

The : Canada : Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal Devoted to the Promotion of Social Progress and Moral Reform

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OFFICE, 8 KING STREET E. TORONTO.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1897.

NOTICE.

We regret much that on account of recent illness of Manager, pressure of election work, and removal to new premises, we were compelled to issue last week's CANADA CITIZEN very late, and this week's had to be reduced to one-half the usual size.

We hope to have our paper in form and in good time in the hands of all our subscribers next week and request their kind indulgence for the deficiency of the present edition.

An Ominous Flag.

Not long ago, in an Eastern city, the writer's attention was attracted by a huge American flag hanging downward across one of the principal thoroughfares, and attached to it were these unmistakably significant, and terribly suggestive words: "UNITED LIQUOR DEALERS' PARADE AND FESTIVAL."

A touch of grim, Satanic humor there is in this announcement, we said to ourselves, as we watched the flag that fluttered as if seeking to fling off the base appendage that had been foisted upon it; and even while we watched the blue in the flag grow black, and the stars and stripes seemed to pale, and we could see nothing but those appalling words that burned with horrid, sulphurous look: "UNITED LIQUOR DEALERS' PARADE AND FESTIVAL."

Aye, dealers, indeed—not in corn, nor wheat, nor cotton, nor meat, nor anything that meets a real need of our common humanity; but only that which ministers to the lowest passions, and degrades and brutalizes a race already sunk low enough without such infernal helps as maddening liquors furnish.

And these dealers proposed to have a parade, and to flaunt the insignia of their infamous business in the face of a public only too long suffering. We did not stay to witness the exhibition, but we do not doubt that it was gotten up regardless of expense, headed, of course, by a band of music, with such beating of drums and clangor of brazen-throated instruments as might serve to drown the groans of the victims of their rapacious cruelty. Of course there was a long line of magnificent equipages filled with radiant, rotund, and rubicund citizens; for who can better afford to ride in style than the men who have devoured widows' houses, and coined their money out of tears and blood?

Behind them came, we suppose, their great army of employees—jolly faced, red-nosed, diamond-studded bar-keepers—each, to all appearance, the very soul of good fellowship—and then a long line of garlanded beer wagons, drawn by sleek, fat horses—for who ever saw any other sort attached to a beer wagon—while astride the kegs were a great multitude of men who only differed from the kegs in having legs.

We repeat that we did not have the heart to stay and witness the parade; but if it was at all complete, there followed after the splendid carriages and ponderous beer wagons, a staggering host of miserable drunkards—youths with downy, but wanted cheek, just beginning to reel into a career of debauchery, and ever and anon, as they marched behind the wagons, emitting an idiotic "Hurrah, rah!"

Men in the prime of life came next, well-dressed as yet, and evidently well-to-do, but beginning to totter, and bearing marks of dissipation—while surging tumultuously behind came a motley crew of all ages and colors, and sexes and nationalities—a tattered, shouting, staggering, swearing, howling

regiment—a sight to make hell laugh, and heaven weep.

Then came a sight, still sadder, if possible—a supplemental procession made up, for the most part, of women and children, though here and there was a bowed, gray-haired old man, who kept wringing his hands and saying, "Oh, Absalom, my son! would to God I had died for thee, my son!" This was the great army of the broken-hearted—broken-hearted by the liquor traffic.

And then, with a vision enlightened like the prophet's servant, one might see all hell bringing up the rear of the hideous procession, and giving howling echoes to the strains of the brass band that headed the infernal column.

Something like unto this was the "Liquor Dealers' Parade," or would have been if we could have only marshaled it. Other trades and industries display their products when they have a procession—why not the liquor dealers?

They proclaim themselves "united" liquor dealers, and therein, undoubtedly, they tell the truth. The friends of temperance may wrangle over men and measures, and call each other opprobrious names, but the liquor men stand shoulder to shoulder, compact as a Macedonian phalanx. When shall we ever learn wisdom from the strategy of our enemies? And when shall the friends of God and humanity, North and South, East and West, unite in the heroic determination that the flag of freedom shall no longer protect a curse that is infinitely worse than African slavery ever was!

It may not be possible during the lifetime of the present generation to wipe this foul blot from our national escutcheon, but we look with utmost hope to the generation that is coming. That generation is largely in the Sunday-school to-day. Are we girding it for the coming conflict? If not, we are recreant to the most solemn obligation that God ever laid upon us.—*Baptist Teacher.*

GOV. GORDON'S VIEW.

He Speaks of the Effects of Prohibition in Georgia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Post has interviewed Gov. John B. Gordon, upon the subject of prohibition in that State and has given his views as follows: "Prohibition has been tried through local option in 100 out of 137 counties of the State, and I do not know that one county has gone back on its action. I do not hesitate to pronounce the result good so far as they are concerned. For Atlanta certainly has not damaged us, and in some very important regards it has been of most material service to three classes of our population.

"1. To the freedmen, who were in the habit of spending at the low grog shops on the outskirts of the city a greater part and often all their earnings. This has been much amended and in addition this class is far less unruly than formerly.

"2. The laboring white classes are benefited in the same degree. They now spend their money in comforts for their families. The increase in the trade of the small grocers with this class is an unanswerable argument in its favor.

"3. The benefit is most marked to young men who were in the habit of social drinking about billiard and bar-rooms. I do not by any means wish to convey the idea that the people of Atlanta were more addicted to drinking than any other; but it serves as an illustration, as it is the only city of its size in which the question has been fully tested. All reports as to damage to business are false, and I am quite sure that the benefits to the three classes named far outweigh any evils outside. In the rural districts its good influence is attested by the great decrease in the criminal side of our court docket."

Ambrose & Winslow Scott Act Case.

At the Peterborough Police Court on Friday morning last, the magistrate delivered judgment in the Ambrose & Winslow Scott Act case, holding the defendants guilty and imposing fines upon them. His judgment is as follows:—

The information charges Allan Winslow and T. H. Ambrose, brewers of Port Hope, with selling intoxicating liquor in the town of Peterborough, between the 20th August and 30th September.

The evidence and admissions prove that the defendants keep a salaried servant in Peterborough, whose duty it is to solicit and take orders for defendants, also to collect payment, etc. This servant took orders for ale in Peterborough within the time charged, forwarded the orders to his employers, the defendants, who delivered the ale in Peterborough within the time charged. The agent swears that the orders were for fixed quantities at fixed prices in Peterborough, the freight being paid by defendants. The defendants counsel urges that there was no sale in Peterborough; that the agent had no authority to make a binding sale; that the defendants retained the power (as proved) to refuse to fill his orders; that if any it was in Port Hope and was complete when the ale was put on the cars, and that no offence cognizable was committed in Peterborough. I am of opinion that the servants in taking the order represented his employers and that they as represented by him were in Peterborough in exactly the same way as if, being personally present,

they took the orders themselves. I am of opinion that the taking of the order for a fixed quantity of ale at a fixed price, the freight being paid by the vendor, with the delivery of the ale at Peterborough within the time charged, completed and made a sale at Peterborough. To hold that a brewer in an outer county can keep in a Scott Act county a salaried servant to solicit orders, collect prices and then from his brewery flood the country with ale and be free from the law would be absurd—particularly from a county where the act was not in force, and so no charge could be preferred in the outer county against the brewer. It was not the intention of the act that a brewer in a Scott Act county should by any means be enabled to sell ale in another Scott Act county, and if he does it matters little where he is fined. In this case the offences were committed in Peterborough and here the charge lies. As to the other objections raised against the jurisdiction of this court, I over-rule them, and leave the parties to their right to bring them for adjudication to a higher court. I find the defendant guilty of the offence charged, and I judge that they do pay a fine of \$50 and costs, one half to be paid by each defendant in ten days, and in default of payment, distress, and in default of distress, imprisonment for two months.

Judgment was also given in the Queen vs. Calcutt case, the defendant being fined \$50 and costs.—*West Durham News.*

A Good Institution.

One of the least ostentatious, but by no means the least useful of our local benevolent institutions, is the Toronto Christian Temperance Mission. It is doing a noble and much needed work in the city. Its experienced agent, Mr. Robert Hall, grapples with the curse of drunkenness where its evils are most apparent. During the year, he has been active in domiciliary visitation, holding cottage meetings, visiting the inmates of the prisons and various institutions where excellent work has been done. The eighth annual meeting of this admirable agency was held last week and was unanimously resolved to increase its efficiency by the addition of at least one other missionary. Surely it has a sufficient number of friends throughout the city to make this easy of accomplishment. Indeed, there is no good reason why a number of agents might not be steadily employed in this good work. The officers

elect for the year are:—Rev. G. M. Milligan, president; Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., Rev. Dr. Potts, Dr. W. B. Geikie, vice-presidents; James Thompson, secretary; E. M. Morphy, treasurer; Robert Hall, missionary; Rev. H. M. Parsons, Hugh Johnston, W. R. Parker, D.D., John Neil, Elmore Harris, W. Patterson, George Robertson, and Messrs. James Dobson, John Harvie, N. W. Hosley, Joseph Gibson, J. D. Nesmith, Harry Webb, Isaac Wardell, directors.—*Pasby Tribune.*

Mince Pie without Meat. Take of currants, apples chopped fine, moist sugar, and suet well chopped, a pound of each; a quarter of a pound of raisins stoned and chopped small, the juice of four seville oranges, the juice of two lemons, the rind of one shred fine, nutmeg and mace to suit the palate, and a glass of brandy. Mix altogether, put it in a pan, and keep it closely tied up.

SHEEP'S TONGUES STEWED. Put the tongues into cold water and let them boil until sufficiently tender to remove the skin easily, then split them and lay them in a stewpan with enough good gravy to cover them, chop a little parsley, mushrooms, and shallot finely, work a lump of butter with it, season with pepper and salt to your taste, add it to the gravy with the tongues, and stew them until tender, then lay them in a dish, strain the gravy, pour it very hot over the tongues and serve.—*Temperance Caterer.*

Architect.

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Architect and Civil Engineer
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600 pos. All-Wool French Dress Goods, to be sold at precisely half price.
60 pos. 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 pos. French All-Wool Dress Goods will be sold as below:—

1st LOT—Regular 25c. Goods for 15c.
2nd LOT—Regular 35c. Goods at 20c.
3rd LOT—Regular 50c. Goods for 25c.
34 pieces Black Merveilleux and Gros Grain Silks at 50c., regular 75c. Goods.
75c., Regular \$1 Goods.
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Our Prices are Bound to Wake Up this City. The Entire Stock Must Be Converted into Cash before Christmas.

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YEAR Ending Jan. 1st.	PROFITS Paid on Policy No. 1,000.	ASSETS Per \$100 of Liabilities.	ASSETS Per \$1,000 of Insurance.	GROSS Accumulated Funds.
1878	\$11.32	\$115.88	\$307	\$24,141,125
1879	12.24	116.66	321	25,120,804
1880	12.72	118.10	324	26,330,192
1881	14.25	118.92	325	26,403,140
1882	15.36	119.39	328	27,055,994
1883	16.35	120.18	329	28,102,898
1884	18.14	120.30	341	29,080,535
1885	19.18	120.70	345	29,771,250
1886	22.59	120.62	347	30,422,361
1887	22.67	120.37	352	31,341,200

Some companies retain profits for five years before declaring them, and then their agents sometimes compare such accumulated profits against the ETNA'S Annual Cash Dividends with out explaining that most of those who die or drop out of such companies during the five years, receive no dividend. The ETNA divides annually, and pays down in cash, or in reduction of next premium, not in scrip or bonus additions, or due-bills, to be lost if the policy lapses.

The way in which those insured in the ETNA 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 Bruce of Chicago. The figures show the actual cash dividends in even dollars, upon \$50,000 of Life Insurance (during the years mentioned) in the ETNA LIFE, and in four of the largest and best mutual companies:—

Year Paid	ETNA LIFE.	Three Other Leading Co's.	ETNA LIFE.	Another Co'y.
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Average of the ETNA Life's footings, upon the \$50,000, same age and plan
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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 insured by addressing

Toronto, October 27th, 1887.

W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers.

Temperance Societies.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY

Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir.

J. WARDLE, Pres. J. B. MARSHALL, Sec.

"PERSEVERANCE LODGE," No. 1.
Meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

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. 15.
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. BROOKS, L.D., 195 King St. E.

H. T. OF TEMPERANCE.

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.
A. FRANK, Pres., F. J. FRAMPTON, Sec., 155 St. Patrick St. 120 Queen St., Parkdale.

PATTERSON PLACE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.
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Concerts every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Silver Collection.
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