

I said, "You didn't vote for prohibition."

He said, "I did not believe it was practicable."

"I asked, 'What do you think now?'"

He said, "I am going to vote, and vote for prohibition." (Applause.)

Mr. Roberts was a prohibitionist. He is a square man and an intelligent man, and is running for Council, which is a good sign. (Laughter and applause.) He says, "My testimony is the same. I formerly issued two or three distress warrants every month, and I have not issued one in 12 months."

#### What It Means

Gentlemen—and ladies (laughter) especially ladies. Is there any possible answer to that? Is there any industrial, any social, any economic revolution that has been worked since this world began that would account for the diminution in this most vicious and intolerable of legal enactments? Have you thought about what a distress warrant is?

Have you ever thought about a woman being turned out of her house—the little cottage that covers her and her children? Can you picture you, who live in comfortable homes filled with light and warmth and books and joy—can you think of these people—human beings, our brothers and sisters—the poor mother, brave though her heart is breaking, huddling her little children about her—and the father, weak but loving, and loving all the deeper because he knows his weakness has brought them to this want and degradation—and little children, those of whom our Saviour said, "Suffer them to come unto me, and forbid them not," there asking, "Mamma, where will we sleep to-night?" can you picture that and then their taking themselves up and the woman putting her hand with undying love and faith in the hand of the man who swore to follow through good and evil report, and marching up and down the street this pitiable procession—through the unthinking streets, by laughing children and shining windows, looking for a hole where, like the foxes, they may hide their poor heads?

#### A Noble Sentiment

My friends, they talk to you about personal liberty, that a man should have the right to go into a grocery and see this pitiable procession now stopped parading up and down our streets again. They talk to you—out the shades of Washington, Mont., and Jefferson. I would not give one happy, rosy little woman, uplifted from that degradation—happy again in her home, with the cricket chirping on the hearthstone and her children about her knee, her husband redeemed from drink at her side—I would not give one of them for all the shades of all the men that ever contended since Cataline conspired and Caesar fought! (Tremendous cheering.)

All of it means simply this, that where Mr. Adair, renting to all sorts of people, issued 20 distress warrants a year ago, he issues 1 now, it means that out of every 20 families evicted two years ago there are 10 happy in their homes to-night. (Applause.) And yet we are told we must vote to restore the old order because it has reduced Governor Brown's rental column \$5,000 a year. (Applause.)

(At the end of this sentence the scene was almost indescribable. Thousands of handkerchiefs waved as before, men held up their hats on walking sticks and whirled them in the air. The cheering was almost deafening.)

#### Governor Brown's Income

My friends, I don't believe that statement, to begin with. I do not believe his rent income is fairly and permanently diminished \$5,000 a year; and if it is, he is my friend, and I congratulate both him and myself on the fact that he can stand it. I say this in no spirit of sarcasm or criticism, but I do say, if there is a law, if there is a governmental theory, if there is, may it please you, an untried experiment that will shelter one honest woman and two unconscious children in their homes, it is our duty to vote that law and this Government's duty to enforce it, though it should cut it down \$25,000. (Tremendous applause.) And the reason for that is not based in communism, but in humanity. If the Government owes any duty to the individual, it is that every man, woman and child that leads an honest life is entitled to food and shelter; and if there is a difference to be found between diminishing the luxury of the rich, or protecting the poor in their birthright, it is manliness, and humanity, and good government, to let the rich suffer. (Applause.)

Now, I have talked to you about the rent, about the house that a man and his wife live in; I have shown you, not by my own assertion, but by the statements of the only experts in the city—the real estate men, who for years have handled from 3,000 to 4,000 houses—I have shown you, I say, that where 20 suffered before, 19 are protected under "Prohibition that don't prohibit." What would we have with prohibition that did prohibit?

#### No More Wages Garnished

Let me go one step farther. When you talk about a house that a man lives in you got right at him. I have finished with that.

The next step is to get our employers and ask their testimony. I went to Mr. Boyd, of Van Winkle & Co., and he said, "Where I formerly had 10 or 15 garnishments at a time to answer, I now have none."

The garnishment, next to the distress warrant, is the most iniquitous form of debt collection. It means that the law lays its hand on a man's wages and holds them in its grasp, though his little children may clamber about his knees and cry for bread. Now, where there were twenty necessary then, there is one now.

Mr. Boyd is a Prohibitionist; let me give you Grant Wilkins. He is a man of profound convictions. You can see him up into pounce steps and he would not

deny a thing he thought was right. He said he was one of the most violent, if that word may be used, of the anti-prohibitionists. He said: "I have told them I was not going to attend their 'Anti' meetings, that I did not intend to have anything to do with it this time. I came to that conclusion simply because I work 220 mon, and I see what prohibition has done for them, and I believe my duty requires I should let it alone. My foreman goes to their homes and sees them, they live better, their houses are better, they have shoes where they were shoeless, and they have plenty to eat, where they formerly barely lived. I have had 30 garnishments at once in my shop, and I have been running seven months, and have not answered one single garnishment."

That is the first time in a long and pleasant friendship that I have known (first to a knowledge he was wrong. I could absolutely weary you with testimony like that. (Cries of "Go on.")

#### Converted Against His Will

There is a man—I cannot give his name. Col. Maddox knows him. He is a member of the Anti-Prohibition Committee; he is one of the largest manufacturers in this city, and as a rule his associates are against prohibition. He went into Col. Maddox's office and Col. Maddox slapped him on the shoulder and said:

"Hello! Anti."

"No, sir, not much."

"You are oriented that way," said Col. Maddox.

"It is wrong," he said.

What changed him? The marked and undoubted improvement in the working people. He said:

"My wife and I rode out Decatur street the other day. I looked at the street and the improved condition down there, and said, 'My dear, I am a prohibitionist from this time forward.' He was converted against his conviction."

#### Another of Them

Mr. Riordan was anti-prohibitionist in the last race. He came into Col. Maddox's office—by the way Col. Maddox's office seems to be a sort of place for them to come. Mr. Riordan says: "I was an Anti-Prohibitionist on principle—a personal liberty man I suppose—but I work from 60 to 100 men, and I have seen a change that as an honest man I dare not disregard, and I am for prohibition."

Ladies and gentlemen, how can you answer such as that? I am not a profound lawyer. I don't know how much personal liberty I have got. Sometimes I wish I had more (looking with a smile at Mrs. Grady, who sat in the audience). That is purely a personal matter to which we need not allude further. I don't want any profound knowledge of law that clouds my brain and judgment when such facts appeal to me.

#### More Changes of Heart

Col. Maddox himself did not vote in the last election until the last moment. He believed prohibition was impracticable and visionary. He might have had the personal liberty touch. He was not going to vote and his wife said, and the wife is nearly always the best half of the two, and is in this case—his wife said: "My dear, you vote to-day; we have a boy." He voted under protest; he did not believe it was new-fangled. Six months afterwards he was sorry he voted for it; look like the town had gone to ruin. But to day he is a wise and intelligent man, and he has looked about him and heard what people say and seen the town prosper and thrive with a growth grander than she ever felt before, and he is a dyed-in-the-wool prohibitionist.

Mr. Rucker was the same way, and is ready to work night and day for prohibition.

#### Dresses vs. Damnation

Do you know J. C. Allen? Those who do are not behind. He was an anti-prohibitionist. He was so strong an anti-prohibitionist that he would not let his brother-in-law—not his mother-in-law—talk to him on the subject. He was rabid. He did not want to discuss it. He had a little dry-goods store next to a saloon. Prohibition was voted in, and he prospered since in spite of himself, which reminds me of a distinguished Frenchman who was kicked upstairs. The saloon was vacated owing to circumstances over which the owner had no control. It did not look well vacant, and Mr. Allen rented it; and where the old red-eye used to stand he put calico, and to-day he is doing a splendid business, and people who used to go there to buy their body's failing and their soul's damnation, go there to buy ribbons and dresses for their wives and little ones as good men ought to do. "Seeing all this," I said, "how can you be an anti?" and he says: "I ain't; I have changed, and I am dry as a powder horn."

#### A Revolution in Decatur Street

On Decatur Street there were 23 bar-rooms, where there are now 4 wine-routes in what you might call the last extremities. All except one are occupied by grocers, dry goods stores, boot and shoe shops, or by some sort of business that builds up a man in place of a traffic that tears him down. Where is the paralysis of business? Four saloons and 19 stores doing business in place of 23 bar-rooms.

#### A Wage-Workers' City

I have told you in getting evidence of improvement or deterioration in a city that you must go to the working classes. Especially is this true of Atlanta, because this is third city in the United States in the proportion of workers to population. Lawrence Mass., leads with 61 per cent. of her population wage-earners, Lowell follows with 48 per cent., and Atlanta and Fall River tie for third place with 47 per cent.

Now here is a class of people representing in the workers of our number 47 per cent. of the entire population. Add the women and children who do not work, and we see this class represents 66 or 70 per

cent. of our population. If I have shown that this class is benefited in an unspeakable manner by the untold experiment of prohibition, is it not our duty to continue this experiment that the greatest good may come to the greatest number?

#### What Harm has Prohibition Done?

One minute further (looking at his watch). (Cries of "Go on." "Go on.") There is just one thing further. What harm has it done? If it has done harm, let us see what. They said we were going to be ruined, that bats and owls would fly in and out, and the real estate men have the renting of nine out of ten houses that are rented. They testify without a break, absolutely without a break, that they have fewer houses on their lists than they have ever had since they have been in business. Two of them have advertised in the last few days for 100 houses, and to-day Mr. Tally told me that he actually left his office because he was lured by people who wanted to get somewhere to live in this town.

Mr. Scott told me that he could put ten ants in 500 houses in 30 days from to-morrow. They tell us we have lost in population. There are just as many houses in Atlanta to-day and more, and they are all full. Well, if the population has decreased who fills them? Perhaps they are occupied by shades of Lincoln and Jefferson and Monroe?

#### Daylight on an Anti Argument

A distinguished friend of mine—and he is my friend, and worthy of your confidence always—printed yesterday some figures to show there were fewer street taxes this year than last. He was correct as far as he went, but he did not get to the fork of the creek.

He took his figures from the Tax Assessor's books. Now, the men who give in their taxes are rich men, careful men, like Judge Hillyer and Mr. Campbell Wallace—not like me and a few fellows around me. This is important because those figures looked like something. He showed that the number of persons who paid street taxes in 1885 was 3,814. He showed that the number who paid their tax at the Assessor's office in 1886 was 3,600. That shows an apparent decrease of 214 people. Well, I am seeking after truth, and that sorter suggested me. "Is that a fact?" I asked Judge Hillyer, and he has been stuffing me anyhow. No. In addition to the men who gave in at the Tax Assessor's office in 1885, there were 4,180 who were looked up—made to pay with a little addition. That made a total of 7,994. Next year there were 6,600 people who gave in, or 214 less than the year before; but they found out among the hedges and byways 8,400, of whom I have no doubt I was one. That makes a total of 12,064 poll taxes paid last year against 7,994 the year before, showing a gain in this good old city of 4,070 poll taxes.

The figures for this year have not been furnished. I think they will show an increase of 3,000 or 4,000 poll taxes in this city, two-thirds of which, in my honest conviction, are due to prohibition. Those are the figures. They came through Judge Hillyer to me, and I give them to you without change.

#### School Children as Witnesses

There are 829 more children in attendance at the schools this year than last. How do you account for that? (Laughter.) It has been two years since prohibition was adopted, and there are 829 more children in the schools. That means one of two things, and you can take either horn of the dilemma: either there are more people here, or there are more people able to send to school.

#### Home Owners Now

Take the fact of owning houses. Artemus Ward says, "A man may die for his home, but who ever heard of a man dying for his boarding-house?" I say to you here, it's the poor man's home, and the poor man's home alone, that has stood time and again between Jay Gould and Vanderbilt and the enraged mob of American workmen. It is the conservatism of the home-owning wage-worker that has kept Socialism out of the admirable labor organizations. In the last two years there have been 687 citizens who have become land-owners, against 153 in the two years previous. Citizens owning no man and owning no man as master, wearing the collar of no faction, free-born American citizens, not quibbling about personal liberty, but standing with wife and little ones, honest and independent, above penury and degradation! (Applause.)

#### Decrease of Crime

My friend, Mr. Hooper Alexander, whom I once at the polls irreverently called Hooper, has sent me a note, in which he says:

"I see you are on statistics. If it is worth noting I can add a few. I examined the City Court Criminal docket this afternoon, and it shows a marked and steady increase in misdemeanor from 1881 to 1885, a falling off of 30 per cent. in 1886; the record of 1887 shows 313 indictments against 653 in 1885 and 440 in 1886."

Mark that. An increase to 1885, and in 1886 there was a decrease from 675 cases to 440. That was with the experiment only half tried. The present docket extends from 1881 to 1887. Crime in 1887 less than half that of 85 and less than any year of the docket. There was scarcely a case of vagrancy for a year past.

#### Our Boys

I assume to keep no man's conscience; I assume to judge for no man; I do not assume that I am better than any man, but that I am weaker. But I say this to you, I have a boy as dear to me as the ruddy drops that gather about this heart. I find my hopes already centering in his little body, and I look to him to-night to take to himself the work that, strive as I may, must fall unfinished at last from my hands. Now, I know they say it is proper to educate a boy at home; that if he is taught right at home he will not go wrong. That is a lie to begin with, but that don't matter. I have seen sons of some as good

people as ever lived. I put badly. I accept my responsibility as a father. The boy may fall from the right path as things now exist. If he does, I shall bear that sorrow with such resignation as I may, but I tell you, if I were to vote to recall bar rooms to this city, when I know that that boy should fall through their agency, I tell you—and this conviction has come to me in the still watches of the night—I could not, wearing the crowning sorrow of his disgrace and looking into the eyes of her whose heart he had broken, I could not, if I had voted to recall these bar rooms, find answer for my conscience or support for my remorse. (Applause.) I don't know how any other father feels but that is the way I feel, if God permits me to utter the truth.

#### The Power Behind

The lost returns of this earth come through waste and storm and doubt and suspicion, the sun itself when it rises on each day wastes the radiance of the moon and blots the starlight from the skies, but only to unlock the earth from the clasp of night and plant the stars anew in the opening flowers. Behind that sun is behind that movement we may be sure there stands the Lord God Almighty, master and maker of this universe, from whose hand the spheres are rolled to their orbits, and whose voice has been the harmony of this world since the morning stars sang to each other. (Tremendous, loud and long-continued applause.)

#### HALTON HOPEFUL

#### The Campaign Going On.

The campaign in Halton County is making progress, although the Order-in-Council fixing the date of voting has not yet been gazetted. Mrs. Youmans recently held a series of meetings in different parts of the county, attended by larger audiences than had ever before congregated in these different localities. Rev. A. E. Russ, of Milton, is president of the County Temperance Association, and Rev. C. R. Morrow, of Freeman, is county organizer. They are working with devotion and energy. They will win.

"My new bonnet is a perfect poem," remarked Mrs. Delluggs. "I suppose that is what makes me averse to paying the bill," replied her husband.

#### A New Division

Mr. W. E. SMALLFIELD, the newly appointed D.G. W.P. of the Sons of Temperance, for Renfrew, has instituted a new division at White Lake, an old hotel having been secured and fitted up as a hall. Mr. Donald McLachlan is W. P., and Rev. George Brommer, District Deputy.

#### The Wallaceburg Arson

Last week Martin Martin, of Wallaceburg, was placed on trial on charge of burning Police McDougall's barns some time ago. Some of the witnesses who had been summoned were missing. It was stated that some of them had left the country, and the case was adjourned for a week.

#### They Called it a First Offence

Wednesday of last week Police Magistrate Kilbourn held court at Woodstock. D. Beagley, of Embro, was charged with a second offence. His lawyer offered to plead guilty to a first offence and the culprit was fined \$50 and costs. Charles Service, of Thamesford, the same, C. Drake, of Norwich, after a good deal of evidence and attempted defence, was fined \$50 and costs.

#### In Memoriam

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance of Great Britain the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"That the Executive Council of the United Kingdom Alliance records its profound sorrow on hearing of the death of the Honorable John B. Finch, in the prime of life, and in the midst of a brilliant career of unparalleled usefulness, as an uncompromising advocate and champion of total abstinence and prohibition in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, as the official head of the renowned world-wide Order of Good Templars, and as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Prohibition party of the United States, an able and powerful writer, an eloquent speaker, and a wise organizer and leader of the Temperance forces."

"That this Executive tenders its sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolence with the bereaved widow and family and the sorrowing thousands who mourn the premature death of one so loved and honored, and whose memory will be long cherished."

## JUST ARRIVED FROM MONTREAL!

Five Car Loads, containing the Wholesale Bankrupt Stocks bought by Mr. Cousineau in Montreal, amounting to \$66,000, at 49c on the dollar.

This great purchase is thrown on the market for sale here, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Ladies of Toronto may therefore look for and fully anticipate the Greatest Bargains ever presented to them in the history of the Toronto Dry Goods Trade.

600 pcs. All-Wool French Dress Goods, to be sold at precisely half price. 50 pcs. Rich Black Gross Grain Silks, which we shall run at 75c. This is a great bargain.

LADIES, Make a note of the prices. The 600 pcs. French All-Wool Dress Goods will be sold as below:

1st LOT—Regular 25c Goods for 12c  
2nd LOT—Regular 35c Goods at 20c  
3rd LOT—Regular 50c Goods for 25c  
45 pieces Black Merveilleux and Gros Grain Silks at 50c, regular 75c Goods.  
25c Regular \$1 Goods.  
\$1 Regular \$1 45 Goods.

Car Prices are Bound to Wake Up this City. The Entire Stock Must Be Converted into Cash before Christmas.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO. 7 & 9 KING STREET EAST  
"THE BON MARCHE"

## SOLID PROGRESS & GOOD RESULTS

Persons inquiring their lives should investigate the financial standing of a company, the same as they would a bank in which they intended to invest—not by the volume of business passing in and out, but by its financial record and interest paying results. No company in the U.S. has made as regular and solid dividend paying progress, and increased its ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS to policy holders for so many years past, without a retrograde step, as the

### ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD.

Head Office for Canada, 9 Toronto Street, cor. of Court Street, Toronto.

We invite attention to the following unequalled showing of increases in all four items of (1) Cash Dividends, (2) Assets to each \$100 of Liabilities, (3) Assets to each \$1,000 of Insurance, and (4) Gross Accumulated Funds:

YEAR Ending Jan 1st.	PROFITS Paid on Policies No. 55,598.	ASSETS Per \$100 of Liabilities.	ASSETS Per \$1,000 of Insurance.	GROSS Accumulated Funds.
1878	\$11.22	\$115.38	\$377	\$94,141,125
1879	20	120	374	25,130,904
1880	12.75	118.10	371	25,035,185
1881	14.75	118.92	373	26,403,440
1882	15.35	119.32	375	27,055,944
1883	16.95	120.15	378	28,102,885
1884	18.15	120.85	381	29,090,555
1885	19.35	121.70	384	29,711,220
1886	20.60	122.42	387	30,562,361
1887	22.07	123.57	392	31,543,930

Some companies retain profits for five years before declaring them, and then their agents sometimes compare such accumulated profits against the ÆTNA's Annual Cash Dividends, without explaining that most of those who do or drop out of such companies during the five years, receive no dividend. The ÆTNA divides annually, and pays down in cash, or in reduction of next premium, not in scrip or bonus or deferred, or due-bills, to be lost if the policy lapses. The way in which those insured in the ÆTNA LIFE get the benefit of its well known successful financial management is brought out by the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Republican in the following statement. The four first columns relate to one life, and the last two are upon another life—that of ex-Governor Brown of Chicago. The figures show the actual cash dividends in even dollars, upon \$25,000 of Life Insurance (during the years mentioned) by the ÆTNA LIFE, and in four of the largest and best mutual companies:

Year Paid	ÆTNA Life	Three Other Leading Cos.	ÆTNA Life	Another Co.
1878	\$294	\$205	\$214	\$212
1879	222	160	214	210
1880	227	215	217	214
1881	282	165	217	214
1882	287	160	217	214
1883	302	173	214	210
1884	307	177	216	211
1885	312	181	217	212
1886	317	184	216	210
1887	321	183	218	212
	\$2,998	\$1,804	\$1,863	\$1,800

Average of the ÆTNA Life's footings, upon the \$25,000, same age and plan . . . \$2,978  
Average of the Other Four Companies . . . 1,665  
Better Results from the ÆTNA's Management on similar policy in ten years . . . 1,665

Information as to the name and residence of the party holding the first four policies, and particulars of the plans of insurance recommended by this Company, will be cheerfully given to intending insurers by addressing

W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers.

Toronto October 27th, 1907.