

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

I have received the following letter from Mr. James Thomson about my article of two weeks since. I give it just as written by our correspondent, full and complete:—

"When 'Jas.' in 'Thoughts by the Way,' threw out the challenge to produce proof in favor of High License, I felt called upon to take the challenge up. I expected to receive fair play in the discussion. I scarcely thought that 'Jas.' would resort to the tactics of the party newspaper, but am sorry to say I have been disappointed. Suppress what is not to your liking, publish what you think you can belittle or overcome, and abuse your opponent. Such are the methods adopted by 'Jas.' in the last Citizen. The parts of my letter which showed the bad logic of 'Jas.' reply to my first letter and the proof that 30 years' trial of Prohibition proves incontrovertibly that it does not prohibit, is suppressed, and I am compared to such men as E. King Doda, etc., etc. Allow me to say that my proof from Portland and Bangor was drawn from what has taken place *this present year*, and what is the case now, and also to remind 'Jas.' that the truth is the truth, no matter by whom it is spoken. Truth is never the less true issuing from the lips of E. King Doda than if spoken by 'Jas.' himself. If he does not know that, it is high time that he learn it. Of course under those conditions, and at the tender mercy of such an opponent, it would be folly and simple childishness to continue the discussion. So far as I am concerned, 'Jas.' may have the field to himself. I am assured, nevertheless, that the views I hold are growing in favor with thinking people. In parting, I would call your attention to the utterances of Judge John E. Rose, a judge whose temperance principles no one who knows him will call in question. Also to the experience of Orangeville of the effects of repealing the Scott Act. I am afraid Mr. Howland's advice to 'Add on to it' won't carry much weight."

Mr. Thomson thinks that I have treated him unfairly in this discussion. I leave readers of the CITIZEN to judge. Every line that Mr. Thomson wrote directly on the question of High License was published,—could anything have been more fair than that—and just how completely these arguments and statements were disproved by the evidence produced in rebuttal in each individual case, I likewise leave to the readers of the CITIZEN to decide.

The real complaint is that I did not publish verbatim the opening part of Mr. Thomson's letter on the subject of prohibition. I gave my reasons for treating his letter in this manner, and see no occasion now to consider the steps unwisely, nor even discourteous to Mr. Thomson. Our correspondent made the statement that prohibition was a failure in Maine, and quoted certain evidence in support of this statement. This ground had all been gone over before, and I did not feel that I would be doing justice to the intelligence of CITIZEN readers by writing at any length on this particular phase of the question. On the High License phase itself surely no one can say that the most complete privileges have not been given to our correspondent to "say his say" on the question.

Notwithstanding the many admitted defects of the Scott Act, and the scandalous manner of its enforcement or rather non-enforcement, knowing a little of the town of Orangeville, I may say that even the repeal of the Act in that town a week since is not evidence that the Act has not done good service there as well as throughout Dufferin county. I happen to know something of the real situation there and can testify to the contrary. The sneer of Mr. Thomson at our good friend, ex-Mayor Howland, comes with neither good grace or taste from a professed temperance man like Mr. Thomson. As to the Scott Act itself, in a future issue of the CITIZEN I may have something to say of its history and its operations; but so far as the question of High License is concerned as dealt with by Mr. Thomson, I close the matter here. JAS.

READ our GREAT OFFER on page six and seven.

SCRUTINEER

On "The Soundness of the 'Whereas.'"

THE very significant word *whereas* with which the preambles to Acts of Parliament commence, calls attention to leading reasons why and wherefore such legislation is proposed. Most other legal documents and important resolutions also commence in the same fashion. The "whereas" assumes or presents a fact or facts as already established, constituting foundation for what follows.

The "whereas" may be said to point to the answer to some question which it is supposed might be asked as to why such legislation or proposed course of action is considered necessary. The

"whereas" then manifestly ought to be sustained by what is quite understood to be entirely undoubted or already known as absolutely incontrovertible. Very much evidently depends on the soundness of the ground on which the "whereas" rests. If the foundation is immovable, then, although the structure may be imperfect, the *firm* *whereas* remains undisturbed, and prepared to introduce another attempt to supply the needed proceedings.

The Scott Act preamble begins thus: "Whereas it is very desirable to promote temperance in the Dominion." Most unquestionably it is very desirable. *Whereas*, intemperance is known to exist—and facilities for intoxication known to abound—under sanction of law, it is very desirable to curtail or abolish the agencies promotive of intemperance, accordingly the Act proceeds as a remedial measure providing for the suppression of the drink traffic.

For about three hundred years sundry laws dealing with the traffic, have sadly failed to "promote temperance." In fact none of the framers of license laws seem to have had the temerity to present any such idea as that license was the outcome of any desire or intention to "promote temperance." It seems not to have ever been thought that such good preamble "whereas it is very desirable, etc." could have been made to fit on the front of any license law. Nor would it sound well or belittling, however correct, to put it: "whereas license is known to promote licentiousness," etc.

There is really nothing in the nature of license that could consistently admit in front of it the well devised preamble of the Scott Act. But that "whereas" must stand, until thereon rises the right structure "to promote temperance in the Dominion." By the way it seems desirable to have some explanation of how it comes to pass that a late edition of the Temperance Act of 1878, omits the sound word "whereas," etc. The pen used to strike out that "whereas" prefix, gives no indication of having been pushed by a strong, honest prohibitionist elbow. Nevertheless the mighty truth "whereas it is very desirable to promote temperance," remains unmoved. The "whereas" is solid and firm bed-rock on which must yet stand the fort of Total Prohibition.

A PLEA FOR CLEANLINESS.

Dr. Fulton on Tobacco—Last Sunday's Pavilion Meeting.

On Sunday afternoon last, the usual Pavilion meeting was held with the usual success. It is impossible to over-estimate the educating effect of these great gatherings in this city. The meeting was conducted in the usual manner. After devotional exercises, singing by the Prohibition Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Deppew, and a solo by Mrs. Cheney; the President of the Y. M. P. C. introduced Dr. Fulton, the speaker of the afternoon.

In the course of his address the versatile Brooklyn minister dealt some hard blows at the use of tobacco. He related his own experience. During the earlier years of his ministry he was in the habit of going home with one of his deacons after preaching on Sunday evening, and smoking. One day, walking along the street, he heard a young man rebuke another for the practice. Quickly came the reply, "The minister smokes." Dr. Fulton felt as if a cold fist had seized him. He called the young man to him, sought a repetition of the conversation, and then passed to his study, inwardly resolving he would no longer be slave to such a master.

His study was a miniature bar-room. Brother ministers gathered there to smoke. He had a beautiful meerschaum pipe which cost \$36, another which cost \$5, a box of the choicest Havana, and a packet of the most fragrant leaf. All were banished. But it was a hard struggle. Twenty-five times that week he began to write his sermon. The thoughts would not flow. On Sunday morning his utterance was thick and hesitating. The little piece of chew was no longer in his mouth. Shutting his eyes he lifted a silent prayer for grace and help, and struggled through the service. Next week there came only an occasional wish; the third week the force of the habit was broken; in a month the passion was completely conquered. He rejoiced at his newly found liberty.

Dr. Fulton mentioned that when he first spoke in the Tremont Temple, Boston, the floors of the galleries were in a disgraceful condition through the saliva of smokers. He said little or nothing on the subject, but pursued his way. As the result of his example of non-smoking, when he left the floors were clean.

He quoted the case of a gentleman concerning whom a bank manager inquired, "Does Mr. A— smoke?" Dr. Fulton replied, "I do not know; I have never seen him." "Well," said the manager, "I am told he does, and if so, I can't have him in the bank. None of our clerks smoke, and I do not wish the habit to be learned." Dr. Fulton asked Mr. A— if the report was true, and received the ungracious answer, "What is that to you?" "Oh, nothing to me," replied Dr. Fulton, "but a great deal to you," and then he told the circumstances, adding that he was exceedingly foolish to follow a habit which lost him a valuable appointment.

As a last word, the Doctor urged men to be "clean," and suggested that mothers, wives and sisters would do well to be more grateful if sons, husbands or brothers were free from the disgusting and deleterious habits of smoking and chewing. After Dr. Fulton's address Mr. John Stuart made an earnest plea for total abstinence, urging on his hearers that it was their duty to abstain for their own benefit, for the benefit of others, and for the glory of God.

At the evening Pavilion meeting there was a very large attendance. Mr. Conroy Simmonds made a lively speech, after which Dr. Fulton delivered a very earnest and impressive lecture, based on the text, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," in which he expressed strongly the opinion that there was too much sentiment in dealing with drunkards, and considering it almost invariably a disease. He knew the awful perils in which the children of intemperate parents stood, but they need not be drunkards, and all others were drunkards through their own deliberate drinking. God chased intemperance with crimes, and we ought to take the same view of the case. Christianity, the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, doing God's will and serving Him; this was the true and effective remedy for this sin as well as all others.

Drinking a Cause of "Offence."

The Rev. Prebendary Grier, of Rugby, has just published a sermon entitled "An Offence," which he has quaintly dedicated, "without leave and without apology, but with a deep respect and sincere good wishes, to good Christian people who imagine that they use strong drink without abusing." It is a vigorous plea in behalf of total abstinence. We give the following extracts:—

"In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland it is calculated that out of more than a half a million of drunkards no less than sixty thousand die of strong drink every year. How comes it that their places are no sooner vacant than they are filled? that others come forward to court the terrible death to which their fellows have succumbed? No one deliberately sets out with the intention of dying a drunkard. All, or almost all, who perish, are gradually, slowly, insensibly, silently, drawn into the vortex of destruction. It is the characteristic of the vice, which first binds and then murders them body and soul, to approach with noiseless steps. The earliest touch of the cords which it throws around them is too light to be felt, and the only absolutely certain way of escaping it is to keep out of its reach; in other words, to abstain from the drug without which drunkenness would be impossible. This and this alone would infallibly prevent it. Who, then, can deny that those who, with the experience of mankind before them, refuse to promote the adoption of the only known method of ridding the world of a terrible curse, even though they themselves are quite unacquainted with its refusal? What are those? Do you doubt that a man who takes alcohol as a beverage teaches others by his example that it is well to take it? He strengthens an opinion which is ruining mankind, and he is very probably, though it may be quite unconsciously, helping to mislead even those who are nearest and dearest to him.

"Within the space of a brief eighteen months, I followed to their last earthly resting place, first a father, and then a mother, whose gray hairs were brought down with sorrow to the grave by the drunkenness of a much loved and only son. As a child he had learned to drink beer and wine, and little by little he became intemperate. At length he threw away all the advantages which considerable wealth and a first-rate education had placed within his reach. He had many good qualities. He had all the graces which go to make a man popular abroad and a favorite at home. He was handsome, amiable, well-mannered, he was not without some religious feelings, but he became a drunkard. Do you think that it would have been no consolation to his parents, when at length his misconduct had broken their hearts, if he had not learned the use which ruined him at their table, from their example. It is a terrible thought that what parents do, without any consciousness of sin, is often a sore offence to the little ones whom the Lord has given them."

A Flourishing Company.

From the financial statement of The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that it ranks among the foremost life companies in Canada, its total assets Dec. 31st 1887, amounting to the handsome sum of \$1,089,448.27, with a net surplus, over all liabilities, arising out of one year's operations, of no less a sum than \$57,655.49. The total number of policies in force at the close of the year was 8,005, covering assurance to the amount of \$11,081,090. These figures prove that the Ontario Life is one of the most successfully and economically managed institutions in Canada, and its steady growth from year to year indicates that it enjoys the confidence of the insuring public to an extent which must be gratifying to its officers and board of management. We commend to our readers a careful perusal of the company's financial statement.

YOU will find something to interest you on page six and seven.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1887.

NET ASSETS, December 31st, 1887	\$788,491 80
Less Balance of Profit and Loss Account	3,501 01
	\$784,990 79
INCOME: Premiums	\$904,842 73
Less re-insurance	3,189 80
Interest	\$301,061 87
	\$1,198,714 80

EXPENDITURES: Paid to Policyholders for death claims under 48 policies	\$60,150 00
Matured endowments under four policies	3,150 00
Purchased policies	15,395 82
Surplus	34,849 17
Return of premiums	500 04
	\$114,145 47

GENERAL EXPENSES	
Commissions and Supt.'s salary	\$12,585 68
Medical examinations	7,600 00
	\$20,185 68

SALARIES:	
President and directors' fees and mileage	\$2,376 47
Manager, secretary, & assistants	9,031 53
Auditors	227 20
	\$11,635 20

OTHER EXPENSES:	
Including postage, printing, taxes, &c.	\$11,535 31
	\$127,453 04

Total net assets, Dec. 31st, 1887 \$784,990 79

COMPARING THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENTS:	
Municipal Debentures, Cash	\$131,237 85
Mortgages (Cash Valuation, \$1,005,231 00)	868,437 22
Loans on Policies (Reserves at Credit, \$192,473 67)	87,306 40
Liens on Policies (Reserves at Credit, \$121,600 31)	48,000 57
Company's Office	6,794 58
Agents' and other Ledger Balances	5,785 58
Molson Bank, Current Account	3,229 75
Canadian Bank of Commerce	7,711 41
Cash on hand	520 10
	\$900,080 48

ADDITIONAL ASSETS:	
Short date Notes, secured by Policies in force	\$32,003 94
Premiums due and in course of transmission	4,329 87
Deferred half-yearly and quarterly premiums on existing policies	41,030 19
Interest due on Mortgages	\$4,680 82
" accrued on Mortgages and Debentures, not due	21,989 27
Interest due on Policy Loans	2,934 84
" accrued on Policy Loans and Liens, not due	6,502 31
	\$89,107 25
Market value of Debentures over cost	8,296 55
Liens on deferred Surplus Policies (Reserve at Credit, \$10,500 37)	4,050 01
	\$129,417 31

Total Assets, Dec. 31st, 1887 \$1,089,448 27

LIABILITIES:	
Reserve computed on H. M. 4 1/2 per cent. Institute Table	\$1,012,033 90
Less value of re-assured policies	7,328 28
	\$1,004,705 62
Claims under 7 policies awaiting claim papers	14,500 00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,000 00
Premiums paid in advance	3,003 89
Interest	776 75
Collection fee on deferred and other premiums and notes	7,796 40
	\$1,031,792 78

Surplus, Dec. 31st, 1887 \$67,655 49

We beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1887, and that we find the same correct. We have also examined the Mortgages, Debentures and other securities held by the Company, and we hereby certify that they are correctly shown as above.

WATERLOO, February 15th, 1888.

HENRY F. J. JACKSON, } Auditors.
J. M. SCULLY, }

The business of THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE for the year 1887 has been in every way satisfactory, showing in all its essential features a continuation of the steady progress which has gone on from the inception of the company in 1870 up to the present time. Compared with the two preceding years, the following items in last year's account show up to good advantage:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Number of Policies issued	1,355	1,917	2,181
Amount	\$1,807,950	\$2,565,750	\$2,716,041
Total number of Policies in force	6,381	7,488	8,005
Premium Income	\$240,414	\$275,799	\$304,842
Total Assurance in force	\$8,259,381	\$9,774,543	\$11,081,090
Number of Death Claims paid	45	41	48
Amount of Death Claims paid	\$70,336	\$54,250	\$60,150
Endowments paid	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$3,150

The Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Waterloo, on May 30th, 1888.

I. E. LOWMAN, M.P. President. WM. HENDRY, Manager. W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

PIANOS!

We have purchased the entire Stock and Plant of the late Herr Piano Co., and will continue Manufacturing PIANOS, purposing making only a high class instrument. Also American Pianos of undoubted excellence and reputation.

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CANADIAN AND AMERICAN.

BEST POSSIBLE VALUE.

Special Terms and Prices on Second-Hand Organs and Pianos.

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DON'T FAIL TO READ our Great Announcement on Pages Six and Seven of this Paper.