carrying of firearms. It ought to be borne in mind that the parties who are detected in this offence through being searched in Police Stations, are in all probability only a percentage of the number who really indulge in the unlawful practice. From this standpoint it might be said that the law against carrying pistols, is a failure. But everybody knows it is a success. In this country it has saved scores of lives, and the fact that a certain dangerous class of the population

violates the law, makes more manifest the necessity of its existence. It does not require a very profound intellect to apprehend the analogy of this prohibition, with the liquor traffic prohibition of even the Scott Act. There is this difference, however, between carrying firearms, and selling liquor, that the latter does a hundred times as much mischief as the former. Should it not also be prohibited?

**THE WOMEN TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.**

It has frequently been said that the Young Men's Christian Associations of this country have, more than any other individual agency, brought about that united Christian spirit that in the present day so happily prevails amongst clergy and laity of all our religious denominations.

Working in the interests of no one Church, but striving for the up-building of all, they have, by their efforts in this direction, led the Churches to unconsciously forget their denominational differences—remembering rather that there is but one Master over all—even Christ.

This is as it should be, and it would appear that our friends of the W.C.T.U. are to do for the Temperance forces of the Dominion, what their brothers of the Y. M. C. A. have done for the Churches. A favorable augury of this is found in the recent entertainment of the Toronto Headquarters' Committee in the Horticultural Pavilion. Every one knows how great a success this proved to be. The attendance was much ahead of the expectations of the most sanguine. The programme gave complete satisfaction to every one. Perfect harmony existed on all hands, and from some figures that have been shown us by the treasurer, we are gratified to learn that financially so handsome a sum as \$274.40 was netted for the new Headquarters.

All this goes to show what can be done by united work. When planning for the success of the entertainment in the united committee of all the temperance organizations of the city, who for a moment thought of themselves as Templars, Sons, Royal Templars, Y.M.P.C., or members of any one specific association? "None." All worked for one grand cause. And if complete success is to be won in the battle of the Home against the Saloon, it must be by continued united work of this kind. May there be frequent conferences of our Temperance workers, for it is in such union strength and victory will be found to exist.

Sisters, keep the ball rolling. You hold the key of the situation in this, as you do in many other matters.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

Most of our readers are aware that Massachusetts has a law under which all the different counties in the State annually vote on the question of "License" or "No License." The *Temperance Cause*, published at Boston, gives a complete list of the result of the vote affecting the present year. It is well known that Massachusetts has a large urban population, and could not be expected to be so solidly for Prohibition as a state or province in which the population was less concentrated. The net results, however, show that the vote as taken in the whole State was as follows:

Total vote for License	111,344
Total vote against License	114,431

Majority against License	3,087
--------------------------	-------

The vote takes effect in the separate cities and towns in which it is polled. There are 23 cities and 328 towns in the 14 counties of the State. Of these, 15 cities voted for license and 8 for Prohibition, and 66 towns voted for license and 262 towns for Prohibition. In some of the cities the majority against Prohibition was very small, and in some places the majority for Prohibition was remarkably large. A little over fifty per cent. of the electors polled their votes, while a little over sixty per cent. voted at the last State election. It is worthy of note that the license question vote is much larger proportionately in the cities than in the towns, showing clearly that even in Massachusetts the liquor element is

more active than the temperance element. The State as a whole is undoubtedly sound on the question of Total Prohibition.

**NATIONAL DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**

Elsewhere will be found a copy of a circular referring to the Forty-fourth Annual Session of the National Division Sons of Temperance. There will be present in Toronto delegates from every part of the United States and Canada. The meeting will no doubt be one of unusual interest, and its deliberations will be productive of much good. Many of our readers will have vivid recollections of the meeting in Toronto three years ago of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the I.O.G.T. The Sons of Temperance is a still older body, and among those who will meet here next month will be men who are veterans in the Temperance cause, and who have a world-wide reputation. We trust their meeting will be very pleasant to themselves and beneficial to our cause.

**WHAT IT MEANS.**

The defeat of the Scott Act in Stantstead means simply what the defeat of the Scott Act meant in the seven other counties that voted some weeks ago. It means that Prohibition is not a county question, never should have been a county question, and the people are not satisfied to have it any longer remain a local issue. The liquor traffic is everywhere, it cannot be confined to, or excluded from any particular part of the country. If it is permitted in one place, its evil results will be seen in a score of other places. County Prohibition is a practical impossibility.

Now let there be no misunderstanding about this matter. Less liquor is sold, less liquor is consumed, under Scott Act, than under license. The Government returns are overwhelming evidence of this. The Scott Act therefore did good. But it was not Prohibition. The people voted for Prohibition, and the repeal votes are simply declarations that the people have recognized that Prohibition is not, and must not be made, a local issue.

**THE CONVENTION.**

Arrangements for the Convention at Montreal are now completed, although the programme of proceedings has not yet been published. Return tickets to the Convention will be issued from all points by the different railways, and the Richelieu line of steamers. The C. P. R., G. T. R. and Richelieu Company will issue return tickets to all applicants for a single fare. Tickets will be issued on Saturday, June 30th, up to Tuesday, July 3rd, and will be good to return up to Saturday, July 7th.

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

The week commencing July 1st will be a regular Prohibition week in Montreal. On the evening of Sunday, the 1st, there will be a Mass Meeting addressed by W. H. Howland, of Toronto, and other renowned Prohibition campaigners. On Monday there will be a grand Prohibition Excursion to, and picnic at, Mystic, special trains running from Montreal. The Convention will open in the Victoria Rules Armory on the morning of Tuesday, 3rd. An invitation committee at Montreal is making arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates who come from the greatest distances. They will be able to accommodate at least one hundred. Those who purpose attending are requested to send their names at once to Mr. J. H. Carson, 42 Victoria Square, Montreal. Everything promises well for a great gathering. Let there be a grand rally of temperance men and women from every part of the Dominion.

Contributed Articles.

WAS IT MISLEADING?

Between the Church (where special services were being held) and the lead lug street near by, was a large liquor store. In the store plate glass window were conspicuously displayed numerous bottles with bright labels, "Malt Whisky," "Old Tom," etc., etc., etc., while at the same street corner, neatly in front of said store, the earnest Church workers had erected a large board with the words,

"FOR THE PROMOTION OF HOLINESS," which conspicuous words met the eyes of passers by about the same moment as did the "big display of whisky bottles."

But it is not much suspected that even the most ignorant of the passing crowds were ever so far mystified as to take (or mistake) the announcement on the board as having reference to the contents of the bottles in said window.

A STORY OF CONTRASTS.

"The liquor traffic can never be legalized without sin"—BISHOP'S AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"I care not if my utterances on the Prohibition question were tacked behind the bar of every hotel in the country."—REV. D. J. MACDONNELL IN TORONTO PRESS.

Here are two public statements on the one subject. Both are from clergymen, but how great the contrast.

One religious body meets in Conference and the result of an earnest study of the temperance problem is the unanimous adoption of a report in which are found the words in the first quotation at the head of this article. Another church court holds its session, and the question of the church's attitude to the legalized liquor traffic is also under discussion. One of its members is accused with having expressed opinions at a previous meeting of such a character, that they had been published by the liquor trade and circulated as arguments for its perpetuation. So acceptable indeed had they proven, that they were tacked up behind hotel bars throughout the country, and bartenders were able to point their customers to them and say: "You talk about the illegality of this traffic and the fact that decent people are down on it. Behold here what a leading Presbyterian clergyman has to say, and for ever after hold your peace."

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell rises in the Presbytery of St. James' Square church and in answer to a brother who had drawn attention to the effect of the Kellogg resolutions and speech utterers with simulated bravado the second quotation that prefaces this article.

Remember kind reader that both quotations are from ordained ambassadors of the meek and lowly Jesus, who knew sin in no form.

The writer of these lines is a Presbyterian and draws the contrast above with pain, grateful, however, to know that the great majority of his church are with his Methodist brethren on this important question.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

A decidedly missionary spirit pervades the religious world of the present day. The various denominations, with commendable zeal and perfect good nature, vie with one another in spreading the Gospel over heathen lands. Our colleges have caught the spirit, and we read of a Goforth, from Knox, and a Campbell, from Queens, going forth to foreign fields at the expense of their fellow College companions. Philanthropists give more liberally, probably, to mission schemes than to any of the other movements that call for a share of their wealth. The Church member or adherent who is often "close" in his donations generally, readily unlooses his purses when an appeal is made on behalf of this important department of Church work. The children organize in their mission bands, and coppers that have hitherto gone across the candy counters, are now placed in the mission box. The women are active and deeply earnest in this as in every good work, and prove unceasing in the development and execution of plans that will give greater impetus to the Church missionary schemes.

An item in the Daily Press of this week stating that the Toronto Mission Union has decided to expend \$55,000 in the extension of mission work in this city is read with deep interest by every lover of the city's highest welfare. It indicates the missionary enterprise active at our own doors. And urgent as is the call for workers in other and more distant lands, there is no question of the scope for work here at home. I say God-speed to Messrs. Howland and Gooderham, and the army of zealous and devoted workers that are associated with them in this work. The great want in the Temperance

cause to-day is more of this missionary spirit, animating the members of all our temperance organizations. The observation of every student of Church history shows that it is in those Churches whose pastors cultivate a working missionary spirit among their people, that the truest piety prevails and the ideal of a real Christian Church is most nearly attained. We should be able to write a like history of the Temperance movement. What a revolution in sentiment would take place in our largest and smallest communities if each pledged Temperance man and woman felt the burden of the liquor traffic and all the evils that are associated with it, resting as a heavy responsibility upon himself or herself. Let each realize that there are those around about them, perhaps intimately connected with their own happiness, who may, become, if not directed aright, a drunkard. And then contemplate the terrible words of Holy Writ: "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

There is a good work to be done in every corner of this Dominion in evangelizing the masses. There cannot be found too many who, having felt the touch of the Master himself, will consecrate themselves to the work. But without in any degree withdrawing force from the field, we do feel that there is much need of specific and thoroughly consecrated work in Temperance mission fields—and everywhere is the field. The Rev. Mr. Pierson of Philadelphia, the pastor of one of the largest and most thoroughly missionary working Churches in America, has compared the Temperance cause to a John the Baptist, "going before," preparing the way for the higher faith, and if so, what an impetus the thought should give to every member of every Temperance organization everywhere to be more zealous in the cause to which they have pledged themselves.

IN THE SWIM.

Man is undoubtedly a gregarious animal. There are comparatively few who care to be hermits. The social feature appears to be more largely developed in him than in the lower orders of animated creation. This may account, to a certain extent, for the fact that he gravitates towards the cities and large towns and delights in clubs and caucuses. The hum-drum of every day business life is more or less distasteful to him, and any excitement or recreation tending to give spice or variety to his existence is hailed with delight.

He also more or less resembles the monkey—or the monkey more or less resembles him—in his inclination to imitate or do what others do. He does not want to appear singular or attract attention in any way by asserting his right to independent thought or action. When in Rome he feels bound to do as the Romans do. He seems to think it a reflection upon the character of his fellow-mortals if he attempts any line of conduct radically different from theirs, and is morbidly sensitive lest he should be considered a crank.

He is naturally conservative in almost everything. He is a Presbyterian, Methodist, etc., because his father was. He is a Grit or Tory because it runs in the family. His business or profession is often that in which his forefathers were engaged, and even his tastes and instincts are duplicates of theirs. Innovation and change are only brought about by decided efforts, and therefore are more or less repugnant to him.

All these suggestions go to explain some of the reasons for the strong hold which the liquor traffic has acquired upon the habits of the people during the centuries of its domination. Its very age has given it weight and influence of which it is unworthy. The unwritten protest of the populace against even a reformatory revolution has been in its favor. The natural desire to avoid giving offence by advocating any change of which many do not approve, and the conduct of those many in adhering to the social habits of their fathers, have added strength to the pillars supporting the traffic.

Since the time for throwing off the incubus of antiquated customs has arrived, and man can fearlessly advocate what is right because it is right and not as a matter of expediency or policy. If there is one solitary argument to be advanced in favor of the continuation of a traffic that is responsible for so much of the misery and crime in the world let us hear the argument and give it due weight and consideration. If the traffic is only tolerated on account of the difficulty in suppressing it, or because of the revenues derived from it, let us not be con-

tent with any such flimsy excuses, but do what we believe to be right irrespective of consequences. The country can have no justification for the licensing of crime.

THE TRIANGLE.

OUR SYMPOSIUM.

We publish below a third 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:

D. H. LENT

Is Another Third Party Man

The views of C. N. Vroom of St. Stephen, N.B., published in your last issue, are so exactly in accord with my own, including the reasons for Third Party organization, that it will be needless for me to restate them.

D. H. LENT.

Bradford, June 1, 1888.

REV. J. MARKHAM

Wants Debate, Non-partisan, Political Action.

Declare for absolute Prohibition and Woman's Suffrage, voting at polls for Prohibitionists, from Pathmaster to Premier; then a Third Party will not be needed, for more good work will be done in the parties than separate and alone.

J. MARKHAM,

Elgin, May 19th.

REV. T. H. ORME

Is for the New Party Out and Out

Re the Prohibition Convention, my judgment has already been expressed in becoming a member of the New Party. The history of the attitude of both political parties towards the Temperance question is such as to leave only one consistent course open, for the Temperance electors that is, to organize upon independent, political lines, with Prohibition as a distinctive principle.

Yours in the work,

T. H. ORME.

Mt. Elgin, May 24th, 1888.

S. ARCHIBALD

Believes in a Third Party.

"With regard to the present duty, I am one of those who believe, and that very decidedly, that the best interests of the Temperance cause demands the immediate formation of a Prohibition Political Party. We need a third and independent party in the interests of the general politics of our country; but in respect to the attainment of Prohibition it is absolutely necessary. We will not get it in any other way for the next twenty-five years at least."

S. ARCHIBALD.

West River, N. S.

REV. S. T. WRIGHT

Submits a New Proposition.

DEAR SIR,—One of the best things that the Alliance can do is to think out a practical, business-like scheme, whereby Prohibition can be made workable, by a Minister of the Crown. Then place the scheme before the present Government, as they are in power and should have the first chance, for their acceptance. If not accepted give the Opposition the same privilege. If they will not accept then let us all go together to the polls on the Prohibition question only, and place men in power that will make Prohibition a Government measure.

S. T. WRIGHT.

REV. WALTER RIGSBY

Wishes the New Party Success.

As neither political party, at present existing, is willing to adopt Prohibition, and there seems no hope of uniting them, as in the inauguration of Confederation, the only feasible plan that presents itself, to one who has no strong political bias, is a new party. The chief danger is that it may become a "cave of Adullam," for worn-out political hacks, and the last end be worse than the first. This can only be avoided by the choice of men who have a clean and consistent temperance record. I wish the new movement success and hope the Montreal Convention will be a unit in its favor.

WALTER RIGSBY.

Kingsville, June 2, 1888.

JAMES McALLISTER

Believes Our Hope is in the Reform Party. I am opposed to a Third Party. It is but fair to suppose, that had the party who gave us the "Scott Act" remained in power, they would have given the necessary amendments and machinery to

work it and make it effective, it was their own Act. These amendments their successors have persistently refused. To form a Third party is to weaken the only party from which a Prohibitionist can have any hope. And to give comfort and strength to those who have voted to repeal the Scott Act, and to destroy it, by introducing into it the wine and beer clause. Were it not for the Most Excellent Government, where would we be to-day? Striving to fight the liquor traffic with an inefficient ineffective weapon.

JAMES McALLISTER

Palmerston, May 29th, 1888.

AN ACTIVE M.P.P.'s

Opinion on the Question

What ought the Convention to do? (1) Get our people who are members of the local political nominating Committees to insist upon Temperance candidates or bolt.

(2) Get the party leaders at Ottawa to form a coalition to procure Prohibition, as they did to procure Confederation, only if possible a permanent one. If the "Grits" bolt at St. John, why, make him Governor General, and get up a "con-bino" among the rest that will bring the Temperance people into one political fold. It would require the coming five years to develop the scheme.

By starting among the leaders, the "common people" will see their way, and will not be afraid of a trap, and so note it be.

REV. JAMES KINES

Says Prohibition First, and Now.

Let the coming Convention place Prohibition first, and "party," as now constituted, last. We must have Prohibition. We will get it only when we demand it. We must demand it now. My hope for twenty-five years has been a third party, made up of good men and true in both parties, who could and would agree to stand, "Prohibition" first, "Party" second—that hope is dead. A Third Party is a necessity. We have lost precious time already. Let us waste no more—demand a plebiscite from the present Parliament, if you will. Use the Scott Act until we get a better, in the interest of humanity we must. We know nothing better as an educator, though we often suffer defeat. High license or low license, let them not be once named with approbation. They are but contemptible quackery for a virulent disease. Let our national policy be, "Pulverize the run power."

JAMES KINES.

Sherbrooke, P.Q., June 1st, 1888.

REV. JAMES LAWSON

States his View of the Situation.

The overwhelming majorities for the Scott Act most conclusively prove that the people of this Dominion are sick of the liquor traffic, as they may well be; and though the tide may be turning as far as the popularity of that Act is concerned, it by no means proves that there is not still a strong desire in the hearts of the majority of the people of our country. Many expected too much of the Scott Act and were discouraged too soon. In many cases it was not properly enforced by those whose duty it was to do so. Too much was left to be done by private citizens. Those opposed to it spent money freely; they could afford to do so; a return to their villainous business of robbery soon repaid their outlay with enormous interest. But the Act did a vast amount of good, and because it crippled the liquor traffic where enforced, was the very reason why the liquor party became so furious, and left no stone unturned to have it repealed. But as the Scott Act was only used until we could get something better, and as a test of public sentiment on the subject of Prohibition, while holding on to it in the meantime, and using it as best we can, let us strike at once for Prohibition, using every means available to get it. Any one section of the Church voting solidly will secure Prohibition. Let all do their duty and it is sure to come, and that very soon.

JAMES LAWSON.

Danville, Que., June 2, 1888.

REV. JOHN WEBSTER

Pleads for a United Effort of all Christian Workers.

I believe this convention will do a good thing by accepting the platform laid down by the "Canada's New Party." If the Christian churches will unite in the matter the difficulty will be solved. What a stir the Methodists of Ontario alone could make in politics if they would. With 210,000 members (over 30 per cent. of the whole population) calling themselves by that name, we alone would form a mighty army, and could compel the aspiring politicians to say, "How will the Methodist vote go?" Let this army be increased by all other Christian and Temperance men, women and children, and what a host we would have. Let this mighty army follow the example of Abimelech (Judge 9, 22) when he wanted to delay the temple Herith. But instead of going out to Mount Zalmon and cutting branches from the trees and piling them around the temple and burning up the poor Shechemites, let us go to the forest of God's promises and bring them, with our voices, prayers, sympathies and hard work, and pile them around this modern temple dedicated to King Alcohol, and by the fire of the Holy Spirit burn it to the ground. And then shall all the people cry out, "The Lord He is the God, the Lord He is the God."

JOHN WEBSTER,

Easton's Corners, May 26th.

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

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 100 Adelaide, Yonge Street. Estab. 1820. CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, 100 Adelaide, Toronto. Telephone 1555.

LEGAL.

GEORGE WORTH HOBBS & CAMPBELL, Barristers & Solicitors, 100 Adelaide, Toronto. JOHN SCHOFF, BARRISTER SOLICITOR, 100 Adelaide, Toronto. Telephone 1461.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDISON NORMAN, MECHANICAL ENGRAVER, 100 Adelaide, Toronto. Telephone 1464. GUY, CARRIAGES, 104 & 105, QUEEN STREET E.

REPORTING.

THOMAS BENNETT, OHIO PUBLIC LIBRARY BLDG., 100 Adelaide, Toronto. Telephone 1465.

PICTURE FRAMES &c.

MATHEWS BROS. & CO., Engravings, Etc., 100 Adelaide, Toronto. Telephone 1466.

DYER.

GOLD MEDALLIST, J. W. A. Dyer, 90 Bay St., Toronto. Telephone 1467.

DRUGS.

COOK, Wm. V. and Co., Dispensing Chemists, Telephone No. 91.

PHRENOLOGY.

OUT SOON "SIGNS OF CHARACTER" by WALLACE MASON, 2c. 321 Yonge St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. B. BLANCHFORD, 304 Yonge St., north of Agnes St. HANNA, New No. 241 Yonge St., opposite Wilton Ave.

THOS. MOFFATT, Fine Custom BOOTS and SHOES, 181 Yonge St.

TAILOR.

MILLAUGHIN, Merchant Tailor, 319 Yonge Street.

UNDERTAKER.

V. P. HUMPHREY, Undertaker and Embalmer, 309 Yonge St., Telephone 1411.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

PERKINS PHOTOGRAPHIC, 283 Yonge Street.

MUSIC.

CLANTON'S Music Store, 197, Yonge Street. Established 1878.

SANITARY.

MARCHMENT & CO., Odorless Excavators, 2, Queen St., and 228, Yonge St.

UPHOLSTERY.

W. D. FRYEIN, Upholstery a Specialty, 303 Yonge St., Opp. Agnes, late of Shuter. MACDONALD BROS., Furniture repairing &c. Carpets cleaned and relaid, 24, Elm St.

GENTS FURNISHINGS.

MC MILLAN, "The Men's Furnisher," Manufacturer of Fine Shirts, 112, Yonge St.

Temperance Societies.

"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. DUNLOP, Sec., 198 Muter St.

WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Sunday Afternoons, Occident Hall. Five-cent concert every Saturday evening. S. WILLCOCK, Pres., F. J. FRAMPTON, Sec., 74, Wolsey St., 190 Queen St., Parkdale.

W. C. T. UNIONS.

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

TORONTO Y. W. C. T. U.

1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 3 30 p.m., Y.M.C.A. Parlor, Corner of Yonge and McGill Streets. Miss TILLEY, Pres., 78 John St. Miss 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. 113. 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. BROWN, L.D., 195 King St. E.

Family Reading.

Two Women.

A woman stood by the storm-tossed ocean, Watching the foam-capped billows play, Like miniature mountains they seemed to wrestle, Each claiming the Right of Way. Long hours she stood though the rain beat around her, The winds in maddest fury blew, For somewhere out mid the angry breakers There tossed a fisher-boat and crew. "God in heaven," her white lips murmured, "Thou who stilled of old the sea, Bring my loved one safe to harbor, Bring him safe again to me." Still raged the storm—still rose the prayer— All the dreary night-watch through; But morning found the Storm King spent, And peace o'er the waters blue. A weary, sad-eyed watcher Knelt on the glittering strand, Beside the form of her loved one That the waves had brought to land. Again the white lips murmured— And these were the words they spoke: "The Lord doth give, the Lord doth take, I bow beneath the stroke."

II.

A woman stood by a dram-shop window, Watching the human stream flow in,— Crowding and jostling as if in a hurry To plunge headlong in the tide of sin. Long hours she stood though the rain beat round her, The wind in maddening fury whistled; For somewhere back of those stained glass portals A soul to ruin was being hurled. "God in heaven," her white lips murmured, "Thou who died his soul to free, Bring my loved one safe to harbor, Bring him safe again to me." Still raged the storm—still rose the prayer— All the dreary night-watch through, But morning found the Storm King spent, And peace 'neath the heavens blue. A weary, sad-eyed watcher Knelt on the pavement bare Beside the form of her loved one, But her soul rose not in prayer; But still the white lips murmured, And these were the words they spoke: "No drunkard can enter heaven, My weary heart is broke." —Valma Caldwell Melville.

A Little Maid's Sermon.

A little maid, in a pale blue hood, In front of a large brick building stood. As she passed along her quick eye spied Some words on a little box inscribed, 'Twas a box that hung in the vestibule, Outside the door of the Charity School. "Remember the Poor!" were the words she spelled, Then looked at the dime her small hands held, For chocolate creams were fresh that day, In the store just only across the way; But gleams of victory shone o'er her face, As she raised her eyes to "the money place." But her aim was short and the box so high That a gentleman heard who was passing by, "Please, sir, will you lift me just so much!" (For the tiny fingers could almost touch.) The stranger stopped, and he quickly stooped By the sweet faced child in the pale blue hood. As he lifted her, she gently said: "Would you mind it, sir, if you turned your head? For, you know, I do not want to be like a proud, stuck-up old Pharisee." He humoured the little maid, but a smile Played over his face, as he stood there the while.

"Excuse me, child, but what did you say?" The gentleman asked in a courteous way, As he took in his the wee, white hand. "I believe I didn't quite understand." "Oh, sir, don't you know! Have you never read," Said the child amazed, "what our Saviour said?"

"We shouldn't give like those hypocrite men Who stood in the market-places then, And gave their alms just for folks to tell, Because they loved to be praised so well; But give for Christ's sake, from our little store, What only he sees, and nobody more. "Good bye, kind sir, this is my way home, I'm sorry you'll have to walk alone." The gentleman passed along, and thought Of large sums given for fame it brought, And he said, "I never again will be in the market-place, a Pharisee. She preached me a sermon true and good— That dear little maid in the pale blue hood."

The Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine.

You may smile at my subject and think it quite strange, But if you'll be patient I'll try to arrange In prose or in rhyme, though not over nice, A few simple thoughts as a piece of advice; And if they're too pointed to suit all your views, I hope you will listen and try to excuse, For as you all know, "I'm a foe to the wine, And the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine." The tales of deep sorrow how often we've read, Of a heart-broken woman awaiting the tread Of him who promised to love and protect When, a few months before, as his bride she was decked, But who now has dampened all the joys of her life. By that terrible blight, a poor drunkard's wife, Which she would not have been had she said this in time: "The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

There are hundreds of mothers all over the land Who are pleading to-day with penniless hand For help to support the children they love, Whose fathers have left them as beggars to rove. Although it seems hard to censure or blame, Yet 'twould have been better, to all 'tis quite plain, Had they said this when young: "I'm a foe to the wine, And the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!"

There's many a one who has worked long and well This terrible fiend of intemperance to quell; But what can they do when young ladies will wed Drunkards, in spite of all that is said? Then if you would aid in this calling divine, Say, "The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!" Oh, take this advice, young lady, from me, No matter how wealthy a young man may be; No matter how handsome, how gay or how nice; No matter how grand be his station in life; No matter how seldom a glass he may take— If he takes it at all, for your happiness sake Say, when you are wooed: "I'm a foe to the wine, And the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine!"

You may say it's all nonsense, my heart is a stone; And, if I act thus, I will spend life alone. I care not for that—my mind is made up To do what I can 'gainst the poison's cup. And, if I must wed a drunkard or none, Of the two great evils I'll choose the less one. Yes, I'll live an old maid to the end of my time, Ere the "lips that touch liquor shall ever touch mine."

—Ida W. Ballenger, in The Light

"Where the Money Goes."

"As I was walking out in the back yard," began Brother Gardner, "Minister Darius Green, the white man, came along and there was a powerful and look on his face as he leaned over the fence and said.

"Missus Gardner, this sufferin' has got to come to a cease." "Has yer got the shakes and chills?" I axed. "Wuss dan dat, Missus. I zo workin' all do long week for ten shillin' a day and whar do money goes I can't toll. De ole woman wants new cloths, de chillin wants dis an' dat, de rent runs behin' an' I zo gettin' desprit." "Shoo' now let's make some figgers on do fence, I tole him. 'Now den, you chow terbacker' " "Yes, I chow about ten cents' worth a day." "Dat's seventy cents a week. An' you drink lager?" "Well, of course, I drink a glass now and den—maybe fifteen glasses a week."

"Dat's seventy-five cents moah, sah. What d'ye do on Sunday?" "Oh, go up to de beer garden." "And you spend a dollar at least?" "I guess so—maybe two of 'em." "Say twelve shillins, an' dat makes two dollars an' ninety-five cents per week. I reckon you throw away at least five dollars chery week, sah?" "Frow it away!" "Yes, sah. Dat money would pay your rent an' buy you flour." "But a fellow must have some comfort." "De same, sah. De , reatest comfort in the world am to see de rent paid up, de table loaded down an' de ole woman able to go to church. You frow away free dollars chery week, sah, an' den you go roun' cussin' the times, de wedder an' de man who has saved his money." "Gen'len, dat white man called me an' ole black fool an' dog stealer, but dat didn't alter de case a bit. He is frowin' away one-third of his weekly wages, an' den blowin' round dat's his gettin' desprit an' am ready to head a riot. Don't let me hear any member o' dis club spinnin' dat yarn, 'cas if I does dar's gwine to be a committee of investigation, and dat committee won't whitewash wof a cent." —Detroit Free Press.

The Crooked Tree.

Herbert and Bertha were two bright little folks, who, with their father and mother, lived in a beautiful home on the shore of Lake Ontario. The house, which was a large one, was surrounded by fine grounds, shaded by rows of maple-trees, that afforded a delightful playground for the children, who, like most little folks, dearly loved to be out of doors in the summer time. Herbert and Bertha were very observing children; and they had noticed that while most of the trees that grew upon the grounds were straight and graceful, there was one that was very crooked; and they had often asked their father why he did not have something done to straighten it, for they thought it looked very ugly.

One morning, just as they had finished breakfast, their father said to the workmen who took care of the grounds, "You may get a rope this morning, and we will try to straighten the crooked tree."

"Oh, papa! may we go and see it done?" asked Bertha. "Yes; get your hats, and as soon as I have finished my writing, I will go with you," said her papa. When Herbert and Bertha and their father reached the place where the men were at work, they found that the men had driven two strong stakes—one on each side of the tree—and with a stout rope attached to these were pushing and pulling with all their strength to straighten the tree. Although they tried very hard, and worked till the perspiration fell in drops from their faces, they were able to straighten the tree only the least bit; and at last one of the workmen said to Mr. Brown: "Indeed, it is no use to try any longer, the tree will not yield."

"No," said Mr. Brown, "the tree has been crooked so long that it can never be made straight, and we shall have to cut it down, and plant another in its place. If, when the tree was young and slender, we had tried to straighten it, we might easily have done so; but it has been allowed to grow crooked so long that it cannot now be changed." Then, turning to the children, he said, "This tree is like a great many people."

"Why papa! how can a person be like a tree?" asked Herbert. "I know," said Bertha, "for I once saw a boy with a hump on his back, who looked almost as crooked as this tree."

"Oh!" said Herbert, "papa did not mean in that way, did you, papa?" "No," said Mr. Brown, "I was not thinking of outward looks, but of their actions and habits."

"What are habits, papa?" asked Bertha, who, not being quite five years old, did not understand the meaning of all words. "Habits," answered her papa, "are good or bad things that we do and keep on doing, until after a while we get so

we do them without thinking about them. The crooked tree is like a person who has formed bad habits; for when a person has got into the habit of doing anything wrong, it is almost as impossible for him to stop doing it as it is for us to straighten the crooked tree. Bad habits, too, are very apt to make people appear ugly, like the crooked tree. Herbert, can you tell of some bad habits that make people resemble the crooked tree?"

"I think you mean the use of liquors and tobacco," replied Herbert. "Yes," said his father, "but cannot you think of some other bad habits which boys and girls often form when they are small, and which they find it hard work to break off when they grow older?"

"Is eating cake and candy one of them?" inquired Bertha, who was very fond of sweets, and was in the habit of spending all her pennies for such things.

"Yes, that is a bad habit, and, what may seem strange to you, it is a habit which is very apt to lead to other bad habits. Children who get into the habit of eating candy are very likely to forget that they ought not to eat anything except at meal-time, and to form the bad habit of eating between meals. They are also quite apt to get such a love for sweet things that they will eat too much of what they like, and so form the bad habit of gluttony. These habits are all very hard to break; and any one of them is apt to do a great deal of harm to the stomach, and make little children feel so nearly sick that they become cross and ill tempered, and wear frowns and pouts on their faces so often that they grow to look quite ugly."

If little boys and girls have formed these habits, they ought to correct them at once; because if they indulge in bad habits until they grow to be men and women, they will find that the habits, like the tree, have grown so strong that they cannot straighten them. The tree at first was just as straight and pretty as any of the others; but something bent it just a little; and every time the wind blew, it bent it a little more, until it became very crooked; but if we had tried to straighten it when it was small and first bent, we could have done so. It is just so with our bad habits; if we try to break them off when we are young, we will find we can do so far more easily than if we wait until we become older. —Good Health.

A Prison Incident.

Mrs. Emma Molloy relates the following incident in one of her speeches referring to the relation of intemperance to crime. In a recent visit to the Leavenworth, Kan., prison, during my address on Sabbath morning, I observed a boy, not more than seventeen or eighteen years of age, on the front seat intently eyeing me. The look he gave me was so full of earnest longing it spoke volumes to me. At the close of the service I asked the warden for an interview with him, which was readily granted. As he approached me his face grew deathly pale. As I grasped his hand he could not restrain the fast-falling tears. Choking with emotion he said—

"I have been in this prison two years, and you are the first person that has called for me, the first woman that has spoken to me."

"How is this, my child?" I asked. "Have you no friends that love you? Where is your mother?" The great brown eyes, swimming with tears, were slowly lifted to mine as he replied. "My friends are all in Texas. My mother is an invalid, and fearing that the knowledge of my terrible fall would kill her, I have kept my whereabouts a profound secret. For two years I have borne my awful home-sickness in silence for her sake," and he buried his face in his hands and heart-sick sobs burst from his trembling frame. It seemed to me I could see a panorama of the days and nights, the long weeks of home sick longing that had dragged their weary length out over two years.

So I ventured to ask, "How much longer have you to stay?"

"Three years," was the reply, as the fair young head dropped lower, and the frail little hand trembled with suppressed emotion.

"Five years at your age?" I exclaimed. "How did this happen?"

"Well," he replied, "it's a long story, but I'll make it short. I started from home to try to do something for myself. Coming to Leavenworth, I found a cheap boarding-house, and one night accepted an invitation from one of the young men to go into a drinking saloon. For the first time in my life I drank a glass of liquor. It fired my brain. There was a confused remembrance of a quarrel. Somebody was stabbed. The bloody knife was found in my hand. I was indicted for assault with intent to kill. Five years for the thoughtless acceptance of a glass of liquor is surely illustrating the Scripture truth that 'the way of the transgressor is hard!'"

I was holding the cold, trembling hand that had crept into mine. He earnestly tightened his grasp and imploringly he said, "O Mrs. Molloy, I want to ask a favor of you." At once I thought he was going to ask me to help obtain a pardon, and in an instant I measured the weight of public re-

proach that rests upon the victims of its legalized drink traffic. It is all right to legalize a man to craze the brains of our boys, but not by any means wise to ask that the state pardon its victims. Inter-rogating my thought, he said, "I am not going to ask you to get me a pardon, but I want you to write to my mother, and get a letter from her and send it to me. Don't get for the world tell her where I am. Better not tell her anything about me. Just get a line from her, so I can look upon it. O! I am so homesick for my mother."

The head of the boy dropped into my lap with a wailing sob. I laid my hand upon his head. I thought of my own boy, and for a few moments was silent, and let the outburst of sorrow have vent.

Presently I said, "Murray, if I were your mother and the odor of a thousand prisons was upon you, still you would be my boy. Is it right to keep that mother in suspense? Do you suppose there has ever been a day or night that she has not prayed for her wandering boy? No, Murray, I will only consent to write to your mother on consideration that you will permit me to write the whole truth, just as one mother can write it to another."

After some argument, his consent was finally obtained, and a letter was hastily penned and sent on its way. A week or so elapsed, when the following letter was received from Texas:

"Dear Sister in Christ—Your letter was this day received, and I hasten to thank you for your words of tender sympathy and for tidings of my boy the first word we have had in two years. When Murray left home, we thought it would not be for long. As the months have rolled on, the family have given him up for dead, but I felt sure God would give me back my boy. As I write from the couch of an invalid, my husband is in W— nursing another son, who is lying at the gates of death with typhoid fever. I could not wait his return to write to Murray. I wrote and told him, if I could, how quickly I would go and pillow his head upon my breast, just as I did when he was a little child. My poor dear boy—so generous, so kind and loving, what can he have done to deserve this punishment? You do not mention his crime, but say it was committed while under the influence of drink?"

"I did not know he even tasted liquor. We have raised six boys, and I have never known one of them to be under the influence of drink. Oh! is there no place in this nation that is safe when our boys have left the home fold? O God! my sorrow is greater than I can bear, I cannot go to him, but sister, I pray you talk to him, and comfort him, as you would have some mother talk to your boy were he in his place. Tell him that, when he is released, his place in the old home nest and in mother's heart is waiting for him."

Then followed loving mother words for Murray in addition to those written. As I wept bitter tears over the words so full of heartbreak, I asked myself the question, "How long will this nation continue this covenant with death and league with hell to rob us of our boys?" —Inter Ocean.

A Word With a Voter.

The State has appointed you a law-maker for your town on the liquor question. The responsibility is so grave that you may well, before voting, take time to consider the facts in the case.

Those who wish to sell intoxicating drinks, and those who wish to use them, favor license. The reason is plain. The air of "respectability" about a licensed saloon draws in men with money, so drunkard-making is an easy and a paying business. At the same time the tippler can indulge his appetite in good "society."

The town that accepts a license fee is a partner in the business licensed, and each tax-payer is a sharer in the profits of the rum-seller, and in his guilt for the crime, and misery, and ruin wrought by his traffic. The dealer in strong drink can afford to pay a license fee, and to reward his friends for carrying the town for license. But can you afford to take a share in his blood money?

Where there is no license, and dram-selling is punished as a crime, dram-drinking is disreputable. Respectable men will not follow the rum-seller to the den where he must hide from the officers of justice. The power of drink to lure young men to ruin is broken. Even the victims of appetite drink with a sense of shame. The experience of scores of towns in this State shows that under "no license" crime is decreased, public drunkenness almost abolished, and temperance promoted.

For these reasons the men who are honestly trying to conquer their own appetite for drink, and the mothers, wives and children of drunkards oppose license. So do all who seek to crush the demon Intemperance. Would you be on the side of temperance, humanity, and God? Then vote NO LICENSE! —National Temperance Society Tract.

In the May number of "Woman" commences a series of remarkable articles, by Helen Campbell, on the wretched condition of the working classes of London. This series will be one of great interest, and will portray the misery of the poverty-stricken workers of Berlin, Paris and Rome. The illustrations, by Hugh Eaton and Edgar J. Taylor, are of the highest class in editorial art. (Give Thorne Miller credit in this number for articles on Representative Women's Clubs, the Bureau and Mission (Table of New York being the subjects of the first issue. Price \$2.75 a year. Woman Publishing Co., N. Y.

# 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**  
WE ASK THOROUGHLY **10**

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 any one who wants to do 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 a trial. Get us 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 aiding thus practically in the circulation of sound, healthy, inspiring literature?

**DO YOU WISH TO CONTRIBUTE**

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

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

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

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

**10 CENTS ONLY**  
THE CANADA CITIZEN. **10**

### 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 twenty names, or any two premiums offered for ten names each. A person sending in 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 ten, or any two premiums 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 THIRD 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, casually, 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 specimen papers and other documents to assist you in your canvass.
2. SEND us all the names you have secured, every week with the money. 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 such paid for work.

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 before, the announcement of this offer may send such names again as part of a new list if they wish to do so.

THERE must not be any transferring of names after they are sent in. A League, a Union, any Society may appoint a canvasser, who may have all the help he 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 READING, 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. 128 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 Story of the Rock. Wrecked, but Not Runed. The Thorogood Family. Or,

4 THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—This invaluable and intensely interesting work contains nine lectures (reported in full), by the late Hon. John B. 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 specially 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 350 pages, with introductory notices by celebrated writers. Price 35 cents each. The following are ready:—Christian Year. Coleridge. Longfellow. Campbell. Shelley. Wordsworth. Blake. Whittier. Poe. Chatterton. Burns (Poems). Burns (Songs). Marlowe. Keats. Herbert. Victor Hugo. Cowper. Shakespeare. Emerson. Sonnets of this Century. Whitman. Scott (Marmion). Scott (Lady of the Lake).

### LIST B.

For 20 trial subscribers.

6 A good strong well-made SHEFFIELD 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 300 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 AUTHORS, 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 design 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 60 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 Lamplighter, by Miss Cumming. Stepping Heavenward, by E. Proutier. The Wide, Wide World, by Miss Wetherell. Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Fire-side 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 T. B. Aldrich. From Jest to Earnest, 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 TEASPOONS, either plain or fancy pattern. In every way a very desirable premium. Price 75 cents. Or,

12 Dr. Naphey's HAND BOOK OF POPULAR 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 engravings 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 Apjohn, 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 book on the NORTHWEST REBELLION, a work 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 standard works—Ben Hur, 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. Hemans. Thomson. Whittier. Lowell. Young. Shakespeare, etc., etc., etc. Or,

18 THE HOT-HELD 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, Field 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 Seas.

### LIST E.

For 50 trial subscribers.

20 Any volume of the CANTERBURY POETS (see 5), same as 35 cent edition in matter, but beautifully bound in elegant silk plush, with gilt edges; a little gem. Price \$1.60 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 details, 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 SACHEL, 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, Roxburghe 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, demy 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. Throwa on the World or the Scapes and Scapes of May and Bertie, by Edwin Holder. Fritz and Eric, The Brother Crusoes, by J. C. Hutchison.

LIST G.

For 80 trial subscribers.

- 28. An elegant and serviceable TIME-PIECE 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 BONAPARTE, 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 PLUSH TOILET CASE, with comb, fancy brush, and plate glass mirror, all matching. Price \$3.00. Or,
- 33 CASSELL'S POPULAR LIBRARY OF HISTORY, complete in six volumes. Price, \$3.00; or, CASSELL'S POPULAR LIBRARY OF BIOGRAPHY, complete in six volumes. Price \$3.00.
- 34 EVERY BOYS' 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. BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT. A magnificent volume of over 1,400 pages with 4,000 receipts, 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 CRUIC, 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, Roxburgh 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 ly 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 *Grip* 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 *Grip* 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, \$12, with PLUSH CASE, complete. A work of art. Price \$3.00. Or,
- 50 BEETON'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, BEETON'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 \$3.00. 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. Now and revised edition. Demy 4to, 600 pages, cloth. Price \$3.00.

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 BEETON'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-CASE 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 TRAVEL 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 some 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.

PRIZE PROHIBITION SONGS.

A short time ago the United Kingdom Alliance offered three prizes for the three best original songs, to be sent in so marked that the gentleman appointed to examine them could not know who were the authors, the names being placed in envelopes separate from the songs. Mr. Samuel Pope was the adjudicator. The winner of the first prize did not send his name but stated in the envelope which should have contained it, that the money, if he were successful, was to be paid to the Alliance fund. The names of the authors of the second and third prize songs were given. Mr. Pope states in his report that the three points which he considered in making his award were (1) original poetic feeling, (2) construction of rhythm, (3) lyric character, (sing ability). We publish all the songs in full below, taking them from the Alliance News.

LOUD CHEERS FOR LOCAL OPTION.

(FIRST PRIZE.)  
By "LEX."  
Loud cheers for Local Option,  
The people's power to say  
They will not have the drink-shop,  
To tempt them and betray  
No Law should force the people  
The Liquor trade to bear,  
With all its load of evils,  
And burden of despair!  
Chorus—Loud cheers for Local Option,  
The people's power to say  
They will not have the drink-shop,  
To tempt them and betray.

They tell us that pale Famino  
And Postillone, and Sword  
Do not so rank a harvest  
Of lives to Death afford:  
They come, they pass, and nations  
Look up with hope again,  
But this, the scourge of scourges,  
Law suffers to remain  
Chorus—Loud cheers for Local Option,  
etc.

Prate not of "vested interests,"  
Of Brewers and the rest,  
The people have no interest  
In such a public pest  
A tree with fruit so bitter  
Deserves one only fate,—  
It should not have the sanction  
But sentence, of the State.  
Chorus—Loud cheers for Local Option,  
etc.

Make way then for the people,  
Their right aloud proclaim  
To deal with this dire traffic,  
The Nation's curse and shame;  
Give to them Local Option,  
To choose what they will do,  
That to their homes and country  
They may be just and true.  
Chorus—Loud cheers for Local Option,  
etc.

TEMPERANCE SONG.

(SECOND PRIZE.)  
(Tune—"Men of Harlech.")  
BY JOHN WILSON, LONDON, & CUMBERLAND  
Men of Britain, are you willing  
Still to shield a foe that's killing  
Young and old, and daily filling  
Our loved land with woe?  
By your homes, each son and sire,  
By your British strength and fire,  
By what loves your hearts inspire,  
Swear to lay him low.  
Hear the mothers crying,  
See the children dying,  
Haste to save, ye young and brave,  
The rampant foe defying.  
Join in every true endeavor,  
Join your hands and falter never,  
Join to day and join forever,  
Never coldness know.

And ye women, tender-hearted,  
Would you see your hearth's deserted?  
Would you from your sons be parted  
By the bitter curse!  
No, then rise with breasts on fire,  
Work, and pray, and never tire,  
Urge, persuade, constrain, desire,  
Use your subtle force.  
Hearts will be relenting,  
Sinful men repenting,  
By the guile of woman's smile,  
To lives of truth consenting.  
Oh, ye women, save the nation,  
Rich and poor, and every station,  
Rise—make for it proclamation,  
To overthrow the curse.

Make no timid false concession,  
Take the drink on no occasion,  
Drive the drink-shops from the nation  
By the people's voice.  
Save the vine tree, save the barley,  
Save our sons and daughters early,  
Right and crime can hold no parley,  
People make your choice.  
Would you hear the ringing  
Songs of freedom singing,  
See the earth in second birth,  
In righteousness upspringing!  
Rise then now and do your duty,  
Crush the wrong, let none confute you,  
Make earth shine in faultless beauty,  
Make high Heaven rejoice.

HARK FROM ALBION.

(THIRD PRIZE.)  
BY REV. W. CATHOATE.  
Hark from Albion! hark from Scotia!  
Hark from Erin's verdant strand!  
Patriot voices, strong and earnest,  
Mingling in a just demand  
Prohibition  
Echoes loud from land to land!  
Chorus—Prohibition! sound the war-note  
Of our nation's liberty,  
Sound the note that yet shall  
Free her  
From the traffic's slavery!  
Prohibition  
Let our noble watchword be!

Lift on high our Temperance banners  
That have braved the light of '81,  
On their pure and honored folds  
Write, in flashing lines of gold,  
Prohibition!  
Let the cry be onward rolled!  
Chorus—Prohibition! sound the war-note, etc.

Come ye men of love and mercy,  
Join the philanthropic cry;  
Free the sad and helpless thousands  
Drunk with cursed and doomed to die  
Prohibition  
Snap the bands of misery!  
Chorus—Prohibition! sound the war-note, etc.

BITS OF TINSEL.

Teacher—"What part of speech is the word egg?" Boy—"Noun, sir." "What is its gender?" "Can't tell, sir, till it's hatched." "Well, then, my lad, you can tell me the case?" "Oh, yes, the shell, sir."

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Don Mills, writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Biliousness, and Constipation. I have seen many cases under my personal observation."

A clergyman with quite a family of children has trained them in the habit of assisting one another at table—one child, for instance, having charge of one thing, and another of another thing. One evening the clergyman was entertaining a brother of the cloth. In casting his eyes down the table he noticed that his guest was without a biscuit. "Why, Harold, my boy, you have not passed the biscuits to Dr. Holmes." "Father," said the tiny Harold, speaking with great solemnity, "Dr. Holmes has already had three biscuits."

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Gray's Kidney Pills is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

"I say, Bobby," said Featherly, "did you hear your sister say if she enjoyed the exhibition we gave last night?" "She was pleased with your part of it, Mr. Featherly. She told me that you made a perfect exhibition of yourself."

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn nipped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Hollo way a corn cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Irish photographer (to sister) "You're sure the position you occupy now is the one you want?" Sister: "Yes, positive." Photographer: "Just to make doubly sure, won't you come here and look in the camera and see?" N. Y. Witness.

These intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so many people, are soon healed by Dr. Thomas' Pile Cure. It is the great external remedy for physical suffering and means of relieving pain. A very small quantity achieves results of the most gratifying kind.

A scuffle lately took place between some Irish labourers on a bridge, and a battle ensuing, one of them was very neatly turned over the parapet, and while he was tumbling in the water, loudly exclaimed to his opponent, "Och, you spalpeen, come and hit me now if you dare!"

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employee of the U. S. Express Co., says: "Dr. Thomas' Pile Cure cured me of a bad case of piles of years standing, having tried almost every known remedy. It cures two Buffalo physicians, without relief, but the oil cured him, he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly."

In the chemical laboratory—"Professor, what has become of Tom Appleton?" "Wasn't he studying with the class last year?" "Ah, yes, Appleton, poor fellow! A fine student, but absent-minded on the use of chemicals—very. That discolored on the ceiling." "Notice it." "Yes." "That's him."

Furred Tongue and Impure Breath are two concomitants of biliousness remedied by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplexing and changeable symptoms of this distressing condition, are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood purifier.

Mr. Emmerson—"He's no better, doctor. You told me to give him as much of the powder as would lay on his nose, I hadn't a sixpence, but I gave him as much as would lay on five pennies and two half pennies, and it's done him no good, at all, at all."

FAIRCLOTH BROTHERS

Importers of Wall Papers  
Ceiling Decorations, Painting, Glazing,  
Kalsomining and Paperhanging  
250 Yonge Street - Toronto

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" enables the manufacturer to offer it with the fullest 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.  
Retailled by all Grocers.

TELEPHONE No. 1381. 711

**T. COULTER.**  
Importer and Dealer in Best Grades of  
Coal and Wood. Wood Cut and  
Split by Steam.  
Head Office and Yard 73 1/2 Spadina Avenue  
Branch Office, 325 Spadina Avenue  
Full Weight and Measure Guaranteed.

OAKVILLE DAIRY

GUARANTEED PURE FARMERS' MILK supplied Retail at Lowest Market Rates.  
**FRED. SOLE, Proprietor**

Boarding and Day School

**JUNIOR BOYS,**  
137 Simcoe Street, - - TORONTO.  
Established 1862.  
W. MASILL, Principal, R. W. ELLIS, M.A., Assistant  
Prospectus of this well known Preparatory School will be sent to applicant's address by return of mail.

W. J. ROBINSON,

The Famous Sheep-skin Mat and Rug  
Manufacturer of the Dominion.

First Prizes since 1874 at Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, London and Quebec, including 3 Silver Medals at Toronto and First Prizes at Provincial Exhibition, and First Prizes at Grand Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1882, 1883.

Write for Price List. Address—

514, 516 and 518 Dundas St., Toronto

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS OF THE WEST END

**The Dominion Steam Laundry**  
114 QUEEN STREET WEST  
(Dominion Bank Block)  
Fine Work. Moderate Prices. Your Patronsage Solicited. E. CARTER, Prop.

J. C. BOURGOGNE

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER  
90 KING STREET WEST  
A Fine Assortment of Watches Clocks and Jewellery. Speciality—Repairing Fine Chronometers French Clocks and Music Boxes. All Work Guaranteed. Repairs, etc. at Moderate Charges. Spectacles and Eye-glasses.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY

MANUFACTURE SUPERIOR  
**CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS.**

J. YOUNG,

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,  
347 YONGE STREET.  
Telephone 879

PROFESSOR DAVIDSON,

(LATE OF NEW YORK)  
**CHIROPDIST & MANICURE.**  
Finger Nails Beautified, Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Nails cured without pain.  
71 Yonge St., Cor King.  
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Patients received at residence, 170, Wilton Ave, from 7 to 9.

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.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMA-

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