

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

I have had the opportunity this week of obtaining the opinions of two well-known temperance reformers on the question of High License, the first in the shape of a letter from Mr. James Thomson of this city, in reply to my article of last week on this subject, the other in the privilege that I had of listening to the Rev. Joseph Cook, in his lecture on "Wendell Phillips, John B. Gough and Beecher," in Association Hall, on Monday. Mr. Thomson's views, as many of our readers are likely to surmise, are favorable to High License. What this gentleman has to say on the question will be shown by the quotations from his letter in subsequent paragraphs. Mr. Cook is just as thoroughly of the opinion that High License is a complete humbug as Mr. Thomson is that it is a grand stepping stone to better things in the temperance cause. Mr. Cook is a man of some wide experience, a careful student of social and moral reform. He has travelled much, observed for himself, and in his study of the temperance question, one to which he has given careful thought, he has endeavored to get at the bottom facts in every case. His opinion is certainly worth "counting in" on a question of this kind.

Mr. Cook made two references to the matter on Monday evening, one when, in that vigorous, pertinent manner characteristic of the man, he said, "Our people have got themselves to the point where they will license the gilded saloon, but they do not license the brothel." Then, speaking from personal observation, he said "I was in Philadelphia a few days since, and walking along the streets of that city with a friend at night, my attention was directed to a very brilliantly lighted building. There was no mistaking that it was a saloon, and it was a high license saloon. The upper flats were as extravagant in illumination as were the lower. I asked my friend what was the explanation of the entire building being thus occupied and lighted up in so attractive a manner, and he said, 'Below is the saloon, above is the home of the strange woman, and the two go together under High License.'"

It is only stating a truism when we say that everybody is influenced in no small degree by his or her environment. Let one be possessed of even an iron will, and yet compelled to reside for some definite period of time amongst those whose tastes and methods of life and thought were at first diametrically opposed to him, and the habits of his associates will soon become his own habits. It is the old story of the power of associations and surroundings. Man is an impressionable being, and will always be influenced by his surroundings.

As it is with social and personal habits, so it is with our thoughts. Run in one rut for a considerable period of time, and the rut will hold one tighter and more closely in its grip the farther on one progresses, and it is just here, I think, where our good friend, Mr. Thomson, has grown weak as a temperance reformer. All who know him are prepared to give him credit for the long and earnest battle that for many years he has made against intemperance. His activity for years in the Temperance Reformation Society and the Toronto Temperance Mission, and the work that he has given in other organizations, is a creditable commentary on his goodness of heart. For many years, however, Mr. Thomson's best thoughts and energies have been given to the question of license. In itself there is only commendation to be given for this work, but I am as confident as can be that it is a "side track," in any case, in the temperance reform, and a bad one for a temperance reformer to run in continually. Mr. Thomson has become so saturated, if I may say it, with "License" views, that he has not given as careful attention to more advanced views, and kept himself *en rapport* with the progress of the temperance reform the past few years. I will come now directly to his letter, and in separate paragraphs will give its entire contents, so that our readers will know just what Mr. Thomson has to say.

Giving to his epistle the caption of "Restriction and High License re. Prohibition," he says:—

"Our friend Jas. in 'Thoughts by the Way,' in the last issue of the CITIZEN, has produced a certain amount of evidence and argument in support of High License, and holding up prohibition as the only goal to which temperance efforts must be directed. Anything short of prohibition, even where prohibition is confessedly unattainable, is to be utterly condemned as high treason to the temperance cause. If this is not the true intent and meaning of his several paragraphs, then I can see no meaning in them."

I certainly say, in most emphatic terms, that just as total abstinence as opposed to moderate drinking is the "only one goal" to which to point the individual in this reform, so prohibition is the "one goal only" to which to point the nation. Temperance reformers cannot afford on any account to get away from this one grand, definite, central idea. Prohibition is the goal, and even in "confessedly unattainable" points it is attainable by solid and direct effort in the one direction. "According to your faith so be it unto you."

"If the test 'By their fruits shall ye know them' be applied to this principle of friend Jas. then, on the parity of reasoning, it follows that the sick man, on consulting his physician, and finding that it will take some months of careful treatment and dieting to restore him to reasonable health and strength, would be justified in refusing all medicine, because this plan could not guarantee him a perfect cure at once, the probable result of which 'dash conduct' would be that he would go from bad to worse until he dropped into the grave, and the general verdict would be 'Served him right.'"

There is no question that so far as the liquor traffic is concerned, so terribly sick is it just now, that on the testimony of one of its own family physicians, in the person of President H. of the Nebraska distillery, and in consultation with other graduates of the same medical college, the only medicine that can restore the patient to life is High License. I say do without the physician and let the creature fall into the grave. In the words of Metz Bros., the big Omaha brewery firm, "If left to us, the liquor dealers, we would never repeal High License. It bars prohibition," and the liquor dealers know that prohibition to their traffic is death. They know, and they tell us themselves, that High License is life.

"As to the comparative potency of Prohibition vs. Restriction and High License in combating the evil results of the liquor traffic, I take it that there are at least sterling grounds for questioning the unvarying supremacy of prohibition. It may be conceded that 'figures cannot lie,' and yet it is notorious that even official statistics may be so selected and prepared that, some greater truth which lies behind them being kept in reserve, they shall appear to tell a very different tale to what the real facts warrant."

If any reader thinks that I was a little cruel in one of the early paragraphs of this article in saying that Mr. Thomson is receding from the high position he once held as a temperance reformer, I think it is plainly shown that this is the case when, as a temperance reformer, he commences to question the supremacy of prohibition, especially in contradistinction to High License. As between these two methods of dealing with the liquor traffic I have given in various issues of the CITIZEN, testimony on the subject that must be called into question by our correspondent before there is any necessity to go back on the same. The record tells its own tale, history is the great teacher. Let Mr. Thomson bring on his rebutting testimony, and then we shall put both in the balance and see which will be found wanting. Such testimony is not produced in this letter, we will be glad to have it.

"As regards Omaha, which friend 'Jas.' quotes as an example of the evil results of High License, I read the following ex-Governor Sanders' view. 'In Omaha we have better order and a more quiet city under the High License system than we had when the tax was \$100 each. Then we had more saloons than we now have, and the city was not half as large as it now is.' In the assertion that High License makes the traffic more powerful and vastly increases its political influence, I think I can produce evidence in rebuttal at least as strong as that of the affirmative."

So far as Omaha is concerned, even if ex-Governor Sanders' view is to be taken as correct, it is but one solitary instance against the multitudinous evidence that can be given on this subject, and which in no small measure I have produced in former articles. Against the ex-Governor's view, however, there is the quotation that we have already given here in this article from the great Omaha brewers. It is their business to sell liquor, and they do not think that their business is suffering from High License. And, further, there are the statistics of the entire state of Nebraska, which I quoted in last week's "Thoughts by the Way," figures that are official and that history tells us do not lie. Mr. Thompson tells us that he has evidence in rebuttal against the strongly repeated statement of some hundreds of strong men and women, that "High License makes the liquor traffic more powerful and vastly increases its influence." It will be remembered that in the many quotations given in last week's CITIZEN all were united on this point, and I did not give but a very small percent-

age of the written opinions of temperance reformers, State officials, clergy men and others that I have in my possession on this question. When Mr. Thompson produces some of the rebuttal testimony against such opinions as those expressed by Miss Willard, ex-Mayor Hardy, of Lincoln, Neb., Herriek Johnson and the others named last week, not forgetting the opinion quoted here in this issue of Joseph Cook, I will have more to say on this particular point.

"If friend Jas. is sure of his ground, and has, as he intimates, some big guns to fire off, I write him to fire away. Nobody will be hurt, because we are not advocating or defending any pet scheme. What we desire above all other things is to get at the truth. I am open to conviction. Prohibition, like every other question, has two sides. A fair-minded man, will possess himself of both before giving his decision, else he is not fit to judge righteous judgment."

If as between License and Prohibition one is to have a pet scheme, I prefer to stand in with those who are holding Prohibition as their pet scheme. I think they are "the best kind of fellows," as Sam Jones puts it. All that every sincere reformer wants to get at is the truth, and the best way of remedying this evil, and it is for this reason that in the study of the High License question, it has been my endeavor to get hold of evidence of all kinds, whether for or against it.

The old saw has it that "where there is much smoke there must be some fire," and when liquor sellers themselves come boldly out in favor of High License, and advise their patrons to stand by it, surely temperance people are not such "consumed fools" as to suppose that these gentlemen are working for them. Distiller Hill and brewer Metz have not yet signified their intention of advocating prohibition as something that will not merely do their business any harm, but, on the contrary, will help it. When they do this then we will seriously think of parting company with prohibition; in the meantime, we shall not take seats with them on the High License platform. We are not "there" and we are sorry that any of our friends "get there." Jas.

LADIES IN COUNCIL.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The World's Woman Workers at Washington—A Great Gathering.

The much-talked-of International Women's Council was opened in the Albaugh Opera House at Washington, on Monday of last week. Delegates, however, had arrived and some business was being transacted in the latter part of the preceding week. A meeting of representatives was held on Saturday afternoon, March 24th, when there was a vigorous discussion over the question of permanent organization. A deputation, headed by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and forcibly pressed the importance of the reforms which they advocated. On Saturday night, at the Riggs' House, which is headquarters, the ladies held a reception. The great dining-room was beautifully decorated and fairly crowded with the ladies and their friends. Religious services were held at the Opera House on Sunday afternoon, seven ladies who are pastors of churches taking part.

The number of the members of the Council is not very large, but nearly every lady is accompanied by a bodyguard of sympathizing friends. The following is a list of the delegates proper:—

CANADIAN—Mrs. R. Macdonnell and Mrs. B. S. Keefe of Toronto.

AMERICAN—Association for the Advancement of Women, Miss Mary E. Eastman, Julia Ward Howe; Women's International Press Association, Martha Field; Women's National Press Association, Aurelia Hadley Mohl; National Moral Educational Society, Caroline M. S. Frazier; American Free Baptist Association, Mrs. M. M. H. Hall; Christian Women's Board of Missions, Mrs. Kate R. M. Jre, Mrs. C. B. Knowles; Western Women's Unitarian Conference, Victoria Richardson; Women's Auxiliary Conference of the Unitarian Association, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows; Women's Centenary Association of the Universalist Church, Mrs. M. M. Dean, Emily L. Sherwood; American Women's Suffrage Association, Lucy Stone, Mary Livermore, Antoinette Brown Blackwell; National W. C. T. U., Frances Willard, Clara Clegghorn Hoffman; World's W. C. T. U. Bessie Starr Keefe, Mrs. Macdonnell; L. S. Women's Relief Association, M. S. Richards; L. S. Women's Primary Association, L. D. S. Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, Nettie Y. Scull; Sorosis, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, Jennie C. Croly; Ladies' G. A. R., Laura McNeir; Women's Relief Corps, Clara Barton; Knights of Labor, Leonard M. Barry, Grangers (Fraternal), Mrs. Anna M. Worden (Vineyard, N. J.); Universal Peace Union, Rev. Amanda Day; Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Abby Morton Diaz, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, Boston; National Temperance Hospital and Medical College Associa-

tion, Chicago, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett; Women's Ministerial Conference, Rev. Ada C. Bowles.

FOREIGN—The Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Mrs. Alice Scratched, the Darlington Women's Liberal Association, the Yorkshire and South-west Women's Liberal Association, Mrs. Scratched, Newcastle Women's Liberal Association, Mrs. Ashton Dilke; National Prohibition Movement of Great Britain, Mrs. Axel Gustafson, Danish Women's Association, Danish Women's Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Miss Ada M. Frederiksen, Norway Women's Suffrage Society, Mrs. S. M. Groth, Finnish Women's Union, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg; Work for the Prisoners of St. Lazare, Mme. Isabella Bagelot.

It will be seen from the preceding list that many parts of the world are represented in this, the greatest gathering of the kind that has ever been held. The Council, though assembled in response to an invitation by the Women's Suffrage Association, is not of a solely political character. Everything in the line of women's work and of movements in which women are interested will come up for discussion. All that is being done in science, art, industry, charity, philanthropy, and moral reform, by women, and for women, will be subjects of consideration, and out of the convention there will go an inspiration to all who are working on these lines.

Our own Canadian representatives have been very cordially received and have evidently under their presence felt among their American sisters. Mrs. Keefe and Mrs. McDonald are active and appreciated at both public meetings and social gatherings.

About two thousand persons were present at the opening of the council. Miss Susan B. Anthony presided. An able and eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who reviewed the history of woman's emancipation and progress, and predicted a brilliant future for humanity when the present rapidly progressing reform had been worked out. Other speakers were Baroness Gripenberg, Ada M. Frederiksen, Pundita Ramabhar, Isabella Bagelot, Margaret Dilke, Mrs. A. Scratched, and Mrs. Gustafson. Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Keefe and Miss Willard. All the speakers were received with immense enthusiasm. A committee on permanent organization was formed.

On Tuesday, the proceedings were of unabated interest, consisting of the presentation of papers on important subjects, such as "The Work of the Unitarian Women," by Isabel C. Barrows, "The Elements of Woman's Union," by Mrs. Mary McMann; "Prison Reform Work," by Isabella Bagelot; "Hospitals Managed by and for Women," by Mrs. Edna D. Cheney; "Missionary Work," by Harriet E. Morris; and "Red Cross Work," by Clara Barton.

Wednesday forenoon was devoted to the discussion of the subject of industries, Mrs. Mary M. Johns being in the chair. Mrs. Livermore opened with an address on Woman's Industry and labor during the last half century, and her address was full of interest, showing the unfair disadvantages at which women were placed in the race of life, and yet what magnificent success they had achieved. Mrs. A. N. Worden spoke of Women in the Grange, treating attractively a subject with which she has much practical acquaintance from her official position. Mrs. Lord read an essay on Woman in the Knights of Labor, claiming that the influence of ladies had been a grand educational force in that society, which is now so potential. Lida Barney Sales dealt with the work of the Sociological Society of America, and was followed by Mrs. Leonard M. Barry, organizer of the Knights of Labor, who spoke with wonderful earnestness and effect of the protection now being extended, by the organization she represented, to working girls and little children, showed what had been done by co-operative methods in different industrial occupations, and described the working of the Women's National Beneficial Fund, an institution that does much to make the law of working-women safer and better. Mrs. Esther L. Warner spoke on Women as Farmers.

In the evening various subjects were taken up by ladies who had special experience in the matters with which they dealt, as, for example, Education was spoken of by Professor Rena A. Michael, Laura C. Holloway discoursed on Women's Work in Connection with Journalism, Mrs. Rittenbender read an essay, "Woman and Law," and Rev. Ada C. Bowles discussed Women as Ministers.

At the Thursday meeting Matilda Joselyn Gage presided, Julia Ward Howe, of Delaware, spoke on "The Power of Organization," Mary F. East on "The Advancement of Women," and Alexander Gripenberg, a delegate from the Finnish Women's Association, spoke of the work being done in her country. Abbie Dean, of Boston, addressed the meeting on "Woman's Educational and Industrial Union," and Ada C. Frederiksen, of Denmark, presented a report of the working of the Society for the "Protection of Young Girls." Frances R. Willard made a stirring speech. F. Yampuni Salayara, of Rome, discussed the subject of "The Women of Italy." Mary L. Thomas spoke on "The Work of Sorosis," and the convention closed with further addresses from Mary B. Sewall, and Susan B. Anthony. The evening session began with an address from Lillie Devereaux Blake on "Legal Disabilities of Women," followed by a discussion on various points of the same topic, the principal speakers being Alice Scotland, of Edinburgh, Alice Fletcher, Dr. Ruth M. Wood, Matilda Joselyn Gage, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Livermore. We have not space to more than mention the names of those taking part, but we hope to refer to their addresses more fully later on.

Friday morning's session presided over by Eliza Boynton Harbord, was devoted

to the discussion of "Social Purity," and was a meeting for women alone. The speakers were the chairman, E. L. Saxon, Mrs. Anna Powell, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Mrs. Caroline M. S. Frazier, Caroline B. Winslow, M. D., Mrs. Harriet B. Chattuck, Miss S. Mayleson Gough, Mrs. Clara Hoffman and Frances Willard.

Friday evening was given up to political matters. Mrs. Isabel Beecher Hooker read a paper on "The Constitutional Rights of Women in the United States," followed by an address on "Women in Politics," by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Foster; and the discussion was continued by Harriet H. Robinson, Martha A. Everett, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Marble and Miss Willard. Saturday was the closing day of the convention proper. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided. It was a meeting of pioneers in woman's rights' work. After the chairman's stirring address came a song from John H. Hutchison, speeches by Frederic Douglass, Dr. Henry B. Blackwell, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Robert Purvis, Hon. C. C. Pomeroy, Matilda Joselyn Gage, Mrs. Sewall, and a song by Mrs. Ormiston Chant. Presentations of various kinds, flowers, medals, etc., to the members followed. A large number of letters from prominent social reform workers were read, another song by Mr. Hutchison and the International Council was closed. Most of the delegates, however, remained over in Washington for Sunday, where there was a great religious service in the afternoon, addressed by many of those who had taken part in the previous deliberations, and another interesting meeting of the same character at night.

A W. C. T. U. MAYOR ENDORSED. Mrs. Salter, Mayor of Argonia, Kansas, has not lost in the estimation of her sister Temperance workers, during her term of office, as may be seen from the following resolution which was lately adopted:—

Whereas, Mrs. Susanna M. Salter, our present Mayor of the city of Argonia, Kansas, has been a member and officer of this union ever since its organization, June 3, 1883, therefore,

Resolved, That the W. C. T. U. of Dixon township, Sumner county, Kansas, hereby gratefully acknowledge her efficient service as corresponding secretary, and as a faithful laborer in every capacity chosen by this union.

Resolved, That we believe that her past year's record as first woman mayor of the world, while not hindering her home duties, nor church and temperance work, reflects great credit on her sex, and advances the cause of woman everywhere.

Resolved, That we believe while fulfilling all duties required by her oath of office, she has not lost any attribute prized by true womanhood, but through all has kept the gentle poise of dignified Christian womanhood.

A Ministerial Declaration. The ministerial association of the town of Barrie held a meeting on Monday of last week and expressed its views in reference to the Scott Act in the following clear cut declaration:

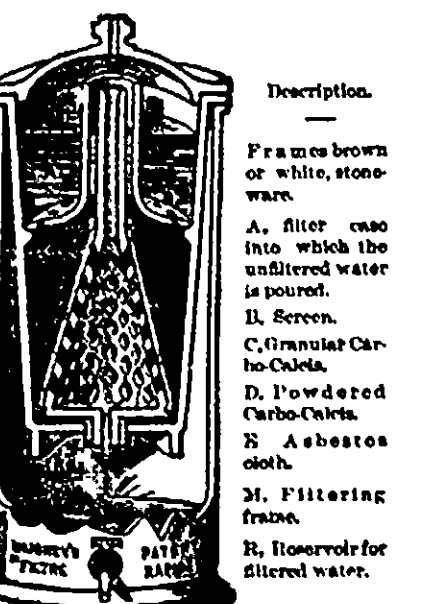
The Ministerial Association having taken into consideration the present shape of the temperance question in this county and the coming vote on the Scott Act, resolve as follows:

That it should be borne in mind that during the greater part of the past three years the Act has been largely inoperative owing partly to the contest re jurisdiction between the Dominion and Provincial authorities, partly from the lack of a police magistrate and from other causes. Yet it is patent to every unprejudiced observer that the Act has materially decreased drunkenness and lessened crime, and this is fully sustained by official returns, Dominion and Provincial.

We, therefore, express our earnest desire that the result of the coming repeal contest will show an increased majority in favor of the Act.

And, further, express our conviction that the chief hindrances having been removed we will have even greater benefits from it during a second term of its administration.

MAIGNEN'S PATENT "FILTRE RAPIDE." This FILTRE is now adopted by H. R. M. JASTY'S GOVERNMENT. It is the present HOSPITAL FIELD HOSPITAL FILTRE in Her Majesty's Army, was used by Lord Wolseley during the Nile Expedition, and was used by Her Majesty during the Jubilee Celebration. The only Filter in general use during the Health, Hygiene, and Colonial Exhibitions. PRICE FROM 25 CENTS UP.



SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA: JOHN ORCHARD & CO. 18 King Street, East Toronto. Send for Circulars, etc.