

ACROSS THE SEAS.

"OUR CAUSE IS MARCHING ON."

The Same Stern Fight in Older Lands—Just as On This Side of the Ocean—Moral Suasion, Legal Action, Social Progress—Notes of News from Many Nations

League of the Cross.

The membership of the Roman Catholic League of the Cross in England is said to be 50,000, and the toll in Ireland greatly exceeds this number.

Big Profits.

The Bond of Union for March gives in its column "On the Wing," the annual profits of the great brewing firms. Here they are:—Dunn & Co., £340,000, Allsopp, £452,000; Guinness, £452,000.

Y's in the Far Orient.

A Young Woman's Temperance Union has been formed in Yokohama, Japan.

Fighting Local Option.

The Manchester Guardian believes that the strong influences which are at work to preserve the jurisdiction of magistrates in regard to licensing, are pushing yet once for the removal from the bill of the transfer to the County Boards.

In South Africa.

A little paper comes regularly to our desk from Grahamstown, South Africa, it is entitled "The Temperance Standard" and is published in the interests of the I. O. G. T. in that far off country. We learn from the "Standard" that South Africa Good Templars are pushing their work with commendable energy. Lecturers are being employed, organization is going ahead, and the cause in general is flourishing. Reuben Ayliffe, of Grahamstown, is Grand Chief Templar and Henry Lambert, of Williamstown, is Grand Secretary.

Looking to Canada.

One of the signs of the times in Great Britain, is the amount of interest taken in, and attention given to, the progress that has been made by the Dominion of Canada in working out the Prohibition principle. Canadian visitors are always welcomed, and some of the best and most active British Temperance workers have visited Canada and investigated our license and prohibitory laws, and are giving their opinions to the British public on the platform and through the press.

The British Beer Power.

An intelligent foreigner, residing in London, writes to a Paris paper on the political situation and says, "Beer will be the executioner of Lord Salisbury's Government." He goes on to show how in the very Radical Local Government measure about to be produced—the licensing will be transferred to elected bodies, who will be practically able to control the drink traffic of the district over which they rule; and, he says, "Publicans will weigh these considerations. They have overturned strong Governments before to-day and may do so now."

Local Option in the Dominion of Canada.

This is the title of the lectures in course of delivery by Rev. D. V. Lucas, of Montreal, in various districts of London. The Metropolitan correspondent of the Alliance News says, "Mr. Lucas is returning to Canada from a very successful tour in Victoria and South Australia. The teaching proceeding from such men of intelligence, and capable of putting the facts clearly and forcibly before the largest audiences, must be of great value. Temperance progress in all departments must be finally determined by the quality of the education imparted and appropriated. Knowledge is power; and the knowledge of what has been accomplished in Canada, will increase the power of the movement here for securing the means of similar results."

The Earliest Closing Movement in Scotland.—The Reformer says this movement rolls gladly on. Burgh after burgh, and county after county, are rapidly falling into line, and ere many weeks have passed there will scarcely be a single portion of the entire country where the Act has not been adopted. All this is intensely gratifying, not merely for the sake of the good results that will most surely flow from it, but as indicating a rising tide of public opinion on the whole drink question. Temperance reformers are fairly entitled to regard the public sentiment now happily existing as largely due to the thorough and persistent advocacy of the last twenty or thirty years, during which much light has been shed on every aspect of the subject.

A Social Option Bill for England.

The Liquor Traffic Local Option (England) Bill, has just been printed and distributed. It is backed by Mr. Allison, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Burt, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Caine, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Consham, Mr. Henry Wilson, and Mr. Octavius Morgan. Its main feature is contained in the following part of the 2nd clause—"To take a poll of the householders of such district or ward of

borough . . . as to whether licenses for the common sale of intoxicating liquors shall be granted or renewed in that district."

An exchange states that "there is trepidation and commotion in the trade 'with the largest vested interests in the country.' All the irons are being put in the fire to make them so hot that the Government will be compelled to drop them altogether, and leave the Licensing Laws out of the proposed scheme of Local Government. It is quite possible that this may not be the worst arrangement for the Temperance cause after all. Better one year of good and thorough agitation than ten years of bad and botched legislation. There is no investment that returns such high interest as the instruction of the people on social questions. The publicans are not wise in their own interest and generation. Wisdom is not their strong point, but 'vested interest.'"

"The temperance cause has now arrived at the point when political parties begin to bid for its support. It is already on the Liberal programme, and that being so, the Conservatives cannot afford to ignore it. This is the time to press the agitation with vigour. The necessity of political party is the opportunity of reform."

"It is interesting and instructive to watch the refreshment bar in the member lobby of the House of Commons. The roots of social reform lie deep, and where personal action is not manifest the power of principle cannot be great. Yet I am told the 'practice at the Bar' is not so lucrative now as formerly, and that even in the dark places of the earth temperance is making way."

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION—INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

The National Woman Suffrage Association of the United States, are now holding at Alburgh's Opera House, Washington, an Intercolonial Council of Women. The subjects coming under the consideration of the council embrace matters of much national, and, indeed, world-wide importance, and include education, philanthropies, temperance industries, professions, organization, legal conditions, social purity, political conditions, and other matters.

On all these matters women have special interest and are entitled to be heard. We most heartily wish the immense, irresistible influence of the sex were more fully understood and recognized and more generally devoted to the advancement of every good cause, such as it is intended to aid by the important council now meeting.

From the programme before us we are convinced that every session will prove full of interest. At the first evening session, Pundita Ramabai Saraswati will ventilate the deep and abiding disgrace of the present social laws governing the women of India. It is to be hoped that in addition to the burning words such a subject can but inspire, steps will be taken to set on foot some holy crusade which shall finally rescue the women of that land from the fearful slavery under which they are now held. On Tuesday March 27—morning session—perhaps the most important paper is that by Ednah D. Cheney on "Hospitals managed by and for women," a matter on which the age needs light and direction. Tuesday evening meetings include "Women and Temperance," "How to Reach the Children," "What shall be Done with the Neglected Rich," "Police Matrons" and other subjects. Industries are considered on Wednesday morning (March 28), when "Women in the Trades," and "Women as Farmers" will perhaps prove the most attractive subjects, though Mary A. Lavermore's paper on "Woman's Industrial Gains during the Last Half Century," should draw a large gathering. Coming to Political Conditions, there is a wide range of subjects under treatment, in which Isabella Beecher Hooker's paper on Constitutional Rights of the Women of the United States will doubtless be the most interesting. "Sex in Brain" is the somewhat peculiar title of Helen H. Gardner's subject under this head. During the religious symposium Rev. Antonette Brown Blackwell will give a discourse on "Science and Religious Truth," and Zeralda G. Wallace will give as the closing paper, "The Moral Power of the Ballot."

A very large number of delegates are expected from various centres, among whom are Alexandra Gripenberg (Finnish Woman's Association), Ada N. Fredericksen (Danish Woman's Association), Isabella Bogelot (Paris), Amelia B. Quinton (Woman's National Indian Association), Alice Scatcherd (Edinburg), Miss Ormiston Chant (England), S. Magelsoe Groth (Norwegian W. S. Society), besides delegates from various parts of the American continent.

Our readers will we know take very general interest in the work of the council and will be glad to learn that we have made special arrangements to give a full and exhaustive report in our next week's issue.

Dressing for Chicken or Turkey.

Chop bread crumbs quite fine, season well with pepper, salt and plenty of butter; moisten with a little water, and add a few oysters with a little of the liquor, if you please. The best of authorities say the dressing is "the finest when it crumbles as the fowl is cut."

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE Temperance & General Life Assurance Company

OF NORTH AMERICA.

Was held on Wednesday, 14th March, 1888, at the Head Office of the Company, 22 to 29 King Street West. The President, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, in the chair. The Managing Director read the annual report of the Directors, which was as follows:—

The Directors have great satisfaction in presenting to the Shareholders and Policyholders their annual report for the second year ending the 31st December, 1887, containing a full statement of the affairs of the Company.

The number of new applications for Assurance was 1,050, for \$1,775,603; of these 83, for \$164,500, were declined, held in abeyance or not completed. The number of Policies issued was 567, for \$1,605,000, with an annual premium income of \$38,239 06

We had anticipated very favorable results on account of the equitable principles upon which the Company is based, but they have exceeded our most sanguine expectations notwithstanding the fact that considerable unaccountable depression existed for a portion of the year. We are pleased to report that the business of the Company exceeded that of any other home company for its second year. This was accomplished in the face of keen competition, and in a year in which the new business of a number of the old and well-established companies was less than that of the previous year.

The Directors are much pleased to be able to state that there was only one death claim for \$1,000, and that was caused by an accident. It was paid promptly on receipt of the claim papers. The Company continues to receive a most liberal support from Total Abstainers, as well as from assured in the general class. Notwithstanding the fact that Total Abstainers, who insure on our various plans, are kept in a separate section, there was a general desire that a table should be prepared for them, specially on the natural premium plan, giving them the advantage of a lower rate of insurance. To meet this desire a new feature was introduced, which is known as the "Total Abstainers' Graded Plan," which seems to meet with general approval.

Your Directors had the valuations of the Company's policies made by the Insurance Department of the Government, and the result is submitted in the statement of assets and liabilities. This was not obligatory, but was the outcome of a desire to present unimpeachable testimony regarding the Company's full obligations to the policyholders, obtained from an independent source.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we are called upon to report to you the death of Mr. John Harris, one of your first Directors, who always took a lively interest in the affairs of the Company. This vacancy has now been filled, and it will be for you to determine whether it is expedient to do so.

All the Directors retire, but are eligible for re-election, according to the Act of Incorporation.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1887.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes On Guaranteed Fund, On Interest Account, On Premium Account, Total.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Paid for Death Claims, Written off Preliminary Expense Account, Paid for Re-insurance.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes On Expense Account, Agents' Salaries, Medical Fees, Advertising, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Taxes, License, Etc, Travelling Expenses, Directors' Fees, Postage, Expressage, Telegrams, Exchange, Etc, Solicitors' Charges and Head Office Sundries.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Bills Receivable Taken for Premiums, Agents' Ledger Balances and Advances, Committed Commissions, Paid for Office Furniture and Fixtures, Items in Suspense.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Loss Decrease of Assets (written off preliminary account as above), Increase in Cash Balance.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Government Deposit, Cash in Bank and at Head Office, Bills receivable, Balance of preliminary expense account, Agents' Ledger balances (advances, etc), Committed Commissions, Office Furniture and Fixtures, Items in suspense, Interest due and accrued, Net outstanding and deferred premiums (full not value held in reserve at Government Standard), Balance of Guarantee Fund subscribed, but not called.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Insurance Reserve, as per Certificate of Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa, Less value of Policies re-insured in other companies, Rent, Medical Fees, etc, due (since paid), Premiums paid in advance, Surplus—Security to Policyholders.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets, Liabilities.

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never taken by any other Canadian company. If we compare our Company with some in Great Britain, it is very gratifying to observe that the Canadian insuring public appreciate the advantage of a company giving total abstinence the benefit of their good lives in a greater degree than British assured. The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of Great Britain, established on principles similar to our own, secured in its fifteenth year only \$1,339,250; the Scotch Temperance Life Assurance Company, recently established, secured only \$752,228 in its third year.

Another feature of the year's business, which will, I am sure, be very gratifying to the Shareholders and Policyholders, is that while the business of some of the oldest and strongest institutions has decreased, owing, probably, to the tightness of the money market, the reverse has been the case with our Company.

Now, in securing business for the past year, the cost has been comparatively small, compared with other companies, viz., \$1.28 per \$1,000 in our second year, while in two other companies, looked upon as very economically managed, the business cost \$2.37 and \$3.48 respectively for the second year. The intention of the Directors is to continue to extend the business as they have been doing for the past year, and to open up territory that is at present unoccupied. I can say nothing more than simply this. We have met frequently, and at every call the Directors were prompt and attentive to the duties incumbent upon them.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

Gentlemen,—It affords me more than ordinary pleasure to move the adoption of the report of the Directors, just read. It is very gratifying to know that, although we have been organized less than two years, the business shows the vigor of a company of many years' standing. I had the pleasure of congratulating you last year on a business of \$400,000; this year I have the pleasure of congratulating you on a business of \$1,605,000. We have now 1,099 policies in force (representing 999 lives), amounting in all to \$1,874,100. Between the two annual meetings the business of the Company has exceeded \$2,000,000. When we compare the number of policies that we have issued during the year, and then take into consideration those issued by much larger companies than ours, the superior position of this Company is very evident, and the fact is apparent that we are rapidly gaining the confidence of the insuring public. The Canada Life issued 881 policies for \$1,156,855 in its twenty-second year; the Consideration for its fifth year, 1,005 for \$1,383,000; the Sun Life for its tenth year, 573 policies for \$926,371; the North American Life for its third year issued 637 for \$1,347,088, while the Temperance and General for its second year put in force 967 policies for \$1,605,000. These figures show, first, that the Company has been pushed vigorously by its Manager and Directors, and, second, that our Company fills a place to-day

The Managing Director of the Company has labored hard and assiduously to place the Company before assured, and I am sure the report that has been submitted to you is very satisfactory. I now move the adoption of the report of the Directors.

In the absence of the Vice Presidents, Hon. S. H. Blake (unavoidably detained at Whitby) and Mr. Robt. McLean (who was ill), Mr. Hurton, chairman of the Executive Committee, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and said:—I will not take up any more time than I can possibly help, but I would like to say one or two things. I was asked to call in at any time and examine the Company's books, accordingly I called down at the office a few nights ago and made a thorough scrutiny of the accounts of the Company, and I may say that I am, myself, entirely satisfied that the affairs of the Company are carried on in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Very great credit is due the Managing Director, as well as all those connected with the institution, for the success which we have had. It has far surpassed anything I had expected. I never imagined that we would have secured anything like the present amount of business. I thought that a company established on our distinctive principles might secure considerable business, but nothing like what we have realized. We ought to feel exceedingly well pleased with the report submitted to us. Taking the results as a whole, it is very evident that the general management of this company has been exceedingly good, and I think we cannot do better than express our selves well satisfied with our brilliant success. The report was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Nettess, Medical Referee, presented a very able and comprehensive report, which was adopted and ordered printed for circulation. Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the President, Vice-Presidents, Directors, Managing Director, Secretary and office staff, inspectors and agents for their attention to the business of the Company.

Messrs. Henry Lowndes and Gavin Lawrie were appointed scrutineers for the election of the next Board.

The new Directors met and re-elected the Hon. Geo. W. Ross President, and Hon. S. H. Blake and R. McLean, Vice-Presidents.

Why She Refused.

You say you went to the party last night, and you saw Mrs. Smith, an old friend, whom you had not seen since she and your sister were at school together. You had a very pleasant talk until supper, when you gave her your arm and took her to supper. When some one came along with a few glasses of wine on a waiter and offered her a glass, you saw her shudder as she said "No!" and you wonder why Mrs. Smith, who didn't use to be so particular about such things, not only refused, but shuddered when she said "No!" You cannot tell the reason why!

I can tell why. You went on with your talk and a little flirtation, did you? I won't say you didn't. She was very gay, and she seemed very glad to forget herself, didn't she? Very well; I am very glad that you gave her that hour of the evening. I can tell you where she went after the party was over. She went home—the latest person from the party. She was glad it was late, for her husband had not come home. She sat and read for an hour, and her husband did not come. She sat at the piano for an hour, but he did not come.

At length, between three and four o'clock, there was a noise at the door, and two policemen held him in their arms. She knows them well by this time. It happens so often that she knows every policeman on the beat. They bade her good night. She had locked her child's room, he might not abuse him. She took the abuse as he flung himself on the bed. She dragged off his neckcloth and coat, and sat there until he should fall into a stupid sleep.

She is the woman who refused the glass of wine with a shudder. You thought she was gay and bright. I know her story because I am her minister. They have a sort of skeleton in the closet, which we are permitted to see and you are not. And when we see that skeleton, do you wonder that we sometimes say pretty sharp things about moderate drinking and the temptations offered at parties.—Christian Statesman.

To Boil a Ham.

Wash and scrap the ham clean; put it on in cold water enough to cover it; put into the water two onions, two carrots, a head of celery, a dozen cloves and a handful of timothy hay; boil without stopping until the skin will readily peel from the ham; cover the ham with rolled crackers, or bread crumbs that have been browned and rolled, and bake in a slow oven for two hours.

Brawn.

Procure a pig's head, soak in cold water with plenty of salt thrown in to extract the total. Put it in a pickle—that is, ordinary brine—for a week, wash and boil it until tender, with vegetables and herbs to flavor it; then cut the meat up, also the tongue, after you have taken the skin off, and return the bones to the liquor to simmer until there is about a cupful left. Now season the meat well with sage and pepper, mix the liquor with it and pack it in a mold, cover, and put a weight on it, and leave it in a cold place until the next day, then turn it out. It is then ready for use. It is necessary that all the soft parts about the head should be removed.

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