

HON. JOHN B. FINCH'S

Great Book sent from this
office, postage prepaid,
for thirty cents.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

GET UP A CLUB.

"FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG."

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 2, 1888.

NUMBER 36.

THE FIRST REPEAL.

Halton, Ontario, Goes Back to License.

The long-expected Halton Scott Act contest was fought out yesterday and resulted in a repeal of the Act, which has been in operation nearly six years, by a majority of about 200. The first county that in the province of Ontario came under the operation of the Scott Act has thus returned to the licensing system, and for the first time in its history the Scott Act has been repealed.

It would have been strange had it been otherwise. Our friends in Halton did nobly and well. They fought hard, but they fought against immense odds. Previous elections were under the old franchise system, and under that system the public sentiment of Halton was more fairly represented than at the present time. That this was the case will be seen at once in the fact that the new list contains nearly four hundred names fewer than the number formerly on the roll. This means that an enormous number of votes had been taken off the old list, as a number of new names were added. It was well known at the time of the preparation of these lists that the Anti-Scott Act people busied themselves working with might and main to have the new list made to suit their own ideas, so that it really represents the Anti-Scott sentiment of the county more than the general opinion of the people. From the commencement of the campaign our friends knew that here their weakness lay, and although they did not expect so overwhelming a majority against them they were not unprepared for the victory of their opponents.

The Toronto Globe says of the defeat, "It may be due in slight measure to a few of the Liberals conceiving themselves to have been badly treated by the prohibitionists in the recent general election and by-election. Any change from this cause, however, must have been very small." It is to be regretted that any such idea should influence electors. But, if this supposition is true, it will probably be as well for the temperance that our workers should learn exactly where they stand, and that we should know how many of our friends are temperance men first and party men afterward, and how many of them are partisans first and temperance men afterward. We think that the results of the late general election showed that the majority of the prohibitionists of this Province were to be found in the ranks of the Liberal party. This was mainly because the Liberal party was supposed to be more favorable to prohibition than the party of its opponents. If it be true that the Reform party "concocting themselves to have been badly treated by the prohibitionists" was instrumental to any extent in defeating the Scott Act, we are sorry for such evidence of the utter unreasonableness of the partisanship that will lead men to sacrifice patriotism, manliness and principle, permitting a triumph of the accursed liquor system with all its attendant evils, merely to gratify an unworthy feeling of resentment. We sincerely hope that the Globe has made a big mistake.

We believe the defeat will not be a permanent injury to our cause. There was in some parts of the Dominion an over-confidence on the part of prohibition workers. They were not sufficiently awake to the sharp tactics of their opponents who have been fighting a steady, staying, determined fight. We may have underestimated the grip that the liquor traffic still has upon the community. A lesson will be learned from this defeat, and it will be the lesson that more persistent vigilance must characterize our further efforts.

Halton did nobly in holding to the Scott Act for six years situated as she was between two licensed counties, easy of access by four different lines of railway, and made the point of attack of all the misrepresentations and corrupt influence that the liquor business of the Dominion could invent or purchase. Her six years of prohibition will ever stand out as a bright spot in her history and a splendid testimony to the true-heartedness of her temperance men. The reverse which she has sustained will be temporary. The Scott

DOMINION ALLIANCE—ONTARIO BRANCH.

CONVENTION CALL 1888.

19-21 RICHMOND STREET EAST, TORONTO,

MARCH, 1888.

TO ALL WHO FAVOR OUR CAUSE.

The Annual Convention for 1888 of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 20th and 21st, commencing on Tuesday at 9.30 a.m.

It is expected that this meeting will be unusually large and interesting. Arrangements have been made to secure the co-operation of all classes of temperance workers, and discussions upon the different questions connected with the prohibitory movement will be initiated by prominent gentlemen of ability and experience.

There will be three sessions of the Convention each day, all of which will be open to the public, but only members and delegates will be expected to take part in the discussions and voting. The public are cordially invited to attend.

This circular is sent to all temperance societies, to church organizations, and to known temperance workers. The bodies named are earnestly requested to elect delegates to the Convention, and all who desire to aid the great prohibition movement are invited to become Alliance members. Cards entitling members and delegates to the privileges of the Convention may be secured by application to the Secretary.

Members and friends of the Alliance in other provinces are cordially invited to attend, and will be accorded full privileges in all discussions, etc., as visiting members.

REDUCED FARES.

All the principal railways have agreed to issue return tickets to parties attending the Convention for ONE FIRST-CLASS FARE AND A THIRD. To secure this reduction, parties purposing attending the Convention must procure certificates to that effect, signed by the Secretary of the Alliance, and present them at the commencement of their journey. These tickets will be issued from March 17th to 20th, and will be good to return up to March 23rd. The necessary certificates will be promptly furnished by the Secretary to parties applying for them and entitled to receive them.

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 a 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 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 although the Alliance operations have been somewhat restricted for want of money, much has been accomplished. Those in sympathy with the prohibition movement are earnestly requested to contribute as liberally as their circumstances will permit.

Friends are earnestly requested to give this announcement as wide a circulation as possible. Ministers will oblige by calling the attention of their congregations to it, and officers of Temperance Societies by laying it before their respective organizations. To this grand Canadian Prohibition Parliament we cordially invite every well-wisher of the great Temperance Reform.

W. H. HOWLAND, President.
F. S. SPENCE, Secretary.

The Westmoreland Victory.

Majority, 766.

From every part of the country come tidings of the gladness with which was hailed the news of Westmoreland's great victory—a victory that more than any other yet achieved overwhelmingly demonstrates the steady, persistent growth of right moral public sentiment.

One of the most encouraging features of the contest was the magnificent vote polled by the town of Moncton. A majority of nearly 400 in favor of the Scott Act two to one of all the votes polled in a large railroad centre is a fact full of encouragement. Another fact of a similar character is to be found in the vote polled in the whole county. In the last attempted repeal the vote stood:

For the Scott Act 1,774
Against the Scott Act 1,701

Majority for the Scott Act 73

This has been increased in the present instance to the following—

For the Scott Act 2,464
Against the Scott Act 1,698

Majority for the Scott Act 766

These are the official figures. Referring to the campaign, the Temperance Journal, published at Fredericton, says—

"Another important lesson to temperance men in this victory is the fact that much of this majority may be ascribed to the efforts of successful efforts—that have lately been going on in Westmoreland to see the Act enforced. In proportion as the Act is violated and the parties allowed to go unmolested, will the public lose confidence in the law. We hope it will be a lesson to the people of Fredericton to see that all violators are summarily dealt with and every attempt to thwart justice frustrated."

Full details of the vote as polled in the different parishes of the county are as follows:—

Moncton (town)	204	599
Moncton (parish)	204	332
Dorchester (parish)	459	252
Sackville "	178	478
Shediac "	352	112
Salisbury "	79	303
Westmoreland "	65	250
Beaufort "	157	134
Grand Total	1,698	2,464

We "Thank God and take courage"

Toronto Items.

The Horticultural Pavilion was crowded last Sunday afternoon to hear Mr. F. Shiverca F. S. Spence, the chairman, laid before the meeting the facts that have already been published in the CANADA CITIZEN in reference to the success that the Scott Act has achieved in diminishing drunkenness and lessening the consumption of strong drink. Mr. Shiverca delivered an address of unusual earnestness and power, holding the immense audience spell-bound, on which his stirring utterances made a deep impression.

Mr and Mrs. Boutney are keeping up their revival temperance meetings with good results. On Sunday last they obtained sixty-five signatures to the total abstinence pledge, meetings being held both afternoon and evening. The meetings on Monday and Tuesday night were in the Temperance Hall, after which they were transferred to Association Hall where they are now being held.

The different branches of the W. C. T. U., in this city, are unusually active, the Headquarters' scheme giving them all the work they can manage to accomplish for some time. The Central Union has decided to raise \$500 for the scheme before May 1st, and nearly all the other unions have also pledged themselves to large amounts.

Mr W. D. Norris, an active and useful member of the Toronto Lodge I.O.G.T., received an address and presentation on Monday evening last, in honor of the services he has done to the cause and Order. Mr. Norris is about leaving for Montreal.

Dr. J. M. B. Woods and Mr. Thomas Caswell entertained the West Presbyterian Church Band of Hope at the last regular meeting on Thursday evening. It was the largest meeting of the season, as well as the most interesting, and the attention was all that could be desired.

The Scott Act in Brighton.

CHARLES LEWARD of the Occidental hotel appeared before George Webb, Esq. J. P., and another magistrate in Colborne to answer a charge brought against him by Inspector Cocks. The case was proven and as this was the first offence by this man he was allowed to depart on payment of \$50 and costs. This is the fourth fine on parties keeping this house. It has changed tenants three times in two years, the first tenant was fined twice and he disposed of his interest. The next tenant was fined \$50 and he sold out, the present one is now fined, and he wants to sell, and if our organization was in good working order and every temperance member did his duty, every hotel keeper in the village would have to stop the sale or quit.

Yours truly,
Scott Act

Bruce County.

EVIDENTLY the Antis are pretty sure of winning in the repeal contest in Bruce, and some government officials are in sympathy with the whisky party. A circular has been sent to the municipalities in the county calling their attention to the fact that they would be wise to have license by laws passed in anticipation of the repeal. The town council of Walkerton has actually adopted a by-law fixing the license fee for that place at \$150 over and above the special liquor tax.

Enforcement in Halton

POLICE MAGISTRATE Young, of Halton, is dealing summarily with some of the bad characters in his jurisdiction. On Saturday, February 18, he fined A. P. Thompson, of Ballinacra, \$50 and costs; Mrs. Geo. Gibbs and Charles Antony, of Georgetown, each \$75 and costs, each on a charge of a third offence. He committed William Pitman, of Georgetown, to gaol for two months.

A White Ribbon.

The White Ribbon is a new monthly journal published at Pittsburg, Pa., in the interests of the W. C. T. U., mostly gotten up, eight pages of three columns each. Subscription price 25 cents per annum. Edited by Miss F. L. Smith. The multiplication of well-managed temperance journals is one of the most hopeful and encouraging indications of the steady growth of our cause.

Dynamite.

A DISPATCH from Providence, Rhode Island, states that the anti at East Greenwich, have been using their usual methods in dealing with prohibitionists. An attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the residence of Rev. G. W. Still, and a well from which a prohibition family obtained water was poisoned with arsenic.

A Worthy Work

THE St. Giles' Christian Mission, in London, is doing a good work. During the past year it provided a breakfast for all prisoners on their discharge from gaol. There were 20,000 such in London, and over 15,000 accepted the committee's invitation, while over 4,000 of these signed the total abstinence pledge.

Woman's Vote

A BILL is before the Massachusetts Legislature giving women a vote on the question of granting licenses. This would be a practical form of special suffrage that would be remarkably beneficial to the community, and we do not know of any good argument against it.

The Best Cure.

AN English medical man of high authority and repute, Dr. J. H. Rutherford, of Newcastle, says that "Modern science has made it perfectly clear that sipping cold water slowly is the best cure for the drink crave."

Twenty-one Teetotalers.

TWENTY-ONE of the members of the new House of Representatives in New Zealand are total abstinents.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

It is sometimes the case that facts and figures are "cooked" to serve a bad purpose. The saying is that figures do even sometimes lie, but we suppose this applies to politics only.

In the case of every letter from the physicians referred to that is in my possession, all either commence their letters or close them by referring to the terribly increasing habit of cigarette smoking by boys under twenty years of age, and no observant person can walk the streets of Toronto, either day or night, without being appalled at the number of boys, very much under the age of twenty years, with cigarettes in their mouths.

There is a great deal to be said from a moral standpoint on this question. No boy can cultivate the habit of cigarette smoking without creating fears in the minds of his parents or guardians that it will eventually lead to something worse.

If all parents are not as thoroughly anxious about the moral well-being of their sons as they might and should be, there are few, at any rate, who are not careful of their health.

It is on beer drinking itself that the testimony principally bears, but here is a physician who tells us of the effects of lager beer, that drink that is supposed to create no hurtful effects, and which is so largely indulged in at certain seasons of the year.

Coming back again to the regular beer drinker, whether it be lager beer or any other kind, like damaging testimony follows. Our papers, secular and religious, are literally filled up with advertisements of the quack medicine manufacturer, who draw very largely from those who are troubled with Bright's disease, which seems to be, like catarrh, one of the complaints that is growing in our country.

It produces fatty degeneration of the heart, liver and kidneys. Nothing will degenerate the organic tissues so rapidly as to use beer every day, and year after year. It coarsens a man in appearance, in morals, in mental fibre, in physical constitution.

Don't jump this column, men and boys, because I have given you these few hard nuts to crack. Cigarette smoking is either a good thing or it is not. Let us get at the bottom facts in any matter and stand by these. If it is good, let us bring forth the testimony and advocate cigarette smoking generally; if bad, then be done with it, and use all our personal influence against it.

What about your boy, kind reader? This testimony is voluntarily given by men eminent in the profession, and can undoubtedly be supplemented by volumes of similar testimony.

Let us leave the boys just here, only hoping that the gathering together of this evidence will not be in vain, both on the boys and those who have the care of them. What of the bigger boys and the men, who are so fond of telling us that whilst to drink gin and rum may be injurious to the health, light wine and beer have no such an effect.

Shortly before he laid aside the pen for all time, he undertook to interview ten of the leading physicians of the City of Toledo, where he had long been a resident, a city noted for its beer guzzling.

Without quoting their names, we will here just select some of their most telling sentences when interviewed. Says the first man on whom Mr. Locke called, a physician of thirty-five years' practice "It kills quicker than any other liquor.

It is on beer drinking itself that the testimony principally bears, but here is a physician who tells us of the effects of lager beer, that drink that is supposed to create no hurtful effects, and which is so largely indulged in at certain seasons of the year.

Coming back again to the regular beer drinker, whether it be lager beer or any other kind, like damaging testimony follows. Our papers, secular and religious, are literally filled up with advertisements of the quack medicine manufacturer, who draw very largely from those who are troubled with Bright's disease, which seems to be, like catarrh, one of the complaints that is growing in our country.

It produces fatty degeneration of the heart, liver and kidneys. Nothing will degenerate the organic tissues so rapidly as to use beer every day, and year after year. It coarsens a man in appearance, in morals, in mental fibre, in physical constitution.

Don't jump this column, men and boys, because I have given you these few hard nuts to crack. Cigarette smoking is either a good thing or it is not. Let us get at the bottom facts in any matter and stand by these. If it is good, let us bring forth the testimony and advocate cigarette smoking generally; if bad, then be done with it, and use all our personal influence against it.

On the same principle as the cigarette smoking with the boys, if the beer drinking is a good thing let us have plenty of it, but contrariwise, if not, then likewise be done with it.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Agnat), MAJORITIES (For, Agnat), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various locations and their respective voting results.

N.B.—In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act.

In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it.

The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been:— For the Scott Act 162328 Against " 112508

Net Scott Act majority 49820 If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote:— For the Scott Act 147228 Against " 102508

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and so COUNTY OR CITY HAS YET REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

PRESERVE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THIS TABLE FOR REFERENCE.

ANOTHER BATTLE COMING.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Organized—The Scott Act to be Submitted.

A mass convention of various temperance organizations, Y. M. C. A.'s, and church societies, was held some days ago at Sherbrooke, Quebec, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Dominion Alliance.

Rev. James Kines was appointed chairman, and M. J. R. Ball acted as secretary.

The convention was organized and appointed a committee on resolutions which later on presented a report that was adopted in the following form.

"Believing that the drinking usages of society and the traffic in intoxicants can be best combated by a union of all temperance workers for prohibitory purposes—or for measures tending in that direction, we hereby unite ourselves as Church Societies, W.C.T.U.'s, Y.M.C.A.'s, Good Templars and Royal Templars, with a well established organization known as 'The Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic.'"

The following is our declaration of principles:

- 1. We declare ourselves the friends of all and the enemy of no human being in the world; our motto is "For God and Homo and Humanity" and our warfare is against whatever wars with these. 2. Knowing the liquor traffic to be such an enemy, we declare our purpose to work through every legitimate channel for the curtailment of its influence and its ultimate annihilation.

SCOTT ACT.

Knowing the License Act of this Province to be a failure in materially checking the growth of intemperance, its only features seeming to be to give to a few monopoly in a business which success to be profitable, but known to be ruinous besides adding somewhat to the City's revenue.

CITY COUNCIL.

Whereas a petition signed by more than 500 citizens of Sherbrooke was presented to our City Council, praying that "Shop and Saloon Licenses" should not be issued by them this year; And whereas said Council or a majority thereof, did from one pretext or another refuse the prayer of said petitioners; Therefore resolved, that this convention place on record its disapproval and condemnation of such obstructive tactics on the part of said majority; and further to record its thanks to Councillors Foss and Bryant for their expressed purpose, by their votes; to grant the petitioners' prayer.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:—

President, Rev. James Kines; Secretary, J. R. Ball; Treasurer, C. W. Cate; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Messrs. G. Thorneloe, A. Lee, Dr. Barnes, W. K. Shortt, A. Burwash, I. W. McLaughlin, and Mr. H. A. Elkins; Council, Wm. Hale, Capt. Bennetts, E. W. Abbott, John Blue, and Arthur Mills.

The city of Sherbrooke has been much excited recently over a vigorous agitation for the abolition of liquor licenses. A petition signed by more than 500 citizens was presented to the Council asking that no licenses be issued. The Council, however, refused the request of the petitioners, and at the close of the convention to which we have just alluded, a great mass meeting was held in the city hall to protest against this action of the Council.

Facing the Inimy.

Old Micky Muldoon had a soldier been, But he was a cobbler when I was a boy, And capital boots he made, I weon, And he used to talk of the times he had seen.

Noo the Spirit accuret, in a prison of glass, See! Pothoon, in that bottle, me tyrant, that was And from that crystal coil novermore shall it pass.

children, and you don't feel like saying anything pleasant to your wife. "That is about the way of it."

social, the first Wednesday in each month. But it was timid Lily, looking more like a rose than her namesake, who said,

Heredity. "To the third and fourth generations" There is an awful sound in the words of the second commandment, which reproach God as visiting "the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate him."

Too Great a Risk..

BY MARY DWINKEL CHILKIN.

"Come and take a glass of beer with me. We used to drink our beer together, and though you are better dressed than I am, I don't you have forgotten old times."

A New Year's Favor

MARY GOODWIN PLANTZ

(Copied to Christmas Lilies, published last week.) "THE idea of that little mouse, Lily Harris, having an original thought. Depend upon it, some one else has put her up to it," said Edith Mille.

Lily felt repaid for her work and risk of ridicule, (for at heart she was a coward) when her father called with Captain Adams. Gentle Mrs Harris made no remonstrance, but the Judge first laughed, then scolded, then yielded gracefully to his pet daughter's whim, as he called it.

Another remarkable thing is that, having been so scientifically correct in regard to vicious heredity, the author made no mistake in regard to heredity in general by fixing the limit of all heredity at the fourth generation.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY. TROY, N.Y. MANUFACTURE SUPERIOR CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. BEDDING OF ALL KINDS

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Just what the cause requires Just what our workers need—Information—Logic—Fact—Appeal—Read Carefully.

We desire to again call the attention of our readers to THE TEMPERANCE HERALD, the little paper published weekly at this office, and specially prepared to meet the popular demand for cheap, fresh, pointed pithy temperance literature for gratuitous distribution by workers and friends.

The TEMPERANCE HERALD is not in any sense a newspaper and does not aim at giving news. It consists of the most irring and forcible appeals, arguments and facts selected from the CANADA CITIZEN and reproduced in a cheap and convenient form. It is a rousing practical, good campaign sheet, that must do good wherever it goes, and ought to be scattered broadcast everywhere.

To give the TEMPERANCE HERALD a wider circulation and make it still more effective we have slightly diminished its size and reduced the price of large quantities. It will hereafter be supplied on the following terms:—

500 per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 45c per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 40c per hundred for orders of not less than 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. 20 copies every week for 10 weeks \$1 00, 10 " " " 20 " \$1.00, 50 " " " 10 " \$2.25, 100 " " " 10 " \$4.00

In cases where 1,000 or more copies of any special issue are ordered we will send the same in parcels of not less than 100 each, for \$4 per thousand

Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country.

In many counties, in our Scott Act contests the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities. THE TEMPERANCE HERALD is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used against repeal. Specimen copies furnished free. Address:

F. S. SPENCE,

Cor. Richmond & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

PLEASE READ THIS:

10 CENTS ONLY 10

WE ARE THOROUGHLY

convinced that it is only necessary that THE CANADA CITIZEN should be known to ensure its very wide circulation. To secure this general knowledge, we offer to send it to any address ON TRIAL

SIX WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

Here is a broad field of work for any one who wants to aid the great temperance reform. Take an hour to canvass your friends. Nearly every one you ask will give you ten cents as a subscription for a month and a half's trial. Get us up a club of a hundred, or fifty, or ten, or any number you like. We ought to have ten thousand trial subscribers on this short date plan.

BEAR IN MIND THE FACT

that the ten cents secures for six weeks a 40-column weekly family journal of social progress and moral reform; a paper that must do good wherever it goes; bright, fresh, pure, able, attractive, and full of information and interest for young and old.

EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

ought to send as a club. Are you not thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the temperance cause, which you have so much at heart? Do you think it deserves and needs your assistance? How can you help it more effectively than by aiding thus practically in the circulation of sound, healthy, inspiring literature?

DO YOU WISH TO CONTRIBUTE

some money to the Prohibition cause? Send us a dollar, or five, or ten, or twenty, or fifty, with a list of addresses, and we will send the papers along. Ten Dollars will supply THE CANADA CITIZEN for six weeks to

A HUNDRED HOMES.

We believe there are thousands of warm hearted, willing friends of our cause, who would gladly aid in this great work. Kindly show this proposition to some of them and ask them to join you in helping us

F. S. SPENCE,

Cor. Richmond-Victoria Sts Toronto

It is specially requested that those who send us addresses without the knowledge of the parties whose names are given, will kindly inform us to that effect. We shall then notify those parties by post card that the paper is sent them without charge, otherwise some might decline to take the papers from the post-office.

10 CENTS ONLY 10 THE CANADA CITIZEN.

The : Canada : Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal Devoted to the Promotion of Social Progress and Moral Reform

Subscription, \$1 a year, strictly in advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President.

HON A VIDAL, Pres. Dominion Alliance

Vice-President:

ALD R J FLEMING

Managing-Director and Editor:

F S. SPENCE.

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1906.

HIGH LICENSE AGAIN.

We publish another letter this week from Mr. James Thomson in reference to the subject of High License. Our good friend, however, is away out again. We know Mr. Thomson is an earnest advocate of temperance, but he is not a good authority on matters of detail in reference to the liquor traffic. No license in Toronto for the sale of liquor costs more than \$350, excepting our few special licenses—ten in number—that apply to places exempt from the requirements of furnishing hotel accommodation. These ten pay only \$100 each. Our ordinary bar-room pays \$350. The highest license paid is \$100. Mr. T is not posted in reference to either Toronto or Detroit

Our friend argues that the history of our province, and city, has been a history of "increasing restriction of the liquor traffic," "lessening of the number of saloons," "respectabilizing of the saloons," a steady "increase in the license fee," and diminishing of the "influence and power of the liquor traffic." Granting all these facts, there still remain these other facts that the increase of the license fee has not been the cause of the lessening of the number, and the respectabilizing of the saloons has not been the cause of the decline of the influence and power of the liquor-traffic. The greatest number of licenses that could be granted in the city of Toronto is 150. Far more than that number are applied for every year, and would be taken out notwithstanding the large license fee, if the law allowed them to be issued. If our license fee were cut down to five dollars—our numerical restriction remaining as it is—there would not be one license issued more than we have at present

Mr. Thomson knows as well as any one that the amount of the license fee in Toronto has nothing whatever to do with the number of licenses taken out. A mistake frequently made in argument is the imagining that coincidences have the relationship of cause and effect. We grant that "restriction accompanied by high license has done us good service" Let it be borne in mind, however, that the restriction has done all the good service, and the high license has had no more to do in the production of beneficial results than it has had in the restriction. No argument is needed to convince any person of ordinary intelligence that an attractive and luxurious saloon is more dangerous and debauching than a low and disreputable dive. We do not think it is disputed that, under high license, saloons are more respectable than they are under either low license or prohibition. Our good friend, Mr. Thomson, is a prohibitionist. We believe in prohibition. Mr. Thomson believes in restriction because it is a step towards—and a measure of—prohibition. We believe in it for the same reason. Mr. Thomson thinks that high license would be restrictive. The facts show that in Canada at any rate we can get large measures of restriction without getting them in any sense

through high license. The restriction in itself is good—the high license in itself is bad. Let us refuse the evil and choose the good.

Another of our esteemed correspondents, Mr. William Houston, clearly states the whole case in the closing paragraphs of his letter, in which he says that any person desiring to sell liquor is prohibited "if the population limit has been reached before he asks to be excepted" from the general law of prohibition. That is the case with all who have been refused licenses in the city of Toronto. Mr. Houston, however, favors high license as "the alternative of the Scott Act." He promises us his reasons further on, and we shall be pleased to hear them and accept them if they are sound. But meantime we must, as a matter of conscience and judgment, advocate the restriction that we know to be good and oppose the high license which we know to be bad.

THE DUNDAS INSPECTOR.

We publish elsewhere in this paper some correspondence in reference to the charge made two weeks ago, in a letter signed "Elector," against Mr. Beach, the Inspector for Dundas. We do not know, personally, anything of this matter, beyond what are stated in the correspondence published and the official returns which, as pointed out by Mr. Manning, certainly do not bear out the assertion that Mr. Beach is now less energetic than he was at any former time. We only desire to do justice to all, and are pleased to have the facts of the case placed before our readers.

THE ONTARIO ALLIANCE.

We desire to call special attention to the announcement made elsewhere in this paper of the annual meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance. This meeting promises to be one of unusual importance and interest. Ten years have passed since the Scott Act was enacted by the Parliament of Canada. It is now in operation in the greater part of the Province of Ontario. We know its good points—we know its defects. We have had experience in the practical working of prohibition, and we are in a better position than we ever were before to consider the great problem of how most effectually to suppress the unholy traffic in strong drink.

Our Dominion's magnificent record of ninety-five Scott Act contests, in seventy-three of which we have been victorious, polling an aggregate of more than 50,000 votes for prohibition, is full of encouragement. The Scott Act has never been repealed, and to day is stronger than ever in the confidence of the Canadian public. We will meet on the 20th to review the ground gone over, to survey the position in which we stand, and to plan for still further, more aggressive, and more effective work.

Notwithstanding the magnificent successes which it has achieved, and the favor with which it has been received, the Scott Act is after all a defective instrument for the accomplishment of the results we desire. It must soon give place to more general and more potential legislation. Until that time comes it is our duty, however, to stand by what we have already gained, to make our law as perfect as it can be made, to secure in its details such amendments as are necessary, and to secure in its enforcement such methods as are needful to give us the maximum of benefit with the minimum of still permitted evil. To the Dominion Parliament we must apply for additional legislation. To the Ontario government we must look for a continuance of its wise and effective policy of enforcement.

Our Provincial government is endeavoring to have the law enforced. Here and there derelict inspectors are defying public opinion and disobeying the instructions they have received from the Provincial Secretary's office. The coming convention will give our friends an opportunity to compare

notes, to talk over the merits and demerits of different officers, to consult and plan for co-operation with those who are doing right, and agitation for the removal of those who are doing wrong.

Our province is in the heat of an other campaign. Halton voted yesterday on the question of repeal, and probably next month will see contests in five other counties. We must not yield an inch of the ground for which we have fought so hard. Our friends must stand to the fir guns, and this convention will be a good place in which to gather now inspiration and consult and plan for the approaching struggle.

The time for the convention has been so fixed that it will be held while the Local Legislature is in session, it being hoped that thereby the Alliance meeting may have some assistance from members of the Legislative Assembly, and that the Legislative Assembly may have a great deal of assistance from the meeting of the Alliance. Let our friends come out in force.

Editorial Notes.

The ninth annual meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance will be held in the City Hall at Ottawa on Tuesday next, March 6, commencing at 9 a.m. It is earnestly hoped that there will be present a full representation of delegates from different provinces

The official records issued by the Ontario Provincial Government show that in Scott Act counties during the past year there was a startling reduction in crime as a whole, as well as in the particular offence of drunkenness

The Halton contest is now ended and the campaign is on for Renfrew, Simcoe, Dufferin, Bruce, and Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. In all of these counties vigorous efforts have been made by the Antis to break down the law and make it unworkable. But, in all of them good has been accomplished, and we believe the Scott Act will be sustained by good majorities

Nothing will help our friends in the Scott Act counties more than persistent, effective circulation of good, sound literature. Will our friends do all they can to help us to spread the CANADA CITIZEN in these localities. Read the first column on page four of this paper

We sometimes receive letters from friends to this effect "Please send CANADA CITIZEN for one year to Mr. A. B., and charge to me." Such a request is not easily complied with. It involves opening an account in our books for the party who proposes to pay for his friend's subscription and gives us a good deal of unnecessary trouble. We will be pleased to receive such requests provided cash accompanies them, but will be thankful if our friends will kindly save us the trouble of dealing with such matters in any other way.

Rescue the Perishing, or a Plea for Prohibition.

SHALL I, or shall I not. This seemed to be the problem that concerned the enfeebled mind of a respectably dressed middle-aged man as he halted in front of an enticing saloon, whose red lights were streaming out into the dark surroundings. A CANADA CITIZEN, agent homeward bound (with his eyes open) saw it and seizing the opportunity, approached him and gently said, "Don't go in, brother, don't go in." "Thank you, sir, I will not," was the reply. As they went onward the following facts were elicited: "I am out of employment through this drink, and this is not the only situation I have lost. I am at the present parted from my family. Would God these places of temptation were swept out of existence, and, sir, I will with God's help try to follow your advice, thank you, sir, thank you."

THE NEWAGE TRIBUNE, published in Michigan, gives a good deal of space to a discussion, by Rev. W. Burgess, of the working of Local Option in Canada.

Correspondence.

High License.

Editor Canada Citizen:

SIR,—I freely confess that by a momentary confusion of places, I mis stated the cost of a retail spirit and malt license in Detroit. It appears that the cost of such license in Detroit is \$500. In Toronto the saloon license costs \$450, a difference of \$50, not \$150 as you state. In discussing this subject let it be understood that by the term saloon is meant a place where spirituous and malt liquors are sold retail by the glass. To your six propositions which work in a circle and preach a doctrine of gloomy despair, I oppose the history of our own province and of our own City of Toronto during the last twenty, and especially during the last twelve years, for the reason that we are all more or less conversant with that history.

An ounce of experience is worth a pound of suppositions. I affirm then that the history of our province and city during the period named, has been a history of ever increasing restriction of the liquor traffic and a lessening of the number of saloons. That the respectabilizing of the saloons has kept equal pace with the lessening of their number and the increased restrictions placed upon them; that each step of that careful legislation which placed greater restrictions upon the saloon and lessened their number, was accompanied by an increase in the license fee, and in the penalties for violation of the law. I also affirm that step by step with this restriction and lessening of the saloons and the imposition of a higher license, the influence and power of the liquor traffic has steadily declined, and the temperance principles and sentiment have correspondingly grown in power and volume. I think these facts will be accepted by all who have any knowledge of the case, as beyond dispute. We are very far from being satisfied with the extent to which the law has gone in restricting and lessening, and, if you will, in respectabilizing the saloons (which in its true meaning is an impossibility) as witness the deputations to the Government from the "Law and Order League," praying for further amendments to the Crooks Act. But with all our imperfections, I would ask you to name a city of equal population on this continent, under Prohibition, where drunkenness and the crimes resulting therefrom, are less than with us. In return I will give you the name of a place where high license was substituted for prohibition, with the immediate result of very largely reducing the number of places where liquor was sold. We are one in our desire "to arrive at the best and most permanent results by the quickest and safest route." So far restriction accompanied by a higher license has done us good service. If restriction without an increase in the fee would be better, and could be obtained, I would be glad to have it, but apparently, in the minds of our rulers, the two are inseparably linked together. Whenever Prohibition or the Scott Act can be carried with a good majority vote, and the law is such as to secure its enforcement, then I say God speed the day of its advent. But for many reasons I would prefer a strict license law well enforced, to a professedly prohibition measure set at defiance until it becomes the laughing stock of the liquor interest, and a hanging of the head for very shame, to all who have any regard for law and order. Give me the machine that does the work, you may call it what you may.

Prohibition and License.

Editor Canada Citizen:—

SIR,—Before giving my views as to the amendments that should be made in the Crooks Act, in accordance with the purpose expressed in my letter in the CITIZEN of Jan 13th, permit me to dwell a little further on the necessity of keeping clearly in mind that all license laws are prohibitory in their real nature.

What is called the common law right to buy and sell anything that may be made an article of merchandise, is, under our political system, the privilege of every citizen. To this principle liquor containing alcohol are no exception, and the same is true of poisons, and of other things on the sale of which restrictions have for one reason or another been placed. But for laws made to restrain this common law liberty of traffic, the sale and purchase of alcoholic liquors would be as free and unrestricted as the sale and purchase of flour or of sugar.

There are other common law rights which have been similarly curtailed. One of these is the right to issue promissory notes payable on demand and to put them into circulation. Many people—probably

the great majority—regard our banking and currency laws as granting permission to certain chartered institutions to issue notes. This conception is not merely erroneous but misleading. The Act which confers on a bank the right to issue notes is of the nature of a prohibition against the issue of notes by others who would, but for its passage, have had the privilege. The function of issuing notes is not created by the currency law; it is a function open to any one where no such law intervenes. Rightly or wrongly it has been regarded as expedient, in the public interest, to limit this function to certain corporations and to hedge it around with certain conditions, and because these corporations are expressly empowered to issue notes, people do not readily see that they are merely excepted from a law otherwise prohibitory.

Other illustrations will readily suggest themselves to any one who thinks over the matter, but this will suffice to make clear my meaning. A liquor license law, then, is primarily not a law granting permission, but a law making an exception from an otherwise universal prohibition. The language of the license law is, "Thou shalt not sell." True, A, and B, and C, and others, are excepted on certain conditions from this command, i.e., they are allowed to sell if they undertake to comply with certain requirements. But this is not in reality conferring a privilege; it is refraining from abolishing one.

To those who say that this is a distinction without a difference, I answer emphatically—"That is not so." I go further and say that the refusal to admit this truth is injuring the cause of prohibition. The moment we are able to discern that all laws which in any way hamper the liquor traffic are essentially prohibitory, that moment we can all fall into line and work together up to the point where we fail to agree. There is no question of principle between high license and prohibition; it is only a question of (1) how stringent the prohibition shall be, and (2) what the nature of the restricting conditions shall be. It is a matter of expediency, and the point to which prohibition may be advantageously carried in any community must be determined by experience. Shall we limit the common law right to sell by saying that we will not allow more than one selling place to every 100 taxpayers? Shall the limit be one for every 200? or one for every 500? or one for every 1,000? or one for every 2,000?

The payment of fees has nothing whatever to do with the real nature of a license law. It is merely an incident of the case through being made one of the conditions on which the exception of the license holder from the operation of the prohibition is based. If he will not agree to pay so much, he is prohibited, and he is prohibited in any event, if the population limit has been reached before he asks to be excepted. Whether certain parties shall be allowed to sell out or not is one question; whether they shall be required to pay a fee as a condition is quite another question. It is a matter of expediency, depending on the teaching of experience, whether a license fee shall be charged at all, and also whether it shall be a high or a low fee.

There is much to be said in favor of charging no fee at all for license, and in the case of druggists in Scott Act counties the weight of argument seems to me to be against the fee. But there is much also to be said in favor of charging not merely a fee, but a very high one, for the ordinary privilege of selling; and at present, with every desire to consider the matter without prejudice, I am strongly inclined to favor "high license" as the alternative of the Scott Act.

With your permission I will give some reasons for this opinion in another letter. Wm. HOSKIN.

Toronto, Feb. 23rd, 1888.

Dundas County.

Editor Canada Citizen:

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 17th inst. there appeared a letter signed "Elector" which contains the following sentence—"We had almost a life and death struggle to get Mr. Beach appointed, and when we did succeed he worked very well for a time, but latterly he seems to be a complete failure."

I do not propose to enter the lists as an apologist for delinquent inspectors, or to meet all newspaper criticism, but in order that your readers may see how far "Elector" is correct, I submit the statistics of Informations and Convictions in Dundas during Mr. Beach's appointment, which took place in April, 1886.

Table with 3 columns: Quarter, Informations, Convictions. Rows for First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh quarters.

It will thus be seen that the last quarter's work was over one hundred per cent. better than the first, and it is hard to understand how that indicates a failure.

Yours truly,

J. W. MANNING.

Toronto, Feb. 24th, 1888.

Dundas County Again.

Editor Canada Citizen

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 17th February your correspondent "Elector" attempts to make a desperate effort to vent out a little political spleen upon the law enforcement question in Dundas county, "what plan," he says, "should be adopted to get our Inspector to do his duty?" Now, I undertake to show that it does not need any very deep scheme to get the Dundas Inspector upon duty, for he has not been off duty. We got a Police Magistrate appointed and secured our first conviction this license year on the 29th June last year, before William Bow, P.M., have had since that time 71 convictions, fines imposed amounting to nearly \$4,000.

"Elector" says, "Our Inspector worked well for a time but latterly a complete failure." Now, what are the facts in regard to the above assertion? They are quite in contradiction to his statements. My books show the two last quarters, the best work we have done in any two quarters since we were appointed, either, taking the two together, or if you please, separately. I had in the quarter ending January 31st, 1888, 22 convictions and ten dismissals which is the most work I have accomplished in any one quarter. We had 23 convictions in the previous quarter, ending October 31st, only one dismissal, and at this writing I have 24 cases yet pending trial for next week. This is what "Elector" calls "a complete failure." We can scarcely imagine any resident of Dundas county writing so wide of the mark.

"Elector" reminds us very much of a temperance man here in Iroquois, who lately told a minister that there were no questions of as "great importance as temperance before the public."

If all temperance men were like "Elector," party first, temperance and religion last and least, judging from his conduct, would it not be a "burning shame" if the writing and the talking of such temperance apostles as he, uniting against the plain facts of the case either ignorantly or wilfully, should be the means of promoting the defeat of the Act?

Some Christian temperance men are far more noted for their particular activity in a political contest, with their wire-pulling and scheming not only at election times, but during the intervals between elections, in the church and out of it, always at it, and over at it. Visibly, their motive is purely some underhanded political dodge or self-aggrandizement, until all those, who can read between the lines have reason to place far more confidence in their loyalty to party than to temperance or religion.

Now if this calumniator against his own county will point out wherein the Inspector has not done his duty, and will put his name to it manfully, the first day we meet him we will own up the corn or try and point out to him where he is wrong. I feel I have always done my duty since I received the appointment; I lay the charges as fast as I get them and they are not allowed to outlaw.

I laid eight charges in December last that are pending trial yet. If the Police Magistrate for the United Counties has more work than he can attend to promptly and delays the trials, am I responsible for that? I say my part has been performed.

"Elector" also says, "Whisky is flowing freely at 10 cents per glass." If he knows such to be the case why has he never given me an information. I admit that there is without doubt whisky sold in this county, as in all other Scott Act counties, all laws are broken in all counties; and I am credibly informed that they sell whisky in Maine where they have had prohibition about 35 years, with much heavier penalties than we have here.

Within one month I have heard two intelligent voters, here in Iroquois, say that they did not vote for the Act before but would vote for it this time, because it had done good and they were ready to acknowledge it, the one is a Justice of the Peace, and the other a speculator. In conversation with another Anti, who is a government official, that voted against the Act before, he frankly admitted to me that the Act had done good in Iroquois where I presume "Elector" lives.

At a public convention of temperance workers in Morrisburg and also in West Winchester, on the 6th and 7th of September, a resolution was passed at each of these conventions giving the Dundas Inspector credit for faithful and efficient performance of duty, and said resolutions were supported by some very flattering remarks, only taking exception to too many first offences. Now, as such credit was given for the amount of work done previous to these conventions and as I before mentioned the work done since is so far in advance of the above, it will at once convince your readers of the fallacy of your cranky correspondent, and that our county may be truthfully represented to the public, Mr. Editor, I ask you to publish the above correspondence, while I regret to take up so much of your valuable space, I feel it necessary to put our county from under misrepresentation. I am respectfully yours,

ARA BRACH,

License Inspector.

Iroquois, Feb. 23, 1888.

Your Name on this Pencil Stamp, 25c. with India Ink, acts as terms of sale. Agents are selling hundreds of these all over the Province. Co., Editors of the C. & A. Leading Importers & Wholesale Store, H.C.A.

HEADQUARTERS.

A GREAT W. C. T. U. SCHEME.

A Home for the Temperance Cause—Toronto Ladies Undertake to Build It, and are Already at Work on the Project. An Appeal for Assistance

OUR OWN W.C.T.U., following the laudable example of their sisters across the line, have undertaken to put up and furnish in this city a building in which they hope to centre the great work that they are at present carrying on. This scheme has for some time been mooted, but has finally taken a definite shape. A committee has been appointed to carry it out. Mrs. Colin Skinner is the secretary and treasurer, and already has made a good start in the work of raising the needful money. After what has been recently said in the CANADA CITIZEN regarding the remarkable work of the W.C.T.U., we need add little in commendation of this great undertaking. It ought to have not only the sympathy but the practical support of every lover of our cause. We earnestly hope that our friends will come up to the help of the Christian women in this worthy enterprise.

The following circular has been issued by Mrs. Skinner. We have also much pleasure in informing our friends that the address of this lady is 273 Yonge St., Toronto, and that all monies sent her for this purpose will be duly acknowledged. We shall be pleased to publish the names of donors and the amounts they contribute in the CANADA CITIZEN.

TO ALL FRIENDS OF THE W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Toronto have unanimously decided that the time has come when we must start out in faith towards raising a fund for a building, to be known as W.C.T.U. headquarters. Toronto is without doubt the city in which it should be erected, for where the largest forces are centred, there surely should be built provincial headquarters. Here we are eleven unions (including three active Y's), with a membership of over 500 earnest, consecrated women, engaged in about twenty different departments of work, each under the care of an efficient superintendent. These superintendents are greatly hindered and in many cases their hands are almost tied for want of proper accommodation. The work is increasing, our plans are enlarging in every direction. An idea of the work done, and its importance, may be gained by a perusal of our ninth annual provincial report. The W.C.T.U. is an incorporated body, a recognized power in the land, and is here today. We want a home of our own, and why not? Every great organization, political, educational and religious, has a head or home of its own, and why not our Grand W.C.T.U.? Though with only ten summers crowning her brow, yet her record is a noble one. This home ought to be provincial. It will be readily seen that a great advantage would be gained by having the president and secretary together in one central place instead of (as at present) separated by hundreds of miles. Our W.C.T.U. women are strong in faith, and if we all are united we will soon see the fulfilment of all our hopes, that is, a home for temperance work which shall be an honor to our White Ribbon Army of Ontario. If this is the work the Lord requires at our hands, can we be excused if we let trifles discourage us? Don't turn aside and say it is no use, we have no money, or where is the money to come from? The silver and gold are the Lord's, though in the hands of men; we must have the building and we cannot get it without money. Then let faith and works be united until the whole amount is secured.

If each local union in the province would at once give this important matter their prayerful consideration and send us a donation, if only two dollars per member from each one of our 5,000 Ontario sisters, this would swell the amount to a grand total of \$10,000. This sum secured as a basis by our own women, the Lord will surely strengthen our hands and enable us to "arise and build in His name." The general public would see that we meant business and gladly put forth a friendly hand to help us. But our W.C.T.U. women must take the initiative in this great undertaking, to them alone belongs the honor of laying the foundation of our White Ribbon Temple. A home we must have for our children the Y's; that is a duty devolving on us as W.C.T.U. women; they have been boarding round waiting for us to do as acting in that way for them, at last, they have decided to rent a flat or suite of rooms, furnish them, and make a home for themselves. We as mothers know when our young people set up house-keeping on their own account we don't want to lose them just yet. The time will come in the course of nature when we will expect them to step in and fill our places in the ranks of the W.C.T.U. We as mothers are proud of our daughters, the Y's; it is a grand sight to see an army of bright, happy, talented young Christian girls consecrating themselves in their youth to the cause of temperance and humanity.

In their hands of hope they gather all classes and instruct them, by charts and explanations, on the effects of alcohol on the human system. To an onlooker it would appear to be anything but a pleasant task. They seem to live above their surroundings and look forward in faith to a grand army of temperance men and wo-

men that are to be the future leaders in this noble fight. It is indeed a grand work training young soldiers to work for "God and home and native land." The kitchen garden and flower mission, two very important branches of this work, to be successfully carried on must have rooms of their own. Then when we have room for printing presses our great drawback to the progress of the work will be removed, we will be able to have our official organ, the Woman's Journal, printed at first cost under our own supervision, and much will be saved by the home publication of tracts suitable for the work. Our aims are high, we hope in time to have a building furnished and equipped second to none in the Dominion, sister to our Toronto M.C.A., that will supply a long-felt want. Although we have not done too much for our young men, let us not forget that the mothers of this fair Dominion of ours have daughters, who have claims on the women of Canada.

THE SERPENT'S TRAIL.

A Montreal despatch, dated February 27th, states that "a drunken woman named Marie Hamel, of Quebec, was tottering along one of the streets in the northern part of the city yesterday afternoon with her 7-months old child on her arm. Some of the residents, who noticed the danger of the child, went to take it away from the mother, but they came too late. The woman fell and the child dropped out of her arms and struck its head against the icy sidewalk, immediately becoming convulsed, and a few minutes later the child died."

A couple of weeks ago, at New Canaan in Connecticut, a murder of unusual atrocity was committed. The town had been for some time under prohibition, and a vigorous Law and Order Society was seeing that the would be rowdies were kept from carrying out their intentions. Several citizens have lately been brought, one of them against a low rough named Jacob Schoele, who has had trouble with officials in other localities. A constable named Louis Drucker was given the warrant to serve upon Schoele, who met him with a double-barrelled shot gun. Drucker retreated and secured assistance. On his return, accompanied by four other constables Schoele opened a window, took deliberate aim, and shot Drucker dead. Subsequently he made an ineffectual effort to commit suicide.

An exchange says that in Philadelphia during 1887 there were 57,051 arrests; out of this number 30,789 were for intoxication; drunk and disorderly, 3,248; habitual drunkards, 1,380; selling liquor without license, 6; on Sunday, 78; to minors, 22, making a total of 35,520 as the direct result of whisky. In the same city 173 policemen signed saloon-keepers applications for licenses and more were on the bonds of liquor men.

The Alliance News for February 11, reports no fewer than seven awful deaths with horrible accessories directly traceable to intemperance, besides a great many cases of brutal violence and cowardly assault. On the 18th the same paper reported four such fatalities besides some other shocking results of drink, the most heartrending of which were almost incredible accounts of shameful cruelty to little children.

Damnable Drink Again.

A Georgia paper says—"Three children of Jim Pope, a colored man, living near Long View, were killed yesterday, by Hubbard Harrell, 10 years of age. The father is a brother of Pope's wife and lives with his parents in that neighborhood. Yesterday a party of negroes employed in the turpentine business gave Hubbard a bottle of whisky. The idea occurred to the drunken boy that he would go over to his sister's house and kill her children. Pope and his wife were some distance away from the house when he arrived, so he proceeded at once to carry out the design. He prepared a kettle of boiling water, and with a pan poured it upon the children, having first stripped them of all their clothing. The largest child was soon scalded to death. The next resisted, but Hubbard succeeded in beating its brains out with an iron bar, and then threw its body in the boiling water. The youngest of the three children attempted to escape, but was caught, and when the parents, attracted by the children's cries, arrived, they found Hubbard holding the child by the ankle and thrashing it against the bedstead and upon the floor. The two scalded children were actually boiled, until the flesh dropped off when handled, and the other's head was almost a jelly from the beating it received."

Royal Templars

A DISTRICT COUNCIL was organized for the County of Dufferin, in the Royal Templars Hall, at Grand Valley, recently. Dominion Councillor Buchanan was present and addressed a great mass meeting in the Methodist church in the evening. A great number signed the pledge at this meeting. The officers of the newly organized council are as follows:— District C. Joseph Wallace, Orangeville; District Vice C. John Neer, Orton; District P. C. Samuel Suggit, Grand Valley; District Chap. Dr Gavelin, Grand Valley; District R. S. D. McPherson, Orangeville; District Treas. R. J. Allan, Amaranth; District Herald,

J. T. Handy, Orton; District Dep. Herald, Mrs. Crozier, Grand Valley; District Guard, R. B. Taylor, Grand Valley; District Sent., James Turner, Orton.

A strongly worded resolution was adopted in favor of sustaining the Scott Act, and another endorsing the proposition for temperance union, which had been discussed in the CANADA CITIZEN.

The International Royal Templar publishes a list of Councils instituted during January, as follows:—Temporanceville Council, No. 249, by A. C. Steele, G. O.; Ottawa Council, No. 250, by Ira Bowser, D. G. C.; Hartford Council, No. 251, by John Heblon, D. G. C.; Dufferin Council, No. 252, at Amaranth, by Matthew Dowd, D. G. C.; Grand River Council, No. 253, by John Heblon, D. G. C.; Glenora Council, No. 254, by J. E. Kent, D. G. C.; Progress Council at Jossopville, by Matthew Dowd, D. G. O.

MR. BUCHANAN, of Hamilton, Dominion Councillor Royal Templars of Temperance, delivered an able address on the beneficiary degree of the order in the town hall, on the evening of Friday the 24th, after which he instituted the select degree. The Royal Templars choir furnished excellent music for the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Anderson occupied the chair.

THERE were during the year that has closed seven new councils organized in Manitoba, twelve in Quebec, and twenty-nine in Ontario.

Early Closing in Scotland.

THE bill for the early closing of public-houses in Scotland is being taken advantage of in many localities. The bill provides that the Court of Quarter Sessions in counties and the magistrates in burghs, with a population under 50,000, may fix the hours of closing licensed houses in their respective jurisdictions at any time not earlier than 10 o'clock. A vigorous campaign has been entered into by our Scotch friends, and the Scottish Temperance League Journal already records the following results:—

PLACES THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE ACT. The following are the counties and burghs that have fixed the hour at 10 o'clock p.m.:—

- Counties—Aberdeen, Caithness (Wick District), Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Kirkcubright, Perth, Roxburgh. Burghs—Airdrie, Arbroath, Ayr, Coatbridge, Cupar-Fife, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dysart, Forfar, Fortrose, Hamilton, Inverness, Kilmarnock, Linnithgow, Lochmaben, Montrose, Musselburgh, Nairn, Perth, Port-Glasgow, Ruthburgh, St. Andrews, Stirling, Stranraer, Peterhead, Wick.

Burghs that have adopted 10 30:—Dunbar, Kirkcaldy. The magistrates of Oban have resolved (Baird M'Isaac dissenting) that from the 1st of October all licensed premises within the burgh shall close at ten o'clock p.m., except during the months of June, July, August, and September, when they shall close at eleven o'clock, as at present.

PLEBISCITES.

Plebiscites have been taken in the following places with overwhelming majorities in favor of closing at ten o'clock:—Thornliebank, Bridge of Weir, Cupar-Fife, Dalkeith, Keith, Galston, Banochry, Neilston, Cullen, Motherwell, Kilmacolm, Grangemouth, Kingussie, New Cumnock, Sorn, Kelso, Muirkirk, Shotcleton, Selkirk, Whitehills, and Longmanhill. Meetings have also been held in other places, when resolutions have been passed in favor of earlier closing.

A plebiscite is being taken in Banffshire, under the auspices of the Banffshire Temperance Union. The following returns have been received:—For closing at ten o'clock—Cullen, 261 yeas, 6 no; Longmanhill, 203 yeas, 0 no; Whitehills, etc., 128 yeas, 2 no; Keith, 1050 yeas, 31 no. At Keith 1332 papers were issued, of which 1043 were returned and 64 were spoiled.

A plebiscite of the householders of Dalkeith has just been taken, the question being—Are you in favor of the adoption of ten o'clock as the hour of closing for all licensed premises? The result was as follows:—Papers distributed, 1367. Yeas, 1125; no, 51; blank, 58; spoiled, 3—1237. Papers not recovered, 130. The following were appointed as a deputation to wait upon the Justices at their next meeting in March, and report the result: The Rev. M. D. MacLachlan, B.D., Commissioner Wright, and James Stewart, Esq., Neithery. A vote of thanks to the Rev. James Lamont for presiding brought an important and interesting meeting to an end.

A plebiscite was taken at Neilston with the following result:—In favor of closing at 10 o'clock p.m. there voted 444, while for retaining the present hour of closing 38 voted 32 were neutral.

The publicans of Sanquhar have unanimously petitioned the magistrates to take advantage of the Early Closing Act, and at the next Licensing Court to direct that all the hotels and public-houses shall be closed at 10 p.m.

The magistrates of Linnithgow have resolved to close the public-houses in the burgh at ten o'clock from Whitsunday next.

PROF. DAVIDSON

(Late of New York) CHIROPODIST AND MASSAGEUR. Finger Nails Beautified, Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Nails cured without pain. 71 Young St., Cor. King; office hours, P.M. to 6 P.M. Patients free lived at residence, 170 Wilton Ave, from 7 to 9 P.M.

Domestic Department.

A Little Dinner Party.

"More than nine, and less than three. No'er let guests at table be."

YET this old saw is probably only an expression of the time-honored partiality for odd numbers. In point of fact, at the usual oval extension-table an even number can be better seated, and from ten to twenty are usually invited.

At a large circular table, such as some modern elegant dining-rooms boast, any desired number can be placed easily; but as most families use the extension-table, we must consider this as the rule, and the other the exception.

When a lady issues invitations for a dinner of ten or twenty persons, she should do so a fortnight in advance, using the following formula, written or engraved on note-paper:

Mr. and Mrs. James Clyde request the pleasure of your company at dinner on seven o'clock.

the blanks to be filled up by the hostess with the name or names of the guests, and the necessary date.

The invitation should be answered by the favored recipient at once, and the engagement, if accepted, kept. If personal illness, the illness or death of relatives, or any other imperative reason for absence occurs subsequent to the acceptance, the hostess should be apprised of it as soon as possible.

A gentleman should never be invited without his wife, or a lady without her husband, unless one or the other is merely visiting the city or town where their hostess resides. A previous engagement might warrant either husband or wife in declining the invitation, while the other is free to accept and go alone.

A lesser number of guests, four or six—may be invited, with less ceremony, within the week, but always in writing. A pretty, informal note is written, somewhat as follows:

Dear Mrs. T.— Will you and your husband dine with us Friday evening? Quite by ourselves, except for the Johnsons, who will be with us also. At our usual hour—quarter to eight. Sincerely yours, L. S.—

A note like this should also be answered immediately, and the same obligation of keeping the engagement, if accepted, observed.

The usual hour for dinner-parties is seven o'clock, but it can well be a little later in order to insure punctuality; for, whatever the hour, the guests must be careful to be punctual to the minute, and no hostess is justified in keeping her dinner waiting, at the risk of its being spoiled, for any delaying guest, when all but one are assembled. When entering the drawing-room, the lady goes first, not on her husband's arm. At elegant dinner-parties, frequently the gentleman finds a card in the hall, on which his name and that of the lady whom he is to take in to dinner are written, and also a tiny spray of *boutonniers* of flowers, which he places in his button hole. At smaller entertainments, the hostess indicates to the gentleman, in the drawing-room, the lady he is to take in, and in any case, if they are not acquainted, introduces him to her.

When all the guests have arrived, dinner is announced by the servant. Then the host takes the eldest lady or if a bride is present, or any lady to whom the dinner is given, then that lady—and leads the way to the dining-room, and the others follow, the hostess last and on the arm of the gentleman to whom the entertainers desire to show most honor.

The dinner-table may represent a lavish display of wealth, if the circumstances of the entertainers indicate it, but small and inexpensive dinners are among the pleasantest of all simple entertainments, so no one need be deterred from offering a modest hospitality for fear of offending by lack of luxury. The true art of entertaining lies in the exercise of a graceful tact possessed by the hostess, who can with *debonnaire* cordiality supply all that fortune withholds. Indeed, nothing is more vulgar than the assumption of a fictitious splendor out of all keeping with one's means and social position.

French bills of fare sound fine, but when the dishes are divested of their foreign titles, they often prove to be some of our old acquaintances in new dresses. A simple menu, tastefully served, is quite as attractive to the average diner-out.

The dinner *a la Russe*, at which everything is handed by the servants, is the most popular style, and the courses succeed each other as indicated in the dinner for Sunday, in "Seasonable Bills of Fare. This dinner menu

is also intended as a suggestion for company dinners, although the choice of dishes is not arbitrary, and Sunday is not a day usually selected for entertaining. For dinners in the Lenten season, Monday, Thursday and Saturday are the proper days.

This bill of fare may also be extended two or three courses by the addition of various entrees, such as fillets of beef, curried kidneys, game, etc. Various sauces and relishes, also, are a part of all well ordered dinners, although they are not mentioned in the actual bill of fare.

The arrangement of the table is a matter of moment, but with care and taste much expense is not necessary. The table-cloth for dinner should always be of white damask, laid over an under cover of white Canton flannel. In the centre a long mat of colored velvet, edged with gilt or silver lace, may be laid, but this is not a necessity; the white table-cloth is. Colored cloths are used only for luncheon or tea. The colored centre-mat may be of velvet, which will look just as well as the velvet. A border of flowers arranged all around has a very pretty effect. Flowers all of one color, put in crystal glass, are most effective. Carnations, roses, violets, and ferns are the favorite floral decorations. Heavily-scented blooms, tuberoses especially, should not be used. But the dainty fragrance of the rose is never unwelcome.

The substitution of lamps and candelabra for the more glaring yet not more brilliant gaslight is attended with some annoyances. Yet no dinner table is thought complete in effect without one or two colored lamps and a certain number of candles or the pretty little fairy-lamps which adorn a table so beautifully.

At each place should be laid two knives, three forks, and a soup-spoon—all of silver, if possible; and before each plate a small salt-cellar, of fanciful design. The large dinner-napkins of white damask ought never to be arranged in fancy shapes, as frequently seen in hotels and restaurants. Let each be folded in a three cornered pyramid, to stand by the plate and hold the roll or piece of bread. Cut glass tumblers are used in preference to goblets; in either case the glasses or plates should never be reversed in laying the table, but set on in the position they are to be when in use. Menu or card holders may be placed before each plate to hold the dinner card and bill of fare, but these may be dispensed with, and, if decorated or engraved cards cannot be had, the menu and name of the guest can be written on separate cards and laid on each plate.

If the principal dishes are served or carved by the host or hostess, as must be done unless there are two servants to wait on the table, it will be best to have large carving cloths of fringed butcher's-linen laid on the table where the dish is to be placed, to preserve the table-cloth from splashes. These are removed when the dessert is served. The sideboard is arranged as tastefully as may be, and all the pretty pieces of china and silver not needed on the table can be displayed here. It is well, also, to have a small table at one side upon which the finger-bowls and reserve of plates, forks, and spoons, etc., are to be placed. After the fish has been removed, hot plates are brought on for the meats. The waiter or waitress should be directed to carry a napkin to cover the fingers when serving the guests, and all plates or dishes should be handed or set before the guest from the left.

After the coffee has been served (in small cups), the hostess slightly inclines her head to the lady whom her husband led in to dinner, and they both rise, and all then follow to the drawing-room. The English custom of leaving the gentlemen to cigars and their usual accompaniment, which the ladies are not supposed to care for, has in a great measure been ignored by American hostesses, and it is a most excellent innovation on their part.

On returning to the drawing-room, tea is sometimes served to those who care for it, and after a little the musical members of the party may be requested to favor the company with song or pianoforte solo. Any one having a favorite instrument on which he or she is known to be proficient, could be requested by the hostess to bring it. If there is a fine singer among the guests, it would not be amiss for the hostess to invite two or three musical young people to come in during the evening, among them one who could play the vocalist's accompaniments.

Cards may be brought out, and a table made up for the elder or most staid of the guests, although, of late, the young people, who were always supposed to be devoted to dancing, and voted cards a bore, have settled down to whole evenings of whist and

euchre, enlivened by music, and favors, and change of partners, and seem to find unlimited amusement in the artful combinations of hearts and diamonds.

Dinner favors—bouquets of flowers tied with ribbons, reticules of bonbons, surprise boxes and flower fans add greatly to the elegance and expense of the entertainment. It is the lady who profits most by these tasteful presentations; the gentleman usually has only a *boutonnier*. Where lavish outlay is not desirable it is yet a graceful fancy to present each lady with a flower or two tied with a ribbon, or accompanied by a fancy-headed pin so that she may attach them to her corsage.

Seasonable Bills of Fare.

SUNDAY. BREAKFAST. Hot Omelet. Baked Apples. Fried Apples. Coffee. Dinner. Oysters on the Half Shell. Boiled Cod. Sauce Hollandaise. Cotelette a la Bourgeoise. Stewed Celery. Potato Souffle. Cheese Fondue. Orange Cream. Fruit. Supper. Fried Tomatoes. Preserved Peas. Tea.

MONDAY. BREAKFAST. Oatmeal. Bacon and Eggs. Potatoes Crepes a la Parisienne. Toast. Honey Cakes. Coffee. Dinner. Broiled Chops. Chicken Pancakes. Stewed Potatoes. Canned Peas. Mince Pie. Supper. Broiled Smoked Herrings. Corn Bread. Spiced Baked Peas. Gingerbread. Tea.

TUESDAY. BREAKFAST. Broiled Steak. Potatoes Browned in Cream. Buckwheat Cakes. Coffee. Dinner. Beef Steak with Spaghetti. Spinach. Celery. Baked Sweet Potatoes. Golden Pudding. Supper. Amourette. Baked Apples. Graham Flak. Fried Smelts. Sponge Cake. Tea.

WEDNESDAY. BREAKFAST. Fruit. Corn-Meal Mush. Mince with Cream Gravy. Rice and Middle Cakes. Honey. Dinner. Potato Soup. Hot Beef. Stewed Corn and Tomatoes. Mashed Potatoes. Brussels Sprouts. Apple Meringue Pie. Supper. Cracker and Milk Toast. Potato Croquettes. Cold Meat Cake. Baked Apples. Tea.

THURSDAY. BREAKFAST. Orange. Graham Bread. Mince Beef. Baked Potatoes. Honey Muffins. Coffee. Dinner. Stewed All Soup. Canned or Roast Beef. Roasted Potatoes. Stewed Celery. Sour Apple Short Cake. Supper. Broiled English Bacon. Toast. Orange Marmalade. Cream Cake. Coffee.

FRIDAY. BREAKFAST. Broiled Southern Shad. Broiled Potatoes with Parsley. Butter. Holla. Radishes. Coffee. Dinner. Fried Oysters. Cabbage Sale. Stewed Fish with Tomatoes. Macaroni. Baked Potatoes. Lemon Jelly. Charlotte Russe. Supper. Potato Tea Cakes. Swiss Eggs. Cream of Tartar Muffins. Fresh Preserves. Tea.

SATURDAY. BREAKFAST. Corn Meal Mush. Baked Apples. Broiled Ham. Lyonnaise Potatoes. Mince. Coffee. Dinner. Broiled Leg of Mutton. Caper Sauce. Potatoes. Mashed Turnips. Boiled Rabbit. Lettuce. Bread Pudding. Currant Jelly Sauce. Supper. Escaloped Mutton. Orange. Toast with Strained Cheese. Coconut Cake. Tea.

Receipts are given for the dishes presented by a star.

POTATOES WITH CREAM SAUCE. Six large potatoes, pared and boiled in salt water, then mashed fine and rubbed through a sieve. Heap loosely the mashed potato, making little hollows over it. Pour over it hot cream sauce, made by boiling together one pint of sweet milk, one tea-spoonful of butter, one table-spoonful of flour, and two stalks of finely chopped celery.

POTATOES CREPES A LA PARISIENNE (to serve with eggs and bacon). Cut the raw potatoes in very thin slices. Make a batter of one egg, well beaten, and a tea-spoonful of flour. Pour it into a flat pan, put the slices of potato in, cover them well with the batter, and fry in boiling lard or fat.

COTELETTES A LA SOUSISE. Have the cutlets of veal cut rather thick, trim and press them slightly, and lard them

with equal portions of fat bacon and ham. Put the trimmings of the cutlets in a stew-pan. Add to these three or four onions, two carrots, a bunch of parsley, and some chopped olives, and season with salt and pepper. Arrange the cutlets on top of these, moisten with some good stock, and cover with slices of bacon and a piece of heavy brown paper, buttered, then cover the saucepan and simmer on a gentle fire. When sufficiently cooked, strain off the gravy and leave the cutlets until cold, when they may be trimmed to make them all of equal size. Strain the gravy in which they were cooked through a hair sieve, and reduce it, by boiling, to the consistency of a glaze. Put the cutlets into this jelly; turn them that both sides may be glazed, then place them neatly in a circle on a dish, pour into the centre a *puree* of onions, and garnish with a few of the smallest onions, left whole. Arrange the cutlets so that a leaf of parsley may be laid at the end of each, so that the green may encircle each. This *entree* can be prepared on Saturday, and served cold the following day.

CRECY SOUP. This soup is a simple *puree* of carrots, and is not difficult to prepare. Pare and wash six fine carrots, a good-sized turnip, and a large onion, cut them all into fine slices, put a lump of butter, the size of an egg, into a saucepan, and add the minced vegetables, shake them over the fire until the vegetables are colored well, but not browned. Add three pints of water, and season. When the vegetables are cooked, press them through a sieve, then return them to the saucepan and add hot water or stock to give the desired consistency. Cut a number of small cubes of bread, about half an inch thick. Melt a table-spoonful of butter in a frying-pan, put in the cubes of bread and shake over the fire until they are a bright golden color. Pour the soup into a tureen, and serve with these *crotons*. Boiled rice may be substituted for the bread. If a richer soup be desired, soup-stock can be used instead of water; or a tea-spoonful of Liebig's extract can be added to the water.

SAVE-ALL SOUP. Cut the meat from a cold beef or mutton bone, break up the bone, put into a stew-kettle with six medium-sized potatoes, three pints of cold water, one large onion, minced fine, and one thin slice of salt pork, hashed; boil slowly two hours. Then strain, and add one quart of milk, boiling hot, into which one table-spoonful of butter and one of flour has been smoothly stirred. Season with salt, pepper, and crushed celery. To crush the celery, chop the stalks fine, then crush them with a rolling-pin. Serve the soup with cubes of bread as directed for Crecy soup, or broken bits of cracker fried brown in butter.

BEEF STEAK WITH SPAGHETTI. One and a half pounds of steak from the top round, cut into cubes one inch and a half square. Slice a good sized onion and fry in butter in a large frying-pan. Add a can of tomatoes, season with salt and pepper, put in the meat; cover the pan, and set on the back part of the range or stove, where it should simmer gently for one hour and a half or two hours. When the meat is nearly done, put in three or four potatoes. Put a handful of spaghetti or macaroni—broken up and boiled till done in salted water on a hot dish, and pour the stew over it. A can of peas may also be added.

CHICKEN PANCAKES. One pint of finely chopped cold chicken, freed from bones, seasoned with salt, pepper, and tomato or mushroom catsup. Pour over the meat one table-spoonful of flour, one table-spoonful of butter, mixed with one-half pint each of water and cold gravy, heated to boiling point; then heat the chicken. For the batter, beat two eggs until light, and mix with one and one-half cupsful of sweet milk, two full cups of flour, and one tea-spoonful of baking-powder. Heatily fry pancakes of the desired size to a light brown, spread some of the prepared chicken upon each pancake, fold once, and keep hot until all are ready for serving.

STEWED FISH WITH TOMATOES. Put a can of tomatoes in a saucepan with a tea-spoonful of finely chopped onion, a dessert-spoonful of salad oil, and a little cayenne pepper and salt, simmer for half an hour, then lay in the fish—a pair of flounders (usually called soles), or any white fish—adding a little water if there is not sufficient liquor to cook them. Beat up the yolk of an egg with the juice of a lemon, and five minutes before dishing the fish, pour it in and shake the saucepan to prevent curdling.

DELAIDE PUDDING.—To a pint of water add the juice and thinly pared rind of a lemon, and boil in a saucepan. Remove from the fire, and stir in half a pound of butter and a cupful of sugar; next—six in, very gradually and smoothly, half a pound of flour, and let it cool. Now add six well-beaten eggs and a tea-spoonful of baking-

powder. Half fill some buttered cups, and bake for twenty minutes in a quick oven. Serve with melted butter made with milk in which a dessert-spoonful of currant jelly has been dissolved. A drop or two of carmine will improve the color of the sauce.

SOUP APPLE SHORT-CAKE. Pare and stew sour apples in a very little water until tender, then rub them through a sieve, use no sugar or flavoring, but spread over a cake made with one quart of flour, one and a half tea-spoonfuls of baking powder, one table-spoonful of sugar, one table-spoonful of butter, kneaded soft and baked quickly. Serve with the following sauce.

SAUCE FOR SHORT-CAKE.—One pint and a half of sweet milk, the yolks of four eggs, three table-spoonfuls of sugar, one table-spoonful of vanilla. Let the milk come to a boil, then add the well-beaten egg-yolks, sugar, and vanilla.

TOMATO OMELET.—Season a can of tomatoes with salt and pepper, add an onion finely minced, and spread over a hot plain omelet. "Those who eat will cry for more."

A RELIABLE OMELET.—Six fresh eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately. One level table-spoonful of butter, one cup of new milk into which one even table-spoonful of flour has been smoothly mixed; season with salt and pepper, pour, without mixing, into a hot, buttered omelet pan. Shake vigorously until the egg begins to thicken. Let the pan rest on the stove for about five seconds; then roll up the omelet. Tip the pan forward and roll the omelet with a knife in the same direction. When rolled, brown for about a quarter of a minute. Serve at once.

SPICED PEARS, BAKED. Remove the blossom end from sound winter pears. Make a syrup of granulated sugar and vinegar, two-thirds as much sugar as vinegar. Tie in a thin muslin bag one tea-spoonful of bruised cloves, one tea-spoonful of crushed stick-cinnamon, and one fresh lemon-peel chopped fine, and throw into the stone vessel containing the syrup. Set the jar in the oven, and, when the syrup is hot, drop in the pears; leave in a moderate oven until tender.

POTATO TEA-CAKES. Take one pound of cold boiled potatoes, and mash them smooth with the rolling-pin. Add one pound of flour; half a pound of suet, very finely chopped; six ounces of currants, two ounces of moist sugar, and one tea-spoonful of baking-powder; a little grated lemon-peel may be put in if liked. Roll out to the thickness of half an inch; bake in a moderate oven for an hour or until nicely browned. Cut into squares, and serve hot.

AMOURTINS. This is a favorite supper-dainty in German nurseries. Soak slices of bread, from which the crust has been cut, in a custard made with two eggs beaten up in a pint of milk and sweetened. When well saturated, lay on a baking dish and set in the oven until they brown delicately. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, and serve hot. Jelly can also be spread on them, if preferred. *Demorest's Monthly Magazine.*



HEAR THE RAIL FENCE PHILOSOPHER.

My boy, I congratulate you on the fact that you are about to get married to the dearest girl in the universe, and I assure you I wish you the greatest prosperity and happiness. As a true friend, I wish to say a few words to you that the minister may not mention, but are implied in your promise to cherish and support. This, no doubt, you are most desirous to fulfill, and you have resolved to do so if your life is spared, but should the angel of death take you away, I ask you, have you made the necessary provision for your darling in fulfillment of your sacred promise.

Now, as a friend and one who knows the right thing for you to do, I would advise you to invest in the Instalment Bonds of the TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY as they are superior to the endowment policy of any other company. In this that they have a guarantee cash surrender value after three years. This Company is one of our solid institutions having a substantial capital and full government deposit. It is exceedingly well managed and has obtained a larger business than any other Canadian Company in its second year of its existence.

My boy, the reason it is so prosperous is on account of the true and equitable principles upon which it is established, and the liberal bonds and policies it issues; in conclusion, I would warn you not to delay over this important matter but to decide at once, call on one of the agents of the Company and procure instalment bonds or policy and present to your bride.

Dentists,

M. F. SNIDER DENTIST. Has removed to 330 Jarvis Street, third door north of Carlton Street. Nitrous oxide administered. Telephone No. 1331.

SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH DENTISTS - 51 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

DENTISTRY S. E. PEARSON, L. D. S. 14 DUNDAS STREET Filling and Extracting a Specialty. Vitalized Air. 15 Years Experience

TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE BEST Teeth on Rubber Plate, \$3. Vitalized air. Telephone 1174. C. H. RIGGS, L.D.S., Cor. King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO

PROGRESSIVE DENTISTRY, For the best known methods of saving natural teeth, and replacing those already lost with the greatest degree of comfort, perfectness in appearance and utility, and at the least possible cost, consult

M. F. SMITH, DENTAL SURGEON. (15 Years' Experience in Europe and America). Offices—Over Molson's Bank, Corner King and Bay Streets, Toronto.

Medical.

NIGHT CLERK. SPEAKING TUBE. J. A. ALLEN, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST. 355 SPADINA AVE. Cor. Nassau St. N.B.—Special attention given to physicians' prescriptions. Remember the address.

CATARRH! HAY FEVER. CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. A New Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet, explaining this new treatment, is sent free on receipt of stamp, by

A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King St. W., Toronto, Can.

THE LONDON TEA CO. H. W. NEVILLE, 308 YONGE STREET (West Side) Have on hand a choice selection of new TEAS and COFFEES. Also a large assortment of Beautiful Presents to be given away with Tea.

For Purity and Healthfulness THE CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER CANNOT BE SURPASSED. For Good Value to the Purchaser it has No Equal.

Experience of over a quarter of a century in making and selling the "COOK'S FRIEND" enables the manufacturer to offer it with the fullest guarantee of superiority in every valuable point. It needs but a trial to convince any one that it will do more work for the same money than any other.

All Ingredients Absolutely Pure. Retailed by all Grocers.

RICHARD ASHDOWN Manufacturer of WILLOW BASKET WARE and REED FURNITURE. PAIRS, BRUSHES, BROOMS, WIRE GOODS, AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS. 818 Queen St. West. (Near Givens St.) Cane Bottom Chairs etc. seated

CIRCULAR FREE CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING TORONTO

Write for Price-list. Address—514, 516 and 518 Dundas St., Toronto.

COLIN SKINNER, - FLORIST - 273 YONGE STREET, Makes a Specialty of Choice Roses & White Flowers. Telephone—Store, No. 1168. Greenhouse, No. 2, 127.

Miscellaneous.

R. FLEMING BOOK AND JOB PRINTING 14 KING STREET E., TORONTO

DR. BARTON Office, 12 Louisa Street. Hours—10 A.M. to 2 P.M., and 8 to 10 P.M. Specialties—Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Telephone No. 1331.

T. COULTER, Importer and Dealer in Best Grades of Coal and Wood. Wood Cut and Split by Steam. Head Office and Yard: 78 to 83 Spadina Avenue Branch Office: 223 Spadina Avenue. Full Weight and Measure Guaranteed.

CHANEY & CO., Bedding Manufacturers & Renovators, 230 King Street East, Toronto. Manufacturers of Pillows, Mattresses, Cushions, etc. Dealers in Featherers, Bedsteads, Spring Beds.

CLARK & CAMPBELL House & Sign Painters PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS 136 Dundas Street.

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER, 347 YONGE STREET. Telephone 679.

Architect. W. G. STORM, R.C.A., Architect and Civil Engineer Rooms 18 and 19, Union Loan Buildings, Toronto Street.

GORDON & HELLIWELL, ARCHITECTS. 24 King Street East, Toronto, Ont. (Next to Globe Office.) H. E. GORDON. GRANT HELLIWELL.

Merchant Tailors. Men's Furnishings! LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, ETC. D. HENDERSON, 852 Queen St. W.

SEXSMITH & SON, Merchant Tailors and Drapers. 193 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

CHARLES H. PRESTON, 415 King Street West, MERCHANT TAILOR A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPORTED GOODS. Satisfaction and Fit Guaranteed. Terms Cash.

Boots and Shoes. The Queen City Shoe Store. DINNOCK'S BLOCK, 742 Queen W. Our Celebrated Shell Cordovan Balls \$2 worth \$3; boys also, \$1.50 worth \$2.50. S. SHEE.

THOMAS MOFFAT, (Late of E. Dack & Son.) FINE : ORDERED : BOOTS : AND : SHOES A good fit guaranteed. Moderate prices. Strictly first-class. No. 184 Yonge St., 3 doors north of Albert Hall.

Mats and Rugs. W. J. ROBINSON, The Famous Sheep-skin Mat and Rug Manufacturer of the Dominion. 50 First Prizes since 1874 at Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, London and Quebec, including 3 Silver Medals at Toronto and First Prizes at Provincial Exhibition, and First Prizes at Grand Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1882, 1886.

MAOLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., J. H. Macdonald, Q. C., W. M. Merritt, Q. C., S. Shepley, J. L. Geddes, K. Middleton. Union Loan Bld'gs., 28 and 30 Toronto St.

Boarding and Day School JUNIOR BOYS, 137 Simcoe Street, - - TORONTO. Established 1888. W. MACILL, Principal, E. W. DILLON, M.A., Assistant. Prospectus of this well known Preparatory School will be sent to applicants a address by return of mail.

Laundries. STAR LAUNDRY, - 23 - Adelaide St. W. F. H. HOFLAND, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS OF THE WEST END The Dominion Steam Laundry 415 QUEEN STREET WEST (Dominion Bank Block) Fine Work. Moderate Prices. Your Patronage Solicited. E. LARSEN, Prop.

THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY, 43 ELM STREET, W. D. PALSER, PROPRIETOR. All kind of Laundry work well and promptly executed. Favor is sent for and returned to any part of the city. Telephone 1360.

Teas and Coffees. DELANY'S PURE - TEAS - AND - COFFEES are of this season's importation, and the best that money can procure. As he handles no inferior goods, a special run is made on them. The best valued goods are offered at rock bottom prices. Consumers wishing to buy their teas wholesale would do well to call at his warehouse.

JOHN DELANY - 123 Dundas St. We would solicit all members of the Temperance cause in our locality to give us a call and see our EXCELLENT SAMPLES of TEAS AND COFFEES.

Taylor, Watt & Co., 840 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO. Our Presents are unsurpassed.

LADIES Get the Best. OUR NEW Tailor System (Simplified by Prof. Moody.) of Dress-cutting. It drafts DIRECT: no paper or patterns required. Also new book on Dressmaking and Mantle-cutting. Agents wanted. J. & A. CARTER, 372 Yonge St.

GLEN & HUFFMAN Practical Plumbers, Steam and Hot Water Engineers. Telephone 1360. 120 YORK STREET

O. E. BASSMAN (FORMERLY FOREMAN OAKLANDS DAIRY) Begs to inform the CITIZEN readers that he has opened "THE NEW ENGLAND CARAMEL WORKS," 512, YONGE STREET, and will make a specialty of the very best French and American Candies, Caramels, Chocolates, Etc. Those who appreciate good Value and Excellence should give us a call. Country orders by mail solicited. 512 1/2 Yonge St., Toronto.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of BARKER & CO., JEWELERS, is about to be dissolved, and for the next four weeks we will sell at greatly reduced prices as we wish to realize \$1,000 by March 15th. Just look at the marked-down prices in our window in the Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, 411 YONGE ST or write us for special quotations on anything in our line. Be wise and buy now!

FAIRCLOTH BROTHERS Importers of Wall Papers Ceiling Decorations, Painting, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paperhanging. 256 Yonge Street - - Toronto

OAKVILLE DAIRY GUARANTEED PURE FARMERS' MILK supplied Retail at Lowest Market Rates. FRED. SOLE, Proprietor.

NEW PHOTO STUDIO, 258 YONGE STREET After extensive alterations we have opened a first-class PHOTO STUDIO. Lovers of Fine Art should pay us a visit. SHANNESSEY & HALL.

CABINET PHOTOS \$1.50 PER DOZ. -AT- J. DIXON'S, 205 Yonge Street.

R. MCDONELL - LAND AGENT - 14 YORK CHAMBERS MONROE TO 9 TORONTO STREET LOAN

J. C. BOURGOGNE WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER 99 KING STREET WEST A Fine Assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Spectacles—Repairing Fine Chronometers. French Clocks and Music Boxes. All Work Guaranteed. Repairs, etc., at Moderate Charges. Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Dressmakers' Magic Seale. The latest IMPROVED TAILOR SYSTEM. The only one cut in one piece. For cutting all kinds of Dresses and Mantles for Ladies and Children. None genuine without the name of the inventor—W.H.C. HOOK. Tracing Wheels, Tape Measures, Measure Books, etc. Also an assortment of Portable and Adjustable Wire Dress Stands. GENERAL AGENT—Miss E. CHUBB, 179 King W. Agents wanted all over Canada.

Leading: West: End: Grocer W. MARTIN, Cor. Queen & Dovercourt Rd, Toronto WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Fine Teas, Sugars and General Groceries.

Orders solicited and Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the City and Suburbs.

SELLING OFF MR. V. COZENS is selling off the whole of his stock of Boots and Shoes at 12 1/2 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Now is the time for to get Bargains at 311 YONGE STREET. Note the address. 311 Yonge Street opposite the north-west corner of Agnes St.

BEST QUALITY COAL AND WOOD AT LOWEST PRICES OFFICES: 20 King Street West do. 409 Yonge Street do. 765 do. do. 552 Queen Street West, and 244 Queen Street East and YARD: Cor. Eglanade and Princess Street do. do. Bathurst Street, opposite Front Street do. do. Eglanade Street, near Berkeley Street

ELIAS ROGERS & CO CARPETS CURTAINS OILCLOTHS LINOLEUMS

W. BEATTY & SON Are now offering a Special Line of 100 Pieces of WILTON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS At greatly reduced prices. Also a fine selection of best quality Tapestry AT 65 CENTS CASH Church Carpets in all Cloths and at Extra Low Figures WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WM. BEATTY & SON 3 King Street East Toronto

FIVE BANKS WINDING UP Such is the news from the Official Gazette of Ottawa. What an amount of loss the starting of those superfluous and worse than useless Banks have inflicted upon the public; By subscribing to their stock at par, hundreds of men expected to make money through the rise in value and were bitterly disappointed. Thousands of innocent people invested their all in the stock, or placed the savings of a life time in the savings bank branches, on account of the expectation of better returns than could be given by the sound and well-established Banks. Now that the five young Banks have failed these people, and a good many others, can see clearly that they did wrong, and acted foolishly, in putting their money at risk in those new, untried, experimental affairs. Their eyes have been opened since the failures.

But it was just as foolish for them to put their money there (upon the expectation of greater value for it than the older and richer Banks could give) before their eyes were so rudely opened, as after. They did not then see; now they do see.

Upwards of twenty-two long years the writer of this advertisement has represented one of the oldest and most carefully conducted, and most profitable Life Insurance Companies of this continent—

THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. During all that time he has kept his property, as well as his life insurance, in the oldest and most solid institutions. What were deemed tempting inducements have been held out for change, but by pursuing this line, no loss has been met with. Fire Insurance companies, Life Insurance companies, Building societies and Banks of much room character, have caused heavy losses to thousands during that time, who thought they saw in them better returns for their money in years to come than would be drawn from a With Profits Endowment Bond issued by the AETNA LIFE, and payable ten, fifteen or twenty years from date, or earlier death.

\$100,000.00 A YEAR on the average, has been and will be paid down in solid gold, or its equivalent, in this Dominion by the old AETNA LIFE, to those who were wise enough to see the rich and solid investment afforded by these Bonds ten, fifteen and twenty years ago. The grand thing about this is that, unlike the old style, or the new style life insurance, you do not have to die to win. Nor do you squander, or lessen, your estate, as many are foolishly doing, in joining societies from which no return for the money paid is obtainable should the policy or membership be dropped, from any cause. No such business as that is done by the AETNA LIFE. All its Life Policies and Endowment Bonds are Nonforfeiting after three, and most of them after two years' payments are made.

Before insuring elsewhere, call for our rates, and do not believe the man who tells you some other company has done, or can do better for you, until you have investigated the matter thoroughly for yourself. It will pay you to see what the AETNA has done and is likely to do.

Western Canada Branch, 9 Toronto St. Telephone No. 3 W. H. ORR & SONS, MANAGERS.

PLEASE GIVE IT A TRIAL IT WILL PAY YOU The Celebrated, Tested Fertilizer and Plant Invigorator, BOWKER'S AMMONIATED FOOD FOR FLOWERS

Odorless, Economical and Clean to Handle. Positive Remedy for Preventing Insects and Promoting a Luxuriant Growth to all kinds of Plants (Indoors and Outdoors), and Rich and Abundant Blooms.

PRICE per Package, containing Sufficient for 20 Ordinary Plants for One Year, 50 Cts. PRICE per Package, containing Sufficient for 20 Ordinary Plants for Three Months, 25 Cts (Postage to any Address in Canada). PRICE per Five Pound Package, 75 Cts (Postage 20 Cts extra). PRICE per Ten Pound Package \$1.25. (This size can only be forwarded by Express.) Directions for use accompany each package.

Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers has been sold by us for over five years, with unbounded success, to all plant growers and lovers of flowers throughout the Dominion, from whom numerous letters of praise have been received. Address all orders to

J. A. SIMMERS SEEDS, BULBS AND FERTILIZERS 147 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

FRED. W. FLETT PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST 462 QUEEN ST. W. TORONTO ALWAYS OPEN—TELEPHONE NO. 664

Selections.

Farmer Brown to Tommy.

Now, Tommy, set up in the shade,
And tell me if you ever
In all your life - not long I know
Have seen a clearer river?

Hear the waves ripple cool and clear,
While from the depths below
We draw great draughts. Here, drink,
My boy!

The field was rough, I know.
Seems "heaven-like" to you, you say!
"So peaceful an' so quiet,"
Well, that's no wonder, after all
The rack and the riot,

The drunken brawls, the misery
That cursed your life, poor sonny;
After that hell, a drunkard's home,
It don't strike me as funny

That rivers flowin' peacefully,
'Neath green boughs nearly meetin',
With birds a-singin' 'everywhere
Should seem like heaven's greetin'.

A touchin' tale you had to tell,
You're young to know such sorrow,
Bury it all behind you, boy,
Think of the glad to-morrow

Here on the old farm, peaceful like,
You'll grow up, wholesome, jolly,
A toilin', honest, with my boys,
Away from temptin' folly.

With country home and open air,
I want to see you gettin'
Some color in them cheeks o' yours,
That's thin and white from frettin'

You've seen the world's worst woes
and ains
Poor child! did all things seem
Bad, down into the very core,
And life a hideous dream?

You don't know 'bout the new crusade
That's changin' things around,
And puttin' purity on top
And liquor underground?

You thought there was no end to it
The fusin' and the fight,
The swearin' and the drinkin' too,
You've seen from day to night;

But I can tell you news, my boy,
That'll make your poor heart glad
'Bout how the good on this old earth
Is warrin' agin the bad.

At first the odds seemed mighty slim,
The devil had the field,
But when a woman sets her head,
The devil's got to yield;

Because, though he is powerful,
And knows just how to fight,
With God and woman chain' hum,
He'll drop clean out of sight

And women are upon his track,
It didn't take 'em long,
To see how Satan hid himself
In strong drink - devilish strong,

And how, imp-like, he leaped from
there,
And sported with the soul
Of the lesser devil, drinkin' down
Death from the flowin' bowl.

How every drop so beautiful
Held demons of its own,
Changed words of love to words of
hate,
Turned hearts of flesh to stone

Made shinin' intellects grow dull,
And many a child, and wife
Bend, crushed and cryin' from the
want
And the disgrace of life

Men of all ages, boy, have said
That home is woman's sphere,
Then now's the time for her to up
And make the sayin' clear

She's found that there are bigger
things
To form a home ideal,
Than fancy tidies, mats and such,
Made up on hooks of steel

There's bigger hooks than croquet ones
A pullin' for her boys,
To get them into devilment,
Before they're done with toys

If by some miracle, my boy,
We could see all o'er the land,
We'd see a sight to take the breath,
And strengthen each brave hand

For, North and South and East and
West,
We'd see the women, workin'
For "God and Home" and Native
Land,"
Without a thought o' shirkin'

A mixin' wise plan with their dough,
And a prayin' while they scrub,
A washin' plates, and rubbin' glass,
With a scheme for every rub,

Men call them vain, why lad, they'd
give
Their very best new bonnet,
And wear an old and shabby one,
Without a jim-crack on it

To help the temperance cause along,
And one I heard of, lad,
That offered all her long, soft hair, -
The only thing she had.

When you have studied with my
boys,
You'll know, how, long ago,
The Carthage woman gave their locks
For bow-strings 'gainst the foe;

And so this woman, bless her life!
Though all unknown to fame,
Burned, with the same unwavering
heart,
Her sacrificial flame.

And so it is the country o'er;
They give their very best,
They fight, and sing, and work, and
pray,
Nor ever stop to rest.

Their messages go flyin' swift,
A-leavin' lines of light,
That, quick and sure, will chase away,
Sin's foulest, blackest night.

It's like a woe, increasin' fast,
Till it gets so strong and bright,
It'll blind old Satan's wicked eyes,
And trip, and bind him tight.

And while he struggles all in vain,
A shout will rend the air
Of thanksgiving, and joy, and praise,
Of victory, and prayer

So glad, God's angels surely will
Take up the glad refrain,
And through the heavenly kingdom
Make it ring, and ring again.

I tell you, boy, the day will come
Of demon Drink's defeatin',
For faithful woman's after him
She don't know when she's beaten.

She'll rise the stronger from each fall; -
But come, the sun grows hotter;
Back to the field! I'll take the pail
Of water - blessed water!

-Maude Rittenhouse in the Union
Signal.

My Blue Ribbon.

You see I wear the ribbon,
This little bit of blue,
The reason why, I hope's the same,
As does prevail with you;
For duty bids me wear it;
It tells all, "I abstain!"
Oh, may my ribbon converts make,
That they may also gain!

God speed! then to your ribbons,
Each little bit of blue,
For every one that wears it,
There's always work to do;
Turn others from their tracks,
That men may walk uprightly,
Go forwards, not go back

'Tis but a bit of ribbon,
This little bit of blue;
But good results, and great things,
 Ofttimes from small things grew.
We see, too, what at first sight,
Is said will do no harm,
Until the evil, grown apace,
Spreads ruins and alarm

Then put this bit of ribbon,
This little bit of blue,
Be each day our reminder,
That we our duty do
Let's always be in service,
Our Temperance bear the test,
By precept and example,
Show others tis the best

This bony bit of ribbon,
My little bit of blue,
I really am in love with,
And so, wish to be true.
How quietly its part it plays,
Though silent, speaking too
Please God, we'll go together,
God's way, life's journey through
J. Y. in the Gospel Temperance Monthly

Only a Woman Drunk.

Only a woman drunk
What of that? 'Tis a common sight
Fifteen thousand a year of these
Forty one locked up each night,
Our civilized Christian London sees
One taken, who's nine in like plight
Not on or reel home at their ease

Only a woman drunk
But look at the children there,
Trooping behind with allous glee
Mocking her curses which ring through the
air

Only a woman drunk
Why not? for a mother's "nourishing stout,
And the sip of gin for a child's treat,
And the social glass of the "Sunday out,
And the 'drop together' when neighbors
meet,

Only a woman drunk
In the course of nature will bring it about
That the innocent child grows the drab of
the street.

Only a woman drunk
Did the parents give precept alone?
Was the teacher cruelly dumb,

And gave for the bread of example, a stone?
Was the right hand of sisterhood numb?
Did respectable friends merely utter a croan,
And always say "Go," never "Come?"

Only a woman drunk
But somebody's sister, I think -
And I had the sweetest of all
Till she married a rascal who taught her to
drink -
Then strife - a divorce - deeper fall -
But why am I drawn to follow this crowd?
and yet shrink? -
Oh God! it is she - that thing whom they
call
"Only a woman drunk!"

Only a woman drunk
But somebody's sister, I think -
And I had the sweetest of all
Till she married a rascal who taught her to
drink -
Then strife - a divorce - deeper fall -
But why am I drawn to follow this crowd?
and yet shrink? -
Oh God! it is she - that thing whom they
call
"Only a woman drunk!"

Only a woman drunk
But somebody's sister, I think -
And I had the sweetest of all
Till she married a rascal who taught her to
drink -
Then strife - a divorce - deeper fall -
But why am I drawn to follow this crowd?
and yet shrink? -
Oh God! it is she - that thing whom they
call
"Only a woman drunk!"

Prince Edward Island.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The Little Province Going Ahead - Temperance Union - Law Enforcement - Progress - P. K. I. Workers for Total Prohibition

The temperance cause is booming in Prince Edward Island, and one of the most encouraging features of the situation is the harmony that exists among the workers and their determination to sink all minor differences and unite for the promotion of the great object they have in view. Recently, at Charlottetown, the Grand Division Sons of Temperance met simultaneously with the Grand Lodge of the I.O.G.T. The different bodies during the first day occupied separate buildings, but the second day they united in a great Prohibition convention.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The I.O.G.T. session was presided over by Grand Councillor Charles Wayne. Thirty representatives were on hand, and a number of new members were initiated in the Grand Lodge Degree. The District Lodge system was discussed and adopted. The Province was divided into four districts, and district lodges are to be established at once. Since last session five new lodges have been organized, making a total now of twenty-nine, with a membership of 1,007.

A delegation from the Grand Division was present to convey fraternal greetings which were reciprocated by a delegation sent to the Grand Division from the Grand Lodge.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

The Grand Division session was even larger and more enthusiastic. The Grand Scribe reported 49 divisions in working order, with an aggregate membership of 1,900. Five of the most prominent clergymen of the Province were at the session. S. W. Crabbe, O.W.P., presided.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION

The great Convention held in the Good Templars Hall on the second day was a decided success. Louis Carvell presided, and L. U. Fowler acted as secretary.

After much earnest discussion the following resolutions were submitted and adopted:

1st. Resolved, that this convention appoint a committee of three to wait upon his honor the Lieut. Governor and ascertain who are legally appointed vendors in the several counties under the Canada Temperance Act, and to report to this convention.

2nd. Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention, the salaries of the several license inspectors is altogether inadequate for the services to be rendered, if the work is properly attended to, and that this matter be brought to the notice of the Government.

3rd. Resolved, that the members of this convention now assembled be requested to appoint committees in their several districts, to see the representatives in our Local Legislature, and urge upon them the necessity of increasing the inspectors salaries, and supporting any and all matters that may be introduced into the House of Assembly to further the cause of temperance and the better working of the Canada Temperance Act.

4. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this convention that the time has arrived when a law should be enacted by the Dominion Parliament, prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

5. Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to pursue the Prohibition bill as prepared by the Dominion Alliance and published in the CANADA CITIZEN and Summerdale Pioneer, and report to the said alliance any amendments they may deem advisable.

GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED

In accordance with the first of these resolutions a committee was appointed consisting of Rev. George Steele, S. W. Crabbe, and T. S. Robertson, who later on reported to the convention that they had seen the assistant Provincial Secretary who informed them that there were over 20 legally ap-

pointed vendors in the Province, some of whom had not paid any fees for many years, but they had been notified some time ago that if they did not pay their fees their licenses would be cancelled, five had paid their fees, which is \$50 per year for the towns and \$40 for the country vendors.

The same committee was appointed to wait upon the Government and demand that all vendors who had not paid their fees have their licenses cancelled at once. Since the convention the committee have done their work with good results. The Government have cancelled all vendors licenses except the following five: C. B. Saunders, of Summerside, P. P. Watson, C. P. Rankin, S. W. Dodd, of Charlottetown, John Hughes, of County Line; Wm. Larkins, of St. Peter's Bay.

The following was a committee appointed as provided by resolution No. 5. Jesso S. Burns, Grand Scribe S. O. T., John H. Bell, attorney at law, M. P. P., L. N. Fowler, Grand Secretary I.O.G.T.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Scott Act Works Valuable Testimony

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick, was the first place to adopt the Canada Temperance Act, carrying it by a majority of 200 on October 31, 1878 - the year in which the law was enacted by the Dominion Parliament. An effort was made by the Antis to have the Scott Act repealed in Fredericton on October 26, 1882, but the effort failed, and another repeal contest was fought on November 12, 1885, with a similar result. The electors of Fredericton, while not fully satisfied with the enforcement of the law, have realized that it is far ahead of the licensing system, and they will not give up the benefits which they derive from its operation.

The Temperance Journal, an ably edited paper, published in the city of Fredericton, has given a good deal of attention to the Scott Act, and sums up the benefits resulting from its operation in the following terms: -

"Many people who live outside of the city and who are not particularly in favor of prohibition have asked us what the Scott Act has done for this city since it has been in force here. Well it has done considerable.

It has brought the selling of liquor into disgrace. Even those proprietors of the fine hotels who continue by hook and crook to keep a bar in connection with their premises, are not considered by the public generally to be honest, law-abiding citizens, although possibly they may have considerable wealth and influence.

It has greatly reduced the drinking habits of young men. Not nearly so many young men now use intoxicants.

It has greatly reduced the places where liquor can be had. There are some who are selling in defiance of law but the number is comparatively small.

The amount of drunkenness is greatly reduced. It is now a rare sight to see a drunken man on the streets, and if one appears, it immediately provokes comment. This is much different from what it was under the license act, when it was a common sight to see drunken men rolling along the streets.

It has done away with tramps and vagrants, very few of them show up in this city, and when they get here, take the dirt road the next day.

It has increased the demand for labor, and a better price is paid for labor than under the license times.

It has not affected our taxes. There has been more money collected from fines, than would have come in under a license law.

It has helped to increase the value of property. Property in the vicinity, where rum shops were, is now much higher, and other property has had an increase.

It has reduced the number in the jail. Not half so many now frequent that commodious structure as formerly.

There is not so much sickness as formerly, although the city has been slightly enlarging.

There have not been nearly as many accidents.

The schools have had a better attendance.

The moral character of the people is better, and if the law had been strictly enforced, as we should have liked to have seen it, there could never have been even an effort to repeal it.

The attendance at the churches is larger than formerly.

There is not so much litigation as formerly.

There is more money in the savings bank, and in other banks than ever, under the license law.

The criminal cases before the courts have been largely reduced.

All branches of business have felt the advantage of the Scott Act in increased trade.

NASMITH'S BREAKFAST ROLLS COFFEE ROLLS FRENCH ROLLS FRESH DAILY 51 King Street West and 53 King Street East

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BAKERS, ETC.

LOYD BROS. FOR FIRST-CLASS BREAD and Cakes, 345 Yonge Street. Telephone 913.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Arcade, Yonge Street, N. B. 100.

CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, Public Library Building, Telephone 1944.

LEGAL.

COATS WORTH, HODGINS & CAMPBELL, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc., 15 York Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto.

ELAIN SCHOFF, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary, Etc., 21 Church Street, Opposite Public Library, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDISON NORMAN, M.E., ELIMATING BELT Institution Consultation Free, 1 Queen Street East.

GUY, CARHAAGERS, 103 & 105 QUEEN ST. E.

REPORTING.

THOMAS BENGUOH, PUBLIC LIBRARY Building, Librarian reports of Conventions, Tel. phone 1,535.

Temperance Societies.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir. J. WARDKILL, Pres. J. B. MARSHALL, Sec.

"PERSEVERANCE LODGE," No. 1. Meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

I. O. G. T. LODGES.

MONDAY EVENING

"THE TORONTO," No. 827 Orange Hall, Queen Street East. M. BROWN, L.D., 264 Simcoe St.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, No. 13 Meets in No. 2 Room, Basement, Temperance Hall, on Mondays, at 8 p.m. Wm. JONES, 45 Arcade, Toronto

TUESDAY EVENING.

"TEMPLARS' HOME" Copeland's Hall, cor. King and Sherbourne Sts. H. Brooks, L.D., 195 King St. E.

R. T. OF TEMPERANCE.

PIONEER COUNCIL, No. 1. Every Monday, 8 p.m., Temperance Hall, Brock St. Jno. DUNLOP, Sec., 198 Muter St.

WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Sunday Afternoon, Occident Hall. Five-cent concert every Saturday evening. A. FRANKY, Pres. F. J. FRAMPTON, Sec., 155 St. Patrick St. 120 Queen St., Parkdale.

W. G. T. UNIONS.

"CENTRAL" UNION Monday Afternoon, 3 o'clock p.m., Association Hall, Miss J. SHAW, Pres., 57 Carlton St. Miss F. S. STURCK, Secy., 53 Mutual Street

TORONTO Y. W. C. T. U.

1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 3.30 p.m., Y.M.C.A. Parlor, Corner of Yonge and McGill Streets. Miss TILDY, Pres., 75 John St. Miss SCORRY, Cor. Sec., 753 Yonge St.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want five energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit on the merits. An article having a large sale paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county. We may secure from you. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house owner, it might not be necessary to make an EXTRAORDINARY OFFER, to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability, by an agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$100 to \$200 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days trial, and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unused to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers. See would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address, at once, NATIONAL NOVELTY Co., 516 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.