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

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 30, 1888.

NUMBER 40.

THE MYRTLE TRAGEDY.

A good deal of comment has been made on the action of the Grand Jury of Ontario county in throwing out the charge against all the parties concerned in the Myrtle shooting affray.

A mob collected for the purpose of assaulting certain men, they did assault them, fired at them several times with revolvers; and then in defence, the assaulted men fired on the mob. One man was seriously wounded. Charges of assault and counter-assault were made, but the Grand Jury seemingly unwilling to have anyone punished, returned "no bill" in every case. Everybody admits that the whole thing was an outrageous miscarriage of justice, and many wonder how the Grand Jury can reconcile their conduct with their official oath. The *Whitby Chronicle* in discussing the case says:

The fact that the Grand Jury let everybody off in the Myrtle shooting scrape shows that with jurors prejudice is stronger than evidence, and affords another strong argument to show that grand juries are of no further service in our system of administering criminal law. Nor can much be said in defence of a system which enables a petit jury to bring a man in guilty of common assault who comes within an inch or two of shooting a man's brains out at midnight. From its working a stranger to the intentions of our trial by jury system might suppose it was an organized plan for letting men off who have committed crimes. In passing these remarks about juries we would not have people think we are in favor of sending every man down who is charged with a crime. We would gladly accord every prisoner a chance for his life, but it seems apparent that juries give some of them a little too much grace.

KEEPING RIGHT ON.

Police Magistrate Mitchell of Pembroke is keeping on with his work. About a week ago he fined Joseph Gallo of Renfrew \$100 and costs, D. McNab of Arnprior the same, Simpson of Arnprior \$75 and costs, John McCoy, a bar-tender, and Woods, proprietor of a hotel at Cuddeon, \$100 each and costs.

A "DEFENCE ASSOCIATION."

The hotel-keepers of the town of Lindsay have formed themselves into a "Defence Association," whatever that means, and have subscribed a fund of \$500 to carry out the purposes of the organization. We have yet to come across the first instance where the Association has suffered any hardship at the hands of Scott Act workers, or any case where a man has suffered punishment, unless he has been guilty of violating the law.

A LETTER ON "WINES"

REV. W. J. TAYLOR of Wardville has another able letter in the Toronto *Mail* in reply to Rev. Dr. Jewett on the question of "Bible Wines." After a discussion of some important facts and Scripture quotations Rev. Mr. Taylor presents a forcible argument in the following paragraphs:—"Turning from Holy Writ, let me ask why I should drink the wine of commerce? To my certain knowledge much of the 'best port' is made in London, entirely from chaulmoogra, is shipped to Toronto, there labelled and corked, and sent back to the English market, where it finds a ready sale! Why should I drink 'wine' when, on the authority of the *Wines of California* (a wine dealers' paper) I find that 'ninety-nine out of every one hundred dealers in these 'wines' are selling stuff made right in New York by chemical processes. Two manufacturers make more than 15,000 gallons a month! Why should I drink wine when such an eminent and respected physician as Sir Henry Thompson says, 'Don't take your daily glass of wine under any pretext of its doing you good; take it frankly as a luxury which must be paid for; some loss of health, or of mental power, or of calmness of temper, or of judgment.' The *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Review* says:—"All wines are only different forms of poisonous articles." Two thousand of the leading medical men of Great Britain recently signed a paper to the same effect. The scientific testimony upon this point is ably summed up by Dr. Kerr, who says, 'It is beyond human power to demonstrate what are the effects of a minute dose of any poison; but in the same sense as we call strychnine and prussic acid a poison do we designate alcohol, and in no other.'" These thoughtful and scholarly lectures ought to be widely read and studied.

FIGHTING IT.

AN assault case is reported from Lucan, in county constable McPhaddon who has taken a prominent part in Scott Act prosecutions, was brutally assaulted last Friday by John Kane, Thomas Keefe and William Whalen. The Scott Act works in Middlesex.

SONG AND SPEECH FOR PROHIBITION.

THE "Rescue Duett" composed of Dunnett and Stafford have been campaigning vigorously and successfully in Simcoe county, where they have been doing much for the Scott Act, as well as for the R. T. Order. In Bradford they met with a very warm reception, and in all the surrounding country had unusually large meetings. They are now working towards Toronto via Aurora, Newmarket and Richmond Hill. In the last named town they expect to spend a good deal of time and do a good deal of work.

CONDOLENCE.

THE *Whitby Chronicle* informs us that the next meeting of the South Ontario Scott Act Association will be held in the town hall, Brooklin, on Saturday 31st March, at 2 o'clock sharp. The executive and all friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. The following resolution was passed at the last meeting in the town of Whitby March 15th. The Scott Act Association of South Ontario desires to express their sincere grief at the death of Abram Farwell Esquire who had for so long been an active and able supporter of the temperance cause in the Province and showed his sympathy and interest in the success of the cause even to the last. And while feeling the loss keenly for ourselves and the work we have in hand, we desire to express deep sympathy to his bereaved friends but rejoice at the same time to feel assured that our loss is his gain.

THE ENFORCEMENT FUND

A Kingston despatch says that since January 28th last \$1,700 have been imposed as Scott Act fines in the county of Addington.

A GREAT MEETING

THE College Street Baptist Church Band of Hope held one of the most successful entertainments of the year on Monday evening. Mr. W. Gooderman presided and the church was crowded even to the door. This organization is doing a splendid work.

THE SCOTT ACT IN HALTON

THERE were reported to the Clerk of the Peace for the quarter ending March 31st, a total of 33 convictions for crime of every kind in the county of Halton. Of these 33 convictions, 16 were for violation of the Scott Act, and only three for drunkenness. It will be seen from these figures, that the vigorous suppression of the liquor traffic has done away with nearly all other crimes. Of the remaining 14, 10 were simply vagrancy, the offenders doubtless coming from other localities, and one commitment for insanity. There were only three other cases, one of destroying a fence, one of trespass and one of assault. Surely the Scott Act does good in Halton. Of the 16 Scott Act cases, fines of \$50 each were imposed in four, fines of \$75 each in four, fines of \$100 each in three cases, and five offenders were sentenced to two months in jail.

A Big Convention Coming.

It has been announced that representatives from a number of temperance organizations have united in appointing a general committee to arrange for a National Temperance Convention in connection with the International Exhibition, to be held at Glasgow during the approaching summer.

To Carry Chickens.

Slice an onion and brown in a little butter; add a spoonful of curry powder; allow it to remain covered for a few minutes to cook; add a little more butter and put in the chicken, veal, etc.; cut up small, thicken with a little flour. This is excellent.

No Quarter for Law Defenders.

SCOTT Act enforcement is being vigorously pushed in the Maritime Provinces. From the *Temperance Journal* we learn that cases were recently tried with the following results. At Wolfville four convictions with fines of \$100 each, at Monckton two convictions of \$100, at Woodstock nine convictions with fines aggregating \$750. At Monckton one conviction with a fine of \$50, at Chatham four convictions with fines of \$50 each, and two adjourned cases. A recent issue of the *Charlottetown Examiner* reports the commitment to jail of a Scott Act violator, and 13 violations of the law charged against other persons, five of these were proved, and fines of \$50 and costs were imposed in each, two of the charges dismissed and five others adjourned.

THE SIMCOE CAMPAIGN.

Fighting Hard Against Repeat.

THE Simcoe county campaign is booming. A convention was held in Barrie last week and was well attended. Rev. B. H. Keeler is in the county holding meetings with good results in different localities. A letter from B. F. Kean in the *Orillia Packet* gives encouraging reports of a campaign tour the writer had just made in the Parry Sound district (where the law is thoroughly enforced), with splendid results. Public statistics show that for 1886 and 1887 the county received from fines from violators of the law \$4,972.30, and paid into the enforcement fund \$5,346.34. The Government contributed about \$500, so that the whole cost of enforcing the law was less than the amount of fines imposed. Well-informed workers are sanguine of the Scott Act being sustained by a good majority.

Rev. Mr. Trollope is county organizer, and is pushing his work with vigor and success, holding meetings in different parts of the county. The *Barrie Advance* has been pitching into the Scott Act, and advocates the return to the license system. The article which did this is ably replied to by the *Barrie Gazette* in the following pregnant paragraphs:—

The number of prisoners before the Barrie Police Court has gradually decreased under the Scott Act till 1888, when for weeks, according to the *Advance*, not a single case has been before the magistrate.

Indeed, a few weeks ago it seems to have fallen for a moment out of strictly Anti-Scott lines as I made the following splendid admission: "If there is another town of the size of Barrie which can show a record of six weeks with nothing to do in its criminal court let it stand up and speak."

From the 20th annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the common gaols, etc., of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 30th September, 1887, we learn that the actual criminal population of the Barrie gaol was but eight.

Then why did he not go to other records and tabulate figures on the total point—the commitments for drunkenness. Did he pass them because they read thus:

1883, under license	87
1884, " " "	89
1886, under Scott Act	35
1887, " " "	16

Again, in his long deliverance, place might have been given to figures showing the county expenses of working the Act. But not a hint is given on so important a particular. Was the omission owing to the figures standing as follows:

1886, received from fines & fees	\$737 25
1887, " " "	6175 06
1886, paid to license account	1321 32
1887, " " "	4025 02
To credit of county	1625 96

The official figures we have given relative to drunkenness fully dispose of his statement that the Act "does not prevent drinking" and these figures harmonize with the experience of every candid observer. Even so pronounced an Anti-Scott as our present mayor has recently stated that not one half the liquor is drunk as was formerly, and that some thing has decreased the criminal business at the police court. As to the deliverance regarding perjury, we ask, does any sane man suppose that the Scott Act is responsible for the perjury so painful to witness at times in our courts of justice? What is there in the law to make men false? Nothing. Would we could say as much for the liquor traffic. But alas, all that can be truthfully spoken of it is, that perjury is the natural outcome of its debasing influence, and the temperance law gives the opportunity for the moral effects of strong drink to manifest themselves.

SOUTH OF THE LINE.

THE FIGHT OUR FRIENDS ARE WAGING.

Contests and Conquests—A Big Bazaar—Whiskey Going, and Crime Going After It—The Ladies are Doing More Good Good than the Lawyers

Missouri Going "Dry."

FIFTY-EIGHT counties and seventeen cities in the State of Missouri have voted prohibition.

A Grand Success.

There was recently held, in the Boston Music Hall, a fair for the benefit of the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. It was probably the most extensive thing of the kind that the United States has yet seen. Miss Willard was on hand, and a host of other W.O.T.U. workers. About \$7,000 was realized.

Where the R. T.'s Stand.

The Supreme Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance met in Buffalo, some days ago, and adopted a resolution most emphatically denouncing all license legislation, and declaring in favor of complete suppression of the liquor traffic. The new Supreme Council is J. H. Crocker of Marva, Illinois; Supreme Secretary, Mr. S. Nelson of Buffalo, U. S.

A Falling Off in Crime.

There has been a remarkable falling off in the criminal record of Sioux City, Iowa, since the wholesale liquor houses have been closed. The number of criminal cases has fallen off 113 in one month, and the amount of fees collectible by magistrates and court officials has been reduced 60 per cent in the same time.

"On to Richmond."

The Good Templars of the city of Richmond, Virginia, are circulating a petition to secure the submission again of Local Prohibition. It will be remembered that two years ago the whiskey party brought on a contest in Richmond, and won by a large majority. Temperance people are taking the lead this time, and expect to do a good deal better than they did in the former contest, which was not of their own seeking.

A Prohibition Platform.

The Indiana State Convention of the Prohibition party, recently held, was the largest and most enthusiastic that the State has yet seen. The platform adopted declared for allegiance to God and country, denounced all forms of license or attempts to favor the liquor traffic, favored a free ballot unrestricted by sex, argued for tariff readjustment, and referred to some other political questions, before closing with the following sentence, embodying the common sense principle upon which such a movement as a Prohibition party should be based: "Prohibition by political action is our only test of party loyalty."

A Set-back Decision.

On March 19th the Supreme Court of the United States gave an important decision which will not be welcomed by our American prohibition friends. There is a clause in the Iowa Prohibitory Law against bringing liquor into the State under stringent regulations. This is the clause that has been set aside. The Court held that while a State may prohibit the liquor traffic within its own limits, it cannot, without the consent of Congress, enact any law which would affect commerce between itself and other States. Iowa, therefore, can do just as Scott Act counties in Canada can, prohibit all sale in the territory affected, but not prevent importation.

A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING.

We are pleased to be able to state on the authority of Mrs. Buell, corresponding secretary of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, that this great organization now reports a total membership in the nation of 134,477, in 6,505 local unions. There are 102,521 enrolled in the Loyal Legion.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

The National Republican Anti-Saloon League will hold its second Conference in New York City on the 18th and 19th April. This organization is the outcome of anxiety on the part of Republican politicians, who are still loyal to their party, to see Prohibition principles triumph. They hope to obtain their object either through non party action, or through the party with which they are identified.

IS THE COUNTRY RIPE?

The Question Fairly Stated and Ably Answered

In a recent number of the *Presbyterian College Journal* is a forcibly written article by Rev. J. M. Cameron, of Dungannon, entitled "Gospel Power versus Rum Power," which treats of the collision of these opposing forces. The methods and efforts of each are discussed, moral suasion and legal action are both warmly advocated, and the writer, after pointing out the advantages and requirements of the Scott Act, goes on to discuss the question of readiness for further action in the following terms:—

"While the Scott Act is not all that can be desired, it is undoubtedly the best we have ever had, and the adoption and enforcement of it is the shortest road to total prohibition. It is, as Hon. Mr. Foster states, 'a public educator,' and it is also, we are inclined to add, an excellent parliament educator, and that is where the education is most needed at the present time. When a member of the House of Commons is to vote for or against prohibition, the recollection of a fifteen hundred majority of his constituents in favor of the Scott Act educates him wonderfully. Some of our representatives in parliament endeavor to hide behind the statement that public sentiment is not yet ripe for prohibition. Why, the land is resounding with voices crying for prohibition. Every vote cast for the Scott Act is a voice. Every fine imposed for its violation, and every mob organized for its opposition, represents scores of voices crying, 'give us protection from the ravages of rum.' The railway and steamboat accidents caused by strong drink, the wretchedness and poverty and crime to be seen on every hand represent hundreds of thousands of voices crying, 'Away with this demon from the earth!'"

"Not yet ripe! If our members of parliament who speak thus had but an adequate idea of what this ripening process costs they would surely abandon their theory at once. Not yet ripe! Wait, they say, till a few more hearts are broken and more homes desolated, until more of our young men cultivate the drinking habit, which will make them slaves, wait until Satan reaps a richer harvest of precious souls through the agency of strong drink! It is the necessity and urgency of the case that constitute the ripeness. Canada was ripe to drive the Fenians back when she heard the first tidings of the invasion. Montreal was ripe for a vaccination law when the awful disease began its walk of death through the city. Canada is ripe for prohibition to-day, so ripe that she is decaying for the want of it.

Let us all be alive to the importance of the present time. I have neither seen nor heard anything to discourage the hope that every student in training for the ministry of our church is a pronounced prohibitionist. Allow me to suggest that excellent work may be done by students who may next April be appointed to mission fields in districts where the Scott Act campaign will be at full heat. Brethren, remember that you go forth not only as undershepherds, but as soldiers of the cross; not only to feed the Lord's flock, but to fight the Lord's enemies. There is no telling the good that might be accomplished by every student commencing his work by a strong temperance sermon bearing directly upon the point at issue, and following it up by faithful personal dealings with those of his flock who may have been misled by false representations of the Act and its workings. I think I cannot conclude this article in a better way than by recommending every would-be temperance worker to subscribe for the CANADA CITIZEN, a Toronto weekly, the organ of the Dominion Temperance Alliance. It suggests excellent ideas and supplies full and reliable information.

"TOO LATE"

Yes when the Scott Act election is over it will be TOO LATE to cast your vote against the liquor traffic.

SEVERAL counties will vote next month on the question of Scott Act repeal. We are sending into these counties a large number of copies of our papers. We feel certain that in view of these facts none of our readers will object to our giving a good deal of space to matter having special reference to these campaigns. This matter will interest every one else as well as the friends in the counties where the fight is raging

THE FORM OF BALLOT.

THE time for action has come. The battle for God, and Home, and Country, is at our doors. The ballot is about to be placed in the electors' hands, and right or wrong is about to win a victory at the polls. The utmost care should be taken that no mistake is made by our friends. The Anti-Scott Act party have petitioned for the repeal of the Scott Act, and the vote will be taken upon their request. Those who vote "for the petition" in the repeal contest, vote for the Anti-Scott Act party—for the liquor traffic, and against the Act which is now in operation. Those who oppose a return to the license system, and who want to stand by the law for the suppression of the drink traffic, will vote "against the petition."

MARK YOUR BALLOT THUS

Table with 2 columns: FOR THE PETITION, AGAINST THE PETITION. The 'X' is marked in the 'AGAINST THE PETITION' column.

Place a cross in the lower space of the ballot paper, opposite the words "AGAINST THE PETITION, and be careful to make no other mark on the ballot paper."

ELECTORS

of Bruce, Huron, Norfolk, Dufferin, Simcoe, Renfrew, Dundas, Stormont and Glengary.

You are standing face to face with a duty and a responsibility that you cannot evade. Over three years ago you voted for the outlawry of strong drink in your counties. You declared yourselves in favor of the principle of prohibition and on the side of humanity and home, by splendid majorities.

Stimulated by your noble example many other counties and two cities in this Province have since declared themselves on the right side of the greatest question of the age. Another contest is upon you. Your counties are the battle ground in the terrible struggle that the liquor traffic is making to secure the ground it has lost in our fair Dominion. You are voting for your homes—for the reputation of your county—for a cause that is noble and holy—but, remember, you are voting to a certain extent for the Province of Ontario and for the Dominion of Canada.

Against you are arrayed the forces that have cursed our country in the days gone by—the forces that have fought against order and law in every part of our fair Dominion—the forces that have resorted to incendiarism, assassination and brutalities of every description. It matters not that good men have been misled into supporting the liquor traffic. Their alliance does not alter the character of that traffic one whit. All that has been charged against it in the Word of God, in the deliverances of every branch of the Christian church is true.

You are not asked to vote the liquor traffic out of your counties at this time, you are simply asked to vote against its attempt to obtain a foothold in territory upon which it has been forbidden by law to operate. It is fighting for the right to legally debauch your boys and ruin your homes. Let nothing induce you to do anything else than the utmost in your power to defeat this awful conspiracy. Let no vote be left unpolled.

A fair majority in this contest will not be enough. You were in the van, in the great campaign in which the liquor traffic was outlawed in more than half of our fair Province. In Halton, the little county that led the van, and fought the united liquor power of the Dominion, we have sustained a temporary reverse. Already the men interested in holding back the wheels of civilization are talking about a reaction, and predicting further defeat in the approaching contest. A grand united rally on the 10th of April next will place us in a position even better than that which we now occupy. We believe that you are going to stand by the principles you have already endorsed, but it must be remembered, that our enemies, say, many of our friends, certainly our legislators will measure public sentiment by the magnitude of the majority you record. Your duty to your country and your home will not be fully performed, if you leave unpolled a single vote that ought to be recorded on the side of right. The struggle is between the powers of good and the powers of evil. May God help the true-hearted men who are in favor of that which is pure and good to unite, solidly, manfully come up again "to the help of the help of the Lord against the mighty.

Which Side Are You On?

SAM JONES PUTS THE QUESTION.

A Rousing Speech—The Common Sense of the Case—The Whisky Snake—A Sleeveless Coat—Take Sides! Take Sides! How a Barkeeper Voted.

A little over a year ago, when the city of Toronto was in the heat of the great campaign, which resulted in the cutting down of tavern licenses from 226 to 150, Rev. Sam. P. Jones spoke on the question in the Metropolitan church. His speech was reported at the time in full in this paper. Every word of it is worthy of consideration. In view of the Scott Act contests which are now being fought, we reprint a few paragraphs, and respectfully ask our friends to carefully read and ponder them

THE BIGGEST QUESTION.

The man that I have the greatest contempt for is the man who is a prohibitionist and yet will talk in the interest of liquor dealers. He will say, "This plan won't do, and that method won't do. If they could get at something that would prohibit, I am a prohibition man through and through, but I am satisfied that won't do it and this won't do it." It is just like a member of the Methodist Church talking in favor of card playing. My doctrine is, let a man take sides one way or the other. I have more patience with a man who is out and out everywhere for liquor than I have for one of these men who says, "I am a temperance man from head to foot, but I cannot vote for that measure; I don't think it is practicable enough," and then goes and votes for whisky. If I cannot get the snake where I can cut its head off, if it will give me a lick at its tail I will chop it off every time and keep chopping until I chop its tail off close up to its ears. (Loud applause.) And I want to say to you all that this is the great question in America, it is the great question in this Dominion of Canada—the question whether or not we will have liquor bought and sold and drunk legally in our midst. It is the biggest question before you all to-day; and isn't it strange that all other questions can be put in sensible shape; all other questions can be settled and provided for except this one question? And now the world looks on and says, "Which is the feasible plan, which is the best plan?" Let me know what to do and then I am ready now, and now and forever.

MAKE A BEGINNING

One man says, "I am not willing to put it out of Toronto while they have it in this town or this county." He says, "If I could put it out of the whole Dominion in one vote, I would do it, but I don't believe in putting it out of here and having them ship it in on us. If your wife were to make you a coat on that idea you would go in your shirt sleeves for the balance of your life, for she would say, "If I can't sew both sleeves and the back up at once, I won't do it at all," and so you sit at the year around without any coat because your wife can't sew up both sleeves at once. The wife must sit down and not only take one sleeve at a time, but one seam at a time, and one stitch at a time, until the coat is finished. And this liquor question you have got to begin with yourself personally; you have got to be a prohibitionist in sentiment and practice, and in your home you have got to use no wine upon your table, and not only must you be personally a prohibitionist, but you have got to work on your next door neighbor and make him a prohibitionist, and then you have to get the street into right shape, and then get the whole block, and then get the whole city in right shape, and then God can take this army and march out on these other towns until this whole Dominion is brought under strict sobriety and prohibition laws. But I will say this, that we can never put whisky out of the saloons until we put it out of the decent homes of this city and community forever. (Applause.)

THE SIDE OF GOD AND RIGHT.

In this county that I spoke of a few moments ago, the odds were very much against the prohibition side of the question. I went there two days before the election. The Court House, the biggest room in the town, was packed at the hour for the speaking, and I noticed just as I stood up to begin to talk, six bar-keepers of the city march up and take their stand on my right,—I suppose to intimidate me with their presence. I am sorry I was born timid—and it was awful to have to speak under those circumstances. (Laughter) but I stood up there. Said I, "I am announced as the orator for this occasion. You expect a speech. How can I make a speech without taking sides one way or the other. The question is prohibition. Am I a prohibitionist, or am I an anti-prohibitionist? Which side am I on? Listen. Don't come to me with that question, but whisper it in the ear of the great God that made this world, and ask him which side of this great question he is on, and when he speaks back and tells you, you need not come to me, but put me down on his side. And then go to the Lord Jesus Christ, the best friend that poor sinners ever had, and ask him which side of the question he is on, and when he tells you, you need not come back to me but put me down on his side. And then you may go among the sainted good of heaven yonder, and ask

"them which side of the question they are on, and when they answer you need not come to me but put me down on their side. Go out yonder to that cemetery where lies buried the best wife a man ever had. Take the dirt from off her body, and when you reach the case in which she is buried, take the lid off and ask the pale one lying there which side of this question she is on." The leading bar-keeper had just buried his precious wife six weeks before that, and when I looked over to the right I saw the great big tears running down his cheeks, and during that speech he stood there and looked, and listened, with the tears running down his cheeks. He walked out of that house and said to his friends, "I will never lift a hand to perpetuate that traffic any longer in our midst," and the day after that they voted prohibition by 500 majority. Not a bar-keeper in that town turned out to work one hour for the whisky; and if you got the bar-keepers to consult their wives dead or alive, if you can get the liquor man to say that the women and children are with God and heaven, put me down on that side. There is not a liquor man in this city, but would say, "That man who is on the side of God and right, and good women and little children, I know he is on the right side, and I am sure he cannot come down to any other. That is the way I look at it."

A REIGN OF TERROR.

ITS AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

A Stirring Appeal to Patriotic Men—Is Law or Liquor to Rule?—Must We Submit to Rowdism and Ruin?—And Vote Repeal Because Whisky Roughs Demand It?

SINCE the Scott Act became a law of the land there has been in many places—perhaps in all places—a strong antipathy to it on the part of those who saw in it a probable destroyer of their business and a possible corrective of the evil of intemperance. Everything that could be done has been resorted to by its opponents to bring it into discredit and disgrace. It mattered not that the fair name of towns or communities was sullied and sacrificed; it mattered not that great loss,

In Many Instances Utter Ruin.

was entailed upon those who championed or even favored it; it mattered not that the majesty of the law was trampled upon and anarchy set up in its stead, none of these things amounted to anything in the balance against the selfish and world desire to prevent the Act from working. The reputation and prospects of their town have gone for naught with these men, and it might become known as a perfect sink of iniquity where drink and disorder held high carnival, where dens abounded and devilry flourished, if only the Scott Act were made so discreditable as to ensure its repeal. When we say "these men" we do not mean liquor sellers alone but liquor buyers and liquor drinkers who, contrary to the provisions of a law of the statute book, encourage and influence men to sell it, and by so doing stand identified with them in violating the country laws. Property may be destroyed by the hand of the

Dastardly Midnight Incendiary.

officers of the law may be maimed and maltreated while in discharge of their duties, persons, known as men, may be suborned that the ends of justice may be defeated, and all in the interest of a few men in each community, who think to do by terrorizing what they cannot do by means. Is this right? Is it longer to be tolerated? Is the burden of disgrace not greater now than ought to be borne by free born men, is not the indignity that has been heaped upon us great enough now to arouse to action, or have Canadians become altogether lost to the fact that they are free-born and not bond? Let the reader pause and think a minute over the present condition of things in this province, nay in this town, and then ask himself how far

He Is Responsible.

We do not call after the so-called temperance men alone to stop and think, neither for them to come to the rescue, but to everyone who calls himself a Canadian, to everyone from whose breast there has not died out the flame of loyalty and love to his country and to the community in which he lives, to everyone who respects law and puts order above anarchy, to everyone who is not altogether gone aside after unrighteousness, to all and everyone who yet retain any of the spirit of the independence of their fathers, to them we say,

Stop and Think!

It is not a question of temperance we are discussing now at all, not a question of the validity or the desirability of the Scott Act, not a question of whether there is as much drinking now as ever there was, neither of whether the Scott Act is a good measure or not. That has nothing to do with the point at issue, which simply stated, is whether the law is to take precedence to lawlessness and order to anarchy. The Scott Act is a law of the land as much as any other on the statute book and while it is such demands the same recognition as any other. This not for individuals to say it does not suit our convenience therefore it must and shall not obtain, forgetting that it's theirs not to reason why, and with the change of one word we might add the other line, "Their but to do or die."—Hildeau Record.

The Scott Act Works, AND WILL WORK STILL BETTER.

Well-informed Men Endorse It—The Government Is Determined to Enforce It—It Empties Both Bar Rooms and Gaols—And the Liquor Party is Fighting It In Desperation

A CONVENTION met in Toronto last week. It was not a meeting of merely book wise men, who had no practical knowledge of the matters they discussed. It was a convention of workers from every part of this Province, a great many of them from places where the Scott Act is now in operation, and these were the men who had fought for it, who are its closest observers, and most interested in learning its actual results. These Scott Act workers by a unanimous vote adopted a report so plain in its statement of facts and the inevitable conclusions to be deduced therefrom, that we believe our friends everywhere will be benefitted and encouraged by a careful study of it. A part of this interesting report reads as follows:—

Law Enforcement.

The work of Scott Act enforcement in this province has been pushed, during the year that has just closed, with results that are exceedingly gratifying. At your request a year ago a deputation waited upon the Provincial Government and urged the desirability of a rigid enforcement of the law, the necessity for appointing police magistrates in all Scott Act counties, asked that some steps should be taken to secure more efficient work by Scott Act inspectors, and that some effort be made to suppress the rowdism rampant in some parts of the country, finding expression in outrages against the persons and property of temperance workers. The Government responded to our first request by calling upon the inspectors to do their duty more thoroughly, and the number of convictions made for Scott Act violation rapidly increased. In some places there was still manifested some dereliction of duty, and your Executive, as requested by a convention which met in this city in September last, again waited upon the Provincial Government, and urgently pressed the same matters on their attention. This deputation was received by a full Cabinet, and a promise was given by the Premier that the matter would have his careful attention. We are pleased to be able to state that the Government, at the close of the current license quarter, issued to all Scott Act inspectors who were neglecting their duty, a circular of which the following is a copy.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, LICENSE BRANCH.

Canada Temperance Act Division TORONTO, Nov 14th, 1887.

SIR,—The Reports of Convictions and Fines for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, for the quarter ending 31st ult., show a marked increase in the number of cases brought to trial, but at the same time they also show that many inspectors do not in the information by the charge as for a second or third offence. Much complaint is made to the Government in respect to this omission, I am therefore directed by the Hon. Provincial Secretary to say that when a former conviction is susceptible of proof it is the duty of the Inspector, or other person laying the information, to proceed as for a second or third offence, as the case may be, unless, where the presiding Magistrate or County Attorney, or other prosecuting officer is of opinion that the circumstances in the particular case are such as warrant the exercise under the Statute of the option of prosecution as though for a first offence.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, J. W. MANNING, Chief Officer.

To the License Inspector.

The results of this action have been remarkably encouraging, as will be seen by the subjoined table, which gives the number of informations laid by inspectors and convictions secured against Scott Act violators in this province for seven quarters beginning May, 1886. In several cases the Government has dismissed inspectors who still neglected to carry out the instructions of the Government, and the intention of the law

TABLE OF WORK DONE BY ONTARIO GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS FROM MAY 1ST, 1886, TO JULY 30TH, 1887.

Table with 3 columns: Quarter, Informations, Convictions. Total: 5971 Informations, 3857 Convictions.

The experience of the past year has made it clearly manifest that with efficient officers, the Scott Act is remarkably successful in suppressing the liquor traffic and diminishing intemperance with its resulting evils. This fact is very forcibly brought out by the returns of convictions for drunkenness lately laid before the Local

Legislature by the Provincial Secretary. From these returns we learn that there are in this province nineteen judicial counties that were entirely under Scott Act for 1887 and that were entirely under license in 1884, the change from license to prohibition taking place in some of them in 1885 and in others in 1886. For them, as a whole, 1884 was the last full year of license, 1887 the first full year of Scott Act.

In these counties the commitments to jail for drunkenness were as follows: In 1884 (under license) 692 In 1887 (under Scott Act) 184.

These figures need no comment, they state forcibly the important fact that the Scott Act diminishes crime and promotes the moral welfare of the people

IS THE SCOTT ACT EXPENSIVE?

ORANGEVILLE, 5th March, 1888.

SIR,—The following is a statement for Dufferin County of the License Fund Account in the Bank of Commerce here, from May 1st 1887, to March 1st, 1888:—

Table showing License Fund Account: Total receipts \$1308 00, Expenditure to date \$785 00, Balance on hand at bank \$523 00.

Total value of fines, \$1,117 00. N.B.—You will observe that the fines paid to the County Treasurer exceed the amount drawn out by \$67—with \$550 of fines due and payable forthwith. The account will then stand: Balance on hand at License Fund, \$523 00; Fines due, 550 00.

Total \$1073 00. THOS. ANDERSON, Inspector, Dufferin.

FATHER.

REMEMBER that it is possible, that if the Scott Act is repealed, your own boy may become a drunkard through a licensed liquor traffic. Your vote counts one in this matter. Are you willing to shoulder the responsibility of voting to put a legalized temptation to rum in the way of your own boy? Think of it! Ponder the question! Will you vote to sustain the Scott Act to make your county a safer place for your boys? God help you to do right.

The Cry of Personal Liberty.

No sooner is mention made of laws affecting the liquor traffic, than its cry of protest reaches our ears. It speaks, it tells us, in the name of personal rights and personal liberty, violated by the laws which we would enforce or enact. Personal liberty! It ever was the fashion of wrong to bedeck itself with righteous name. Liberty is dear to every citizen—so dear that the name is a passport to all hearts. But will we allow slavery and vice and death to borrow the precious name and to make their own the privileges and the rights of liberty? It is liberty itself that commands law to press down heavily to day upon the liquor traffic. Liberty means the right of all men to enjoy without disturbance life and property, not a title for one portion of the community to prowl as hungry beasts and prey upon the other. They ask for liberty to rob of soul and life the minor and the habitual drunkard, to break in with riot and shame upon the quietness of our Sunday, to track to his home and workshop the poor laborer lest he bring bread to a starving wife and children! They ask for liberty to trample under foot the laws of the land! No more audacious would be the clamoring of the spirit of the furious waters of our great rivers, demanding liberty to sweep away whole cities, and to engulf in the maddening abyss hecatombs of human lives. No, no—we know and love liberty, but the cry of the traffic is not the cry of liberty.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland

In order to get rid of the Scott Act the liquor men are now crying out for High License. But high license does not alter the moral character of the traffic, nor does it diminish the amount of drinking. After seven years' trial of a \$1,000 license Metz & Bro., chief brewers and maltsters, Omaha, Nebraska, under date January 20th, 1888, assure their brethren throughout the United States that, "HIGH LICENSE DOES NOT LESSEN THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR OR IN ANY WAY INJURE THE LIQUOR BUSINESS."

VOTE AS YOU PRAY.

IT IS GOOD NEITHER TO EAT FLESH, NOR TO DRINK WINE; NOR ANYTHING WHEREBY THY BROTHER STUMBLETH, OR IS OFFENDED, OR IS MADE WEAK.—Paul.

The Figures for 1887.

FALLING OFF IN DRUNKENNESS.

The Province of Ontario Gives a Startling Object Lesson on the Effectiveness of the Scott Act in Lessening Intemperance - Drunkenness Reduced to Less than One-third of its former Dimensions - We thank God and take courage.

We published about a month ago a full statement of the commitments for drunkenness in Ontario during the past year, showing what the Scott Act had done in the diminishing of intemperance. These figures constitute one of the most powerful arguments for prohibition that has ever been offered, and for the convenience of many friends who desire to have them at their disposal, we republish them, merely removing some errors that had crept into the former statement.

In his report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts, recently laid before the House, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary, gives a table showing the number of prisoners committed to the county gaols of Ontario for drunkenness during the past twelve years. From these figures we gather some interesting information in reference to the relative progress of places under Scott Act and License respectively. There are now in the Province of Ontario forty-one judicial counties. One of these, the county of Halton, has had the Scott Act in operation since May 1, 1881. In eight of the others, viz., Bruce, Dufferin, Huron, Norfolk, Oxford, Renfrew, Simcoe, and Stormont etc., the Scott Act went into operation on May 1st, 1883, and in eleven, viz., Elgin, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds, etc., Lennox etc., Northumberland etc., Ontario, Prescott etc., Peterboro, and Wellington, it went into operation on May 1, 1886. There are also seven judicial counties, viz., Brant (including Brantford), Carleton (including Ottawa), Frontenac (including Kingston), Lincoln (including St. Catharines), Middlesex (including London), Muskoka, and Victoria etc., which are partly under Scott Act and partly under license, the Scott Act having gone into operation in part of all of them on May 1, 1886. All the other counties, fifteen in number, are still under license.

The government returns are made out for the year ending September 30. It will be seen that in order to fairly compare different localities, we ought to take them for the same years, and those years should be full years of license and full years of Scott Act. We have only one full year of Scott Act for all the places in which it is in operation, namely, the year ending September 30, 1887, and the last year in which all those places (Halton excepted) were under license, was the year ending Sept. 30, 1881. Halton, for the reasons named, must lie out of this calculation. Its figures have often been given. We may summarize them by saying that for the six years preceding the coming into operation of the Scott Act, Halton county aggregated 51 commitments for drunkenness, and during the six years since the Scott Act came into operation, she has aggregated 14 such commitments. We will divide all the remaining judicial districts into three groups, namely (1) Counties entirely under license in 1884 and still under license in 1887 and entirely under Scott Act in 1887. (2) Counties under license in 1884 and partly under Scott Act in 1887. (3) Counties under license in 1884 and entirely under Scott Act in 1887. These tables will contain the figures for the whole province of Ontario.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN SEVENTEEN COUNTIES CHANGED ENTIRELY FROM LICENSE TO SCOTT ACT

Table with 3 columns: County, 1884, 1887. Rows include Bruce, Dufferin, Elgin, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, Norfolk, Northumberland & Durham, Ontario, Oxford, Peterboro, Renfrew, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Wellington, Total.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN FIFTEEN COUNTIES UNDER LICENSE IN BOTH 1884 AND 1887.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1884, 1887. Rows include Algoma, Essex, Grey, Haldimand, Hastings, Nipissing, Peel, Perth, Prescott and Russell, P. E. County, Thunder Bay, Waterloo, Welland, Wentworth, York, Total.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN SEVEN COUNTIES PARTLY CHANGED FROM LICENSE TO SCOTT ACT.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1884, 1887. Rows include Brant, Carleton, Frontenac, Lincoln, Middlesex, Muskoka and Parry Sd, Victoria and Haliburton, Total.

These figures need no comment. They speak eloquently of the general fact, that where the Scott Act comes into operation crime is diminished and morality promoted. In reference to the few cases where the principle does not seem to be fully borne out, our friends have already learned facts regarding enforcement that are more than sufficient to explain the situation. It is to be regretted that alongside the startling and general decrease of drunkenness in Scott Act counties there is really a general increase in places where license still prevails. The figures in Algoma and Thunder Bay may be explained by the fluctuations which have characterized its lumbering population.

HIGH LICENSE.

Over and over again is dinned into our ears the theory, that high license would prove itself effective as a restraining power over the Liquor Traffic and its attendant evils. Over and over again we have shown that the actual results of High License have been proved to be as follows: 1. High license immediately lessens the number of saloons. 2. It makes the remaining saloons more attractive, dangerous and evil-producing. 3. The remaining, seductive saloons rapidly develop drinking habits in the community. 4. An increased demand leads to an increased number of those more dangerous places. 5. High license means ultimately, more saloons, more drink selling, more drunkenness, and more crime. 6. The high license, high revenue producing liquor traffic has a stronger grip on the community and becomes a serious impediment to the prohibition movement.

Statistics make this unquestionable. Probably Chicago may be fairly taken as a fair specimen of the High License system, and in reference to Chicago the following facts have been published by Mr. Samuel Packard, a legal gentleman of high standing and a careful observer.

CHICAGO'S high license law was enacted June 16, 1883, and went into effect July 1, 1883. The \$22 a year license ran out June 16, 1883. From May 1, 1881, until May 1, 1886, a period of five years, a beer license for \$160 was issued. Since May 1, 1886, all licenses issued have been at the uniform rate of \$500 per year.

Table with 5 columns: Year, Amt of Year License, No of saloons, Beer and Distillers, Total. Rows for 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.

For the last period of the fiscal year ending May 1, 1887. For the second period of the fiscal year ending December 1, 1887. These tables for first period ending August 1, 1887, were 3,773.

This makes the showing for high license still worse than before, based, up on these official figures, which I obtained myself, from the police headquarters. Increase of population from 1882 to 1887, 35 per cent. increase in number of arrests for drunkenness and disorder during the same period, 63 per cent. increase in total of arrests 41 per cent.

Could anything be more convincing? In Chicago from 1884 to 1887 arrests for drunkenness went up from 23,080 to 37,632. In the same space of time and for the very same years, commitments to jail for drunkenness in 18 counties of our own Province of Ontario under the Scott Act, went down from 890 to 186. What has high license to offer as an alternative to the Scott Act? Simply a change from good to bad, from diminishing crime to increasing crime from sobriety to drunkenness.

Let it be borne in mind, however, that we have not in Ontario to-day, even High License as an alternative to the Scott Act. Any county that abandons the Canada Temperance Act, must go back to the old license system.

We would like our readers to bear in mind that our population is steadily increasing, and the 186 drunks in 1887 were out of a population even larger than that which gave us 892 in 1884. Every true friend of what is right and good should VOTE AGAINST REPEAL.

Your Ballot is a Sacred Trust, Use it in the Master's Service

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Large table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED MAJORITY, DATE OF ELECTION. Rows list various Canadian locations and their voting results for the Scott Act.

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. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

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. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act; one of these has repealed it. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which 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. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 5 three times, making an aggregate of 95 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 73. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests, have been: For the Scott Act 166645, Against 116256. Net Scott Act majority 50389. 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 147132, Against 104385. Net Scott Act majority 40747. It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and ONLY ONE COUNTY HAS YET REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

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MONDAY EVENING. 'THE TORONTO' No. 827 Orange Hall, Queen Street East. M. BROWN, L.D., 264 Simcoe St. MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, No. 15 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., 193 King St. E. R. T. OF TEMPERANCE. PIONEER COUNCIL, No. 1 Every Monday, 8 p.m., Temperance Hall, Brock St. Jno. DUNLOP, Sec., 193 Muter St.

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Sunday Afternoons, Occident Hall. First concert every Saturday evening. A. FRIZLEY, Pres., F. J. FRAMPTON, Sec., 155 St. Patrick St. 120 Queen St., Parkdale. W. C. T. UNIONS. 'CENTRAL' UNION. Monday Afternoon, 3 o'clock p.m., Association Hall. Mrs. J. SHAW, Pres., 57 Carlton St. Mrs. F. S. SPENCER, Sec., 53 Mutual Street.

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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 30TH, 1908.

THE NEW PARTY.

We believe in a Prohibition party. Anyone who has been a constant reader of the CANADA CITIZEN for the past four years knows this. Everyone who has been an extensive reader of Canadian newspapers, knows that we have been persistently and mercilessly abused by both Conservative and Reform journals for declaring, what we still believe, that Prohibition will not be an accomplished fact until we have in power a government backed by a dominant political party with Prohibition as its declared policy in relation to the liquor traffic.

That opinion we have never changed. We are not particular about the cognomen of the party that will be representative of the best and most advanced sentiment of our country. We care not whether the result desired be attained through the old Liberal party, the old Conservative party, or a new party combining the best elements of both.

Experience of Scott Act working has confirmed us in the belief that even if we filled our legislatures with Prohibitionists and got a law of total Prohibition, it would disappoint us unless administered by men who are prohibitionists. Our Canadian political system can never give us prohibitionist officials until we have a government holding office because of its prohibitionist principles. This is really only another way of repeating the assertion that we cannot have Prohibition without a Prohibition party.

We believe to-day as firmly as when we said it years ago, that if both Liberal and Conservative parties will persist in standing "in sanctioning silence by the side of the law-protected liquor course and refuse to turn upon it the powerful artillery of their political party machinery, then it becomes the duty of every true temperance patriot, every elector who values principle above mere party prejudice, to speak out in fearless manliness and record the protest of his vote against both of these sin-sustaining organizations.

We did not say all this at a time when it was easy and safe to say it. We stated our views in the face of a general election. We brought upon ourselves the unstinted abuse of representative men of both parties. That made no difference. Our position was sound, and we are thankful that its soundness is being recognized to-day by both temperance men and politicians.

Why, then, did we not hail with satisfaction the action of the gentlemen, who, in Shaftesbury Hall, last week, formed themselves into a new party. Simply because the action then taken was not such action as would either bring about, or facilitate the bringing about, of the results for which temperance workers are striving and praying to-day.

Let no one imagine that we are questioning the sincerity of the promoters of that movement. We believe that they are earnest prohibitionists,

and that their errors were errors of judgment, not of intention. But they failed to fully appreciate the political position of the country; they failed to understand the nature of political organization; they failed to comprehend the spirit and character of Canadian prohibitionists; and they failed to devise plans and methods, through which there might be any hope of uniting and exerting the political power of our Prohibition electorate. The unfortunate result of their action was, to give to the public a misleading idea as to the extent of the movement they professed to represent, and to prevent a manifestation of the real strength of Canadian Prohibition sentiment.

A party cannot be organized around a platform. Men may be so enthused upon a great moral question as to rally around it and make it the central idea of a political organization. But parties are formed on issues, not on detailed policies. When men have become united for the attainment of a definite end, they will necessarily have to deal with other political questions, on which some of them may differ. But in reference to minor matters, these differences of opinion must sometimes be yielded for the sake of general harmony and strength. Out of this necessity, out of the thorough consideration by many minds of all questions requiring decision and action, will grow the platform of the party. The natural order of development then is (1) the issue, (2) the party, (3) the platform. Framing the platform first and forming the party afterwards, is something like furnishing a house before it is built.

Even if the general principle thus stated might safely be ignored, there was a serious blunder in the methods adopted by our friends. The platform was framed, and all who were desirous of becoming identified with the new party, were required to declare approval of it before they would be permitted to consult and co-operate with its framers. No matter how perfect the platform might be, it was going too far to ask independent men to accept it as a basis of political organization, without hearing advanced a single reason for the insertion of the different planks which it contained, and without being informed as to why the particular political questions dealt with, were selected and endorsement of them required to the exclusion of all others. For it must be noticed, that a man who believes in the abolition of the Senate, could not sign this declaration; and a man unwilling to co-operate with the new party, unless it dealt with the important question of taxation exemptions, would have no opportunity of getting into its councils and having his opinions there discussed. Common sense, as well as fair play, and a desire to recognize the inalienable rights of free thought and free speech, should have prevented the carrying out by the committee of the unwise policy which they adopted.

We are of the opinion that there was not a gentleman at Shaftesbury Hall that afternoon who was there in any sense as an antagonist of independent party action. It was expected that the committee appointed last September would present a report, and that the report would be discussed by those who appointed the committee, and those who were sufficiently interested in the proposed movement to attend and take part in the proceedings. Think of a judge inviting a juryman to sign a prepared verdict before he entered the box to hear witnesses and counsel in the case!

Apart, however, from the question of whether or not there should be a platform, and apart from the rightness or wrongness of the committee's proceedings, it may be well to look at the platform as it is, and see how far it meets the requirements of the independent prohibition electorate. And, in the first place, we are sorry to have to point out that the rallying point of the movement—the prohibition plank of the platform—is away behind the

times, and very little, if any, in advance of the celebrated Aylmer speech. The fourth plank declares for "the prompt and absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic as the objective point of temperance legislation, in the meantime, the honest and vigorous enforcement of the Scott Act and of all other laws for the suppression of vice and intemperance." The declaration of the Dominion Alliance from its inception has been for "PROHIBITION NOW." By a great majority the House of Commons, composed of strong politicians, has declared for prohibition as the "objective point of temperance legislation." Every political leader who has declared himself on the question of Scott Act enforcement, has declared as strongly for it as does this new platform. We did not expect that the new party would stop short at "the country not ripe" stumbling block.

Let the situation be clearly understood. We want no third party that, like the existing parties, has a "meantime" policy in dealing with evil. The Electoral Union platform is "the immediate enactment and thorough enforcement of total prohibition." There is no argument for this hanging-back policy, in the theory that we want the Scott Act enforced now, and prohibition as soon as we can get it. A party platform and policy are not for opposition, but for power, and the country is already sick of parties, which, when in power, do less than what they ought to do. An overwhelming majority of the Liberal party in the House of Commons declared some time ago for total prohibition. A large proportion, probably a large majority, declared for immediate prohibition. The same party a few days ago declared for Scott Act amendment, and the same party, being in power in this province, is avowedly and practically in favor of Scott Act enforcement. What is the use of a new party that cannot get ahead of the present parties? The prohibition plank is weak, weak, weak, too weak to hold up even the few temperance men who have undertaken to stand upon it.

Then the platform is defective, that is, as a platform. Think of a political party laying down a scheme of government, for that is what a platform amounts to, without a word in reference to the fiscal policy which it proposes to adopt! Think of a detailed party policy that absolutely ignores the burning question of the relations of capital and labor! Be it remembered we do not believe that it is necessary to have a platform to organize a party. But the party of the future, the party round which the young men, the independent men, the advanced men will rally, will be a party that from its constitution must declare for prohibition now; that must declare and act intelligently in reference to our country's fiscal position, that must denounce and abolish unjust taxation exemptions that have heavily upon those who do most for the country's welfare that will remove unfair burdens from the bone and sinew population of the Dominion, and that will deal definitely with every other public question as well as with the few which the managers of the new party have selected for consideration.

What should we do, then, in reference to this new undertaking? We are sorry that it is not such movement as we can cordially support. We believe that the right kind of a movement in the right direction is coming. In Nova Scotia a call has been issued, signed by a long list of prominent citizens, for a convention to organize a new party. No burdensome conditions of membership are imposed, and no few men have assumed to manufacture a political straight jacket for their brethren. Action of a similar sort in the province of Ontario would have met with an enthusiastic response, the very fact of which would have startled party politicians and resulted in both immediate and permanent good. A Dominion convention will doubtless be held during the coming summer, a convention that will be thoroughly representative in its character, and we trust untrammelled in its utterances and actions. That convention may be relied

upon to voice the advanced and intelligent sentiment of Canadian prohibitionists. Looking forward to that convention we can afford to wait and work earnestly, prayerfully, energetically, and in hope. In the meantime we would warn the old party managers that they will be woefully deceived if they imagine that the meeting in Shaftesbury Hall last week was, in either dimensions or action, anything like a representation of the independent, determined aggressive Canadian prohibition party.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are anxious to have the fullest ventilation of every subject connected with moral reform, and the columns of the CANADA CITIZEN are open to all who choose to use them for that purpose, provided their communications are of reasonable length, and discuss the subject legitimately. We have no space to spare for personalities or recrimination between our correspondents. Two communications that we publish this week are altogether too long. That signed "Elector" we were obliged to condense, omitting, however only matter that is really not material to the subject discussed. We shall be obliged if our friends will kindly bear these hints in mind. Send us all the letters you like but make them short, say not more than four or five hundred words at the outside, half that number would generally serve the purpose better.

The New Party.

Editor Canada Citizen:
DEAR SIR:—You will oblige me, as I was a member of the provisional committee, by allowing me a few remarks on the subject of the New Party. In the first place, as a strong supporter of the "New Party," I am very sorry that THE CITIZEN should publish the statement that the New Party Convention, either in the private chamber, or public hall, was an "inhomogeneous gathering." This certainly was not the case, however, strange as it may seem for me to say so. If the parties who came to the hall knew anything, that only such parties were invited as were willing to organize on the basis of the published platform.

And if they were not there a snite on that platform, they were not there by invitation at all. It seems as if any person would have understood this. I am happy to say that a sufficient number were there as a unit, and did complete a splendid organization. The provisional committee had placed the platform before their friends, on both sides of politics, who were men of standing and influence, for nearly the whole winter, in their different localities, and thus the published platform became the product of many, not the few, of the best-minded men of our country. This was done in a confidential way, so that designing parties, could not thwart us in our plans. It was expected that men disguised—in favor of the traffic—would try to get into first convention and try to destroy our platform, which had already been amended probably dozens of times before it was published. This was one of the reasons that each person was requested to either accept the platform "as a basis" to organize on, or remain outside until the next convention was called. Another reason why the platform was not open for discussion was, there was no time in a single afternoon and evening to admit of long airy speeches made by gentlemen, for the simple satisfaction of hearing their own voices. This must have, in most part, prompted the desire for discussion, for the dissenting meeting held in THE CITIZEN office, they all admitted they were in harmony with the platform. Then, why in the name of common sense any one would ask, did they not come in and let every other consideration become secondary to the great object of the fourth plank. If any persons remained outside because of the Woman's Suffrage plank, they are better for the New Party outside than in, for any one must see, if he will, that this plank is indispensable. Women have shown themselves decidedly men's superiors as students, economists, and moralists, in every competition.

And further, it must be seen that every consideration must give way to the fourth plank. Did not those dissenting parties know very well that any discussion of the platform would have ended only in waste of time, as a majority of the parties who did organize would have contended for the platform as published, and neither party would have been satisfied—one wanting a change, and the other no change. The whole afternoon and evening, and days besides, could have been spent to no purpose. The fact is, the discussion which took place respecting the name of the New Party would have run away with the whole day if the matter had not been mutually dropped for the present. It is to be hoped that all friends of Prohibition will see their way clear to let all consideration of other planks in the platform submerge to the grand object of—Prohibition first. It was supposed in the private convention that a part, at least, of those contending in the public hall, were disguised whiskeyites, and it

no doubt, was to such that the stern remarks were addressed, and not to sympathizers with the movement, and true Prohibitionists. The fact is that until persons have dropped their contentions over party matters, the New Party is better without them. If this new departure succeeds it must be on the basis of the principles involved in the published platform, which I believe is the grandest I ever saw on paper, or heard of anywhere, and it is not the product of a few, but of many good minds. It strikes me very forcibly that the CANADA CITIZEN should have been represented in the Convention by its editor, and the paper would have been, no doubt, chosen as the organ of the party, with no bad results to the paper, and an advantage to the party, as quite an important talk took place in the Convention respecting an organ to represent the party. It is further to be hoped that our friends in Nova Scotia who are forming a New Party, will adopt a similar platform to ours, or the same, and then that we may have a grand union of the new organizations. Then let us in our united strength prove to the dismay of the pompous Empire that the "men of the New Party are not made of straw." In conclusion, I thank you for this space, and offer the prediction that in four years from to-day the stock of the Empire Printing Company will not bring 25 cents on the dollar, for they will have nothing left them but the worthless demagogues of the whiskey party.

Yours truly,
PROHIBITION PARTY.
Orono, March 27, 1888.

Re Dundas County.

Editor Canada Citizen:

DEAR SIR,—Inspector Beach's reply to my short article, in the columns of your paper a few weeks ago, is unworthy of notice, were it not for the necessity of impressing upon his mind the importance of the election for the repeal of the Scott Act soon to take place in these counties.

He would have you believe that the Scott Act is gaining ground in Iroquois. I ardently wish he may be correct, and that it is gaining everywhere in the Electoral district, but he is the first temperance man that I have heard express himself thus for more than a year.

Our inspector "owns up the corn" and plainly tells us that informations laid in December last were still pending when he wrote 23rd February. Could any one at all interested with such a state of affairs, at the near approach of the crisis, and drinking largely increased, say less than that there was no effort made "so far as we can see to check its progress," and that "latterly he seems to be a complete failure." Week after week and month after month had been allowed to pass, according to his own admission, without a trial in any part of the county. Surely, under such a condition of things, my language was very mild. His figures may pass muster on paper, and might under other circumstances be a good record, that is, if the law was respected. Even a very small number of cases might be a first-class record if there were few violations; and on the contrary, an officer might have quite a large number when there was a desire on the part of those dealing in the traffic to set the law at defiance, and yet have performed his duties very faithfully.

Judging our inspector by this standard, I believe his record to be a shameful one. I would like to ask him to give us through the CRITIC the dates of the trials in his returns of last quarter. It would be interesting to know just how long a rest he had at the time I wrote. It would certainly be very encouraging for temperance people to give him information (?)

Our Inspector, not wishing to bear the blame, has insinuated that the delay is on account of the Police Magistrate being overworked. Let us look at the facts as they stand.

Our Police magistrate had for three months 88 informations and 62 convictions, while in the adjoining counties, Leeds and Grenville, with, I believe, one Police Magistrate, there were 123 informations and 90 convictions, which is nearly fifty per cent. more cases in the same length of time, and that did not seem to tax him to any great extent, as he was able to spend a day in our county in January, for which he was (I think unjustly) abused by the press.

He quotes "the State of Maine" to justify the violations of the law, but if the statement of those who reside there, or those who visit that State, are reliable, it is about impossible to get liquor to drink in rural districts and country villages such as we have in our county.

The electors of this county are intelligent and strongly in favor of temperance and would give the Scott Act a hearty support if it had been well enforced. As it is, we cannot expect to come out with as large a majority as before, unless our officers show greater zeal for the cause than has been shown for more than a year past. The Act is good, but not all we want or hope to get, but with good lively officers it would soon place the country in a position that would enable the temperance people to reach the height of their ambition—prohibition. If anything I have written will help on the cause by energizing our officers to greater efforts, even if I do incur the displeasure of some, I will be amply repaid. Indeed, I have heard that Mr. B. has emerged from his domicile and got to work since my last appeared. This is a hopeful sign. I trust he will find it convenient to keep hard at it till the vote is taken, as no man in the county has it in his power more than he to help or strangle the Scott Act.

Yours, etc.,
"ELECTOR."

This is no time for dodging. Do all you can for your God, your Country and your home.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

It is a very old, yet a thoroughly tried maxim that "a man is to be judged by the company he keeps," and turning this expression to apply to groups or organizations of individuals united in behalf of any particular movement, and the same is always true. A very excellent authority has it that "a tree is to be judged by its fruits." Grapes will not be produced from thorns.

Credence should always be given to evidence with regard to the source from which it emanates. The man who is notoriously untruthful in his general statements of any circumstance, cannot be accepted as a reliable witness in any case. This is the fundamental principle of the law courts of our land. Character in a witness carries weight. Known absence of character and reliability weakens rather than strengthens the case on behalf of which said testimony is given. Of such a man it is often said "I would not believe him on his oath."

Self-interest is likewise another important consideration in accepting testimony. A man who has a selfish interest to serve in any particular scheme that he is advancing, will almost certainly advocate his own selfish view of the matter. Of the person of whom it can be said, "He has an axe to grind," or "his bread to butter," such evidence must be accepted with a good sized grain of salt.

These are some of the circumstances that in writing in these columns on the subject of High License, have very thoroughly convinced the writer that in the interests of the temperance cause it is a bad thing.

I have referred in former issues to the history of High License in localities where it has been tried, but it will not be amiss to again give a resume of its history, notably in the State of Nebraska. This law came into operation in Nebraska in 1881.

I have spoken of the character of testimony for or against any movement. Now after six years of operation in Nebraska, we find the leading distiller of that state coming forward in a letter to the liquor trade, and with all the force of his name advising them to stand by High License. No one can say we are uncharitable in making the statement, that he takes this stand actuated solely by material considerations. His own words in fact make this perfectly clear. He says, "I have an extensive acquaintance through the State, and I believe if it were put to a vote of the liquor dealers and saloon men whether it be High License, no license, or low license, they would almost unanimously be for High License."

Well might such a statement come from a man who desires to see his business running at full speed all the time. High License in those years has undoubtedly helped his business, as the statistics of the State prove. In 1881 the license was fixed at \$1,000. At that time there were 1044 liquor dealers in Nebraska. In 1885 those had increased to 2220. In 1886 they had further increased to 3035, or in other words in five years under a license fee of \$1,000 the number of saloons had nearly trebled. In the little town of Ulysses in Nebraska where they went so far as to make licenses \$1500 a year, the highest ever paid in a State, over 200 drunkard factories exist. Omaha the largest city in the same State has increased her saloons so that the city government is absolutely under grog-shop control. This city has the unenviable reputation of using more whiskey than any other city of its size in the known world.

In case I may be accused of any unfairness in giving these facts, and it should be said that doubtless the population of Nebraska had increased in as great if not a greater proportion with the increase of saloons that has taken place. I want to give these figures. In 1880 Nebraska's aggregate vote for governor was 90,000. In 1886 it was 137,000, or 43,000 short of doubling in that time, while the number of saloons in the same time nearly trebled.

I have facts and figures before me relative to Chicago, Minneapolis, and other high license localities, and in every case, whether they apply to the increase in the number of drinking places, or to the increase in commitments for drunkenness they are alike damaging to high license. I feel that it is not necessary to quote these here, but if any of our friends are

disposed to question the result of the general experience of High License, then we say let them cry out and we will come on with our guns.

Now I have given in the testimony of Peter E. Her the opinion of one directly interested in the liquor business, who places High License as a good thing for the rum seller. I have in my hands at this writing the testimony of the head of a large brewing establishment which is alike favorable to High License. Let us take the other side of the question. The acknowledged leaders of the temperance reform throughout this continent are anxious for one thing only, viz., the suppression of the drunk traffic. They have no personal ends to serve in opposing any particular measure. If High License is really a step in advance, there is no temperance reformer but who should embrace it, but if this is not the case, then as conscientious men and women they can do nothing less than strenuously oppose it.

Recognized temperance leaders in this and the neighboring republic have been giving their opinions on this question. We look up to and respect every man and woman whose name I shall in subsequent paragraphs quote. They are all of them zealously devoted to the advancement of the temperance reform. Their entire life, we may say in nearly every case is given to this work. What do they say of High License.

I quote first the words of that noble woman Frances E. Willard. She says, and I wish to say here that in the case of her opinion as in those of others: I quote I am only giving a brief summary of their public expression on this question, as space at this time will not permit of giving this information in extenso.

"There never was a more undoubted case of mental hallucination than the High License craze: it will be pointed at when the history of the temperance movement is written up as well high incredible, and classed with the 'Tulip mania' of Holland, the South Sea Bubble, and the Blue Glass cure. If a High License law say \$500 per annum still leaves the sale of intoxicating beverages so free and open that in any town or city a man can get a glass of beer or whisky just as easily as he can get a glass of water, I have not yet reached that degree of mental aberration that I think such a law will be a remedy for the evils of intemperance. High License legislation is to-day the chief boulder on the track of the temperance reform. The effect of such legislation is to put darkness for light, to call evil good and good evil, to compound villainy and all the children of light with the children of the devil. Precisely this is being done to-day on a stage as broad as the continent to the consternation of temperance specialists and the delight of such distillers as Mr. Her of Nebraska, who knows as well as their good friend the Chicago Tribune knows that High License is the only protection the liquor traffic has to-day from the dynamite of prohibition."

The father of the Maine law, Hon. Neal Dow, writes:—

"I do not see how any intelligent and sincere friend of temperance can assume any other attitude towards license of any sort, low or high, than that of a conscientious and unwavering opposition. High License legislation will certainly postpone the advent of Prohibition. Its authors and advocates at first exhorted temperance men to accept it as a compromise and a long step towards Prohibition. But they have recently thrown off all disguise and now oppose all Prohibition as 'unstatesmanlike, unphilosophical, and uneconomical. There can be no mistaking the effect of such legislation upon the conscience of the country. It is and must be to deaden, debase, and corrupt the mind of the citizen, even if an honest man of common life, to condone the tremendous sin, shame and crime of the liquor traffic in consideration of its relief to him of a considerable part of a public burden."

A. B. Leonard, D.D., who was Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1885, and a well-known friend of the cause amongst many other good things, says—

"The confidential letter of Peter E. Her, written to the liquor dealers of New York, should open wide the eyes of temperance men to the fact that High License is the Gibraltar of the liquor traffic. When the president of one of the largest distilleries in the land says that High License 'has not hurt our business,' but on the contrary has been a great benefit to it; 'acts as a bar against Prohibition'; 'gives the business more of a tone and legal standing,' etc., etc., it would seem that temperance men should not only cease to aid in establishing such a policy, but unite in a determined stand against it. In southern, central and northern Illinois, where I have addressed large audiences, by an almost unanimous vote it was declared that their High License law (\$500) had done nothing to remedy the evils of intemperance. High License will certainly postpone Prohibition."

The Hon. Jas. Black, who was prohibition candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1872, has given his opinion on the High License question in these words.

"It cannot prove a remedy in as much as license in any form contemplates the use of intoxicants, creates and fosters such use, does nothing and can do nothing to protect against the natural and inevitable consequences of the poisonous effect of such use. Its purpose and effect will be to delude the

friends of prohibition, and postpone prohibition."

I might go on and easily fill a full page of the CRITIC with like opinions from leading temperance reformers all over the continent. There is hardly a representative man in the ranks, who having carefully studied the question and watched its operations in various States, but is uncompromisingly opposed to this High License law. I will simply close by giving a sentence or two from some three others well known in Canada. Chairman Dickie, successor to the late John B. Finch, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, puts himself on record in these words. "Those in their right mind must oppose it. Chicago, Lincoln, Omaha, are conspicuous examples of its failure as a remedy." H. W. Hardy, ex-Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska; and formerly one of the staunchest supporters of the Nebraska High License law, says, "They pound noses, shoot and stab, just as before. Just as many broken homes, crying wives and ragged children. Just as many criminals and insane persons and paupers. We could have had prohibition long ago had it not been for our mistake in passing High License." Our good friend St. John, ex-governor of Kansas, writes, "High License is the liquor-dealers' best friend. It will be a soothing syrup alike to the saloon-keeper, political trimmer, and the church deacon who is afraid of 'hurting the party.'"

Our readers are aware that at the present time the Crosby High License Bill is before the Legislature at Albany, N. Y. A circular was recently sent out to the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York State, this being the strongest religious denomination in the State, asking their opinion on the High License question. Eighty replies were received. Sixty-four of these with an unqualified positiveness answered that the attitude of temperance men towards High License should be opposition, and in the case of the few who did not express themselves so strongly they had little to say in its favor. The Philadelphia Methodist Conference which has just closed its sessions presents a report through the chairman, Rev. George K. Morris, on the subject of prohibition, and against High License. The words of the report are these. "High License is not a temperance measure, it is a bridge adroitly set for timid and half-informed temperance men. It was originally for, and is now urged as a compromise by the influential political friends of the saloon. It makes the liquor monopoly more powerful, vastly increases its political influence, bribes taxpayers to be neutral if not friendly and makes the government infamously a portion in destroying virtue. It is not a step towards prohibition, but a long stride in the opposite direction. Many wealthy liquor-dealers favor it as a bar to prohibition."

There can be no question that prohibition will be attained, just as temperance reformers to a man and to a woman too, refuse to have their eyes blinded by any compromise measure, whatsoever be the "fad" ever so cunningly placed before them. We all take the right stand when we view these public questions from the same standpoint that we teach our little children, viz., that whether a lie be a white lie or a black lie, it is a lie all the same. We cannot as temperance reformers any more than those engaged in any other good work allow ourselves to play with evil. Sin is not a question of degree. It is not for us to say whether a thing is right in a certain measure only; right is right and wrong is wrong.

On this High License question a clever contemporary has put it very pat in a single sentence in the words: "The biggest fee license ever offered was 'all the kingdoms of the world'; this fee was not accepted."

Literary Record.

New Ripples of Song.
The destructive fire in the building where our publications were printed entirely destroyed the favorite song book, "Ripples of Song." There being so much demand for it, we have revised and re-stereotyped it, with large type and many new songs added, making an edition of thirty-two pages, which adds greatly to the value of the book. It contains some of the choicest songs for children's meetings ever published, and should have a wide circulation. Price, board covers, 30 cents; paper 15 cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 38 Reade Street, New York City.

Sound on Prohibition.
"Democrat's Monthly" for April is just as good as its predecessor, and in saying this we bestow upon it the very highest praise. This periodical ought to have a very wide circulation, not only because of its intrinsic merit as a

household magazine of an unusually high order, but also because it is so thoroughly aggressive and sound in its continued discussion of Prohibition, and other moral reforms. We cordially commend it to our readers.

"Ring out the Old, Ring in the New."

"Prohibition Bells" is the title of a handsomely gotten up little volume, containing the words and music of some 50 new and first-class Prohibition songs. It is compiled by the Silver Lake Quartette, of which the Canadian public already know something, and the name of which is sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their work. One critic says: "These bells are not muffled, they give out no uncertain sound. The fifty-two notes are clear, high, piercing, pulse quickening. Yet to the old parties, doubtless, they are very discordant. They will be heard throughout the land, for they call to better, purer living both by the individual and the State. The book cannot but be a 'vademecum' to every Prohibitionist organization, be it large or small, for a song often wins a vote when an oration fails, and then how tame is a campaign without music!" The book is published by Fink and Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. Price 30 cents.

A Useful Pamphlet.

A short time ago there appeared in the Canadian Methodist Magazine, an article by Rev. J. S. Ross, entitled "The Trials and Triumphs of Prohibition." It was an interesting paper, giving a general view of Prohibition legislation on this Continent, a brief sketch of the history of the reform in Canada, a compendium of facts in relation to the working out of Prohibition, and a great deal of valuable matter pertaining especially to the Scott Act. Facts and figures were carefully compiled, and the whole put in a readable and concise form. We are pleased to see that Mr. Briggs, of the Methodist Publishing House has reprinted this valuable paper in pamphlet form. It ought to have a very wide circulation. A dozen copies can be procured by sending 50 cents to Wm. Briggs, Methodist Publishing House, 75 and 80 King Street East.

Popular Sanitary Literature.

Until recently sanitary writings have been easily divisible into two distinct classes, one severely scientific, technical, accurate, and exhaustive, but generally unintelligible to any but the specialists who had devoted much study to sanitary matters. These works are valuable to students, but they are a caviare to the multitude. On the other hand the books on hygiene belonging to the popular class were generally inaccurate as to facts and absurd as to inference, and much harm has been done by the false doctrines spread by them.

The American Public Health Association, a voluntary organization, comprising in its ranks physicians, clergymen, teachers, engineers, manufacturers, in fact intelligent men and women of all classes, has labored for years to correct the evils growing out of the old order of things, and to bring home to the people the sort of knowledge that is needed to save life and avert disease. Heartily aided by the press, the Association has done much good work at its annual meetings held in different parts of the country. Still, only a small proportion of the country could be reached in this way. Three years ago, however, a philanthropic member of the Association, Mr. Henry Lomb, of Rochester, offered prizes for essays upon certain topics of vital interest to every intelligent person having any regard to the preservation of life and health. The subjects selected and the successful competitors for the prizes are as follows: 1. Healthy homes and foods for the working classes, 62 pages, by Professor V. C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan. 2. The sanitary conditions and necessities of school-houses and school life, 36 pages, by Dr. D. F. Lincoln of Boston. 3. Disinfection and individual prophylaxis against infectious diseases, 40 pages, by Major G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon U. S. Army. 4. The preventable causes of disease, injury, and death in American Manufactories and workshops, and the best means and appliances for preventing and avoiding them, 19 pages, by Mr. George H. Ireland, of Springfield, Mass.

Although the treatment of the subjects in these essays is popular in tone, and easily understood by any one, the teaching is sound and thorough. There are no misstatements of fact, and no false inferences contained in them, and while the most rigid scientific demands for accuracy are complied with, the whole matter is made clear and comprehensible to the most ordinary understanding.

Readings and Recitations.

We are glad to announce to our friends, many of whom have been awaiting its appearance, that No. 7 has just been added to the series of Readings and Recitations, compiled by Miss L. Pease, and published by the National Temperance Society. It not only sustains the reputation of the series, which have become deservedly popular, but is by far the best yet issued. It is full of bright, sparkling selections in prose and verse, selected with great care, a number being written specially for this volume. It embraces much of the humorous as well as the pathetic, while sound, stirring appeals and arguments for prohibition are also found here. It is thoroughly up to the times, and will add to the interest of any meeting, public or private. The following names appear in its list of contents, which are a sufficient guarantee of its literary merit: Edward Carewell, Julia McNair Wright, Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, J. G. Whitaker, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Mrs. Helen Rich, Petronella V. Nash, Rev. T. L. Poulson, Frances E. Willard, Thos. R. Thompson, Minnie Mosher Jackson, Rev. E. H. Stokes, Mrs. M. L. Dickinson, Dr. O. P. Gilford, Bob Burdette. It contains the best selection ever made. 300 pages, price 30 cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 38 Reade Street, New York.

A Great Little Magazine.

"Literature" an illustrated weekly magazine, published by J. R. Aldin, 308, Pearl St. New York, is a marvel of cheapness, giving its readers weekly, a careful selection from the very best standard and current literature, for the very low price of one dollar per year.

Tales and Sketches.

Another Fellow's Blacksmith.

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith a lazy man is he,
And idle are his hands;
His hair is rough, uncoumbed and long,
His face is brown as tan;
The least exertion makes him sweat,
He drinks whenever he can;
And he cannot look you in the face
For he pays not any man.

Week in and week out, from worn to
night,
He'll to the ale-house go;
You can hear him coming home quite
"tight."

With staggering step and slow,
With the crier who carries the village
bell,
When the evening sun is low,
And children coming home from school
Look in at his open door;
They love to see him roll about,
They laugh to hear him roar,
And catch the stammering words that
fly
Like chaff from the threshing floor.

He goes on Sunday to no Church,
To sit among "the boys";
He hears no parson pray or preach,
He loves no choir girl's voice.
Sitting in the public-house—
A tankard cold as ice
In summer, and in winter hot—
Is his sole paradise.
He with the landlord has a row,
And tells him that he lies;
Then, with a hard rough hand, he gets
A punch between the eyes.

Drinking, quarrelling, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees debauch begin,
'Tis night before its close;
One thing attempted, one thing done—
He's got a redder nose.

—Echo.

The Romance of a Glove.

"Does it please you, Katy?"
"Oh, it is splendid! I could not
have suited myself half so well had I
been left to choose."

"But you have not seen the wine-
celler yet. It is a treasure of its kind.
Let's go down again."

They went down the stairs together,
he talking gaily, she with a troubled
look on her face. After duly admiring
the place she put a timid hand on his
arm and said:

"But, Arthur dear, let us have no
wine in it."

"Why?" he asked in surprise.
"Because I have resolved, if I am
ever the mistress of a house, there shall
be no liquors kept in it—no 'social
glasses' for friends."

"Why, Katy, you are unreasonable.
I did not know you carried your tem-
perance opinions so far as that. Of
course I shall keep wine in my house,
and entertain my friends with it, too."

She raised her face appealingly.
"Arthur!" she said, in a tone of
voice which she knew how to interpret.
Arthur's brow clouded.

"But you cannot fear for me," he
said, with half-offended pride.

"I must fear for you, Arthur, if you
begin. And I fear for others besides
—for the sons and husbands and fathers
who may learn at our cheerful board to
love the poison that shall slay them."

They went up the steps again, and
sat on a sofa in the dining-room for a
few moments, while Katy put on her
hat and drew on her gloves.

The argument was kept up. It is
unnecessary that we should repeat all
that was said on both sides. It ended
at last as similar discussions have end-
ed before. Neither was willing to
yield—Katy because she felt that her
whole future happiness might be in-
volved in it; Arthur, because he
thought it would be giving way to a
woman's whims, and would sacrifice too
much of his popularity with his friends.

He had bought this house, paid for it,
and furnished it handsomely, and in a
few weeks was to bring Katy as his
mistress. All the afternoon they had
been looking over it together, happy as
two birds with a new finished nest.

But when Arthur closed the door and
put the key in his pocket in the chill,
waning light of the December after-
noon, and gave Katy his arm to see her
home, it was all "broken up" between
them; and a notice, "To Let," was put
over the door of the pretty house the
very next morning.

It was the most foolish thing to do;
but lovers can always find something to
quarrel about.

They parted with a cool "good even-
ing." She went up to her room to cry;
he went home hurt and angry, but
secretly resolving to see her again, and
give her a chance to say that she was
in the wrong. That chance never came.

When he called again she had left town,

and he could find no trace of her.

All this happened more than a year
before I saw Katy; but we three "fac-
tory girls" who lodged at Mrs. How-
ell's with her, of course know nothing
about it. She came to the factory and
applied for work. The superintendent
thought her delicate for such labor, but
she persisted; and, in fact, she im-
proved in health, spirits and looks after
she became used to the work and sim-
ple fare of the factory girls.

She was a stranger to us all, and it
seemed likely that she would remain so.
But one day Mary Bascom's dress
caught in a part of the machinery, and
before anyone else could think what to
do, Katy had sprung to her side and
pulled her away by main strength from
the terrible danger that threatened her.

After that Mary and Lizzie Payne
and I, who were her dearest friends,
were Katy's sworn allies.

We all lodged together in the big
"Factory Boarding House," but Katy
took it into her head that we should
have so much nicer times in a private
lodging to ourselves, and when she took
anything her head she generally carried
it through. In less than a week she
had found the very place she wanted,
arranged matters with the superintend-
ent, and had us sheltered under Mrs.
Howell's vine and fig-tree. We four
girls were the proud possessors of a
tolerably large, double-bedded apart-
ment, with a queer little dressing-room
attached, "and the liberty of the par-
lor to receive callers in"—a proviso at
which we all laughed.

This was "home" to us after the
labor of the day. Indeed and in truth,
Katy made the place so charming that
we forgot we were "factory girls"
when we got to it. She improvised
cunning little things out of trifles that
are usually thrown away as useless,
and the flowers growing in broken pots in
our window were a glory to behold.
She always had a fresh book or peri-
odical on our table; and better than
this, she brought to us the larger cul-
tivation, and the purer taste, which
taught us how to use opportunities
within our reach.

"What made you take to our style
of life, Katy?" asked Lizzie one even-
ing, as we all sat in the east window,
watching the outcoming of the stars,
and telling girlish dreams.

"Destiny, my child," answered Katy,
stooping to replace the little boot she
had thrown off to rest her foot.

"But you might have been an autho-
ress; or a painter, or a— a bookkeeper,
or—"

Lizzie's knowledge of the world was
rather limited. Katy broke in upon
her—

"There, that will do. I was not
born a genius, and I hate arithmetic."

"But you did not always have to
work for a living, Katy," said Mary.

Katy laughed a queer, short laugh.
"Yes," she said, "and that's why I
don't know how to get my living in any
way but this. So behold me a healthy
and honest factory girl."

She rose, made a little bow and a
flourish with her small hands, and we
all laughed, although she had said no-
thing funny.

"Milly," said she, "please light the
lamp and get the magazine, while I
hunt up my thimble and thread. Lad-
ies, I and myself under the necessity
of mending my gloves this evening.

Oh, poverty, where is thy sting? In
a shabby glove, I do believe, for no-
thing hurts me like that, unless it be a
decaying boot."

She sat and patiently mended the
little rents while I read aloud; and
when she had finished the glove looked
almost new.

The next day was Saturday, and we
had a half-holiday. Katy and I went
to make some trilling purchase, and on
our way home stopped at the big board-
ing house to see one of the girls who
was ill.

When we came out Katy ran across
the street to get a magazine from the
news-stand, and came hurrying up to
overtake me before I turned the corner.
She had the magazine open, and one of
her hands was ungloved, but it was
not until we reached home that she
found she had lost a glove. It was too
late then to go and look for it. We
went and searched the next morning,
but could not find it.

Katy mourned for it. "It was my
only pair, girls," said she, tragically,
"and it is a loss that cannot be re-
paired."

What people called a "panic" had oc-
curred in financial circles in the spring
after Arthur Craig had lost his Katy,
and almost without a day's warning he
found himself a poor man. He left
his affairs in the hands of his creditors,
having satisfied himself that they could
gather enough from the wreck to save
themselves.

He had been educated for a phys-
ician, though fortune made a merchant
of him. Learning from a friend that
there was an opening for a doctor in

Fenwick, he came here and began to
practice.

Dr. Sewall had gone off on a visit,
leaving his patients in charge of the
new doctor, and so it came about that
on that Saturday evening he was on his
way to visit Maggie Lloyd, the sick girl
at the lodging-house, when, just after
turning the corner near the news-shop,
he saw a brown glove lying on the
pavement. He was about to pass it
by, but a man's instinct to pick any-
thing up of value that seems to have no
owner, made him put it in his pocket.
He forgot all about it the next minute.

But when he had made his call and
returned to his consulting-room, in
taking a paper from his pocket, the
glove fell out, and he picked it up and
looked at with idle curiosity. It was
old, but well preserved. It had been
mended often, but so neatly as to make
him regard mending as one of the fine
arts. It had a strangely familiar look
to him. Little, and brown, and shu-
pely, it lay on his knee, bearing the very
form of the hand that had worn it.

As he gazed at it there came to him
the memory of an hour, many months
past, when he had sat by Katy's side
on the green sofa in the dining-room of
"their house" (alas!) and watched her
put her small hands into a pair of
brown gloves so much like this one.

Ever since that never-to-be-forgotten
day the vision of his lost love, sitting
there in the fading light, slowly draw-
ing on her glove, her sweet eyes filling
as they talked—quarrelled, we should
say, perhaps—had gone with him as an
abiding memory of her, until he had
come to know each side of the picture
—the color of the dress, the ribbon at
the throat, and the shaded plume in her
hat.

He looked at the little glove a long
time. He had thought it might belong
to one of the factory girls, as he had
found it near the lodging house. But
it did not look like a "factory hand's"
glove. He would ask Maggie Lloyd,
at any rate; so he put it carefully in
his pocket until he should make his
call the next morning.

He had suffered the glove to become
so associated with the memory of a past
that was sacred to him that he felt his
cheek burn and his hand tremble, as he
drew it forth to show it to Maggie, who
was sitting in the comfort of convales-
cence, in an arm-chair by the window,
watching the handsome young doctor
write the prescription for her benefit.

"By the way, Miss Maggie, do you
know whose glove this is?"

Maggie knew it at once. It was
Miss Gardiner's glove.

"Miss Gardiner!" The name made
his heart beat again.

"Is she one of the factory hands?"

"Yes; but she lodges with Mrs.
Howell, quite out of town almost. She
was here to see me yesterday."

"Oh, I see," said he, not the most
relevantly. "And could you tell me
how to find Mrs. Howell's house? I
suppose I could go by and restore this
glove to its owner?"

Maggie thought this unnecessary
trouble, but she gave the required di-
rection, and he went out, saying to
himself, "It can't be my Katy, of
course; but the glove shall go back to
its owner."

Mary and Lizzie went to church that
Sunday morning. Katy declared she
couldn't go, having but one glove. I
stayed at home with her, and offered to
keep Mrs. Howell's children for her,
and so persuaded that worthy woman
to attend worship with the girls.

And this is how it came about—that
while we were having a frolic on the
carpet with the children in Mrs. How-
ell's room, we heard a ring at the door,
and Bridget having taken herself off
somewhere, there was no help for it but
for one of us to answer the summons.

"You go, Katy," whispered I in dis-
may, "I cannot appear." Katy
glanced serenely at her own frizzy head
in the looking-glass, gave a pull to her
overskirt and a touch to her collar, and
opened the door.

Immediately afterwards I was shock-
ed by hearing her utter a genuine femi-
nine scream and seeing her drop on the
floor, and that a man, a perfect stranger
to me, gathered her up in his arms, and
began raving over her in a manner that
astonished me. He called her "his
darling," and "his own Katy," and ac-
tually kissed her before I could reach
her.

I was surprised at myself afterwards
that I hadn't ordered the gentlemen
out, but it never occurred to me at the
time, and when Katy "came to," and
sat up on the sofa and heard his
speeches, she seemed so well pleased
that I left them, and took the children
up to our room, feeling bewildered all
over.

What shall I say further? Only that
Katy lives in the pretty house in the
town known as Dr. Craig's residence,
where we three "factory girls" have a
home whenever we want it. And there
are no liquors found on her sideboard,
nor at her table, and there is no wine-
celler to the house.

One day I heard Arthur say, "You
were a silly child, Katy, to run away
from me. I should have given you the
point at last, I know."

"But there would have been the
splendid cellar and the thousand a
year," answered she, "it would have
been such a temptation. We are safer
as it is, my dear husband."—C. W. B.,
in *British Women's Temperance Journal*.

Domestic Department.

How to Avoid Coughs and Coughs.

It will certainly help us to avoid
catarrhs if we keep the skin warm by
sufficient clothing, and the mucous
membrane of the upper air passages
cool by avoiding hot and impure air.
And we ought to remember that, while
changes of temperature contribute,
with other causes, to determine and to
aggravate catarrh, it is the change
from breathing cold to breathing hot
air that does the mischief, and not the
reverse, as is commonly believed. As
regards the proper amount of clothing,
it is impossible to lay down a rule that
shall apply to all cases. It is sufficient
to say that the garments worn next
the skin should be of wool, at least for
persons who are not in sound and vigor-
ous health, and generally that in cold
weather there ought to be just enough
to prevent a feeling of chilliness when
sitting or standing still. A daily or
frequent cold bath (or warm followed
by cold), with plenty of dry rubbing and
active exercise after, will be of benefit
to many people indiminish their sus-
ceptibility to the effects of changes of
temperature. Lastly, take as much
active outdoor exercise as you can.
The sedentary habit undoubtedly pre-
disposes to catarrh. — *Magazine of
Health*.

Contagiousness of Consumption.

The most recent investigations upon
this subject have developed and con-
firmed the following facts:—

The disease is not contagious through
the breath. Experiments have been
made, by causing animals to breathe
air contaminated by the breath of con-
sumptive persons; but it has been
found impossible to communicate the
disease in this way, as the expired
breath contains too few of the germs,
or tubercule bacilli, to set up the dis-
ease, when breathed by another person.

The disease is communicated through
the expectorated matter, either by in-
haling the sputa when dried and re-
duced to powder, or by taking food or
drink which has been contaminated by
the expectorated matters.

Contamination may also occur
through the medium of clothing, espe-
cially by means of handkerchiefs which
have been contaminated by a consump-
tive person.

There are no facts which show that
the disease is ever propagated in hos-
pitals through the association of con-
sumptive patients with those not af-
fected with this disease; and the con-
tagious nature of this malady simply
requires that precaution be taken to
thoroughly disinfect the expectorated
matters of consumptive patients, and
prevent the contamination of clothing,
air, food, or drink through this means.

This may be done by pouring boiling
water into spittoons, or adding a five-
per-cent. solution of carbolic acid
Consumptives, instead of using ordi-
nary handkerchiefs, should employ
cheap cloth, which may be burned after
being soiled.

It is found that flies may commu-
cate consumption by feeding on the ex-
pectorated matter of consumptive pa-
tients; also that the flies, after feeding
upon such matter, frequently die in a
short time, and on examination their
intestines, as well as the excreta, is
found full of the germs, or bacilli, of
this disease.

It is thus apparent that food may be
contaminated with the germs of con-
sumption by means of flies, which de-
posit their excreta upon everything
with which they are allowed to come in
contact. It is possible, also, that after
the death of a fly, its body may be
dried and broken, and the germs scat-
tered and communicated to air, water,
or food.

Experiments show that the germs of
consumption are not destroyed by dry-
ing, putrefaction, nor by exposure to a
temperature of 140° F.

It is entirely possible that consump-
tion is communicated by the inhalation
of atmospheric dust, which may often
contain the dry sputa of consumptive
patients.

The idea advanced in the preceding
paragraph is confirmed by the fact that
consumption occurs more frequently
among those who live continually in a
warm climate than among those who
live in cooler climates, or who seek a
cool climate during the summer months.

It is also found that consumption
occurs most frequently after a period of
excessively hot weather. Heat un-
doubtedly stimulates the development
of these germs, and increases their ac-
tivity. It also increases the amount of
dust.—*Good Health*.

Paper a Comforter.

In a climate where artificial warmth
is essential to life, and where so many
people are too poor to buy proper cloth-
ing, it seems strange that the non-con-
ductive qualities of paper are not better
appreciated. Chinese paper-windows,
so long as the material is intact, keep
a house quite warm, and the natives
are in the habit of inserting a sheet of
paper between the skin and the silk in
their fur-lined clothing in order to in-
crease its cold resisting power. A
sheet of paper between the blankets, if
free from holes and large enough to
"tuck in" and prevent the circulation
of air, is said to form a most effective
bed covering, quite equal to an extra
blanket. And it is light.

The Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, who has been
preaching that bad ventilation of sleep-
ing rooms and poor and monotonous
food are great causes of phthisis, dis-
cussed the subject at the last meeting
of the Academy of Science, Paris, tak-
ing many of his examples from Eng-
land. Wherever population is dense
and sleeping rooms ill-ventilated and
overcrowded, consumption prevails. A
room in which a consumptive person
sleeps is reeking with contagion if the
air he exhales is not carried off.

How to Keep Warm.

It may not be generally known that,
when exposed to severe cold, a feeling
of warmth is readily created by repeat-
edly filling the lungs to their utmost
extent in the following manner: Throw
the shoulders well back, and hold the
head well up. Inflation the lungs slowly
the air entering entirely through the
nose. When the lungs are completely
filled, hold the breath for ten seconds
or longer, and then expire it quickly
through the mouth. After repeating
this exercise while one is chilly, a feel-
ing of warmth will be felt over the
entire body, and even in the feet and
hands. It is important to practise this
exercise many times each day, and
especially when in the open air. If
the habit ever becomes universal, then
consumption and many other diseases
will rarely, if ever, be heard of. Not
only while practising the breathing ex-
ercise must the clothing be loose over
the chest, but beginners will do well to
remember, in having their clothing
fitted, to allow for the permanent ex-
pansion of one, two, or even three
inches, which will eventually follow.

KITCHEN RECIPES.

Eggs Baked.

Lightly butter a small oval dish,
upon which break two, three, or more
eggs, without disturbing the yolks,
season lightly with a little white pepper
and salt. Put a few small pieces of
butter here and there upon them, and
then place the dish in a small oven
where let it remain until the whites
become set, but by no means hard, and
serve hot, if the oven is moderately
hot the eggs will take about ten
minutes. They may also be cooked on
a dish before the fire, turn it round
now and then until the eggs are regu-
larly set.

Eggs Battered.

Beat up six eggs thoroughly in a
basin, set two ounces of fresh butter to
melt in another basin placed in boiling
water. Stir the eggs and butter to-
gether, add pepper and salt, and a
finely minced onion, if liked. Pour
the mixture into a small caucepan, and
toss it over a slow fire for a few seconds
then pour it into a large basin, and
continue pouring it backwards and for-
wards several times, setting it on the
fire occasionally, and keeping it briskly
agitated till it thickens. Serve on
toast, or as an accompaniment to salt
fish, or herrings.

Tender Cakes.

Thicken one pint of boiling milk or
water with a tablespoonful of
flour, rub smooth with one tablespoon-
ful of butter. Pour the boiling mix-
ture slowly into two eggs—whites and
yolks beaten separately. When cool,
add one and one-half cupful of flour,
into which is sifted two teaspoonfuls
of baking powder and one-half tea-
spoonful of salt.

Imitation of Ginger Beer.

A pleasant imitation of ginger beer
is made by dissolving thirty grains of
tartaric acid, with a quarter of an
ounce of white sugar, in half a pint of
water. With these solutions are to be
mixed six or ten grains of finely pow-
dered ginger and afterwards twenty-
four grains of bicarbonate of soda in
finest powder. The whole is instantly
to be well mixed up and drunk while
effervescing.

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GORDON & HELLIWELL, 601
ARCHITECTS.
24 King Street East, Toronto, Ont.
(Next to Globe Office.)
H. B. GORDON. GRANT HELLIWELL.

Merchant Tailors.
Men's Furnishings!
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, ETC.
B. HENDERSON, 852 Queen St. W. 659

SEXSMITH & SON, 640
Merchant Tailors and Drapers.
193 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

CHARLES H. PRESTON, 710
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. 688
DINNOCK'S BLOCK, 742 Queen W
Our Celebrated Shell Cordovan Boots \$2
worth \$3; boys sizes, \$1.50 worth \$2.50.
S. SHEE.

THOMAS MOFFAT, 646
(Late of E. Dack & Son.)
FINE : ORDERED : BOOTS : AND : SHOES
A good fit guaranteed. Moderate prices.
Strictly first-class.
No. 194 Yonge St., 3 doors north of Albert Hall.

Mats and Rugs.
W. J. ROBINSON, 671
The Famous Sheep-skin Mat and Rug
Manufacturer of the Dominion.
30 First Prizes since 1871 at Toronto, Montreal,
Kingston, London and Quebec, including 5 Sil-
ver Medals at Toronto and First Prizes at Grand
Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1882, 1886.

Write for Price-list. Address—
514, 516 and 518 Dundas St. Toronto.
COLIN SKINNER,
- FLORIST -
273 YONGE STREET.
Member a Society of
Choice Roses & White Flowers.
Telephones—Store, No. 1102. Greenhouse,
No. 217.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, 699

MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.,
J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., J. H. Macdonald, Q. C.,
M. Merritt, Q. C., F. Shepley, J. L. Geddes
E. Middleton.

Union Loan Bldg., 28 and 30 Toronto St.
Boarding and Day School
—FOR—
JUNIOR BOYS,
137 Simcoe Street, - - TORONTO.
Established 1868.
W. MAGILL, Principal, R. W. BILSON, H.A., Assistant

Prospectus of this well known Preparatory
School will be sent to applicant's address by re-
turn of mail. 23

Laundries.
STAR 600
LAUNDRY. 1000 Doors
- 23 - West of
Adelaide St. W. Grand Opera.
F. H. HOFFLAND, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT TO RESIDENTS OF THE WEST END
The Dominion Steam Laundry 734
415 QUEEN STREET WEST
(Dominion Bank Block)
Fine Work. Moderate Prices. Your Pat-
ronage Solicited. E. LARTER, Prop.

THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY, 697
43 ELM STREET,
W. D. PALSER, PROPRIETOR.

All kind of Laundry work well and promptly
executed. Parcels sent for and returned to any
part of the city. Telephone 1580.

Teas and Coffees. 723
DELANY'S
PURE - TEAS - AND - COFFEES

are of this season's importation, and the best
that money can procure. As he handles no in-
ferior goods, a special run is made on them.
The best valued goods are offered at rock bot-
tom prices. Consumers wishing to buy their
tea's wholesale would do well to call at his
warehouse.

JOHN DELANY - 123 Dundas St
We would solicit all members of the Temper-
ance cause in our locality to give us a
call and see our EXCELLENT
SAMPLES of 609

TEAS AND COFFEES. 609
Taylor, Watt & Co.,
840 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO.
Our Presents are unsurpassed.

LADIES Get the
Best. OUR NEW 689
Tailor System
(Simplified by Prof. Moody.) of Dress-cutting.
It drafts pattern; no dress or patterns requir-
ed. Also new book on Dressmaking and Mantle-
cutting. Agents wanted.

J. & A. CARTER, 372 Yonge St. 730
GLEN & HUFFMAN
Practical Plumbers, Steam and Hot
Water Engineers.
Telephone 1389. 120 YORK STREET

O. E. BASSMAN
(FORMERLY FOREMAN OAKLANDS DAIRY)
Begs to inform the CITIZEN readers that he has
opened "THE NEW ENGLAND CREAMERY
WORKS," 518 YONGE STREET, and will make
a specialty of the very best French and Ameri-
can Candies, Caramels, Chocolates, Etc. Those
who appreciate good Value and Excellence
should give us a call. Country orders by mail
solicited.

BARKER & CO., JEWELERS, 688
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 736
Importers of Wall Papers
Ceiling Decorations, Painting, Glazing,
Kalsomining and Paperhanging.
256 Yonge Street - - Toronto

OAKVILLE DAIRY 681 YONGE ST
GUARANTEED PURE FARMERS' MILK sup-
plied Retail at Lowest Market Rates.
FRED. SOLE, Proprietor.

NEW PHOTO STUDIO, 258 YONGE STREET 679
After extensive alterations we have opened
a first-class PHOTO STUDIO. Lovers of Fine
Art should pay us a visit.
SHANNESSY & HALL.

CABINET PHOTOS! 681
\$1.50 PER DOZ.
-AT-
J. DIXON'S, 205 Yonge Street.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

A Boot and Shoe Business For Sale in a Business Part of
the City of Toronto on Yonge Street. For particulars
Enquire at 311 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

**BEST QUALITY COAL AND WOOD
AT LOWEST PRICES**

OFFICES: 20 King Street West
do. 409 Yonge Street
do. 763 do.
do. 552 Queen Street West, and 244 Queen Street East
do. and **YARD:** Cor. Esplanade and Princess Street
do. do. Bathurst Street, opposite Front Street
do. do. Esplanade Street, near Berkeley Street

ELIAS ROGERS & CO

CARPETS CURTAINS OILCLOTHS LINOLEUMS 631

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 now, 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 those 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 join-
ing societies from which no return for all 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.

ACROSS THE SEAS.

"OUR CAUSE IS MARCHING ON."

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

League of the Cross.

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

Big Profits.

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

Y's in the Far Orient.

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

Fighting Local Option.

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

In South Africa.

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

Looking to Canada.

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

The British Beer Power.

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

Local Option in the Dominion of Canada.

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

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

A Social Option Bill for England.

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION—INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

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

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

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

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

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

Dressing for Chicken or Turkey.

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

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE Temperance & General Life Assurance Company

OF NORTH AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1887.

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Receipts include On Guaranteed Fund, On Interest Account, On Premium Account, Total (\$40,104 61). Disbursements include Paid for Death Claims, Written off Preliminary Expense Account, Paid for Re-insurance, On Expense Account, Bills Receivable Taken for Premiums, Agents' Ledger Balances and Advances, Committed Commissions, Paid for Office Furniture and Fixtures, Items in Suspense, Loss Decrease of Assets, Increase in Cash Balance (\$17,070 29).

Table showing ASSETS: Government Deposit (\$50,000 00), Cash in Bank and at Head Office (10,963 51), Bills receivable (7,959 19), Balance of preliminary expense account (3,000 00), Agents' Ledger balances (advances, etc.) committed Commissions (1,687 77), Office Furniture and Fixtures (1,444 33), Items in suspense (39 33), Interest due and accrued (34 49), Net outstanding and deferred premiums (full not value held in reserve at Government Standard) (6,674 29), Balance of Guarantee Fund subscribed, but not called (40,000 00). Total: \$123,606 58.

Table showing LIABILITIES: Insurance Reserve, as per Cert. of Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa, \$28,500 66, Less value of Policies re-insured in other companies (211 94), Rent, Medical Fees, etc., due (since paid) (614 00), Premiums paid in advance (50 70), Surplus—Security to Policyholders (94,647 16). Total: \$123,606 58.

GEO. W. ROSS, President. H. O'HARA, Managing Director. J. B. FUGHER, Secretary.

We have made a careful audit of the books and accounts of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1887, and hereby certify that the accounts as set forth are true exhibits of the books of the Company to that date.

R. H. TOMLINSON, } Auditors. DAVID MILLAR, }

Toronto, March 9th, 1888.

We have made an independent examination of the receipts and disbursements for the year 1887, also of the assets and liabilities of the Company, and find them as set forth in the above statement.

SAMUEL TREES, } Auditing Committee. JOHN FLETT, }

Toronto, March 13th, 1888.

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

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

Now, in securing business for the past year, the cost has been comparatively small, compared with other companies, viz., \$1 28 per \$1,000 in our second year, while in two other companies, looked upon as very economically managed, the business cost \$2 37 and \$3 48 respectively for the second year. The intention of the Directors is to continue to extend the business as they have been doing for the past year, and to open up territory that is at present unoccupied. I can say nothing more than simply this. We have met frequently, and at every call the Directors were prompt and attentive to the duties incumbent upon them.

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

Gentlemen,—It affords me more than ordinary pleasure to move the adoption of the report of the Directors, just read. It is very gratifying to know that, although we have been organized less than two years, the business shows the vigor of a company of many years' standing. I had the pleasure of congratulating you last year on a business of \$400,000; this year I have the pleasure of congratulating you on a business of \$1,605,000. We have now 1,099 policies in force (representing 999 lives), amounting in all to \$1,874,100. Between the two annual meetings the business of the Company has exceeded \$2,000,000. When we compare the number of policies that we have issued during the year, and then take into consideration those issued by much larger companies than ours, the superior position of this Company is very evident, and the fact is apparent that we are rapidly gaining the confidence of the insuring public. The Canada Life issued 881 policies for \$1,156,855 in its twenty-second year; the Consideration for its fifth year, 1,005 for \$1,383,000; the Sun Life for its tenth year, 573 policies for \$926,371; the North American Life for its third year issued 687 for \$1,347,088, while the Temperance and General for its second year put in force 967 policies for \$1,605,000. These figures show, first, that the Company has been pushed vigorously by its Manager and Directors, and, second, that our Company fills a place to-day

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

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

Dr. Nettess, Medical Referee, presented a very able and comprehensive report, which was adopted and ordered printed for circulation.

Votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the President, Vice-Presidents, Directors, Managing Director, Secretary and office staff, inspectors and agents for their attention to the business of the Company.

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

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

Why She Refused.

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

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

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

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

To Boil a Ham.

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

Brawn.

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

PIANOS!

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN From Leading Manufacturers, Selected for Reputation, Excellence, and Quality of Instrument and Good Value.

ORGANS!

The Best Canadian, Manufactured Expressly, in Design, Quality, and Price to meet the Wants of Purchasers.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK and get PRICES and TERMS before Purchasing. Special Terms and Prices on Second-hand PIANOS and Organs.

Having Purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the HERR PIANO CO. We Propose Manufacturing ONLY HIGH CLASS PIANOS at Reasonable Prices.

BLAIR, HEWISH, AND CO. 40, KING ST. WEST.