

Town of Port Arthur Debentures.

Tenders are Invited for the Purchase
of the Following Debentures.

1.—\$30,000—For the development of the Water Power of Current River for Electric Railway, Electric Light and Power Purposes. Repayable in twenty years from the 25th day of February, 1901, interest at five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on June 1st and December 1st.

Tendered price to include accrued interest on Coupons maturing December 1st, 1901, in case of delivery of Debentures before that date.

2.—\$15,000—For the purpose of erecting an addition to The Port Arthur Public School. Repayable in thirty years from the 1st day of November, 1901, interest at five per cent. per annum payable semi-annually on May 1st and November 1st.

The above Debentures and interest are payable at The Ontario Bank, Toronto.

Tenders to be given for each separate parcel and successful Tenderers to pay The Ontario Bank, Toronto, on delivery of Debentures. Tenders to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than November 22nd 1901. For any information desired address, Town Clerk.

J. McTEIGUE

Treasurer.

Port Arthur, November 1st, 1901.

Town of Collingwood Debentures.

Tenders are Invited for the Purchase
of the Following Debentures.

1.—\$10,000—For Electric Light System interest calculated at Four per cent. repayable in 30 equal consecutive annual instalments of \$578.30 comprising principal and interest on December 1 each year, 1st payment on December 1, 1902.

2.—\$5,000—For Water Works, interest calculated at Four per cent. repayable in 30 equal consecutive annual instalments of \$289.15 comprising principal and interest on December 1 each year, 1st payment December 1, 1902.

3.—\$9,200—Town of Collingwood Debenture Act of 1899 repayable on December 1, 1931, interest half yearly at Four per cent., payable on 1st June and December.

4.—\$4,600—Local Improvement Sewer, interest calculated at 4 1/2 per cent., repayable in 20 equal consecutive annual instalments of \$553.60, comprising principal and interest, on December 1st each year, first payment Dec. 1, 1902.

5.—\$4,300—Local Improvement Sidewalks, interest calculated at Four and one-half per cent., repayable in 20 equal consecutive annual instalments of \$330.54, comprising principal and interest on December 1st each year, 1st payment December 1, 1902.

6.—\$1,600 For Local Improvement Sidewalks, interest calculated at Four and one-half per cent., repayable in 20 equal consecutive annual instalments of \$123.00, comprising principal and interest on December 1st each year, 1st payment December 1, 1902.

All of above Debentures to bear date of issue as at December 1, 1901, and are payable at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Collingwood.

Tenders to be given for each separate parcel and successful tenderers to pay at par in Collingwood and cost of forwarding Debentures.

Tenders to be sent to undersigned not later than November 12th, 1901. For by-laws &c., address, Town Clerk.

A. D. KNIGHT

Town Treasurer.

Collingwood, October 16th, 1901.

heavy, strong forms, a large muscular system, powerful digestive organs, strong hearts, and usually good brains in the beginning. They have impetuous, aggressive temperaments, and strong social instincts, and they often make themselves felt in the community as effective men, though they possess violence of temper, impulsive judgment, and rather defective moral sentiments. When they get to drinking, they develop into sots. They drink moderately, perhaps, in the morning, but keep it up and consume two or three quarts of whiskey daily, going to bed finally in a drunken stupor, but awakening fresh, well, and hungry in the morning. It takes ten or fifteen years to bring on in these subjects the final dementia or insanity, during which time it may be estimated that they drink about two thousand gallons of whiskey.

There is, however, a remarkable absence of alcoholism in wine-drinkers. In fact, I have never seen in this country an inebriate who confined himself to wine, excepting two women who drank champagne.

I do not intend to undertake a defense of the use of alcohol, but only to state that the proper way of dealing with it is not at once to condemn as a uniform poison a substance, the use of which, despite everything, seems to be holding its own in civilized races, even those which are growing more intelligent. We ought, however, to teach that alcohol is always and absolutely a poison and a surely degenerating agent.

The agencies for preventing and lessening the injury done by alcohol consist in:

1. Teaching. 2. Control of the sale, making it impossible to secure impure alcohol and difficult to secure even good alcohol, and especially difficult for those to whom it is a poison. 3. Avoidance of transmission of degeneration through the marriage of alcoholics. 4. Personal supervision of those who become inebriates.

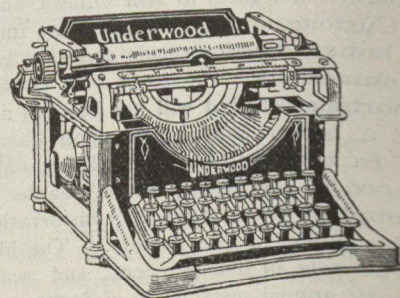
If one can keep a man from hard drinking until he is twenty-five, he is not likely to form bad habits, and after thirty years he is almost safe.

As to the personal control of inebriates, I have a particular word to say. There is no more difficult problem presented to the physician than that of what to do with the periodical or more or less chronic inebriate. . . . In this State we are practically helpless in such cases. If the alcoholism has reached that pitch where the man is insane we can sometimes lock him up as such; but when he clears up, as he may in a few months, he soon gets out again and resumes his debauches. He can be committed as an inebriate only for a short time. My own belief is that the most effective mode of relief would be to have a law passed enabling us to commit the inebriate for from one to three years, never less than one, and better, in many cases, three years.

—It is proposed to organize an order of Canadian railroad men, distinct from the International bodies, which at present control the situation, to consist of engineers, firemen, trainmen, conductors, and telegraphers. The special objects of the new organization would be to curtail expenses by doing away with class organization, and placing the affairs in one corporate body, rendering it unnecessary to contribute to the maintenance of five grand lodges, and finally to insure recognition with railway property managements by placing affairs in the hands of grand officers, who are British subjects, and, therefore, not liable to be placed in the humiliating position of being refused an audience on account of being foreigners.

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