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THE CANADA CITIZEN

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THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

"FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG"

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10 CENTS.

GET UP A CLUB

The North Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance.

The North Ontario Branch Dominion Alliance, met at Cannington on Monday, March 12th, 1888, Rev. P. Addison, president, in the chair. After routine work the Nominating Committee offered as office-bearers for the ensuing year the following names, viz.: Rev. P. Addison, of Uxbridge, President; E. H. Hilbur, Uxbridge, Secretary; and Thomas H. Armstrong, Uxbridge, Treasurer. Vice-Presidents—William McPherson, Cannington; Rev. W. G. Mills, Sunderland; Rev. T. S. McNeill, Beaverton; Edward Taylor, Esq., Sanford; Rev. R. Nally, Athol; Allen McPherson, Esq., Longford Mills; Jas. McCullough, Esq., Goodwood. Central Executive—Revs. Addison, Davidson, and McDonald; and Messrs Weeks, Harrison, Button, Watt, McKay, Wellington, McLaren, Hall, Smith, Henry, Phillips and Hilburn, with Local Executives at Cannington, Sunderland, Beaverton, Sanford and Goodwood; the Vice-Presidents to be President of their respective Local Executives and members of the Central Executive; which was adopted.

The Secretary read a statement from George H. H. Esq., police magistrate, respecting the work done, and making several suggestions respecting aids to enforcing the Scott Act. These were discussed at some length and action taken in all cases as considered advisable by the Alliance. His statement of work done showed 202 cases brought before him, resulting in 161 convictions, 63 dismissals, 12 withdrawals, 16 cases undecided and 10 dropped. Amount collected in fines \$6,100, exclusive of fines paid to Inspector Ferguson (South Ontario) by the parties direct, and also exclusive of fines paid to the police magistrates of Whitby and Oshawa townships. In about 72 cases fines have not yet been collected, quite a number have skipped, nine or ten have gone to jail, and the remainder of the warrants are not yet returned. The uncollected fines amount to about \$3,600; and deducting from this the fines in cases where parties have skipped and gone to jail there remain from \$1,500 to \$2,000 yet to collect.

After some discussion it was resolved to memorialize the Government to authorize the employing of an efficient constable to do all the Scott Act work for the county at a fixed salary, and if the legal fees allowed to constables were insufficient to pay the salary, that the balance be paid from the fines fund, as one of the chief difficulties in enforcing the law appeared to be the procuring of efficient constable service. After a lengthened discussion it was resolved to urge strongly upon the officers the necessity of prosecuting all second and third offences strictly as such without respect to persons, exercising no discretionary or discriminating powers whatever, and in the event of failure to secure such rigid enforcement in this way, it was decided to memorialize the Government to instruct its officers to prosecute and to insist on such instructions being strictly carried out. Resolutions were passed approving of the amendments recently introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Jamieson, for improving the Canada Temperance Act, and urging upon all friends of the cause in the House and out of it, to use their influence in securing their adoption. The meeting recorded disapproval and condemnation of the amendments proposed by Mr. McCarthy, considering that they were only designed to assist the repeal of the Act. Resolutions were also passed requesting all ministers of the gospel to preach temperance sermons to their congregations at least once a quarter, and to form gospel and other temperance societies wherever practicable in anticipation of a repeal vote at the end of the three year term.

From all information obtained it is quite apparent that the Act is being fairly well observed over large portions of the county, and in districts where anything like rigid enforcement is being attempted, drinking is very materially lessened, and drunkenness reduced to a minimum.

The Irish Sunday Closing Bill.

The Irish Sunday Closing Bill has got through its second reading and is referred to a select committee. The object of the bill is to give permanency to the former act and to include under its operation those districts formerly exempted. It also more clearly defined the bona fide traveller, and makes the provisions respecting him more stringent.

The Police and the Liquor Men.

Two constables, Morrison and Hanks, of Newton Robinson, recently drove into Alliston for the purpose of arresting Patrick Nolan, a liquor seller, for an offence under the Scott Act. After the arrest some of the prisoners' friends appear to have effected an entrance and caused a disturbance, and Nolan made his escape. The constables fired upon the rioters. The constables are committed for trial.

DOMINION ALLIANCE—ONTARIO BRANCH.

CONVENTION CALL 1888.

19-21 RICHMOND STREET EAST, TORONTO.

MARCH, 1888.

TO ALL WHO FAVOR OUR CAUSE.

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

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

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

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

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

REDUCED FARES.

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

The Alliance, as an organization, is not in any sense in competition with any other organization. It is simply the Legislative Committee of the various temperance societies and workers. It is composed of members and delegates. Any temperance or church organization that contributes annually one dollar or upwards to the funds of the Alliance is considered a branch, and has a right to send to the Convention one delegate for every dollar so contributed. In addition to the delegates so constituted, any temperance worker approving of the objects of the Alliance may become a member by paying one dollar or more. All members contributing one dollar and a half or more, are entitled to receive free THE CANADA CITIZEN, the organ of the Alliance.

Delegates and other members may, upon application to the Secretary, obtain certificates entitling them to reduced rates of travel to attend the Alliance Conventions, they have all equal privileges of speaking and voting at the Convention. The Alliance funds are used solely for the furtherance of Scott Act and other prohibitory work. The money is carefully expended for this purpose, and although the Alliance operations have been somewhat restricted for want of money, much has been accomplished. Those in sympathy with the prohibition movement are earnestly requested to contribute as liberally as their circumstances will permit.

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

W. H. HOWLAND, President.

F. S. SPENCE, Secretary.

CANADIAN NEWS.

McKellar to the Front.

If every town in the county of Simcoe, writes a correspondent, will give as good an account of itself as McKellar, there will be no doubt as to the result of the vote. The temperance people in the district mean business.

Mrs. Baxter in N. S.

Mrs. MARION B. BAXTER, well known to some of our Toronto friends, has been campaigning in Nova Scotia with marked success. Large audiences attend all her meetings and much enthusiasm is being aroused by her effective addresses.

The Quebec Alliance.

THE Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance is pushing its work with remarkable energy and success. The new agent Mr. J. A. Nicholls, is hard at work holding meetings in different places. He is also publishing a paper called the Alliance Signal under the direction of a press committee.

They all Want it.

THERE are five towns in Ireland which are exempted from the operation of the Sunday Closing Act, namely:—Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick and Waterford. Plebiscites have been taken in these towns as to the desire of the inhabitants to have the Act extended so as to include them in its provisions, and the majorities in every case were enormous in favor of entire closing; the vote standing about as follows:—In Dublin 4 to 1; in Cork 5 to 1; in Belfast 9 to 1; in Limerick 10 to 1; and in Waterford 12 to 1.

Rev. Mr. Snowden at McKellar.

A meeting was held at McKellar on the 7th inst in the interest of the Scott Act, at which Mr. John Armstrong presided. There was a large attendance and admirable and telling addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Snowden, and Messrs. Taylor, Betley, Moore and Hersey. Mr. B. F. Kean, of Parry Sound, was also present and delivered a stirring address,

after which a committee was appointed to watch the interests of the temperance party in the coming struggle.

Prohibition Meeting at Boston.

On the 20th inst. a meeting to organize for the coming prohibition battle was held at Boston, addressed by Mr. G. M. Clark. There was a good attendance, and there is evidence that the prohibitionists will be well prepared to sustain the Act.

West Lambton Prohibitionists Awake

At the last county convention of Prohibitionists it was decided to organize prohibition clubs over the county. Resolutions were passed to be sent to members of Parliament requesting them to stand up for the Scott Act if any attempt were made to repeal or emasculate it. A resolution was passed to memorialize the Local House to remove Mr. Palmer, the license inspector for West Riding, as it was evident to the license department that he was not doing his duty. Liquor dealers feel the giving away of free drinks to friends and loafers, for they say they can't refuse them or they will in form against them.

A County Convention.

THE united counties of Northumberland and Durham had a Scott Act convention at Cobourg a couple of weeks ago. R. Knox, of Orono, presided, and a good deal of important business was transacted. Strongly worded resolutions were passed asking for the appointment of a police-magistrate, warmly endorsing the Scott Act, and urging work for its enforcement and against repeal, declaring in favor of law and order and in favor of electoral action. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year—President, Robert Knox, Esq., Orono; Vice-President, D. E. Pickett, Esq., Warkworth, W. E. Johnston, Esq., Grafton, George Wilson, Esq., Port Hope, Robert Moment, Esq., Orono; Secretary, George A. Greenway, Esq., Cobourg; Assistant Secretary, A. Barber, Esq., Cobourg; Treasurer, O. W. Powell, Esq., Cobourg.

DOINGS IN THE STATES.

"Going Dry."

BERRIEN county "goes dry" says the Raven, a majority of 625 having declared for local option.

Emmet County Declares for Prohibition.

EMMET county election was a foregone conclusion, and all passed off quietly on the 28th ult, when a majority of 235 was declared for the prohibitionists.

Jackson City.

JACKSON City voted strong anti-prohibition, more than a thousand votes majority being declared against the temperance party. Fortunately the county told heavily the other side and the result is the district stands by local option.

The American National Prohibition Convention.

THE annual convention is to be held later than previously arranged. The 30th of May is the date now fixed. The Convention opens with an early morning prayer meeting, which it is intended should extend to the entire union and amongst those also who do not attend the Convention meetings.

Neal Dow's Defeat.

NEAL DOW has been defeated by a big majority at Portland, a majority of 1,500 voting against him. It is said the whisky men spared neither liquor nor money, serving free drinks at every bar to the anti-Dow voters. Though defeated Neal Dow still states his conviction that "the State of Maine will stand by prohibition and will never accept license."

The Whisky Party.

Voice representatives have been interviewing members of the Democratic National Committee and nearly all of them are in favor of retaining the old plank in the party platform which says "we oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizens and interfere with individual liberty." Most of these gentlemen have declared themselves in favor of high license.

Closing Out.

THE liquor trade evidently does not thrive in Sioux City. Two wholesale dealers, E. J. Reasigan and William Seich, have been found guilty of breaches of the law and upwards of \$20,000 worth of stock would have been confiscated but that the dealers have arranged to shift quarters and get out of the state. Another wholesale house is reported to be leaving with a stock value \$10,000 into Nebraska. There is now but one brewery left and it is reported that this will close up early this year.

Temperance Lesson Leaves.

THE National Temperance Society continues to publish Temperance Lesson Leaves for the last Sunday in each quarter. This year they are upon the texts selected by the International Sunday-school Lesson Committee, but prepared by Rev. Albert G. Lawson with special reference to the bringing out of Gospel truths and teaching upon this important question. The one for March 25, No. 38 of the series, from Galatians v. 10-25, entitled, "Temperance a Fruit of the Spirit." It contains Lesson Text, Daily Readings, Teaching Points, Hints, Notes, Summary, Questions, Blackboard and Music. Four pages quarto, 60 cents a hundred. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing agent, 68 Reado Street, New York.

Michigan and Local Option.

A decision of the Michigan Supreme Court recently declared strikes a severe blow at the hopes of the temperance party in the district. Three cases from Detroit have been standing over since last fall and are just decided, the Court declaring the law constitutional but practically annulling its provisions. It appears that it was held that a person caught in the act of selling liquor could there and then be arrested like any other criminal but this is now overruled and the end can only be accomplished after much delay. The Court further declares that common councils have not the power to determine the fitness of an applicant to receive a license; nor county treasurers the power to determine when the filing of a new bond is necessary. These with other minor provisions of the Act they declare unconstitutional, and the friends of temperance naturally regard the measure as a "loosely constructed law weak in almost every section."

Transformation in New Alabama.

LET Country is little known outside the surrounding district nor indeed is its chief little town, Opelika. Yet it once had a population most unenviable. Then it is said to have spent \$200,000 in its many drinking saloons and to have reaped drunkenness, debauchery, idleness and vice to the full. But a few sober, high-minded men went to work with a purpose. They traced the evil to its source and only last year finished their last work by closing up the doors of the last saloon. Now, thirty thousand people live and thrive without a single drink shop in all the county, and with what result? The retail trade is reported to have increased thirty per cent, and the real estate has advanced twenty-five per cent. The higher court has no criminal business to deal with; there are no idlers and loafers; and altogether the people regard the prohibition of liquor as worth half a million dollars a year to the county, not to speak of the increased piety, the high moral tone, the hospitality and general happiness that give a visitor a real sense of having arrived at a kind of "God's acre" among the living. There is no whisky there, and now it cannot be had no one wants it.

Calling Names.

ONE of the speakers at the Connecticut prohibition convention, held in New Haven some time ago, was Volney Beyer Cushing, of Maine. In the course of his address he referred to the abuse heaped upon prohibitionists by their opponents and read the following list of names which had been applied by Antis to temperance reformers: "White winged angels of the gospel of prohibition," "white cross party of purity," "pharmaceutical prohibitionists," "hypocritical purists," "pump people," "empirics and temperance bigots," "hydrant reformers," "water fowls," "irrepressible prohibition cranks," "enemies of liberty," "water bibbers," "water preachers," "water speakers," "water philosophy," "water apostles," "water gospellers," "democratic aid society," "democratic annex," "sniffing cranks in the interest of sarsaparilla, fanaticism and spruce beer," "moral hen huzzars," "prohibition apostolic and evangelizing sanctedim and synagogues," "Saint Johnnies," "godly goose people," "fools," "idiots," "blind idiots and fools," "prohib. sneaks," "concocted windjammers," "reformatory buzzards," "lying hirelings," "blatant skates," "ale on toast fanatics," "blatant political demagogues," "misguided prohibition dupes," "ineptly, basely, manfully enervated fools."

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

It is one thing to possess an opinion, it is another matter to make that opinion square with common sense and facts.

People get possessed with ideas some times without knowing how or where they gather them, and with nothing more certain on which to base an opinion.

A good deal of the same kind of opinion exists on the question of High License, a subject that is coming more and more to the front in Canadian discussions every day.

This fallacy creeps out again in the case of those who sometimes, we fear from selfish motives, not wanting to give up their supposed comforts, will tell us that no possible harm can come from moderate drinking.

This view of the question is further substantiated by a reference to the address of Colonel J. L. Green, president of the last-named Society above.

It is a poison imparted to the blood, most persons do not know and are slow to believe. For two or three years there was nothing very remarkable to be noted among the selected lives of beer drinkers.

This is an instance of many others of facts as against mere opinion. It is the worst of dogmatism to say that the moderate drinker stands on an equal platform with the total abstainer in the matter of longevity.

Adding a further illustration or two in this same line of thought, how common a thing it is to be told that it is only one's own business if they are foolish enough to drink to excess and, as it is sometimes put, to make boasts of themselves, but is it a fact that the man who does this only injures himself?

This liquor traffic, in some of its relations, affects everybody. John Stuart Mill has said, "the only justification for interfering with any trade is the amount of mischief that trade does."

The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of gaining money is a more desperate form of assassination than has been adopted by the brave of any country or age.—Thomas Carlyle.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

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

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

Nov 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.

The aggregate votes cast in all the contests, except Halifax (3), have been:

Summary table showing aggregate votes: For the Scott Act (164792), Against (114206), Net Scott Act majority (50586).

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.

Campaign Hibings.

Teetotal Soldiers.

Our soldiers in Burmah have a Temperance room in the palace of the ex-King of Burmah, at Mandalay, and on its walls is a list of Good Templar Lodges in India and Burmah.

Getting Out.

The Port Huron Commercial reports no less than eight tavern keepers there have recently skipped out on account of Scott Act. It is said that many of the hotel keepers not far from Sarnia keep their money ready for leaving in a hurry.

The World's Drink Statistics.

From reports recently issued by the British Foreign Office we cull some rather startling figures regarding the drink trade of the world. The United States are said to have manufactured in 1886 nearly ninety millions of gallons of spirits, or twenty millions more than during the previous year.

"Diet" and Drink

The Austrian Imperial Diet has just been dealing with the drink question. The Austrians are arousing at last to a sense of the terrible increase of drunkenness amongst them, and the provisions of the new measure, for a country where temperance societies and teetotalism are unknown, may be regarded as stringent.

Scotland and the Local Government Bill

The Scottish people are not likely to take kindly to the probable proposals of the present British Government regarding local self-government, that is, in so far as the measure may probably deal with the question of license. She has said again and again, with no indistinct voice, that she does not want the drink shop but it has been thrust upon her; and now she is likely to have to pay compensation to the license holder to get rid of a nuisance she has never sanctioned.

The Licensing System of Ceylon

Mr. W. S. CAINE, M.P., during his prolonged tour, has kept a keen eye on the liquor laws of the many lands through which he has passed. In Ceylon Mr. Caine found matters bad indeed. "The Christian missionaries," he writes, "find that Christian vice are the chief temptations to Christian converts."

[ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.] SEVEN YEARS OF STEADY PROGRESS

The Successful Record of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Eloquent Address by Waring Kennedy, Esq. of Toronto.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, held at the head offices in New York on the 20th Jan. last, was probably one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of insurance men ever held in that city.

Mr. WARRING KENNEDY, of Toronto, then delivered the following stirring speech and moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was unanimously carried with ringing cheers and words of applause.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. William Wilson, of Toronto. We have pleasure in giving Mr. Kennedy's speech in full. It speaks for itself.

In moving this resolution Mr. Kennedy said: "Mr. President and Gentlemen, I find that at the last annual meeting resolutions expressing confidence in the management of this Association were introduced by representatives from various sections of the Union, and the Canadian deputies felt they had been derelict in neglecting to discharge a similar duty, and now desire to make atonement for the omission."

Nothing has been wanting; objections of every kind that have been taken against this Company, many of which are unjust and unreasonable, have been fully met. No stronger evidence can be given that the Mutual Reserve is becoming established in the hearts of the people than the fact that both in 1886 and 1887 its agents in the Dominion have not only written a larger amount of insurance than that of any of the agents of this Company doing business in the United States, but have written a larger amount of business than any other Company doing business in Canada.

Why? Because it offers the greatest indemnity for the least money, presenting at once the aspects of equity, safety, beneficence and permanence. In this Association the insured become the insured, and the insured become the insurers.

Members form a compact whereby they insure one another under equitable arrangements, contribute the amount necessary, based upon the actuarial mortality tables which are almost infallible, and carry twenty-five per cent. to a reserve fund, which now amounts to about one and a half million dollars, and is being increased at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per day. This reserve fund belongs entirely to the Policyholders, and cannot go into dividends of Stockholders, as there are none.

He was gratified to listen to the report from Great Britain, showing clearly that this system is taking hold in England. We all know the slowness of the English to adopt new methods, but they are discovering that there are commendable features connected with the Mutual Reserve

which merit their patronage. As is seen, we in Canada are showing no want of confidence in your American institutions. Efforts are now being made by statesmen to draw the two countries closer together in their commercial relations, and we trust that success will crown their efforts.

Strange to say, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has met with much opposition from old level-premium companies. Many falsehoods have been published of various descriptions. Powerful efforts were made to strangle it in its birth. Large sums have been subscribed and expended to arrest its progress, but it keeps advancing and growing in the confidence of the people.

He would refer to the statement so industriously circulated that the lapse of policies with the "Mutual Reserve" are enormous, indeed larger than that of any other company. Now, sir, what are the facts? We find that the lapses of the level-premium companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department for 1885 were 59 per cent. of the total amount of their new business.

Again, the charge of extravagant management had been brought against the Company. Outrageous falsehoods have circulated, while the fact is that no insurance company doing business on this continent manages its affairs so economically.

He held policies in five old line companies, and it was not his intention to let any of them lapse. What he desired was that the old line companies should adopt the motto, "Live and Let Live."

If the principles of the "Mutual Reserve" be unsound, then it must fall and be crushed under its own weight. A lunatic once asked a military officer why he carried a sword, and the answer was, "To kill my enemies." "Why," said the lunatic, "if you leave them alone they will die themselves."

It has often been asked, "Has Mr. Harper made this system a success?" If facts, figures and the endorsement of men who cannot be bought, bribed or controlled by rival companies are worth anything, he undoubtedly has.

The system is not an experiment now. It has withstood all attacks from every source, and now rests on a solid foundation.

Again, the opponents of the association have paraded a number of instances where death claims have been compromised or contested. Satisfactory explanations had been given by the officers of the Company in all these instances, proving clearly that in every case a fraud was attempted upon the Company.

What does the Honourable Elisha W. Bucklin, Insurance Commissioner of Rhode Island, say to this Company? "I was induced to go carefully over the payment of Death Claims and the manner and method of their adjustment and so particularly investigate your list of resisted Death Claims. In this list I found but thirteen contested or resisted claims out of the payment this year of 370 claims aggregating \$1,300,000. I was careful to note the cause for resisting each, and can therefore assure you in my opinion you were justified in so doing, and it would be an injustice to you members and a reflection on the management of the Association if such fraudulent claims were allowed.

As to its permanence:—This is the largest open assessment company doing business in the world. The plan of insurance presented by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is not an experiment. We can boast of an accessible association of over 700 years standing and still in good health, namely, the Count De Winton Society, established in England in 1188, under the reign of

King John. The second is the Royal Evanna Society, established in 1368.

We learn that eighty-nine friendly societies are shown to exist that were established in the seventeenth century; while over one thousand of these friendly societies are over fifty years old. The Norman Society was established in 1703, and is still in existence, providing for their losses as they occur, and is now in as good financial condition as it was one hundred years ago.

Mr. President, the members of this Association fully appreciate the difficulties that the management has had to contend against enemies, subtle and treacherous within, and foes bold and unscrupulous without. Employees in your service have proved treacherous to their trust, carried off your property and sold to your enemies what had been confided to their safe keeping, and what shall we say to those who purchased the stolen property? Is not the receiver as bad as the thief? But you have succeeded in detecting the treacherous foe, and have placed your heel upon the head of the serpent.

Enter St. Paul's in London, look around and you behold in everything connected with that immense structure a monument to Sir Christopher Wren. You have only to look around you and you behold in this great Association a monument that you are erecting, which will be more lasting than that of marble or bronze. These will crumble under the decaying hand of time, but yours is a monument that the storms of time shall never efface or destroy.

My boy, I congratulate you on the fact that you are about to get married to the dearest girl in the universe, and I assure you I wish you the greatest prosperity and happiness. As a true friend, I wish to say a few words to you that the minister may not mention, but are implied in your promise "to cherish and support."

Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, of Toronto, expressed his satisfaction with the reports presented, showing the Association to be in such a prosperous condition, and both he and Mr. Kennedy would return to Toronto proud of the position they occupied as members of the Advisory Council of such an Association as the Mutual Reserve. He deprecated the attempts of rival companies to injure the Association.

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The Lemon Medicinally.

LYMONADE made from the juice of the lemon is, according to the People's Friend, one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fevers.



HEAR THE RAIL FENCE PHILOSOPHER!!!

My boy, I congratulate you on the fact that you are about to get married to the dearest girl in the universe, and I assure you I wish you the greatest prosperity and happiness.

Now, as a friend and one who knows the right thing for you to do, I would advise you to invest in the Instalment Bonds of the TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY as they are superior to the endorsement policy of any other company.

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

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

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 13th, 1908.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

THE United Kingdom is the largest, and, perhaps, the most perfect organization for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

From the thirty-fifth annual report, which we have just received, we observe that the Executive Committee last year received in subscriptions and legacies alone nearly six thousand dollars, which with a balance in hand and other sums, brought the gross receipts up to above eighty-six thousand dollars. Of this sum all but five thousand dollars has been spent on the year's work. Nearly four thousands persons and societies contributed toward this sum, the largest donation being five thousand dollars given "In memory of a mother's interest."

Naturally one must ask what has been done for so great an expenditure? To reply to such a query requires a careful study of the character and extent of the Alliance operations. Happily the Executive furnish ample data.

There is no part of the United Kingdom uncovered by this agency, and there is scarcely any large town which has not an Alliance auxiliary. No mission is organized, no effort of any sort is made to reach the ear of the people, but the hand of the Alliance is there, often unseen, but still there to facilitate that most difficult yet most necessary labor—the creation of public opinion. Its agents and friends last year organized and addressed upwards of three thousand public meetings, at which nearly eight hundred thousand persons were present. The maintenance of qualified lecturers and agents cost under thirty thousand dollars, a small sum when it is remembered that through this means every village and hamlet, as well as every influential town and city, has been permeated with temperance teaching; and aid and encouragement given to every struggling organization and individual worker who desired the services or advice of the Executive representative.

Next in importance to the agency, is the circulation of the Alliance News, the organ of the Alliance. This weekly has an enormous circulation, it is devoted chiefly to the advocacy of prohibition principles, and is a splendid educational medium. Those who know the News best claim for it an influence for good which is simply incalculable.

Regarding the work of the Alliance outside parliament, there seems to be every cause for encouragement and gratitude. The old country is hard to move, for prohibitionists across the water fight against the most intricate, gigantic and wealthy monopoly that oppresses and disgraces modern society. This power until a few years back simply defied interference and stifled public opinions. In proof of the wonderful change now obtaining the Committee refers to the growing demand for instruction, and especially to the evidence of numerous plebiscites which "have demonstrated that in many districts enormous majorities of the people are ready for prohibition."

In the very recesses it receives the Executive finds its chief encouragement. Indeed, until recently it has

had to supply the motive power of the entire effort. But now it finds behind it a sustained impetus, urging it forward, "pushing to an issue the vital question it has in charge." What is this but accumulated power, the result of years of patient, persistent toil! But this pent-up energy is apt to get unmanageable, and nothing but the most adroit manipulation by the wisest and most trusted leaders prevented a painful rupture at the great London Convention held in October last. There is no denying that it is hard to wait—"when the steam is up." Yet as the Executive justly remark in the report, "The Irish question blocks the way in Parliament," so that "it is all but impossible for temperance reformers to obtain a hearing in that House." Still this state of things though unfortunate cannot but be transitory and there is strong evidence that the temperance question must be the next thing. No, though waiting, the prohibitionists of Great Britain are still working.

For thirty-five years they have struggled with dogged determination; and though many have fallen, others have sprung, as the flowers spring, fresh and hopeful above the grave. "Eager throngs of new adherents," reads the closing paragraph of the report, "crowding into our ranks, aided by the counsels and protracted labors of the veterans of the movement, will soon push the battle to the gate. May Almighty God, inspiring, invigorating, and blessing our counsels and our efforts, speedily grant us victory." We re-echo the prayer. We join hands across the water, and pledge ourselves anew to labor that Greater Britain, which shall one day gather all men in common brotherhood, may never know the foul features of Britain's most implacable foe.

SCOTT ACT AMENDMENTS.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY has before the House of Commons, a bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Canada Temperance Act," which might be more properly entitled, "An Act to Facilitate the Repeal of the Canada Temperance Act." It deals solely with the matter of procedure for the bringing on and conducting of repeal contests.

This Bill provides in the first place for the bringing on of a repeal contest on the petition of any number of voters, not requiring, as does the present law, that twenty-five per cent. of the electorate should sign such petition. In the second place it provides for a new form of ballot to be used in repeal contests. Mr. McCarthy, who, it is fair to infer from this Act, is acting in the interests of the Anti Scott party, recognizes that the supporters of that party are somewhat deficient in matters of education and intelligence, and that a ballot having on the face of it the expression "For the Petition" and "Against the Petition" is likely to be misunderstood to a large extent by these Anti-Scott electors. He accordingly proposes that in repeal contests the ballot should read "Against the Act" and "For the Act."

We have no objection at all to the latter amendment. We would suggest to Mr. McCarthy that it would be more complete if he would put "For the Act" in the upper part of his ballot and "Against the Act" in the lower part, so that the ballot would be for and against, just as on the original Scott Act vote. This would make it still more simple for our illiterate Anti friends, and we want to give them all the fair play we can.

The other amendment, however, is such an absurd proposition, so manifestly a piece of whiskey-interest audacity, that it has no chance of success. The suggestion that temperance people should be obliged to secure twenty-five per cent. of the electorate to a petition before a poll is permitted on the question of adopting the Scott Act, while the Anti should be permitted to bring on a repeal vote by a petition with very few signatures, is a proposal that cannot be considered as anything more serious than political buncombe, to please the party in whose interest the proposition is made.

THE MILLS RESOLUTION.

THE CANADA CITIZEN is being sharply criticized by active members of the Liberal party, because of the stand we took in reference to the Mills resolution submitted in the House of Commons on the 6th inst. We expected such criticism and so far all of it which we have heard, only makes more clear the soundness of our position. Of course no one outside our own office is responsible for the opinions we express, nor are our statements the official utterances of any organization.

We cannot at present view the action taken in the House of Commons with any other feeling than that of regret. While it is true that much may be said in favor of the position taken by those friends who believe that the Scott Act amendment and prohibition can only become effective when they are government measures, and supported by a dominant political party, yet the fact must not be ignored, that the plan of action agreed upon by temperance workers was that of united political action. It was understood that the Jamieson amendment bill which Sir John Macdonald had declined to father, which this Liberal party was not strong enough to force through parliament, was to be pressed and supported in the House of Commons by our temperance friends regardless of party. We must therefore feel dissatisfied with any action that places before the House as a party measure a question which was for the present, with the consent and by the desire of its promoters, a non partizan question.

We are not arguing against making prohibition and every measure of prohibition, party questions. We have stated over and over again, and still believe, that prohibition will not be an accomplished fact until we have a prohibition party. We believe that if the Liberal party had become a prohibition party two years ago, it would to-day be in a position far superior to that which it at present occupies. If the Liberal party will now declare for prohibition, we believe that there will come to it such a support of Conservatives and independent electors, who are anxious to put principle first, as will soon make it the party of power, but this result will not be attained by such strategy as that which rallied the party last week in an effort to place Conservative temperance men in an uncomfortable position.

The situation then is simply this: The Scott Act ought to be amended by a Government bill. The Government will not father such a measure, then the only chance of amending it is by a union of Conservative and Reform temperance representatives. Making it a party measure supported only by Liberals ensures its defeat. Mr. Mills' motion was not in the interests of immediate Scott Act amendment. So we must regard it.

We have nothing to do in our prohibition campaign with the tricks or manoeuvres of partisans. We are anxious only for action that is honest endeavor to secure desirable results. Prohibition is not likely to come through the present parliament. If it turns out that Mr. Mills' motion is the inauguration of a prohibition policy as a part of the Liberal party's programme, and it is followed up by definite aggressive advance on this line, we shall hail such advances with satisfaction, although in the interests of our cause we would rather that it had been delayed until after the consideration of the Jamieson Scott Act amendment bill.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Manning, referring to the Scott Act in Victoria county. We note Mr. Manning's point that the dereliction of duty on the part of the Inspector was before the issue of the circular, of which Mr. Manning sends us a copy, and which we have great pleasure in reproducing, as it shows the desire of the Government to have the intent of the

Canada Temperance Act fairly carried out.

We do not, however, see any reason in anything stated by Mr. Manning or the license inspector, for modifying anything said in the editorial referred to. It discussed in general terms the fact that inspectors had violated the intention of the law, and interfered with the carrying out of what it was intended to accomplish. The circular to which Mr. Manning refers is in itself the fullest evidence that the charge made against a certain set of our inspectors was well founded. We are much pleased that since the issue of these instructions the Inspector for Victoria has carried out "the letter of the law" which it was always his duty to see fairly enforced.

HALTON.

There is no doubt whatever that partyism killed the Scott Act in Halton. The Daily Globe, by extensive figures, shows that the Dominion Franchise Act meant in Halton county the loss of 206 votes to the Liberal party, and the Dominion Franchise Act was a partisan measure intended to produce precisely this result. The Globe further shows that the Scott Act party has lost in Halton 102 votes, and claims, from these calculations, that a reduction of the Liberal vote is a reduction of the temperance vote. Now it is said in the same article, "That there has not been the slightest decline in the temperance sentiment in Halton," but it is stated as likely that the defeat was caused in part by the defection of Liberals who were annoyed because the Conservative prohibitionists did not at the late election support candidates who "were Liberals as well as prohibitionists."

We believe the Globe's explanation of the defeat is a correct one, and that we lost Halton through the manipulation of the voters' lists, which was made possible by the Conservatives, and the defection of Liberals who sulked because they were beaten at the political elections. Partyism defeated the Scott Act in Halton, and partisans on both sides of politics are responsible for the disaster.

OUR TEN CENT OFFER.

We desire to express our sincere thankfulness to the friends interested in the work we are engaged in who have kindly sent us lists of names of persons to whom they desire to have the CANADA CITIZEN sent for six weeks enclosing us payment of the same in accordance with our special offer. A number of these ten cent trial subscribers have sent us full yearly subscriptions at the termination of the trial period with a request to have their names placed in our regular list. This ten cent plan commends itself very favorably to many of our friends and we trust many others will follow the good example of those who have already availed themselves of it. Subjoined is a specimen of the letters we are frequently receiving.

PHILIP, March 1st, 1908. DEAR SIR AND BRO: Enclosed find my subscription to CANADA CITIZEN for one year. I hope the day is not far distant when the cause you so nobly advocate will prevail throughout the length and breadth of our fair Dominion. I am at present entirely ignorant as to the friend who paid for my subscription. If he is known to you please thank him kindly for me and oblige. I remain your sincere friend, NEIL O'HANLY.

REPEAL CAMPAIGNS

On the 19th April the Counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Renfrew, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry will vote on the question of Scott Act repeal. In every one of these counties the friends of the Act have fought hard in the face of serious discouragements, for three years, to make the law effective. They have succeeded. They have made a terror to evil doers. But tremendous difficulties, in its way, have prevented the Act's doing as much good as it would otherwise have done. Some few of its supporters are disappointed, and it may be that some votes may thus be lost to our cause. The Antis are fighting the

Act because it has worked so well. Therefore the present battle is on. Let temperance men who say that the law has not done good, be convinced by the opposition of those whose wrong doing is interfered with. It will be a strange affair if the Scott Act is defeated through its dissatisfied friends co-operating with its more dissatisfied enemies.

We trust, however, that there will not be any disaster. The Halton contest would have resulted differently had it not followed so closely on the heel of a Dominion election.

There will not be this difficulty in the way in other places. In all of the counties shortly to vote the Scott Act was adopted by big majorities, in Bruce 1312, in Dufferin 795, in Simcoe 1183, in Renfrow 730, and in Dundas 1706. The whisky party will find those majorities hard to climb over. Our friends are active and earnest; they will not underate the strength of their opponents; they will do their best in faith and prayer; and we trust they will win.

THE HALTON REVERSE.

Rev. C. E. Morrow Gives a Description of the Contest—Prohibition the Future Watch-word.

A great many people are sadly wondering how Halton could be so beaten in her upward struggle. Looking at it from the standpoint of what had been achieved by the Act well might they wonder, but when we know all the circumstances perhaps it is not strange that we should have been beaten though scarcely expecting such a large majority against us.

We will look at our advantages. First drinking had greatly decreased in the county. Some with whom I conversed thought there was not anything like as much liquor consumed as under license. In the township of Nassagaweya for years there has been no suspicion of sale of liquors. In the township of Nelson the sale was reduced to a minimum. Save in a couple of places in the township of Trafalgar there was no violation of the law. In Oakville and I believe in Acton there has been a tolerably fair observation of the law. In a number of places in Esquevasing where liquor used to be sold freely there is now none sold. A good deal was sold in Burlington and Milton, and considerable in Georgetown. Then we were able to show that the poor rates of the municipalities had decreased, also that there had been a great reduction in crime. We have this fact that for twelve assize courts in succession and twelve sessions of the peace, twenty-four courts in all, not one criminal sentence has been pronounced. There have been a few cases before the assize courts nearly every one of which grew out of the peculiar ways in which the liquor party fight the Act. Five persons have been sentenced by the County Judge at the interim courts but this is not something peculiar to Halton county. It occurs in every county.

We challenge any county under license to put its record alongside of Halton's. Where is the county that gives its sanction and the protection of the law to this nefarious traffic that can say that at no general court held during the past six years has a criminal sentence been pronounced.

All the ministers of the gospel in the county with perhaps four exceptions were against repeal of the Act. The women both worked and prayed for the success of our cause. We held meetings in every part of the county. These meetings were addressed by men belonging to the county and from abroad—men who have been in the fight for years. We were cheered again and again during the contest by letters received many of them containing financial aid, from different parts of the Province and from other provinces. I often was led to say "God bless the noble women of our country." Their letters were such an inspiration. We also sent to over four thousand of the electors four different issues of the Temperance Herald specially prepared for the campaign and save in a few instances the doubtful voters of the county were personally canvassed. The Acton Free Press, Georgetown Herald and Milton Reformer nobly wrote against repeal. Both members of Parliament and a majority of the county council were against repeal. The Act was still popular among the voters of 1884, perhaps more popular than it was at that time.

Let us look at the other side, as to the petition asking for repeal. Eleven or more of the men who carried it around have been fined or sentenced to jail for violation of the law. At least 27 of those signing it were similarly dealt with for being law-breakers. They only claimed 1,636 genuine signatures

(the real number was much less), while in 1884 they claimed over 2,100. Those against the temperance law had no case. They did not dare go on the platform. Their statements and catch cries made in 1881 were, we think, without exception refuted by actual experience. They said in 1881, and also in 1884, that the barley market would be destroyed, that much liquor would be consumed, that drunk-ness would increase, that there would not be houses of accommodation for the travelling public, that business would be ruined, that taxes would be increased, etc. I did not meet a man during the campaign foolhardy enough to even mention one of the above as a reason why the Act should be repealed. Beaten twice at the polls, driven from the platform, these statements one after another were disproved by the logic of events.

Now, dear reader, pause a moment and take a look at the two sides as faithfully portrayed above, and ask yourself how could 2,050 men go to the polls on behalf of the licensed bar rooms allied with a cause that will not bear discussing, the leaders of which have never given to the public a word in condemnation of those who have violated the law, while only 1,833 men voted to sustain the law that was given for the protection of the home, and, as Parliament puts it in the preamble to the Act, "to promote temperance." Two thousand and fifty vote you a petition for the bar-rooms circulated in many instances by law-breakers, while only 1,833 vote for the home in response to the call from the pulpit and few from womanhood and childhood.

What were the reasons leading to the reverse? Some urge non enforcement of the law, and the consequent unpopularity of the Act. This was not the cause. In Milton where the law was the most violated, we decreased the anti majority of 1884 by 25. And in No. 2 Nelson, where there is no suspicion of sale, we lost as compared with 1884 to the extent of 36. In Nassagaweya with a like record we came 45 behind 1884, and so I might go through the county. Others think that we were not thoroughly organized. I am persuaded this had no foundation in fact. Several places where the organization was most complete and where our workers had thoroughly canvassed and had received pledges enabling them to make a favorable report of their ward found, when the ballots were counted, to their surprise, that a number of the electors had been untrue to their pledges. I may say that in all the temperance work with which I have been connected, this is the first time our people have had to complain of promises made to us being broken. Our canvas made us expect that after counting the large proportion of the doubtful voters against us that the result would be about a tie.

Among the reasons for our defeat may be mentioned the voters' list, the coming so soon after the political election, political influences, the still hunt of the opponents, etc.

It may be remarked that the voters' list has been in existence for some time. A great many whose names are on the list have removed. A much larger number of the Antis returned to record their vote than of the Temperance party. Then a greater number of those now resident in the county, but who are not on the list because of its age, would have voted for us than for them. Quite a number of our friends though living here when the list was made did not get on, and it is said on the other hand a number of anti voters who are on should not have been put on. That quite a number of the Reform party failing to elect their man at the late election got soured and did not vote we are assured. There were 316 less votes polled for and against the Temperance Act than at the political election held about three months before. We believe that over 200 of those if they had gone to the polls would have voted for us. Many believe that some weak temperance men of the Conservative party bargained with strong antis in the Reform party, the Conservatives agreeing to vote repeal if the Reformers would vote for their candidate.

I suppose that the reason so many vote against temperance measures where introduced, is the personal desire to drink as they say in moderation. It seems to be a rare thing to come across a spiritually-minded abstainer who goes against prohibition of the bar room. This shows the necessity of continual work along moral lines.

The only thing that remains is a united effort for prohibition. Perhaps we did wrong in accepting for the time a half way measure. The evil is so great we must have stern measures to overthrow it. Just think of a traffic receiving the protection of the law of which Buxton the brewer

said: "The struggle of the school, the library and the church, all united against the beer-house and the gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell."

Is it any wonder that the great Presbyterian Church in her last General Assembly, after looking at this evil, showing the sinful absurdity of trying to stop it by licensing it, should ring out to the Church and the world the following trumpet-tones:-

"The conviction is deepening and intensifying throughout the Church, and through out the land, that the liquor-traffic is an unspeakable and unmitigated evil; that it is a seductive and corrupting power, making lu-tilating inroads on the Church herself; and that fidelity to Christ and compassion for men forbid any compromise with a foe so terrible, or any method of settling the controversy short of its utter extermination."

Surely it is time to stop trifling in a half-hearted way with this question. We want prohibition. We must have prohibition with a government behind it that will enforce it, a government that will be "a terror to evil-doers but a friend to them that do well." Oh for less party spirit and more prohibition spirit! I think I see in our defeat signs of the coming victory; people losing their enthusiasm for parties as constituted and striking for higher work inspired with nobler aims; a people made more ready for the coming fray that shall end in the "utter extermination" of the liquor traffic.

"Swing inward ye gates of the future, Swing outward ye doors of the past, For the soul of the people is movin', And rising from slumber at last, The black forms of night are retreating, The white peaks have signalled the day, And freedom her long roll is beating, And calling her sons to the fray"

Correspondence.

Victoria County.

Editor Canada Citizen:

In your issue of the 17th ult. you publish a letter signed Common sense, commenting upon and criticizing the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in Victoria, and in your editorial thereon you lay all the blame on the inspector.

The point to which I wish to call your attention is this, that all the cases referred to by Common Sense occurred previous to the receipt by the inspector of the circular dated November 14th (a copy of which is enclosed) and that since then the inspector says: "The instructions contained therein have been carried out to the letter," and in this he is confirmed by the Police Magistrate.

The inspector further says, "Here is one case, Joseph Jenkins, of Little Britain who was up on a third charge and who pleaded guilty to selling and then produced a petition from a number of Scott Act supporters, temperance men, to not put him to gaol, and he was let off with a first offence, and other cases where the temperance men have interceded and parties belonging to the executive committee of the Scott Act—as far as I am concerned I obeyed your instructions to the letter."

I think you will agree with me that had you been fully aware of the facts you would at least have modified your editorial.

Yours truly, J. W. MANNING.

Toronto, March 1st, 1888.

(COPY OF CIRCULAR.)

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 Informations lay 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 prosecuting 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.

Mrs. Keefer.

Mrs. BESSIE SHAW KERFER lectured on Thursday evening in Spadina Avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, on "Woman and Temperance." Her address was highly appreciated.

Vote to sustain the law that has reduced drunkards OVER SEVENTY PER CENT.

The Children's Foe.

BY DAVID CUTHBERTSON.

I HEARD a sobbing in the night, a sigh of bitter pain, More drearily, more wearily than that of winter rain; For the buds in God's sweet garden feel a chilling, poisoned breath, Which makes them hang their lovely heads, oh cruel, cruel Death, And the children are so tender, yet the bro'er is so great, He has the best seat in the church, a high place in the State,— Does he ever see the shivering forms, the faces wan and pale, Or wonder how, in spite of storms, they ride throughout the gale? For the fight of life's a fierce, stern fight, and bread is hard to gain, Would it not be better far for some to die than live in pain? And yet the world is beautiful, and God is good to all, For they say He watches ev'ry one, yea, marks the sparrow fall, I wonder if He ever notes these palaces of sin

Which open wide their gates of death to all who enter in? Does he ever hear the noisy shouts, the oaths, the cries, the jeers,— Does He ever listen, do you think, to the fall of sorrow's tears? An awful curse broods o'er the land, a thunderbolt of wrath

Which scatters untold misery o'er town and woodland path, And the little children stand aghast in wonder and allright, For even on their tender hearts there falls an evil blight, And the once wee chubby hands and soft now hard and thin appear, And a darksome hollow 'neath the eyes, with none to wipe the tear.

A lad once entered into church reared by distiller's hand, While wondrous thoughts stole thro' his brain of the happy, happy land Where not one sin can enter in nor stain of any kind,— And then he glanced towards the pew, with velvet cushion lin'd, Where sits the man whose liquid fire debases and enslaves

While round about the church are scattered little graves! He watched him while the preacher spoke of God, of love, of heaven, How none could enter up above except those sin-forgiven,

How ev'ry deed done here on earth rewarded was on high,— The lad here looked toward the pew and heaved a puzzled sigh. His father he had fallen in fight, killed in a drunken brawl—

The tears anew came to his eyes as he thought o'er it all; How the light of life, like twilight's hour, crept o'er his mother's face. Would the distiller or his father go to the better place?

A sudden strength came to his soul, he touched the great man's arm, As from the church he walked away, while no trace of alarm Across his eyes a shadow cast. "Please, sir, can you tell why God lets a man make a drink so bad it causes folk to die?"

My father was a good, kind man until he took to drink, And every day, my mother says, from that time he did sink, And dragged us down. Oh! sir, be pitiful and say

If God can love a publican who sells that day by day, Which killed my father, made us poor, and tell me—do you know

If drink-sellers are up in heaven I cause then I will not go." The rich man roughly turned away and left the lad in tears; But when he told his mother all, she said, "Hush boy! God hears!

Remember Dives and Lazarus, and think not hard your lot, Tho' man's lukewarmness and his pride o'er earth, has cast a blot! Distillers, too, must answer give in that great judgment day,

When God will cast the chaff away. Wait patiently and pray. But never touch the cursed drink, flee from it as a snare, And you will aye increase in strength; of strong drink, then beware!"

—The League Journal.

What the License System Means.

We used often to see with some variety of version what was called The Honest Rum-sellers' Advertisement, in which the advertiser undertook to make drunkards, widows and orphans, and to supply the nether regions with neatness and despatch. We have the card of an actual Montreal liquor-seller who has just been fined for selling on Sunday, which is a considerable improvement on that rude conception. He begins by establishing his respectability as a commissioned officer of the Government selected and appointed for

the purposes set forth. Then he proceeds to show that he does not mean to pasture on drunkards ready made. If any wife will come and inform him that she "has a drunkard for a husband" he undertakes to have the said husband duly excluded from, or, in plainer words, kicked out of his "store." He will perform the same kindness for all mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers who will ask him to. After repeating that he bases his claim to do his contemptible work of drunkard-making on the fact that he pays a heavy tax for the privilege, he describes the class whom he specially desires to operate upon. "There are men of honor and men of money who can afford it, and with these I desire to trade." This means that there are fine lads in Montreal, the pride of their parents, who are just beginning to cause anxiety to their mothers by their absence in the evenings, and who are beginning to hold their mothers' anxiety in contempt. These are the class to whom this officer of the Quebec Government, selected by reason of his respectability and ready money, is commissioned and whom he will make it his business to "treat gentlemanly and courteously" until they graduate into the kicked out department. This licensed person signs his full name to this piece of effrontery.—Montreal Witness.

The Diet of Strong Men.

THE Roman soldiers built such wondrous roads, and carried a weight of armour and luggage that would crush the average farm hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in diet, and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, yet eats only his black bread, onion, and watermelon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of a hundred pounds. The coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro fed on fat meat. The heavy work of the world is not done by men who eat the greatest quantity. Moderation in diet seems to be the prerequisite of endurance.—Scientific American.

Go Forward.

THE world was still young when evil first took root, but "I will put enmity between thy seed and new seed" was almost immediately spoken, and so the battle began. Bruise for bruise—"It shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise His heel." The wickedness of the world was great which provoked God's wrath and caused the flood. Some anti-prohibitionists to day will refer to Noah. Well, we read in Genesis 9: 20 that Noah planted a vineyard and he drank of the wine and was drunken. It might have been the first and last time. Probably it was; but nowhere can we find that Noah took out a license to sell his wine to his fellow men, or made it out of compounds fitted only to craze the brain, destroy home life, and fill our fair land with idleness, poverty and crime. All right-thinking people know that strong drink is the life-blood of the gambler, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight assassin. It ruins the home, it bereaves the dotting mother, and breaks the fond wife's heart. But God has provided a way of escape. In this nineteenth century we have many temperance organizations, and our duty as accountable beings, now that we are fully aroused and know the evils of intemperance, demands that we use every means in our power to strengthen our defences. The W.C.T.U. all over the land is doing noble service for the Master. God has promised to be with his people. He found Jacob in a desert land, he led him forward, he instructed him and gave him the victory. "Be strong therefore and be of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee." Every right-thinking man or woman ought to feel that the temperance is worthily the best support.

C. M. McINTYRE, Tiverton.

Tiverton, Feb. 15th, 1888.

Sons of Temperance.

FOUR new divisions were instituted and one dormant division reactivated during the week ending March 10th. On Monday the 5th, at Union, Elgin County, Pomona Division, No. 306, was instituted with 38 charter members, by Rev. A. E. Griffith, P.G.W.A. On the same evening, at Walsingham Centre, Norfolk County, Pleasant Hill Division, No. 235, was instituted with 21 charter members, by J. C. Tisdale, Prov. D.G.W.P. On Friday the 9th, at Jubilee Hill, College Street, Toronto, Excelsior Division No. 28, was organized with 38 charter members, by Thomas Caswell, P.G.W.P., assisted by W. Green, D.G.W.P. and others, and on the same evening, at Seagrave, Ontario County, Seagrave Division, No. 330, was organized, with 22 charter members by W. H. Bewell, Grand Scribe, assisted by Jas. Watson, D.G.W.P., and other members of Greenbank Division. On Wednesday the 7th inst., Franklin Division, No. 62, was reactivated by M. McTaggart, D.G.W.P., and H. E. Derby, Co. D.G.W.P., President and Secretary respectively of the South Ontario Scotts Act Association.

**Sales and Sketches.**

**The Last Glass.**

BY EMMA LYNDON.

A merry crowd, a careless throng,  
Where foaming glasses, jest and song  
Filled up the hours.  
There gather'd rough and bearded men,  
And fair-faced boys, within that den  
Of Satan's powers

One came as often as the rest,  
To share the flowing wine and jest,  
With reckless air  
As if pursued by fiends within  
He sought the place where drink and din  
Soon banished care

One night the usual glass was poured,  
Amid the revel songs encored  
By those who heard.  
The poison almost finds his lips—  
When from his hands the goblet slips,  
Without a word.

A muttered oath—a dogged air—  
A sudden lull—a general stare—  
Then loud and clear  
He spoke: "Fill me another glass,  
My nerves are shaky—let it pass—  
Here's to all here."

He lifted up the glass again,  
But sat it down and faced the men  
Who sat around.

"Boys," and his voice was hoarse with  
dread,  
"I cannot drink that glass," he said  
A sudden sound.

Like a smothered laugh—then his face  
All stern and white, subdued the place,  
All silence fell.  
"I cannot drink it, for there lies  
Within its depths a pair of eyes,  
Like heaven in hell.

"I cannot drink it, for there swims  
A face above the foam that brims—  
The face of one  
Whose heart would ache to see me here;  
Whose heart would break, I am so dear:  
Boys, I am done—

"Done with the poison here's my  
hand;  
With God's help I mean to stand  
By all I say:  
And stand by her whose dear face lies  
Between me and the revelries  
I leave to-day."

**Forging His Own Chain.**

"Tim, in his smithy, was forging a chain,  
Link into link,  
Link into link,  
Between the red showers of molten rain  
He took a drink,  
He took a drink!

What was it Tim drank, I should like  
to know,  
Water may be?  
Water may be?  
Water! The rivers and streams never  
flow  
For such as he,  
For such as he.

Was it lovely milk, with its crest of  
foam?  
New milk for him?  
New milk for him?  
Milk wouldn't give a poor man such a  
home  
As drink did Tim,  
As drink did Tim.

His wife and children were starved and  
wan,  
Quite thin and pale,  
Quite thin and pale.  
Tim drank until all his money was  
gone—  
The old sad tale,  
The old sad tale.

I'll tell you what happened that you  
may know  
His drink was bad,  
His drink was bad.  
It put out the fire, and his anvil's glow,  
And drove him mad,  
And drove him mad

He emptied his pitcher, and left one  
chain  
To forge another,  
To forge another,  
Which went link by link quite round  
his brain  
Sense to smother,  
Sense to smother.

It went round his heart, like a serpent's  
coil,  
And bound him fast,  
And bound him fast,  
Never more will his hands be used for  
toil  
They're still at last,  
They're still at last!

Now, George, can you guess what it was  
Tim drank  
To forge the chain!  
To forge the chain!  
Which gives the sure sound of the  
Devil's clank

**On all his slain,  
On all his slain.**

Who fill twice thirty thousand yawning  
GRAVES  
In every year,  
In every year,  
Blighted, destroyed by drink which  
never saves,  
Just think, my dear,  
Just think, my dear."

"Now, mother, I know, it was Burton  
ale,  
Brandy and gin,  
Brandy and gin  
And he drank so much that it couldn't  
fall  
To kill poor Tim,  
To kill poor Tim.

But, mother, tho' tempted are they the  
worst  
Who take the drink,  
Who take the drink?  
"My boy, they are far more heavily  
cursed  
Who make the drink,  
Who make the drink.

The Bible says to those who give strong  
drink,  
Woe be to you,  
Woe be to you.  
A crown for those who on temptation's  
brink  
Stand firm and true,  
Stand firm and true

Cold water can never help on to link  
The drunkard's chain,  
The drunkard's chain:  
And to be quite safe from the drunk-  
ard's drink  
We must abstain,  
We must abstain.

—Mary G. Wadman, in Temp. Record.

**Worse for Drink.**

BY REV. THOMAS KEYWORTH.

**I.**

"Birds of a feather flock together,"  
said Police-constable Bradley, as he  
approached the fire, by the side of  
which Ned Townson was seated.

Gyp, Ned's dog, was always suspicious  
of policemen, and he rose from his  
recumbent position, and had a good  
look at the officer, as if to satisfy him-  
self whether further steps were needed  
or not. In Gyp's opinion, barking  
was not so much a necessity as a  
luxury, and he was not one of those  
dogs which make an uproar first, and  
then begin to investigate a case. He  
knew constable Bradley by sight, and  
satisfied himself by keeping alert.

"Good Gyp," said Bradley, who  
was a pleasant fellow.  
But Gyp neither wagged his tail nor  
left his place by the fire.  
Warburton Street was being paved  
with wood blocks, instead of the old  
stone sets, and it was Ned Townson's  
duty to see that the fires were kept  
burning during the night, so that no  
accidents might occur, through belated  
drivers or foot passengers running  
against the barriers, or into the holes.  
He was watchman for the United  
Wood-paving Company. Sheltered  
behind the canvas screen, which protect-  
ed him from the wind, and warmed by  
the fire, he spent the hours of darkness  
in the company of his good friend Gyp,  
and was never sorry to have a chat  
with a passing acquaintance.

It was Bradley's practice to accost  
Ned each night with what sounded to  
him like an original remark or a striking  
quotation. If Ned did not appear to  
see the point at once, Bradley pro-  
ceeded to explain it.

"Birds of a feather flock together,"  
the policeman repeated; and then, he  
added, "We are both watchmen, you  
know."

Ned Townson had a reputation  
among his friends for not being in a  
hurry to say either "Yes," or "No."  
It was said that he liked to talk round  
a subject before he entered it, and  
this gave him time to prepare himself  
cautiously. But there was not much  
room for doubt in what Bradley said,  
and with wonderful readiness Ned  
agreed to the proposition.

The policeman leaned on the wooden  
barrier which divided the footpath  
from the roadway, and began to make  
a few commonplace remarks about the  
weather. It needed a more stirring  
topic than that, however, to arouse  
Ned, who, like many people whose oc-  
cupation is out of doors, did not care  
to spend much of his time in talking  
about the absence of wind and rain,  
those were the only kinds of weather  
he recognized; if the night were fine  
and pleasant, he did not call that weath-  
er.

"I thought that cobby was going to  
run into you," said Bradley, intro-  
ducing a topic which he knew would  
prove more exciting. "I was at the  
other end of the street, and I saw the  
cab going helter-skelter, and I said to  
myself, 'What is the fellow thinking  
about? Is he going to carry all be-

fore him? He will be in trouble be-  
fore he is much older, if he does not  
mind what he is doing.' I could see  
the fire plain enough, and then I  
heard Gyp barking. You had to stir  
yourself too, hadn't you?"

"If that horse had been as drunk as  
the driver," said Ned, "there would  
have been a smash, as sure as I am  
here. The silly fellow was whipping  
away at the poor creature, and pulling  
his head straight for the barrier. The  
horse knew better, and wanted to turn  
on Lawton Street there; but the man  
would have his own way, till I shouted  
to him, then he stopped."

"Drunk, was he?" the policeman  
asked, meditatively. "It is as well  
for him that I was at the other end of  
the street. Who was in the cab?"  
"There seemed to be nobody in  
but a woman," replied Ned, "and if  
she was not as drunk as the cobby,  
then I am drunk; that is all I have to  
say. It is twenty-two years since I  
tasted drink, and I ought to be sober  
by this time; but if that woman was  
not drunk, I am."

This seemed pretty conclusive, as  
far as Ned's condition was concerned,  
though perhaps it did not prove the  
truth of his assertion about the wo-  
man. Bradley was a man of experi-  
ence, as he sometimes declared, and  
he held the opinion that it requires a  
policeman to know exactly what is  
the result of drink, and what is the  
result of fright or strong emotion of  
any kind.

"I have sometimes thought," said  
Bradley, "that you teetotallers are  
just a bit inclined to think people are  
worse for drink when they are nothing  
of the kind. I don't say but what it's  
natural, mind you, with hearing so  
much about it, and all that."

"When do you consider that a man  
is worse for drink?" Ned asked, carry-  
ing the war into the enemy's country.  
"Some cases are clear enough," was  
the reply. "Drunk and incapable, we  
know what that means; drunk and  
disorderly, too, is pretty plain; but  
sometimes it's that doubtful, we say  
one thing, and the inspector says an-  
other. My rule always is, if there's  
any doubt about it, there's no doubt  
about it."

Even Gyp pricked up his ears at  
that, or perhaps it was a coincidence,  
but he certainly seemed to have been  
startled by the paradox. Ned asked—  
"What do you mean? Keep your  
riddles till Christmas."

"I mean this," replied the policeman  
with a smile, "if you are not sure a  
man's drunk, he isn't. Worse for  
drink he may be, but not drunk."

"That's not the point," Ned exclaim-  
ed, "I asked you when you consider a  
man is worse for drink."

"When he is not better for it," said  
the policeman at a venture.  
"That will hardly do," replied Ned.  
"I am not better for drink, and yet  
you would hardly say I am worse for  
it."

"Teetotallers excepted."  
"You are not better for drink, and  
you are not a teetotaller. Are you  
worse for it?"

"I am better for it,"  
"Why, you said last night you were  
not," was Ned's reply.  
There was no alternative but for the  
policeman to laugh and declare that  
he must be careful not to make any  
admissions in future, as Ned brought  
them forward at inconvenient moments.

"Well, about that woman," Ned re-  
sumed; "she put her head out of the  
window, and said, 'I told you I wanted  
to go to No. 16, Wilton Street.' The  
cobby turned on Lawton Street, as I  
dare say you saw. I heard the woman  
say she lived at 16, Wilton Street."

"Wilton Street was pulled down for  
the railway six months ago," said the  
policeman.  
"That's just it," replied Ned. "If  
a woman thinks she lives where there  
are no houses, and she talks as if she  
had been refreshing herself, isn't she  
worse for drink?"

Gyp barked, as if he wished to ex-  
press his opinion in the affirmative.  
The policeman turned round, and saw  
a woman passing. She walked slowly,  
but still she walked on without stag-  
gering. When she had turned the  
corner of Formby Street, Ned said—  
"Why, that's the very identical wo-  
man."

**II.**

Mrs. Hasledene was fast becoming a  
tippler, and without knowing it. Her  
husband was away a good deal on  
business, as also was Mr. Webster, the  
husband of her old friend and school-  
fellow, Marion. What so natural as  
that she and Marion should visit each  
other frequently, and should talk over  
old times, and cheer themselves with  
what seemed to them, nature's pro-  
vision for the deponent and disap-  
pointed? They did not like their  
husbands being away so much, and  
they took such pains to console them-  
selves that Mrs. Hasledene was falling  
into habits which threatened to bind  
her in the slavery of intemperance.

She had promised to spend a long  
evening with Marion Webster, and  
had ordered a cab for "about eleven,"  
but it was nearly twelve when the cab  
arrived; and the driver was "not too  
sober," as he himself would have ac-  
knowledged. The proper address was  
given, but the cabman became confus-  
ed, and stopped to ask again where he  
was to drive to.

"16, Wilton Street." Mrs. Hasle-  
dene said, though she knew quite well,  
under ordinary circumstances, that the  
houses in Wilton Street were pulled  
down, and she ought to have said,  
"16 Roland Street." The fright when  
Ned Townson called out confused her  
more, and she repeated the wrong ad-  
dress. But when the cab stopped near  
the place where she had formerly re-  
sided, she was glad to leave the dan-  
gerous vehicle and walk to her destina-  
tion. She knew, though she scarcely  
acknowledged it to herself, that Mar-  
ion Webster's hospitality had taken  
hold of her, and that she could reach  
home only by walking very carefully;  
Her nearest way was along Warburton  
Street, where the fire was burning,  
and where Ned Townson and police-  
man Bradley were discussing her case.  
She was terrified lest she should be  
recognized as the person who had been  
in the cab, for Ned's words fell upon  
her ears distinctly. "If a woman  
thinks she lives where there are no  
houses, and she talks as if she had been  
refreshing herself, isn't she worse for  
drink?"

When she turned the corner, and  
was out of the men's sight, she hurried  
as fast as she could, and soon reached  
her home in a breathless condition.  
The servant opened the door in answer  
to the bell, and looked both surprised  
and amused when she saw her mistress.

As soon as Mrs. Hasledene had  
entered the house she fainted away.  
"I know what that means," said  
Abigail, "and what I have been ex-  
pecting for some time. However, it's  
not for me to say nothing. Brandy is  
the stuff, I reckon, to bring em' round."

Abigail procured the brandy, and  
mixing some with water, she attempt-  
ed to pour it into the mouth of her  
mistress. But Mrs. Hasledene recover-  
ed consciousness and thrust the glass  
away from her, saying—  
"Never again."

Abigail was sceptical on that point;  
she soon had reason, however, to know  
that her mistress meant it. From that  
night Mrs. Hasledene never tasted in-  
toxicating drink again. The iron had  
entered her soul, and the condition into  
which she was sinking had been re-  
vealed to her by hearing Ned Townson  
mention her to Policeman Bradley as  
an example of one who was worse for  
DRINK.—British Workman.

**Domestic Department.**

**Poisonous Clams.**

ACCORDING to recent researches, it  
appears that clams or mussels, are not  
a very safe kind of diet. Reports are  
often made of severe and extensive  
sickness due to the eating of mussels,  
and investigations which have been  
made, show that the poisonous part of  
the mussel is its liver. The clam, as  
well as its relative, the oyster, is a  
scavenger. This is probably why  
nature has given it its enormous liver,  
to enable it to live on its gross and  
unwholesome diet.

The liver of the clam, like the  
human liver, is a self-sacrificing organ,  
and gathers the poison of the clam's  
filthy food into itself, thus protecting  
the rest of the creature's body. The  
experiments made, show that if rabbits,  
or other small animals, were inoculated  
with the liver of the poisonous mussels,  
they died in one or two minutes. A  
German doctor, who has been engaged  
in this investigation, advises that shell  
fish should be discarded as an article of  
diet, as it is impossible to tell poison-  
ous fish from healthy ones in any other  
way than by trial. It certainly seems  
as though there were plenty of good  
foods among the great number of fruits  
grains and vegetables, with which  
nature has bountifully supplied us,  
without ransacking the bed of the  
ocean for these slimy scavengers.—  
Good Health.

**MUTTON BROTH.—Ingredients.—**

Three pounds of the scrag end of the  
neck of mutton, two ounces of pearl  
barley or rice, a teaspoonful of salt, one  
turnip, one onion, one carrot, two leeks,  
one teaspoonful of chopped parsley.  
Cut the mutton up into small joints  
and put it in a saucepan with three  
quarts of cold water, a teaspoonful of  
salt, and put it on the fire to boil;  
draw the saucepan to the side of the  
fire and let it simmer for one hour and  
a half, skimming it well. Now add  
all the vegetables cut up into dice, and  
the rice, and let it simmer gently half  
an hour till the vegetables are done.  
Just before serving, add the chopped  
parsley.

**VEGETABLE SOUP.—Ingredients.—**  
Four carrots, one large cabbage, one  
large turnip, one dozen moderate-sized  
potatoes, eight or ten leeks, or four  
middling-sized onions, one handful of  
parsley, one teaspoonful of pearl barley,  
two teaspoonfuls of thyme, three salt-  
spoonfuls of salt, one of pepper, one  
ounce of butter, half a pound of pea or  
lentil flour, and three quarts of water.  
Steep the barley over night. Put it  
and the onions, sliced, in the water  
three hours before required say at 10  
a.m. At 11 put in the carrots, part  
sliced and part grated, the turnips  
sliced, and parsley and cabbage cut  
fine. Be careful to have the soup boil-  
ing when the latter is put in. At 12  
add the potatoes, sliced, batter, and  
seasoning. Twenty minutes before  
needed mix up the pea or lentil flour  
into a smooth paste with cold water,  
and add to the soup. Stir up occa-  
sionally to prevent burning.

**NECK OF MUTTON.—**Boil the neck  
very gently until it is done enough,  
then, half an hour or twenty minutes  
before serving, cover it thickly with  
bread crumbs and sweet herbs chopped,  
with a little drawn butter, or the yolk  
of an egg, and put it into a dutch oven  
before the fire. By this process the  
meat will taste much better than if  
merely roasted or boiled, the dryness  
attendant upon roasting will be re-  
moved, and the disagreeable greasiness  
which boiled meat, mutton especially,  
exhibits will utterly disappear. Too  
much cannot be said of this method  
of dressing neck and breast of mutton,  
for the liquor they have been boiled in  
will make very good soup. The latter,  
the breast, after being boiled, may be  
boned, covered with forcemeat, rolled  
round and then roasted. The best end  
of a neck of mutton makes a good roast,  
but even the scrag may be sent to table  
when cooked according to the above  
directions.—Temperance Caterer.

**BITS OF TINSEL.**

**Old Sayings.**

As poor as a church mouse,  
As thin as a rail;  
As fat as a porpoise,  
As rough as a gale;  
As brave as a lion,  
As spry as a cat;  
As bright as a sixpence,  
As weak as a rat.

As proud as a peacock,  
As sly as a fox;  
As mad as a March hare,  
As strong as an ox;  
As fair as a lily,  
As empty as air;  
As rich as a croesus,  
As cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel,  
As neat as a pin;  
As smart as a steel trap,  
As ugly as sin;  
As dead as a door-nail,  
As white as a sheet;  
As flat as a pancake,  
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,  
As black as your hat;  
As brown as a berry,  
As blind as a bat,  
As mean as a miser,  
As full as a tick;  
As plump as a partridge,  
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,  
As dark as a pall;  
As hard as a millstone,  
As bitter as gall;  
As fine as a fiddle,  
As clear as a bell;  
As dry as a herring,  
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,  
As firm as a rock;  
As stiff as a poker,  
As calm as a clock;  
As green as a gosling,  
As brisk as a bee;  
And now let me stop,  
Lest you weary of me.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He was the proud father of four  
growing daughters, and he was accus-  
tomed to keep them and their mother  
in a proper state of humility by say-  
ing, "Feminine mind!" whenever their  
insight outran his logic, or whenever  
their own logic was weak. It was un-  
answerable and it fulfilled its purpose  
very well, especially in the case of the  
smallest girl, who sometimes seemed  
almost appalled by the severity of the  
remark. But alas! the other day he  
said something which appeared un-  
reasonable to her, and what did the  
little maid? She looked at him with  
intense and withering scorn and hissed  
out, "Feminine mind!" Has anybody  
a good phrase of rebuke to offer to  
replace his now useless watch word—  
something warranted to wear well and  
not liable to misappropriation!—Boston  
Tribune.

**Dentists.**

**M. F. SNIDER** 718  
DENTIST.  
Has removed to 330 Jarvis Street, third door north of Carlton Street. Nitrous oxide administered. Telephone No. 1389.

**SPAULDING & CHEESBROUGH** 730  
- DENTISTS -  
51 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

**DENTISTRY**  
**S. E. PEARSON, L. D. S.**  
74 DUNDAS STREET. Filling and Extracting a Specialty. Vitisized Air. 15 Years Experience.

**TEETH WITH OR WITHOUT A PLATE**  
BEST Teeth on Rubber Plate. Vitisized Air. Telephone 1172. C. H. RIGGS, L.D.S., Cor. King and Yonge Sts., TORONTO.

**PROGRESSIVE DENTISTRY.** 703  
- [o] -  
For the best known methods of saving natural teeth, and replacing those already lost with the greatest degree of comfort, permanency in appearance and utility, and at the least possible cost, consult

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

**Medical.**

**NIGHT CLERK.** TELEPHONE SPEAKING TUBE. No. 118.

**J. A. ALLEN,**  
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.  
226 SPADINA AVE. Cor. Nassau St.  
N.B.—Special attention given to physicians' prescriptions. Remember the address.

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

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

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

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

**For Purity and Healthfulness**

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

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

All Ingredients Absolutely Pure.  
Retailed by all Grocers.

**WILLOW BARK TABLETS AND BIRD FURNITURE.**  
DENTIST  
PAULA BRUNNER, Broom, Wire Goods, and GENERAL FANCY GOODS.  
518 Queen St. West. (Near Oliver St.)  
Chests, Tables, Chairs Re-upholstered.

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**CANADIAN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY**  
PUBLIC LIBRARY  
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**Miscellaneous.**

**R. FLEMING**  
**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**  
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**DR. BARTON** Telephone 898  
OFFICE, 12 Louise Street. Hours—10 A.M. to 2 P.M., and 8 to 10 P.M. Specialties—Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

**T. COULTER.**  
Importer and Dealer in Best Grades of Coal and Wood. Wood Cut and Split by Steam.

Head Office and Yard: 75 to 80 Spadina Avenue  
Branch Office: 335 Spadina Avenue.  
Full Weight and Measure Guaranteed.

**CHANEY & CO.,** 644  
Bedding Manufacturers & Renovators,  
230 King Street East, Toronto.  
Manufacturers of Pillows, Mattresses, Cushions, etc. Dealers in Featherers, Bedsteads, Spring Beds.

**CLARK & CAMPBELL** 704  
House & Sign Painters  
PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS  
136 Dundas Street.

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

**Architect.**

**W. G. STORM, R.C.A.,** 705  
Architect and Civil Engineer  
Rooms 18 and 19, Union Loan Buildings,  
Toronto Street.

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

**Merchant Tailors.**

**Men's Furnishings!**  
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, ETC.

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Merchant Tailors and Drapers.  
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**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
A CHOICE SELECTION OF IMPORTED GOODS.  
Satisfaction and Fit Guaranteed. Terms Cash.

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Our Celebrated Shell Cordovan Boots worth \$5; boys shoes, \$1.50—worth \$2.50.

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(Late of R. Deck & Son.)  
**FINE : ORDERED : BOOTS : AND : SHOES**  
A good fit guaranteed. Moderate prices. Strictly first-class.  
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**W. J. ROBINSON,** 671  
The Famous Sheep-skin Mat and Rug Manufacturer of the Dominion.  
26 First Prizes since 1874 at Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, London and Guelph, including 5 Silver Medals at Toronto and First Prizes at Provincial Exhibition, and First Prizes at Grand Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1925, 1926.

Write for Price-list. Address—  
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**COLIN SKINNER,**  
- FLORIST -  
373 YONGE STREET.  
Makes a Specialty of  
Choice Roses & White Flowers.  
Telephone—Store, No. 1382. Greenhouse, No. 1387.

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**MERRITT & SHEPLEY.**  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.,  
J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., J. H. Macdonald, Q. C.,  
W. M. Merritt, Q. C., Shepley, J. L. Godden,  
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Union Loan Bldg's., 88 and 90 Toronto St.

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

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**STAR LAUNDRY.** 500  
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**The Dominion Steam Laundry**  
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Fine Work. Moderate Prices. Your Patronage Solicited.  
S. LARSEN, Prop.

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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 1380.

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**DELANY'S** 723  
**PURE - TEAS - AND - COFFEES**  
are of this season's importation, and the best that money can procure. As he handles no inferior goods a special run is made on them. The best valued goods are offered at rock bottom prices. Consumers wishing to buy their teas wholesale would do well to call at his warehouse.

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

**TEAS AND COFFEES.**

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Our Presents are unsurpassed.

**LADIES** Get the Best. OUR NEW Tailor System (Simplified by Prof. Mooty) of Dress-cutting. It drafts DIRECTLY on paper or patterns required. Also new book on Dressmaking and Mantle-cutting. Agents wanted.

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Practical Plumbers, Steam and Hot Water Engineers.  
Telephone 1382. 130 YORK STREET

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(FORMERLY FOREMAN OAKLAND DAIRY)  
Wags to inform the CITIZEN readers that he has opened "THE NEW ENGLAND CAMEL WORKS," 314 YONGE STREET, and will make a specialty of the very best French and American Candles, Tapers, Chandeliers, etc. Those who appreciate good Value and Excellence should give us a call. Country orders by mail solicited.  
518 1/2 Yonge St., Toronto.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of  
**BARKER & CO., JEWELERS,**  
is about to be dissolved, and for the next four weeks we will sell at greatly reduced prices our wish to realize \$1,500 by March 16th. 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** 730  
Importers of Wall Papers  
Ceiling Decorations, Painting, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paperhanging.  
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**CABINET PHOTOS!**  
\$.1.50 PER DOZ.  
—AT—  
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14 YORK CHAMBERS MONEY TO LOAN  
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**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER**  
40 KING STREET WEST  
A Fine Assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Specialty—Repairing Fine Chronometers French Clocks and Music Boxes. All Work Guaranteed. Repairs, etc., at Moderate Charges. Spectacles and Eye glasses.

**Dressmakers' Magic Scale.**  
The latest IMPROVED TAILOR SYSTEM. The only one entire in one piece. For cutting all kinds of Dresses and Mantles for Ladies and Children. None genuine without the name of inventor—WILLIAMS.  
Tracing Wheels, Tape Measures, Measure Hooks, etc. Also an assortment of Portable and Adjustable Wire Dress Stands  
General Agent—Miss E. CHUBB, 179 King W  
Agents wanted all over Canada. (32xv)

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**W. MARTIN,**  
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
Fine Teas, Sugars and General Groceries.

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

**THE NEW PARTY.**  
A Convention to organize a New Political Party will assemble in  
**SHAFESBURY HALL, TORONTO,**  
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24th, AT 2 O'CLOCK

The Provisional Committee invite the attendance of Electors from all parts of the Dominion who favor the proposal, and who are willing to organize on the basis of the following

**PLATFORM.**  
1. Righteousness and Truth in public affairs as well as in private business and no compromise with wrong. 2. Equal Rights for all Creeds, Classes and Nationalities, but exclusive privileges to none. 3. A National Settlement, a National Literature, and in all matters of public policy—Our Country First. 4. 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 repression of Vice and Intemperance. 5. Home Production and Economy in Public Expenditure, with the view of reducing our enormous National Debt. 6. Manhood Suffrage, with an educational qualification that is, a vote to every freeman of legal age who can read and write. 7. The Extension of the Franchise to Women. 8. An Elective Senate. 9. Civil Service Reform.

Electors who purpose being present are requested to send Name, Post Office address and County before the 14th of March, when Card of Admission will at once be forwarded. Address  
**CHAIRMAN PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE,**  
82 King St. East, Toronto.

**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  
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do. and YARD: Cor. Esplanade and Princess Street  
do. do. Bathurst Street, opposite Front Street  
do. do. Esplanade Street, near Berkeley Street

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

**FIVE BANKS WINDING UP**

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

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

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

**THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

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

**\$100,000.00 A YEAR**  
on the average, has been and will be paid down in solid gold, or its equivalent, in this Dominion by the old AETNA LIFE, to those who were wise enough to see the rich and solid investment afforded by these Bonds ten, fifteen and twenty years ago. The grand thing about this is that, unlike the old style, or the new style Life Insurance, you do not have to die to win. Nor do you squander, or lessen your estate, as many are foolishly doing, in joining societies from which no return for 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 Non-forfeiting after three, and none 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.**

When the State writes "Official" over the door-way of the most elegant drinking saloon...

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS

AND WORKS "UNSPEAKABLE" GOOD.

What it did in Atlanta—A Reliable Witness—A Masterly Address—A City Bettering—The Working Man the winner—No More Wages (at least)—Decrease of Crime—And Suffer and Happier Home.

of the instances of good that have been put in my hands by kind friends this evening...

Where to look for Results? When you go to get the effect of a new movement...

Between diminishing the luxury of the rich or protecting the poor in their birth-right...

Let me come step farther. When you talk about a house that a man in a fine...

The garment, next to the distress-warrant, is the most impudent form of...

Mr. Jordan says: "I was an Anti-Prohibitionist until I saw the result of the election..."

More Changes of Heart. Col. Alexander says: "I did not vote in the last election..."

Do you know J. C. Allen? Those who do not know him...

Mr. H. W. Gray, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is one of the ablest and most eloquent men in the Southern States...

Mr. Geo. Adams rents houses to 1,300 tenants. He states that he has moved in the last year over a dozen houses...

My friends, they talk to you about personal liberty...

There is a man—I cannot give his name, Col. Maddox knows him...

A Revolution in Deatur Street. On Deatur Street there were 25 bars...

Mr. Scott told me that he could put ten votes in 400 houses in 30 days...

Mr. Alexander says: "I did not vote in the last election..."

I am sure to keep to my conscience. I assume to judge for no man...

What is meant. In talking that prohibition has not had a fair trial...

What is meant. I went down to Mr. Scott, who did not vote for prohibition...

Government's Income. My friends, I don't believe that state governments, to begin with...

Another of Them. Mr. Jordan was an Anti-Prohibitionist in the last race...

There are 829 more children in attendance at the schools this year...

The best reforms of this earth come through waste and storm and drink and sin...

There is reasonable ground of confidence as to the coming success of our cause...

Mark your ballot AGAINST THE PETITION, against the traffic that carries and kills.