

W.C.T.U. should have a Band of Hope in connection with it, every Lodge Division and Council should have a juvenile organization under its auspices, every man and woman who is thoroughly alive to the necessity of prohibitory legislation in this country, should never lose an opportunity of furthering the education of the children on this most important subject.

STAND BY IT.

There has not been anything said in criticism of the Scott Act as a defective measure that is not worthy of attention. The Scott Act falls far short of total Prohibition, it falls far short of accomplishing what some people expected of it. Its local character is against it. It cannot ever amount to total Prohibition. Its enforcement is not what it ought to be. It is weaker now than it was before the Dominion Parliament attached to it the so called amendments, but notwithstanding all this the Scott Act is far ahead of any license law that this country or any other country has ever seen. Where fully enforced it has produced marvellous results in the way of decreasing drinking, and lessening crime. In many counties, and to many homes the Scott Act is an incalculable benefit. Its enactment and enforcement bring blessing. Its repeal brings moral disaster, suffering, and shame. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of every Prohibitionist, of every true Temperance man, of every friend of moral reform, to stand by the Scott Act, to work against its repeal, to work for its enforcement, and to endeavour to have it brought into operation in every county which has not already adopted it.

OUR SYMPOSIUM.

We publish below a fourth 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:

REV. CHAS. TEETER

Sees the Necessity for a Party.

I am for "another party" whatever its number or name may be. My experience and observations in this North-west has convinced me that Prohibition without a Prohibition Government would be a farce. Yours fraternally,
CHAS. TEETER.
Maple Creek, N.W.T., June 5, 1888.

JAMES McKELVEY

Is for a Straight Out Third Party.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request I now give a short sketch of my principals on the best course to proceed at the coming Convention at Montreal. A Third Party, pure and straight prohibition of king alcohol in any form for beverage purposes, and female franchise. I individually have been ready for this movement years gone by. Hoping that the noble men and women attending the Convention will possess the Spirit of God in abundance.
Yours,
JAMES McKELVEY.
St. Catharines, June 11th, 1888.

J. S. C.

Wants a Third Party to Take Up the Liberals.

I have voted and worked heartily with the Reform party, and believe now that everything indicates that they are the truest friends of temperance, but I have lost all patience with them, and favor the formation of a Third Party to force the Reform party into taking the mark and putting a sound prohibition plank in their platform. If the temperance Reformers would come out independently in this way and stand by their colors we will conquer the party. No such cast-iron party, however, as the Sutherland-Moore one.
J. S. C.
Toronto, June 12th, 1888.

EDWARD PHOENIX

Is in Favor of a Plebiscite.

Third Party means taking from the present political parties not less than six or eight Reformers to one Conservative, which, as a Third Party, would not be

strong enough to be effective in anything except entirely disabling the only party from which the past record has given us any hope. At next municipal elections take an expression by having the question for or against Prohibition, on the ballot papers. Advocate Women's Suffrage, and above all support no man for any public position, no matter how humble, who is not solid on the question of Prohibition.
EDWARD PHOENIX, Co. D G W P.
Sons of Temperance, North Ontario.
Greenbank, June 9th, 1888.

REV. DR. AYLESWORTH

Suggests a Plan of Campaign

A Third Party already exists. Total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages and total Prohibition are, or should be, its simple aim. The want is wise, organized, united and persistent effort. The hindrances are ignorance, prejudice, indifference, custom, habit, diverse, personal, commercial, ecclesiastical, municipal and political interests. Suitable agents for the purpose: 1. Intelligent, wealthy, judicious self sacrificing men and women giving their time and means and efforts. 2. Suitable agents employed and paid reasonable compensation. 3. Women's, Sunday schools, churches and other organizations. Municipal, Provincial and Dominion consisting of parties elected in proportion to the number pledged to the two totals in our aim. Monthly meetings every where. Annual meetings in February. Semi annual meetings or displays on Dominion day. Lastly, trust in God. No surrender. Final perseverance. Certain success.

J. B. AYLESWORTH, Sec.,
Collingwood.

HENRY MOYLE

Wants a New Policy.

The lesson most thoroughly learned by temperance workers from the effort to enforce the Scott Act, is the folly of trying to work a law that is not supported, or is opposed by the Government of the country. The moral support of the people will not avail if the executive are desirous of seeing or making the law a failure. Prohibitory legislation will be unavailing unless it be backed by a prohibition executive. The first is useless without the second, but given the latter and the former will be the logical sequence. If this be so then the wise course for our friends at this juncture is surely to provide for a legislature that will support Prohibition, the logical sequence will be a prohibitory Government and a prohibitory law. Our plan hitherto of trying to induce an anti-prohibitory Legislature and Government to give aid to support prohibitory legislation, has been disastrous to our cause. Surely the lessons we have learned have been impressed too deeply upon our minds to allow of a continuance of that policy which has so often bitterly disappointed us.
Yours respectfully,
HENRY MOYLE.
418 Queen St. West.

GEO. FLINT

Is For a United Prohibition Party.

The Temperance vote at present is a rope of sand. We want to make it a cable with which to anchor the ship of State. The reformers swept the country in 1873 on the platform "The Pacific Scandal and Power." In 1878 the conservatives carried the country on the "National Policy and Power," so let our platform at this time be "Prohibition and Power." We now see it was a great mistake on the part of the three or four of a committee at Shaftsbury Hall on March 21st to formulate a platform with nine planks and then try to make temperance men of the country swallow them whole. In fact, I do not think the majority of the 34 subscribers was in favor of it in that way. Let us come to the great representative gathering at Montreal, and bring our Patriot League, our embryo N. S. Prohibition party, and kindred efforts, and merge all in a grand National Prohibition Party.
GEO. FLINT, Jun.,
One of the 34 Stalwarts of
Shaftsbury Hall.

GEORGE A. GREENWAY

Is Another New Party Man.

The National Prohibition Convention to be held in Montreal in July will, I believe, mark a new era in the history of Temperance in Canada. I hope there will not be found among the delegates attending one of that class "who for his religion gives up all his secular interests, but for his politics gives up even his religion." An advance must be made. Temperance men are in the majority, but they are not united, and they must be before anything satisfactory can be accomplished. The Grits and Tories are nothing else but except them be a "New Party" it is quite probable that they will then be Temperance men first. The Convention ought not to consider either Grit or Tory only for the purpose of annexing themselves at the fertile resources of the political demagogue and party man—for sober men are sometimes pleased with the graces and mischievous tricks of a voracious monkey—but they never think of selecting him for a ruler, or make him an example to others. I hope the Convention will declare and arrange for the formation of a New Party with a vigorous policy, founded on Christian principles, the chief plank of which shall be the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.
GEORGE A. GREENWAY,
Secy. Scott Act Assn.,
U. C. of N. & D.
Cobourg, June 5th, 1888.

ROBERT HOLMES

Stands Up for the Reform Party.

A Third Party can never be successful, because many in the community, who are in sympathy with Temperance, properly think that, in public government, there are questions of paramount importance which they are not willing to sacrifice for the one idea of a third party. The only way to get prohibition is from one or other of the existing political parties. The statement of some persons that neither of these are in sympathy with Temperance is 'in correct.' The Liberals, as a party, are favorable to it. They have done the most for it, and have shown themselves willing to do what they can to further the cause. Are not the actual leaders of the Liberal party better Temperance men than the leaders of the Conservative party? There are good men among the rank and file of both sides, and I hold that it is the duty of Temperance people to stand by them who have been their friends in the past. Does any one suppose that Hon. John Carling will favor Temperance legislation? Surely Alex. McKenzie, Edward Blake and others have been consistent Temperance men long enough to show their sincerity.

ROBT. HOLMES.

Clinton, June 12, 1888

DR. YOUMANS

Favors Electoral Action, but no Third Party.

1. No Plebiscite. Why? (a) Because by it the full Prohibition vote would not nearly be polled, and therefore would not gauge the demand for Prohibition. (b) Because the Scott Act agitation has already indicated the mind of the people, and declared as strongly as any plebiscite possibly can do for Prohibition. (c) It is a political subterfuge. If our M.P.'s will not heed the voice that has already spoken, a plebiscite would be to them as an idle tale. 2. No High License. Because it is a sin to tolerate an evil at any price. 3. No Third Party. (a) Because it would greatly divide, and hence weaken our forces. (b) Because without a third party immense progress in Temperance legislation has been made. No moral reform of such far reaching aims has ever been attended by such successes, as that for Prohibition. It has been a triumphal march. (c) Because other and better methods have not been faithfully tried.

4. What then? Utilize existing parties, either one. How? (a) By Prohibitionists banding together. (b) Then, in the party caucuses nominating men sound in their record—men well tried who need not a pledge—men who cannot be warped. (c) Voting for such men on polling day. The men who will leave either existing party for a third one will be true to the Prohibition principle when they vote for me, and many others would vote for the Prohibition candidate in his party who would not leave it for such vote elsewhere. Hitherto we have not thus banded together, selected our candidate, nominated and elected him.

I hope the Montreal Convention will (a) clearly define and strongly urge this political action, and (b) appoint a strong committee to frame a Bill for ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION.
M. YOUMANS, M.D.,
Sec. Lincoln Co. Scott Act Assn.
St. Catharines, June 2nd, 1888.

Ten Reasons for and Against License.

BY REV. G. F. GIFFORD.

1. License strengthens a monopoly.
2. License gives light and easy work to a class of men who might otherwise have to labor for a living.
3. License gives large profits to those who are in the liquor business.
4. License soothes the conscience, by giving State sanction to a doubtful traffic.
5. License gives the police a chance to earn their money.
6. License keeps the lawyers busy and the courts in session.
7. License keeps up the criminal institutions of the country.
8. License helps the women and children to learn self-denial.
9. License keeps capital where it belongs by burdening it with taxation.
10. License gives charity something to do, and prevents an overplus of population by killing off the drinking class.

Ten Reasons Why We Should Vote No License

1. License debauches and degrades the collar of liquor, sinks him out of sight socially, brands him morally, damns him spiritually.
2. License builds up an aristocracy, giving us a class of men in this new country who live on the people without labor, and so makes our country poorer.
3. License adds largely to the burden of taxation.
4. License increases the number of criminals, insane, idiotic, and paupers.
5. License robs grocers of their bills, landlords of their rents, and doctors of their dues.
6. License robs women of clothing and food, and children of clothing, food and education.
7. License increases the number of children born in drunkenness to be weak or wicked.
8. License defies law, corrupts courts, dictates legislation, multiplies crime, lessens labor, destroys capital.
9. License fails to restrain the use of intoxicating liquors.
10. License is wrong in principle, weak in operation, suits the traffic, and curses the community.—N. T. Society Tract.

Correspondence.

Canada's New Party.

To the Editor, CANADA CITIZEN.

SIR, As my former letter was too strong in favour of the new party, or too hard on those who opposed it, for publication, please permit me to try again in a more moderate tone. It has been pleasing to see the large majority of those reporting their views on what course the Montreal Convention should take—by post card—through the CITIZEN, in favor of independent political action. It is true some few of those reports have favored the idea of asking Prohibition from one of the two parties now contending for the "spoils"—more than for proper legislation. Such a course seems to me like a lot of time and energy lost, were it to be attempted, and I am very sure the Montreal Convention will not retrograde in that way.

For my part, I would neither ask nor accept a Prohibitory measure from either Grits or Tories, even were it possible for either of those parties to pass such a measure, which is simply out of the question while the present senate as a whole exists. For this reason, if the measure came from either of those parties, it would be prompted from a policy standpoint, not from principle. Then as soon as it became a matter of policy to see the law enforced they would treat it just as they have the stringent measures we already have on our Statute books. What we want is a political party that will pass a strong Prohibitory liquor law, because they regard it as being the first and most important duty they owe the State and society. Such a party, under such convictions, would see that the law was enforced, and not made a bye-word, as has been the case with the Scott Act. Some say, "Give each of the parties, Grits and Tories, another chance." Have they not had ample chance?

What reason have the Prohibition party to expect anything better in the future than they have had in the past? They all admit that the liquor traffic is the greatest curse of the whole world, and, if in face of these facts they have not got the honesty of purpose to do the right, they should "go." The outlook for the friends of Prohibition in this country is not a dark one, by any means. We have only got to change about eighty votes in the Commons, and when the Senate see the new party in power, they will "come to time," or so—on a prolonged "leave of absence."

The Montreal Convention should endorse the platform of the new party, now organized, and move ahead as one man. Not because that platform is perfect, or otherwise, as a whole, but because it is impossible to have a platform whose every plank will please the entire community. This fact every thinking person is well aware of. Then let every friend of Prohibition who possibly can, go to the Montreal Convention not as a "free-thinker" or as an independent voter, but as a person bound to bury all matters of minor importance, and go straight for a solid, united party, whose platform is sound, and whose character is pure. If Prohibition is ever ours, it will be because honest and united efforts have been made to tell on the electorate of this country. After this has been accomplished we can afford to spend time "hair-splitting" on planks in the party's platform. Now, Mr. Editor, will you earnestly ask your kind readers to send in on a post card, for publication their objections to the platform now adopted by the new party, which was organized in Toronto last March, either in part, or as a whole. If there is only one or two planks wrong, let the objector furnish planks in their stead. If the whole platform is wrong, the objector should substitute it by another and more perfect one. If these objections are corrected before the Convention comes on, a lot of time will be saved, and more practical work will be done. It is my opinion that the present platform is as near perfect as we will be likely to get, until the party has more experience.

Thanking you for space,
Believe me, etc.,
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