

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

NO. 5 WELLINGTON ST., WEST.

DOBBIE &amp; CARRIE

ARE SHOWING

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF  
NEW SPRING GOODS.

N.B.—Letters by order promptly attended to.

DOBBIE &amp; CARRIE.

M. STAUNTON

Begs respectfully to inform his customers that in consequence of

The Late Fire,

His office in connection with his

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is at present over

Retail Warerooms,

Corner of King and Yonge Streets,

and that he will rebuild the factory without delay.

Globe for \$1,000, and in the Provincial for \$1,000. Adair & Cairns were insured for \$1,700 in the Andes. Mr. Henderson, grocer, saved the greater portion of his goods. Mr. Boles was insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe for \$750, which will fall far short of covering his loss. Dr. Scott was insured on building—which is considerably damaged—\$2,000 and \$1,000 in Commercial Union on furniture.

Chatham, June 6.—A fire broke out in the planing mill of Mr. S. Hardley. The flames spread rapidly to Mr. Wm. Campbell's fanning mill factory, and in less than an hour both buildings were entirely destroyed. Mr. Hardley's loss will be about \$7,000; no insurance. Mr. Campbell's loss is about \$8,000; \$4,000 insurance.

Toronto, June 8.—A fire broke out in the machine shop of Dickey, Neill & Co., consuming the building with from 60 to 75 per cent of the contents. The following are the Insurances: London Assurance Corporation, \$2,500; Western, \$4,000; British America, 3,500; Provincial, \$5,250; North British and Mercantile, \$5,000; Lancashire, \$5,000. Total Insurance on machine and erecting shop, \$25,250.

Toronto, June 6.—J. H. Craig's confectionery store on the corner of Church and Stanley streets took fire in the rear. The parties burned out on Church street are Mr. W. H. Maunders, painter; Mr. J. H. Craig, confectioner; Mr. Maurice Hartnett, lodging-house keeper, and Mr. O'Dea, saloon keeper; on Stanley street, besides the St. Nicholas Home, which has the roof nearly burned off, a house occupied by Mr. Thomas O'Connor, corporation laborer, was destroyed. A portion of the contents of all the houses was saved. The Home was insured for \$2,000 in the Provincial and the Western had \$200 on Craig's store.

—The total loss of the str. Kingston on the 11th by fire near Gananoque on the St. Lawrence, is one of the most serious losses that has ever befallen the Inland Navigation Company, as it

## SUGAR! SUGAR!

BAILEY &amp; BUNTING,

32 YONGE STREET,

Have just received in store

500 Bxs. Centrifugal Sugar,

100 Hhds. Muscovado do.,

ex the Steamship Missouri from Havana.

408 Hhds. St. Jago Sugar,

Various grades, clean and uniform in color, free from  
foots and sides, ex the L. C. Madeira, from St.  
Jago de Cuba.

102 Casks English Refined,

ex the Steamships Sarmatian and France.

22 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico,

ex the Harmony, from Ponce,

350 Brls. Dry Chd. and Grd.

Part of each lot will be stored at the Suspension Bridge, and shipment may be had from there if required. Samples will be forwarded on application.

In addition to the above, the subscribers have now in store and to arrive, a large and well assorted stock of

FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS AND  
GENERAL GROCERIES.

BAILEY &amp; BUNTING,

32 Yonge Street.

was one of their finest vessels. The hull was of iron, and her value is stated at \$80,000 with \$60,000 of insurance.

## WINE AND SOCIAL PRESSURE.

One who makes a careful study of the drinking customs of America, and the phenomena of intemperance in general, will soon discover that the tap-root of the evil-tree of drunkenness is the fashion, old, but not venerable, of regarding alcohol in some form as the established and proper symbol of hospitality and social good-fellowship. Subtract the social element from the drinking usages of our own country, leaving each person to use alcoholic beverages solely for the sake of stimulation, or not at all, and you remove a system of social pressure without which few men or women would contract drinking habits.

The young American usually learns to use wine and spirit, not because of any instinctive appetite for alcohol, not because of its pleasant taste, not because of any need for artificial stimulant, but simply because he finds himself in company where social drinking is fashionable, and he wishes to imitate, or fears to offend, his associates and superiors. An occasional glass, accepted under social pressure or ostentatiously quaffed as an evidence of budding manliness, speedily breaks down all early scruples and engenders the alcoholic appetite. Thenceforward no outside pressure is required to maintain the drinking habit. A fire has been kindled within; our young American has joined the ranks of the steady drinkers and in his turn helps to perpetuate and extend the social custom which has entrapped himself.

Thus do drinking usages descend from generation to generation. Thus does drunkenness propagate itself.

But how can this spell be broken? How can this fountain of drunkenness be sealed—this social pressure be removed? How can alcohol be displaced from the position it has so long held as the accepted emblem of hospitality and social cheer, and remanded to its proper place on the druggist's shelf? A practical answer to these questions is given by a vast and

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SESSIONS, TURNER &amp; COOPER

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE  
DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JNO. TURNER,  
Jr.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH.

daily increasing number of thoughtful men and women, in this and other countries, who, without ostentation, but with conscientious firmness, make it a rule of life never to offer or accept as a beverage anything that can intoxicate. Steadily and surely the Christian sentiment of America is coming to regard entire abstinence from alcoholic drinks as essential to purity of life. Fifty years ago, the rum-decanter was the usual ornament of New England side-boards; and friends, whether church members or acknowledged worldlings, rarely met without drinking together some intoxicating beverage. To-day, with our better knowledge of what is demanded by Christian charity, hygiene and good morals, the wine-glass on the dinner-tables in Christian homes is the rare exception and not the rule. The practice of habitually offering wine to guests, and encouraging its use in the family, has been tried at the bar of common sense and private conscience, and after a quarter of a century of agitation, abandoned in America by a great majority of thoughtful and conscientious people. The change in public sentiment in this regard has been wonderful. The situation is most encouraging; and we sincerely believe the reform should not and will not pause until, among all classes, it shall be considered not only unfashionable but disreputable to put the bottle to a neighbor's lips.

Of all the devices for exerting social pressure in favor of the formation of drinking habits, none is more cruelly ingenious than that of offering wine and liquors at the hands of ladies on New Year's day to masculine callers. If the women of each household where this is done were to conspire to debase the morals of their own and their neighbors' husbands, brothers, and sons, they could not invent a more effective plan. The custom, we are glad to know, is falling into deserved disrepute among the really refined, and a monopoly of it will soon be enjoyed by the dissipated and the vulgar rich. How it has been able to hold its place so long is surprising to one who has seen the ruin it has wrought. Not hundreds but thousands of vanquished helpless inebriates can trace their downfall to a round of New York calls, in which they drank, and drank, and drank again—not because they wanted the wine, but because it was proffered by the hand of a woman. Here is a field in which woman is supreme. She can banish alcohol forever from the holiday festivities, if she will, and thus do more than a thousand suffrage conventions to elevate womanhood, purify manhood, and bless our common humanity. "Lead us not into temptation."—*Advance.*

—The lost steamer Emperor of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia was insured as follows: \$3,000 in the St. John Mutual; \$2,000 in the British America; \$5,000 in the Pacific, \$8,000 in the Atlantic and \$6,000 in the Acadia.

—Mr. R. J. Drummond has been appointed agent of the Bank of Montreal at Perth.