

adverse to the government of the day. Mr. Thompson having obtained the contract for government printing, Mr. Rose was assigned to take the management of the office in Quebec, whither he removed in 1859. This arrangement did not long continue. Mr. Thompson found himself unable financially to carry out his contract alone, and a company was organized for the purpose, including Mr. Rose and Mr. Robert Hunter, an experienced accountant. Mr. Thompson retired from the business altogether soon afterwards, leaving it to the new firm of Hunter, Rose & Co., who completed the contract and secured its renewal. On the removal of the seat of Government to Ottawa in 1865, the firm of course followed. A large and lucrative business was soon built up, and in 1868, a branch was established in Toronto the firm having secured a ten years' contract for the printing of the Provincial Government. In 1871 their relations with the Dominion Government terminated and the business was consolidated in Toronto. The firm now entered extensively into the business of publishing Canadian reprints of English copyright books, principally the popular novels of living writers, for which a ready market was found. The firm honestly compensated the authors whose works they reproduced, although this of course placed them at a disadvantage as compared with the piratical publishers of the United States. Another and probably a greater service to the intellectual progress of the country rendered by this enterprising firm, was the publication—at first for others, but latterly at their own risk—of the *Canadian Monthly*, the last and by far the best literary magazine ever issued in this country. This venture unfortunately did not prove pecuniarily successful, and though sustained for many years with a liberality and public spirit highly creditable to the publishers, was at length discontinued. In 1877 the death of Mr. Hunter left Mr. Rose the sole member of the firm, and a year afterwards he took his brother Daniel into the concern, the well-known firm name being still retained."

In 1856 Mr. G. M. Rose was married to Margaret C. J. L. daughter of Mr. Wm. Manson, and this estimable lady has been a worthy partner in her husband's noble and benevolent life-work. Their home has been, and is still, a centre of attraction for temperance workers, and a centre of influence that is blessed and blessing. They have had ten children; nine of them are still living, and both girls and boys are bidding fair to be worthy followers of their parents' good example.

The life story of Mr. G. M. Rose is full of encouragement for those who are beginning the up-hill journey of business life. It is full of encouragement for those who would champion the cause of right, be it ever so unpopular or weak. He has made himself a happy and comfortable home. He has made himself honored and respected as a successful citizen. He has made himself a name for sterling worth and a pillar of a noble cause. He has been in God's hand the means of helping many a poor drink-degraded wreck back to manhood and sobriety, and we earnestly hope that he may long be spared to aid the great temperance reform with his wise counsel, his ever open purse, and his earnest and determined personal effort,

THE ALLIANCE MEETING.

Communications already pouring into the Secretary give assurance of the public interest that is being taken in this great gathering. There is very little doubt that it will be one of the most important yet held in Canada. Opening January 20th, it will close with a grand mass meeting on the night of the 23rd. Delegates are requested to make arrangements to attend for the three days, as every meeting will be of interest and importance. In our next issue we hope to publish the programme of proceedings.

The principal railways have kindly consented to allow delegates attending the Convention to travel to Toronto and home for a single first-class fare and a third. In order to entitle representatives to this privilege, it will be necessary for them to present at the commencement of their journey, certificates signed by the Secretary of the Alliance. All members of the Alliance, and duly elected dele-

gates, can receive these at once by applying to the Secretary and forwarding fees and credentials.

THE ALLIANCE, as an organization, is not in any sense in competition with any other organization. It is simply the Legislative Committee of the various temperance societies and workers. It is composed of members and delegates. Any temperance or church organization that contributes annually one dollar or upwards to the funds of the Alliance is considered a branch, and has the right to send to the Convention one delegate for every dollar so contributed. In addition to the delegates so constituted, any temperance worker approving of the objects of the Alliance, may become a member by paying annually one dollar or more. All members contributing one dollar and a half or more, are entitled to receive free THE CANADA CITIZEN, the organ of the Alliance. Delegates and other members may, upon application to the Secretary, obtain certificates entitling them to reduced rates of travel to attend the Alliance Conventions; they have all equal privileges of speaking and voting at the Convention. The Alliance funds are used solely for the furtherance of Scott Act and other prohibitory work. The money is carefully expended for this purpose, and the Alliance operations have been somewhat restricted by want of money, although much has been accomplished. Friends in sympathy with the prohibition movement are earnestly requested to contribute as liberally as their circumstances will permit.

WOMEN VOTERS.

A Toronto paper having set the example of publishing a list of those women who, under the municipal Act passed last session, will have votes at future elections, many of the Provincial journals are doing the same thing for their respective localities. The practice is a good one, because it is likely on the one hand to make women take a more active interest in municipal politics, and on the other, to make their votes and influence sought after by rival candidates. Where a contest is close the votes of half a dozen women may turn the scale, and man's extremity is woman's opportunity.

Those women who have votes, whether at municipal or school elections, should make it a matter of duty to cast them. This is the duty of every voter, irrespective of sex, but there are special reasons for so regarding it in the case of women. On the manner in which women use the franchises already entrusted to them by the State depends very largely their success in securing other franchises still more valuable. If women who have the right to vote at school elections would only turn out and do so, a great improvement might be effected in our public school management. If those who have the right to vote would do so at municipal elections there would probably be fewer self-seeking and corrupt ward politicians placed in positions to do mischief. And if women show that their influence on local elections is in the main a good one so far as it goes, all opposition to their being invested with the right to vote at parliamentary elections would soon disappear.

The political vista opened up by such a prospect is a very interesting one. The legislation of the future must concern itself largely with social reforms of various kinds, including the effective regulation of the liquor traffic, if not its virtual suppression. In such questions women as wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters have even more interest than men, and they are quite as capable of understanding them. We believe in giving them the political franchise at once; if they wish to get it they can soon secure the privilege. Agitation is one of the agencies that must be employed, and another quite as effective is the intelligent and general use of the school and municipal franchises of those women who happen to be on the lists of voters in the various municipalities.