

ONWARD!

AGGRESSIVE ACTION STILL.

The Dominion Alliance--Annual Meeting of the Ontario Branch--A Rally of the Prohibitionists--They will Push for Prohibition--As well as Scott Act Amendment and Enforcement--Repeat Movement to be Vigorously Fought--A Rousing Meeting.

The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance convened on Tuesday last in the Temperance Hall, Toronto, in its ninth annual meeting.

There was present a good attendance of delegates from different parts of the province.

President, W. H. Howland, took charge of the meeting, and after appointing J. S. Robertson recording secretary, called upon Rev. M. Fawcett who opened the meeting with devotional exercises.

The president nominated as a business committee Messrs. MacLaren, Kettlewell, Chown, Robertson and Spence. The committee at once retired, and during its absence brief addresses were made by delegates.

In a few minutes the committee returned, reported an order of business, and the nomination of Committees on Law Enforcement, Legislation, Literature, Finance, Campaign Work, Political Action and Resolutions.

The report was adopted, and the meeting of earnest workers settled down to business.

Mr. J. J. MacLaren presented and read the following

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Your Executive Committee begs respectfully to submit to you the report of another year of work for the promotion of our common cause, and has much pleasure in doing so, in view of the fact that the year has been one of definite progress towards the attainment of total prohibition.

Parliamentary Action.

Shortly after your last convention, delegates from this branch of the Alliance, met at Ottawa, with other prohibition workers in the Council of the Dominion Alliance and decided that a wise line of action would be the introducing in the Dominion House of Commons, of a resolution in favor of total prohibition and having the same voted upon, that we might know exactly where the people's representatives stood. This proposal was carried out, and a resolution in accordance with it was voted upon on June 13th, 1887. The resolution was introduced by Mr. J. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. S. A. Fisher, and was negatived by a vote of 112 to 70.

We are pleased however to have to call your attention to the fact, that at the same time a proposal to strike the Scott Act from the statute books was defeated by a vote of 145 to 38, and a motion to exempt wine and beer from Scott Act prohibition was defeated by a vote of 145 to 37. These divisions made it clear that although our legislators are not yet so far advanced as they will be on the Prohibition question, they have recognized the strong public sentiment in favor of our local option law, and will not yield to the persistent demands made by the liquor traffic for the destruction or weakening of the Canada Temperance Act. During the present session of the Dominion Parliament the Opposition have formally adopted as a plank of their policy the removal of all legal impediments to the efficient working of the Canada Temperance Act.

There has not therefore yet been made any definite progress in the line of Scott Act amendment. Defects in the law have been pointed out; the Dominion Parliament has been urged to remove these defects; but so far we have failed, and are compelled to work with the Scott Act in such form that it cannot be made as effective as it would be if some technical difficulties in the way of its enforcement were removed. There is no reason why these amendments should not be granted, and the failure to make them, must be looked upon as evidencing an indifference to right public opinion on the part of our legislators which is little short of pandering to liquor influences. We have been hoping for an improvement in this matter and in order that the bill embodying the necessary amendments might be certain to be reached it was introduced at the earliest possible moment of the present session. Some of our friends believe that such a bill cannot be passed unless brought forward as a Government measure.

uro. The present session will probably be decisive upon this point. If the prophecy unfortunately proves to be true, it will be necessary to call upon all true friends of temperance to put principle above party, and insist upon such legislation as will enable those who have in good faith adopted the Act to have a fair trial of the principle of local prohibition.

A Scott Act Contest.

The only Scott Act contest that has taken place in this Province since the last meeting of this branch of the Alliance was the vote in Halton on the 1st inst., in which the Scott Act was for the first time repealed by a constituency that had adopted it. Various reasons have been given for this reverse, the best authenticated being that--(1) The Liquor party secured, through the Dominion Franchise Law, an alteration in the electorate, in their interests, (2) The Dominion election, which was held only a few days before, had created feelings and animosities which prevented a full, fair vote on the principles involved in the later contest.

Law Enforcement.

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

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, LICENSE BRANCH.

Canada Temperance Act Division

TORONTO, Nov. 14th., 1887

Sir,--The Reports of Convictions and Fines for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, for the quarter ending 31st ult., show a marked increase in the number of cases brought to trial, but at the same time they also show that many inspectors do not in the 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.

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

TABLE OF WORK, DONE BY ONTARIO GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS FROM MAY 1st, 1886, TO JULY 30th, 1887

Table with 3 columns: Quarter, Informations, Convictions. Rows for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th quarters and a Total row.

The experience of the past year has made it clearly manifest that with efficient officers, the Scott Act is remarkably successful in suppressing the liquor traffic and diminishing intemperance with its resulting evils. This fact is very forcibly brought

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

In these counties the commitments to jail for drunkenness were as follows

In 1884 (under license) 708
In 1887 (under Scott Act) 194.

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

Recommendations.

Looking carefully over the ground that we have travelled, and in view of our present position, we beg respectfully to submit to you the following suggestion--

1. The success of the Scott Act in the different places in which it is in operation, has aroused the bitter hostility of the liquor party, and a determined effort is at present being made to secure its repeal. On the 19th April the counties of Bruce, Huron, Norfolk, Dufferin, Simcoe, Renfrew, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, will vote on the question of repeal. These counties were among the first to respond four years ago to the Dominion Alliance call to battle. They came promptly and loyally into line of fight. They fought nobly, and we must not forget them in their hour of trial. We sent men to assist in getting them into the conflict, in which they are now engaged, to aid and advise them in their former campaign, and we owe to them support, co-operation and assistance in every form and to any extent that it can be given. Members of the Alliance are urged to contribute all they can, both in money and by personal effort, to this important work. Any contributions sent in aid of it to our treasurer, will be promptly acknowledged and carefully applied, so as to be most beneficial. There ought to be a united rally all along the lines in support of those counties which are fighting the whiskey power of the Dominion to-day.

2. There are several counties in our Province which have not yet voted upon the Scott Act, and there are some in which the Act was defeated years ago. Temperance sentiment has been growing, and the Scott Act has been growing in favor, as it has become better understood, and more experience in working it has been acquired. It is strongly recommended that our friends in these localities take immediate steps to have petitions circulated, praying for the submission of the Scott Act. This is already being done in Prince Edward County. The success of the law where it is already in operation is such as to make it specially desirable that all our Province should be placed in position to participate in these advantages.

3. The increasing prominence given to the prohibition question at election times, makes clear the fact that the growing independent sentiment of our electors is being recognized by politicians and parties. In this connection we would again urge our friends in every locality to unite regardless of party in definite, active organizations that will make themselves felt in every electoral contest. We know that by such plans temperance voters could hold the political balance of power, and secure everywhere, as representatives, men in harmony with our views. These organizations can be worked out, in connection with efforts for the enactment and against the repeal of the Scott Act. It is specially desirable that in the approaching campaigns there should be perfect union and determination in our ranks.

4. The many assaults that have been committed upon officers engaged in Scott Act enforcement, the atrocious outrages that have been perpetrated in different localities by the liquor party, and in general the attempts of the liquor traffic to terrorize those active in the work of law enforcement, demand special government action in the interests of law and order. It is therefore recommended, that again our Provincial government, be urged to appoint a small force of Provincial constables, that will be available for special service, where needed in suppressing rowdism and enforcing law.

5. More and more the CANADA CITIZEN, is making itself a power in the land. It has accomplished much in aiding the building up of temperance sentiment, the compiling of important facts, and the supplying of powerful arguments. The TEMPERANCE HERALD has proved an invaluable aid, in fact a necessity to our local work. We ask our friends to give these publications all the support in their power, believing that in so doing they will be rendering material aid in the adopting and enforcing of the Scott Act, as well as the hastening of the advent of prohibition.

6. We cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of keeping up, all over the coun-

try, every form of organization and effort for the developing of public sentiment, and the advocacy of total abstinence. Every true friend of prohibition ought to give all the countenance and support in his power to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the different societies, such as Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, and Royal Templars, especially Bands of Hope, and the various Church organizations that are working on the lines just named. The Prohibition Reform is based on principles that are equally arguments for total abstinence, and we rejoice in the progress made during past years by those who have been working in the interests of the organizations referred to.

7. Recent occurrences make more manifest than ever, the necessity for some agency to assist or supplement the officers of the law, who are charged with enforcing the different statutes for the restriction or the suppression of the sale of strong drink. Private organizations have given invaluable help to Scott Act enforcement, and are also generally needed, even in licensed localities. A "Law and Order League" ought to be formed in every municipality in the Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted
J. J. MACLAREN, Chairman.
F. S. SPENCE, Secretary.

Consideration of this report was deferred till later in the day, and Mr. H. O'Hara presented the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

showing the year's receipts to have been \$1,162, with an expenditure of \$1150.80, leaving on hand a balance of \$12.22.

The report was received and referred to the Finance Committee

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting in the afternoon was still more numerous attended. Forenoon trains had brought in many delegates, and all were earnest and enthusiastic. Proceedings began with the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Howland stated that he had learned a good deal when attending the colonial exhibition in London last year. There was a meeting of temperance workers from all parts of the English speaking world, and when the people saw all these earnest temperance workers together, they realized what a great movement it was, they saw that the men engaged in it were men of character and earnestness battling for the right. So it was with the meeting being now held. The work was preservative of the individual and preservative of the nation. It did not matter about set-backs. They would not die until they had accomplished what they had set out to do. In that way he looked at the defeat in Halton, and could not understand why so many sensible men could either be discouraged or take pleasure in seeing a good cause overthrown. He could only come to one conclusion with regard to the defeat of the Scott Act in Halton, viz., that it was the result of a very successful conspiracy. The weak spot in the Scott Act was the power the people had to repeal it. The liquor men raised the cry that the Scott Act was not enforced and had tried to make their own slander true. Another thing he had noticed was, that the people in Halton had allowed their temperance societies to go down, the younger generation were not being educated by this agency as their fathers were. If the Act had not been well carried out in Halton, its friends would have felt much worse than they did now. A lesson was learned that would not be forgotten. There was a tendency among temperance people to grow impatient. There was not a man there that did not know the honest reason why the Act was difficult to enforce, but they began to be dissatisfied with other difficulties of their own creating. Supposing they lost the Scott Act contests all over the country--he did not believe they would--they would learn from that to begin at the lowest step and climb up laboriously and surely. So far the Scott Act had been productive of the best results. In closing he wished to say, that there must be harmony and unity in the ranks, they must not have any grumblers but be ready, as one man, when any trouble arose. They were each and all responsible, and had their work before them. Let all go forward determined to succeed in the good work, and make it part of our religion.

The convention then took up the Executive Committee's report and referred its different parts to the different committees that had been appointed, a special committee being struck to consider the clause referring to Halton, and another to consider the question of union of different temperance organizations.

Mr. H. J. DALRY presented a report from the Committee on

CAMPAIGN WORK.

To the Officers and Members of the Ontario Alliance

We, your "Campaign Committee," beg leave to report as follows--

1st. We would recommend that in all counties where repeal voting is coming on that the friends of temperance be earnestly requested to take prompt and immediate action in organizing for the coming contests.

2nd. In addition to public meetings we recommend that thorough organization be effected in every municipality and polling subdivisions, so that every voter may be canvassed personally.

3rd. Owing to the voters' lists of 1886 being used, we would urge upon our friends the importance of looking after the non-resident vote.

4th. We recommend a liberal distribution of campaign literature to be sent to every elector through the mails.

5th. We would strongly recommend all local organizations to secure space in every newspaper in their localities, whether the papers are favorable or unfavorable to the Scott Act, and appoint a special committee to provide matter suitable for said newspaper space.

J. S. ROSS, Chairman.

H. J. DALRY, Secretary.

The report was adopted as a whole, as was also a report from the Business Committee adding to the Standing Committee, and a report from the Finance Committee certifying to the correctness of the Treasurers state ment.

A DOMINION CONVENTION.

The following communication was read.

Toronto, March 20, 1888.

W. H. HOWLAND, Esq.,
President Ont. Br. Dom. All.

DEAR SIR,--On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Dominion Alliance, I would respectfully ask that you would consult your Alliance workers and ascertain their views as to the desirability of the summoning of a representative National Prohibition Convention, to be held at some central point during the approaching summer, to consider the present position of our Reform, and plan for further aggressive action.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN J. MACLAREN,
Chairman Executive.

MR. SPENCE moved seconded by Mr. DOBSON,

That this Convention cordially endorses the proposition of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Alliance for the holding of a National Convention, and instructs the Executive Committee of this branch of the Alliance to co-operate with the Executive of the Council in arranging for the same.

The proposal was warmly endorsed in stirring speeches by Messrs. MacLaren, Spence, Moore, Keefer, Chown, Brethour, Bengough, Harrison, Dr. Parker, Sutherland, Turver, and Mr. Youmans. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

MR. MUNNS presented a resolution in favor of provincial legislation against liquor selling in drug stores, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation

EVENING SESSION.

In Mr. Howland's absence, Mr. Brethour was called to the chair. After routine, Mr. Spence, seconded by Mr. O'Hara, moved

PROHIBITION IN THE NORTHWEST.

That this convention hail with much satisfaction the tidings of persistent effort in Great Britain and other European countries to suppress the traffic in strong drink with native African and Asiatic races, and dears in the same connection to express surprise and deep regret that an effort is being made to repeal the prohibitory law now in force in the Northwest Territories. We can hardly believe it possible that any right-minded citizen would entertain the idea of allowing that great territory to be cursed with the permitted sale of strong drink, a sale which it would be practically impossible to control and which would inevitably result in the ruin of both natives and settlers, and we call upon all members of Parliament who favor morality and decency to unite in resisting this infamous proposal.

MR. J. J. MACLAREN, presented the following report of the Committee on POLITICAL ACTION.

To the Alliance Convention.

The Committee on Political Action beg leave to submit the following report.

1. They have carefully considered those portions of the report of Executive Committee referred to them, viz., the paragraphs under the heading of "Parliamentary Action" and "Recommendation No. (Continued on page 8).

Correspondence.

The Scott Act in Muskoka.

Editor Canada Citizen:
Six.—In your issue of March 9th there appears an article on "Simcoe," in which you make some reference to the Muskoka District. You state that during the three months ending January 31st, only five informations were laid and one conviction secured. You then say that "this condition of affairs simply means, to take the most favorable view of it, inexcusable negligence on the part of the inspector."

I am, Yours in Temperance work, W. G. HOWSON. Bracebridge, March 19th, 1888

Compensation for Scott Act Outrages.

Editor Canada Citizen:
Six.—If a man has a number of sheep in his field and some of them be destroyed by a dog, (the owner of which cannot be discovered) the municipality in which the occurrence took can be required to partly bear the loss caused by the said dog. Such a municipal law is only just, the owner of the sheep paid his taxes, and it is only right that his property should be protected, or else paid for.

Government, Dominion or Provincial, that has jurisdiction in this matter, has not moved before this time; and I cannot but think that the thing would have been attended to long ere now, had the dwelling of any one of them been blown up by dynamite, or his barns destroyed by fire. God helps those who help themselves: Temperance men have been vainly looking to, and waiting for governments to move; the fact is, governments calculate that temperance men will submit to be fooled with; and they do fool them; and will continue to do so, as long as they tamely submit. Let all this be ended. Let the Executive of the Dominion, or of the Provincial Alliance, as the case may be, frame a measure to require municipalities whose dynamite or other Scott Act outrages are perpetrated, to have the same and circumstances of the outrage investigated by a jury composed of the councillors of the municipality assisted by the assessor of the municipality, and make it part of the duty of such jury to determine how much damage has been done and to make payable to the victim of the outrage out of the treasury of the municipality a sufficient amount to cover the loss sustained by him. If a wisely framed measure of this kind be placed in charge of a member who has backbone in him, we shall soon find how the Government and the rank and file of Parliament feel on this important matter.

I am, sir, yours truly, Guelph, Feb. 1888. J. W. T. U.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

It is a pretty well established fact that when a man drinks to excess, not alone does he do injury to himself, but makes himself so dangerous a person that the law has to step in and place him in durance vile, until such time, at least, as he sobers off. Those engaged in the liquor traffic will sometimes admit that when one has come so far under the control of the liquids that they sell that he himself gets into this uncontrollable state, then the police cell is the best place for him. It is creditable to our common humanity that, outside of the man perhaps who has "put the bottle to his neighbor and made him drunken," this statement is not recognized as a commendable one.

And what of the liquor seller himself? His victim has been rendered unsafe to the community, but through the act of the liquor seller. Thus, at least, is the view that hard-headed insurance men take of this question. A contemporary has recently published a host of interviews with leading insurance men of the country, obtaining their opinion of the effects of the saloon business on surrounding risks. I find that these are most damaging to every man engaged in the liquor business. They with one accord unite in the sentiment that the saloon business is a dangerous business to all who get near it.

I shall just summarize some of the opinions expressed. The secretary of one of the leading companies says "That many fire losses are due to the use of intoxicants is evident to all underwriters." Another: "Many incendiary fires are doubtless caused by drunken strollers, and many more by thriftlessness engendered by the alcoholic habit." Again "Buildings adjacent to saloons are more hazardous than ordinary dwelling risks." The president of a large company uses the following vigorous sentence "There can be no question but that the danger of fire is increased by intoxication." Another officer goes further than this "We insure no distilleries or buildings connected with them, nor do we insure saloons, beer gardens, or buildings adjacent to them." Further "Breweries and distilleries are extra hazardous." When insurance is effected a high price is the rule. Says the head of a mercantile fire insurance company "We require higher rates on buildings next door to saloons, beer gardens, etc." "Incendiarism is a crime, and nine-tenths of our crimes are due to intoxication." Another company takes the same prohibitory ground "We do not insure breweries and distilleries anywhere." And this fact, that the man who is unfortunate enough to have his property located next to a saloon, or rather, to have a saloon located next to his property, must pay the piper, is borne out by numerous quotations. Here is an addition to the one already quoted: "We have higher rates on property adjacent to saloons, beer gardens, etc." "Unless they have division fire walls we require higher rates on buildings adjacent to saloons, beer gardens, etc." One company emphatically says. "We do not insure breweries or bar-rooms."

This is entirely a material view of the obnoxiousness of the saloon business. To my mind the terrible effects of the traffic

on the individual himself is such that no material considerations should influence any man in his attitude on this question; but from what has appeared in those columns from time to time, and from the above references to a material view of the question, it is seen that alike from a moral or a purely business standpoint, there are the most substantial reasons for those who care for their property, as well as their lives, to set their face against the traffic, out of which comes no good, and which is productive only of evil, and that continually.

And what say our legislators when they frame laws permitting a traffic of this kind? They are simply taking a step that jeopardizes the interests of every man outside of the traffic itself. Is the liquor business so important a factor in the community that it should receive preferences of this character that, when they appear in any other line of business, are at once set down as monopolies, combines, rings, etc., and vigorous steps taken by the legislators to uproot them?

W. C. T. U.

The Semi-Annual Convention of the York County Branch-Important Meetings in Aurora.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held a Semi-Annual Convention in Aurora on the 15th and 16th instants. The meetings were held in the Methodist Church.

At the opening session Mrs. Fawcett, the President of the York County Branch occupied the chair, and the session was opened by an hour spent in devotional exercises.

Among the delegates attending were—From Aurora—Mrs. Idle, Mrs. Woodrow, Mrs. Doan, Mrs. Kline, Toronto West—Mrs. Bulman, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. J. J. Graham, Toronto North—Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Foster, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Adams, Toronto No. 2—Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Gallely, Mrs. Jacob Spence, Toronto No. 1—Mrs. Lobb, Richmond Hill—Miss Wylie, Mrs. Tindall, Newmarket—Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. McCracken, Toronto, Central—Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. F. S. Spence, Toronto, Bathurst street—Mrs. Garbutt, Parkdale—Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Coxhead, Parkdale Y's—Miss Stephens, Miss Perry, Toronto Y's—Miss Tilley.

After the President's address, which was of an encouraging character, and in which reference was made to the rapid growth of the order and to the stability of the work being carried on, the formal business of the convention was proceeded with. The reports of local unions were called for, some of these were very encouraging. There are sixteen unions in the county, two of these having been formed since the last convention. The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet again at 7.30. Mr. Rankin, minister of Aurora Methodist Church, occupied the chair. After prayer and singing led by the choir, Mrs. Johnson, of Aurora, read an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Wylie, Richmond Hill responded. Mr. Steele, Aurora, read an address from the Royal Warrant to which Mrs. Fawcett replied. Mrs. Jarman followed with an address on the "White Slave" Movement during which she dwelt upon parents the necessity of more care respecting the pastimes and companionships of the young, and dwelt especially on the necessity of allowing but one code of morals for both boys and girls.

On Friday morning the executive met, and at the same hour the delegates gathered for devotional exercises under the leadership of Mrs. Draper, of Toronto. Later on in the day the subject of headquarters led to a prolonged discussion, the decision being to ask the Provincial Executive to meet with County and District Executives in Toronto next week in order to consult together upon this subject. Delegates were appointed to the Ontario and the Dominion Alliance meeting in Toronto March 20th and 21st, and the meeting adjourned at 12.

During the next session Mrs. Tully, of Toronto, presided and gave a Bible reading on the subject of guidance. Miss Orford, Toronto, sang a solo, and Mrs. Berkinshaw, Toronto, addressed the convention upon Y. W. C. T. U. work. Miss Skinner, Toronto, also addressed the meeting upon different departments of Y. W. C. T. U. work. Mrs. Coxhead and Miss Terry, Parkdale, sang a duett. Miss Orford spoke at length to the Band of Hope, interesting them greatly.

The closing session was held on Friday, March 16, at half past seven, when Rev. Mr. Amos, of the Presbyterian Church, presided. The choir and the members of the Band of Hope introduced pleasing selections, and Mrs. Keefer delivered a telling address. It was arranged to hold the next convention at Richmond Hill in September.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES FOR, VOTES AGAINST, MAJORITY, DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various locations like Fredericton, N.B., York, N.B., etc., with their respective vote counts and election dates.

N.B.—In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

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

Not Scott Act majority... 50586. If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote.— For the Scott Act... 147226. Against... 102668. 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.

Is Alcohol a Necessity?

IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Its Medical Value is Greatly Exaggerated-- There Are Other Drugs That Can Be Used In Its Place-- The Danger of Prescribing It-- Safer Remedies Available In Nearly Every Case-- Read Carefully

In a recent issue of the English Medical Journal appeared an article by J. Jaeger Ridge, M.D., B.S., B.Sc. Lond., physician to the London Temperance Hospital, dealing with the subject of "Substitutes for Alcohol." This paper is so comprehensive and complete, that we can not do better than place the most of it before our readers. Dr. Ridge says--

By the term substitutes I intend all those drugs, some of them compounded with alcohol, which have a similar physiological action, and all other measures which have like method. By alternatives I intend all those other plans or drugs which may be used to produce a desired result, for which alcohol is given, by some other physiological action. It is, of course, beyond dispute that alcohol has an action of some sort when taken into the body, both in health and disease. I have, moreover, never been able to admit (as some abstainers would have us to do) that alcohol can never be of any service in the treatment of disease. Its action on tissue and function is definite, and, when properly understood and suitably applied, it is capable of effecting certain objects. But to say that it is useful in the treatment of disease and to say that it is indispensable at two different things. There can, I think, scarcely be two opinions as to whether alcoholic liquors are over prescribed unnecessarily.

It is my strong conviction that if every medical man would recognize it as a duty never to recommend alcoholic liquors until some substitute or alternative thereof had been given a fair trial, two things would happen--the importance of alcohol as a drug would be soon recognized by them and by the general public to have been immensely exaggerated, and the progress of temperance among the people would be greatly accelerated. To those who endeavor to rescue their fellows from the alcohol habit it is often disheartening that so many are led to return to their former ways, and are lost to the temperance movement by the recommendation of alcohol by some medical man. Even if alcohol be the only drug which will effect the object aimed at, there are few cases (if any) where alcohol cannot be administered in a pure form, with the same precautions as to dose and repetition as we are accustomed to employ in the use of opium or chloral.

The self-administration of narcotics is always attended with great risk, as it so often leads to a craving for the particular narcotic which is being taken, so that the feeling of need or desire for the repetition of the dose becomes more imperative. The individual comes to be more or less addicted to the use of the drug. All this is admitted, but it is not so generally understood that alcohol is one of the class of narcotics which can, and does, develop the desire for its continued use when it is put into the patient's hands, or when it comes to be known by the patient what will satisfy his desire. Hence it is that so many continue to take alcoholic liquors after the symptoms for which they have been prescribed have all disappeared, while a certain number become confirmed dipsomaniacs. If, then, the symptoms can be cured or relieved without the patient's knowing that he is taking alcohol, or in an unpleasant form, or, still better, by other means altogether, the risk of developing this craving for alcohol, either in moderate or immoderate doses will not be incurred. Further, the so frequent prescription of alcohol tends to encourage in the public mind an exaggerated idea of its value. Hence they regard it as *par excellence*, the first remedy to be resorted to in almost every emergency, whether it is suitable or not.

For these reasons it seems to me very desirable that the profession should pay special attention to discover substitutes and alternatives for alcohol and alcoholic liquors.

(1) Alcohol as a stimulant. It is an interesting question how far alcohol is entitled to this name, but one too wide to be properly discussed in this paper. Suffice it to say that it seems to me only entitled to be called a stimulant indirectly through its effect upon the circulation. Its direct action upon the nervous system is that of a narcotic or sedative, though here also, through the normal balancing of nerve centres, one against another, there may be an apparently stimulating action by paralysis of inhibitory nerves.

Alcohol will relax arterial spasm, and cause a temporary increase in the force and frequency of the pulse. Practically we have several agents which can be used instead of alcohol. The simplest is heat, which is a potent factor in warming the body and rousing the circulation in many alcoholic mixtures. A draught of hot liquid, either plain water or sweetened water, or milk and water, or infusions of tea, coffee, cocoa, sage or mint, or hot oatmeal and water, will increase the force and frequency of the heart, and dilate the vessels of the periphery quite as effectually as alcohol. In some cases external heat is valuable, either dry or in the form of the wet pack.

If we desire a drug, we have in ether a rapid diffusible stimulant quite as powerful and rather more rapid than alcohol. In cases of severe shock or collapse, a con-

dition in which stomach absorption is at a low ebb, we can inject a drachm of ether sub-cutaneously, or give an enema of turpentine and hot gruel.

Ammonia and its carbonate are valuable stimulants, both the reflex action of the ammoniacal gas on the branches of the fifth nerve when inhaled, and by their direct action on nerve centres when absorbed. If we use aromatic spirits of ammonia we have the effect of alcohol as well, without having to send the patient to the public-house or wine-merchant, or encouraging the pernicious drinking customs of society. It is necessary, however, to caution against the regular or frequent resort to this drug, as, in spite of its medicinal character and flavor, it can, like all other alcohols and narcotics, create an imperative and disastrous craving for itself.

Camphor also is a powerful cardiac stimulant, very useful in incipient inflammatory action and in the depression of fever. Where there is spasm of the cutaneous vessels, as in some cases of shock and depression by cold, nitrite of amyl or other nitrates will speedily relax them, especially if assisted by external warmth. Dover's powder is of great value under such circumstances.

As a cardiac stimulant small doses of digitalis or strophanthus, repeated every hour or half-hour, will prove useful. In the intervals a small quantity of beef-tea, or meat extract may be administered. Such treatment is far more suitable for cases of severe hemorrhage, with fainting and even collapse or convulsions, than the alcohol which is so commonly given. The latter relaxes arterial spasm, and tends to renew the hemorrhage, while digitalis assists in sealing the arteries up.

The advantage of beef extract over alcohol as a stimulant was demonstrated experimentally by the late Professor Parkes, and on a large scale also, in the Ashantee war; beef-extract was found to be quite as stimulating and reviving to fatigued men, and not to be followed by the same depression as occurred after a ration of rum, when the men had to continue marching. We are told that at the end of the march many of the men, especially the elder ones, were eager to get the rum, their own ration and that of any others who would part with it, but this phenomenon is not without parallel in less exceptional circumstances, and is in no need of an elaborate theory for its explanation.

It should be mentioned also, that we have in caffeine and their real nerve stimulants, stimulants of the will power, agents which render the mind more active and wide-awake, if taken in moderate doses. A hot cup of tea or coffee is a pure stimulant, not, of course, feeding the nerve cells, but facilitating the discharge of their nerve-force. Hence the too frequent use of these beverages may induce a state of exhaustion, especially if proper food is not taken.

The craving for a stimulant which many feel in greater or less degree, and especially those who have been addicted to drink, may be combated by almost all the above substitutes. In addition to these, tincture of capsicum, in five or ten-drop doses, a teaspoonful of confection of black pepper, and small doses of nux vomica or arsenic, are often useful.

(2) Alcohol as a sedative. We are all aware that alcohol, chiefly in the form of spirits, is often given to procure sleep and to relieve pain, such as that of neuralgia, dyspepsia, colic, diarrhoea, dysmenorrhoea. It is as a sedative that alcohol is so invidious and seductive, in cases of chronic disease, as it frequently resorts to the drink craving is almost certainly developed. Hence the importance in many cases of rather bearing patiently the ills we have than of flying to others that we know not of. It is clear that other narcotics, such as opium, morphia, chlorodyne, chloral, are open to the same objection, and the victims of these drugs are terribly numerous. The advantage of them lies in the fact that they may be kept more easily under the control of the medical man or some judicious attendant, so that they can be cut off if desirable. It would be impossible to indicate here the various substitutes for alcohol appropriate to every ache and pain for the relief of which it is resorted to. We have, however, many anaesthetics, local or general, besides those I have mentioned, such as gelsemium, the bromides, belladonna, menthol, cocaine, besides the appropriate use of blisters, sinapisms, and moist or dry heat. In the case of true neuralgia we have quinine, its sulphate and hydrobromate,gelsemium, arsenic, phosphorus, croton-chloral, aconite, besides warmth, blistering, vibration and massage. For sleeplessness we have the bromides, morphia, chloral, cannabis indica, camphor, urethane, and other things; not that all these are advisable in every case, but adapted to one or another. In many instances some form of dyspepsia is the cause of the sleeplessness, palpitation, or other uneasy feeling for which a sedative is desired, and when this is cured the symptoms vanish.

(3) Alcohol as an anti-spasmodic. We have in chloroform, ether, hydrocyanic acid, in nitrite of amyl and nitro glycerine, and sweet spirits of nitre, in camphor and various bromides of camphor; in asafoetida, valerian, musk and aromatics, substances which will diminish spasm, whether of voluntary or involuntary muscle. We have besides warmth, either external or applied internally, by the infusion of hot water into the bowels, with or without oil of turpentine; massage also is frequently useful.

(4) Alcohol as a tonic. Alcohol can only be called a tonic on the *lucis non teneo* principle. For its action in relaxing unstriated muscular fibre, which entitles it to be called an anti-spasmodic, disentiitles it of all claim to give tone. The sense of exhilaration which follows small doses of alcohol has been mistaken for real strength and increase of vitality.

It is well known that relaxation of the blood-vessels throughout the body is one of the first effects of alcohol. The arteries of the retina have been observed to dilate after very small doses of alcohol. The diminution of tone is well seen in the tracings of the pulse under the influence of alcohol. If one needs a tonic, therefore, alcohol is one of the things to be shunned altogether.

But alcoholic beverages contain other things besides alcohol. Beer contains in fusion of hops or other bitter stomachics. Some wines contain tannin. These ingredients, by creating or stimulating the appetite, increase the strength and vital power in certain cases. But we have a large number of drugs which will do the same without the disadvantages and opposition arising from the presence of alcohol, and if the flavor be objected to, many of them can be taken in the form of coated pills.

The external use of cold, either by a dripping sheet, cold sponging, or a shower-bath, according to the power of reaction, is a valuable means of giving real tone. Iron, quinine, nux vomica and other drugs, are useful in appropriate cases.

Who is frequently prescribed for those young persons who are growing rapidly, and whose strength does not seem to keep pace with their growth. It is important to know that alcohol is by no means necessary in such circumstances, nor indeed, in my opinion, even desirable. There is often found in such cases a defective appetite, perhaps even subacute gastric catarrh, which may be due to imperfect mastication through bad teeth, or aggravated by it. There are other causes, such as late hours, bad habits, improper food or irregular meals. In such cases those means must be resorted to which are so effectual in improving the condition and strengthening the heart of athletes. Regular and regulated meals, cod liver oil, exercise, a good amount of rest and sleep--these, with the addition of iron, or hypophosphites of soda and lime, will do more than anything else to invigorate the bodily health.

Proceedings under the Scott Act.

Two cases were decided lately at Beeton against Bernard Heslon, of Adjala, and George McFarlane, of Bradford. Heslon did not appear, neither did the witness against him. The constable who served him or attempted to do so, served the wrong man, as they did not know Heslon and he had rented his bar, and a stranger man had just that day come in. But the witnesses in Adjala are determined not to obey the summons. There has been a very great deal of trouble with both Tottenham and Adjala, and it is probable that if fifty summonses were sent into Adjala, not one of the fifty would pay the least attention to them. They are bound to defy the law. The inspector is trying them again this week, and if they do not come he will have to get a force and send into Adjala for them. The constables received a warrant for a man at Loretto, a little village in Adjala. This warrant is for non-payment of fine, and after the constable got the witness served in the Heslon case, they came back to Loretto to arrest Joseph King, but found about fifteen men there armed with sticks, spades, pieces of iron; and one man drew his revolver and told them not to dare to arrest King, and as they did not know the man they thought it better to not attempt it. They will try again this week. In serving summonses two men are always sent, as one is not safe, as they have threatened to let the horse loose, break the rig, and all kinds of things. A warrant has been sent after George McFarlane, and he gave the constable the money to pay the fine, if convicted, but the constable gave him a bond that bound him to find the money back if he, McFarlane, appeared at court, which he did, and as the witnesses did not appear he went out of the court room and cleared out. The magistrate adjourned the court to Cooks town and made a conviction \$50 and costs, and sent a distress warrant for his goods, he settled \$21.15, in all \$71.15. B. Hill, of Lefroy, fined \$50 and cost. James Colton case dismissed, as witness swore the liquor was got on the 31st day of October, and information was laid on 1st February--the first day the new P.M. came into the county, but as this was one day late as the time had expired for next week (Tuesday) about ten summonses are issued.

LITTLE GENUINE, in the course of her four years' existence, had never seen a colored person. Therefore, when Professor Cicero Peters--whose specialty is legion, and who whitewashes one day and puts down carpets the next, thus making extremes meet--came to her house in spring cleaning times, her first sensation was awe, which gave way to curiosity when she perceived that the dark hued visitor, so far from being an ogre, was disposed to be a big playfellow. After the professor had laughed and joked and told stories, Gertrude ventured upon a startling personal inquiry.

"Mr. Peters, have you any little tar babies at home?"

To say that Professor Peters laughed would but faintly describe the effect of the question. Dentists' snow winnows seemed to leap up in his mouth in rapid succession, one after another, and for hours afterward he was heard to ejaculate "tah babies" at five minute intervals."--Boston Transcript.

First lady--Has your husband quit smoking yet? Second lady (just returned from the far west)--Well, he ought to by this time; he's been dead six months.

LAW AND ORDER.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE OF CHICAGO.

A Great Movement in the States--An Example for Canada--Enforcing the Law as the Result

In view of the frequent outrages perpetrated in the Dominion by the liquor men, and of the impudent and open hostility shown to the Scott Act in many quarters, we desire to lay before our readers particulars of a plan adopted with marked success by the temperance party in the States, that these or like measures may be taken with the liquor traders of the Dominion.

Chicago has originated a movement which bids fair to be of much service to the promotion of temperance wherever adopted. Under the title of "The Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors," a band of noble workers, of whom F. F. Elmendorf was the first president, and Mr. Andrew Paxton a prominent worker, have accomplished much good in the interests of law and order in Chicago. From the tenth annual report and from a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Andrew Paxton, who is now devoting his whole time to the promotion of the objects of the organization, we call the following interesting particulars of the work:

The law and order movement originated with Mr. Andrew Paxton in the City of Chicago in November 1887. It is an excellent effort, the object of which is to

USE THE PROVISIONS OF THE EXISTING LAWS

regulating the liquor traffic to the advancement of the temperance cause. Of course, much of the success of the movement depends on the state of the law, and the ease or difficulty with which the provisions can be applied. Mr. Paxton looked very carefully into the statutes of the States, and was able to

PICK OUT SOME IMPORTANT REGULATIONS

which appeared to be altogether ignored. Chiefly the league regards as important the illegality of supplying liquor to minors. There are also provisions prohibiting the sale to persons already drunk or to such as are in the habit of becoming intoxicated. Again the law closed all saloons on Sunday, and made

THE LIQUOR SELLER RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PAIJS ARISING FROM HIS TRADE.

These laws Mr. Paxton held sufficient strenuously enforced, to prohibit the traffic. To compel the observance of these statutes, the law and order movement under the title of the Citizens' League came into operation. At this time the saloons were reported to be filled with boys and girls, and one-fourth of all the arrests in the city were made from amongst this class.

At this time too the saloons were in proportion of one to every 125 of the population. It was with things in this condition that Mr. Andrew Paxton and President Elmendorf, began with other workers to labor. They made a charge and secured a conviction. Other convictions followed. Then the liquor dealers grew alarmed and formed an opposition "Liberty League."

IN ONE YEAR 300 LICENSES WERE REVOKED

The liquor sellers, however, not to be beaten, went to work in the election of county commissioners, and of course convictions became rare. But soon these men were removed and things went on better until Mayor Heath retired, and the "Liberty" party got in their own man. So there have been many ups and downs in the good work, but in the main the temperance party were eminently successful, dancing saloons, music houses, and ordinary drinking saloons going down before them on all sides. Thus they are encouraged to hope the day is fast dawning when "Chicago, long looked upon as the Sodom of the States, will become a model city." Having made so good a commencement it is not to be expected that the committee would fail to continue its efforts. From the report now to hand it is evident that time has not caused their energies to abate. We quote the following--

The success which has attended the efforts of the Citizens' League to suppress the sale of liquor to minors in this city has attracted attention in all parts of the United States, and in foreign lands. Communications are constantly pouring in to us for information and assistance in the organization of similar leagues in other places, and a National League has been organized in Boston. During the past year

THE LEAGUE PROSECUTED 1,134 SALOON KEEPERS,

and preferred 1,273 charges as follows: For selling to minors, 448; keeping disorderly house, 25; selling to drunkards, 1,124; open after midnight and having no license, 134. Of this number, 511 were fined by justices, and 17 by the Criminal Court; 1,0 were held by the Criminal Court, and 230 cases were either nolle prosequi or defendants discharged. Since the organization of the League 4,039 charges have been brought against saloon keepers, and fines were inflicted in 3,730 cases and 364 offenders were held to the grand jury. A glance at the comparative statement in another page will convey an idea of the manner in which the tide of juvenile depravity has been stemmed by the efforts of the League. In 1877, the number of general arrests was 28,035, of which 6,818 were minors, while in 1887, the general arrests numbered 46,043 and the number of minors arrested was 7,733; in other words, while the population of the city has about doubled since the League was organized, the number of minors arrested in 1887, only exceeded by about 700 the number arrested in 1877, while in the same period the number of general arrests has increased by about 18,000. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population of Chicago during the 180 years, there are fewer places where liquor is sold now in one than there were in 1877, when the League was organized, for at the time there were four thousand licensed and unlicensed saloons, whereas now there are only about 3,000 licensed saloons in the city, and practically none unlicensed.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1888.

THE ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

THE Alliance meeting was a success. It was a Convention of earnest, level-headed men, anxious to do the best thing in the best way, for the promotion of the Prohibition cause. There was no nonsense about them, business was pushed through with promptitude and expedition. There was no hesitation about denouncing wrong-doing, no matter who was the offender. There was no desire to shirk the disagreeable duty of exposing political insincerity, even though the insincere politicians were supposed to be (politically speaking) in harmony with the exposé. The desire of the Convention, was to find the causes of the difficulties our movement had met, and was likely to meet, then to go to work judiciously for the removal of these impediments.

The tone of the Convention was good, there was no uncertainty or half-heartedness about it. Regret was expressed that political complications and party machinations should have worked against us in Halton, but there is to be no going back, no slackening of effort. Repeal movement will be fought, and agitation will go on, until Prohibition principles triumph, and the liquor traffic is suppressed.

A good deal of attention was given to the "moral suasion" line of campaign work. It was recognized that sound public opinion based on intelligent recognition of the facts upon which temperance reform are based, is the strength of our movement, and that while there is to be no slackening in political work, neither must there be any relaxation in persistent effort to develop and strengthen public opinion in favor of total abstinence and against the still too prevalent drinking customs of the community.

The same wise policy of electoral action, that had proved itself so effective where fairly tried, was again recommended. There were those present who found fault with electoral action, and did not believe it to be practicable, but testimony was forthcoming to show that in many constituencies it had made itself felt, and the increased Prohibition vote of the present Parliament over the last, was pointed out as proof that the line of campaign work adopted, has not been ineffective.

More than usual attention was given to the important subject of Prohibition Literature. THE CANADA CITIZEN was strongly commended in a carefully prepared report, backed up by forcible and stirring speeches. Our workers are beginning to recognize the value and extent of the work performed in this direction, and we trust the ringing utterances of the President, so warmly endorsed by many other speakers, will not be forgotten by friends in every part of the country, who, by helping to extend the circulation of our Prohibition paper, can render invaluable assistance to our cause.

Perhaps the most important subject that came before the meeting, was the proposition for a great national Convention to be held during the approaching summer. If the Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance take hold of this matter judiciously and

energetically, we have no doubt but that they will secure the hearty co-operation of the other branches of the Alliance, and that this year will be marked by a gathering, such as for magnitude, character and interest, has never before been held in Canada.

On the whole our present position is encouraging. The annual Alliance meeting of 1888 was not as large as some that had preceded it; many workers could not spare the time from hot campaign, to meet in council, but the feeling of the Convention was good. The review of the ground gone over was encouraging, the prospects were bright, and every delegate went away confident that this year would be remembered in the history of our reform, as one of steady, definite progress in the right direction.

THE BASIS OF OUR REFORM.

IT is sometimes necessary, in every great reformation, for even the most advanced advocates to go back to refresh both mind and spirit by a review of the initial principles. Ignorance amongst the rank and file may perhaps apply in carnal warfare, but,—

"There's not to reason why,
Their but to do and die."

are not the lines on which to gain any great moral victory. A full, complete, heart-stirring knowledge of the "reason why" gives energy and stability, and forms the very backbone of the enterprise. This is so in our great temperance reformation. Without the support of public opinion all law—and especially permissive law—must ever fail so accomplish the end for which it was enacted. But what is public opinion but consensus of conviction, and how is conviction possible without the inception and comparison of evidence? He who would do must know. Men without firm convictions seldom perform great actions. Nearly all our weak-kneed prohibitionists are of a class who have never studied the great and eternal principles that lie at the very foundation of the temperance reformation. He who knows by the calm evidence of history and the vigorous voice of daily experience, that the manufacture and public sale of strong drinks are always and under all conditions evil, varied only in degree, he who has learned by the logic of common sense that willingly to permit an evil is to become morally responsible for and verily guilty of its crimes such a man can have but one mind, one voice, one vote respecting it, and with all three, nay, with every power of body and spirit he will cry "Exterminate! Prohibit! Exterminate the whole drinking system." We would warn the temperance workers of this country that they build not a lofty, imposing superstructure that is not wind and weather proof. There are dark days and tempestuous seasons for every great undertaking, and woe to that edifice that is reared on the sands of mere sentiment or passing excitement. Let us build on a good foundation, hewn deep into the rock bed of eternal truth. Let our knowledge be our power, and then every step that raises us nearer the high ambition of our hope, once taken will be forever gained. There is indeed no small wisdom in making haste slowly. One of the crying needs of our time is the careful, continual inculcation of the initial truths in the temperance platform. As of old, we have to teach the uselessness and danger of drink to the individual, to show that it is not bread, but sure, if slow, poison. We have to pass on to the proposition that that which is not good for the members of a community individually cannot be good for the members of that community collectively, or, in the words of a great writer, "What is physically injurious is morally wrong; what is morally wrong can never be politically right." We must reiterate and illustrate the old truism that as are the facilities so is the evil. We have to get and give clear ideas as to the rights of minorities; and we have to combat with the merciless logic of fact that fusty and fossilized folly that prohibition

fails to prohibit. Only so can we raise true men. Let our recruits be fed on facts and exercised by controversy and Scott Act contests, and they will "be strong." But remember, exercise without nutrition means exhaustion, just as reception without activity means indolence, stagnation and surfeit. It therefore becomes us to be active in all departments of temperance effort and to lend a helping hand to every work and worker. The line of action we have indicated may seem slow; it may be such as are ever looking for results will be ill content to await the fruition. But there must ever be seasons of sowing and of harvest—waiting is sometimes working! Poets paint Truth as ever-youthful; she can afford to wait. God forbid that we should endure this horrible iniquity in our midst one moment longer than needs be. Far be it from us to counsel sloth. We would much rather raise the fiery cross at any moment than wait in ambush. But battles are often won before the fight begins. Let us therefore make sure our ground and make clear our paths. We must not fail to organize. Remember, only by the same methods as those by which we gained, can we retain what we have. Any institution which keeps united our friends and enlightens the public generally is good, any literature which silently works on the minds and hearts of men should be welcome. The world has gained more by quiet, persistent labor than by all the sudden impulses it has ever known.

Above all, let us not form too low an estimate of the nature and value of our work. Ours is no mere utilitarian movement. It is the enlistment of truth in a high, a sacred, struggle for the salvation of the bodies and souls of men. It is a warfare the weapons of which are not carnal, and to the furtherance of which we may call the highest and noblest instincts of men, and may seek and expect the approval and support of the Omnipotent.

HEADQUARTERS AGAIN.

An Interesting Letter.

OUR W. C. T. U. friends are pushing their scheme with commendable energy and enthusiasm. One of these earnest ladies sends us the following paper which we have much pleasure in laying before our readers

"Every wise woman buildeth her house," so said the wisest man who ever lived. Surely then if Solomon gave his opinion about a single woman, we, W. C. T. U. women of our fair city, ought to say Amen. The Lord of Heaven will prosper us, we will arise and build.

Walk through the streets of our good city, and what do you see? A grand Y. M. C. A. and many fine club rooms, where members meet in the interest of science, literature or recreation. There are Masonic, Oddfellows and Orangemen's hall. Knights of Labor, Knights of Pythias, and many other cabalistic signs to be seen on buildings in various parts of the city. Where are the four letters dear to every true woman in this continent? Alas! We are homeless. Why should we not have a home as well as our fathers and brothers? Ours is a nobler cause than any of those to which many of these fine buildings are devoted.

"God, Home and Native Country," could any organization have a higher aim. We think not. Our weak women's arms have girdled the world round. We stand united shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, to labor till we put the curse out of our land, yes, out of the world. Our women's voices go up unitedly to God's throne from every land the sun shines on, pleading for our sons and daughters. Surely, surely we have a right to a "Home" we can call our own, in this fair Queen City.

Advantages do you ask? Why do men love to build places where they can meet? Is not the old proverb true, "Birds of a feather flock together?" Men are drawn by their various interests to form themselves into societies, and all these have a common meeting place and no money spared to make it pleasant and attractive. Surely we women are not differently constituted? As we are now situated we are never sure where our meetings are to be held, one time it is Richmond street, another Shaftesbury or Association halls. We want a central place where we can all come together

as one body. Our city is rapidly extending and more unions are constantly being formed. If you want to find out anything about these unions in the suburbs of the city, what a difficult matter it is. We hardly ever come in contact with one another. As a member of the Y's, I may say we scarcely know anything of our parent, and our work would be helped in a great degree by having a "Home." We want a place for our Flower Mission Kitchen and Band of Hope work. We want a place where supplies for these various works may be obtained without writing to Ottawa or Chicago and waiting two or three months before you get what is wanted. We want a place where, if I am asked to meet a friend and go with her to some far off Band of Hope, to do the best I can to instruct the children about keeping their bodies pure, she can say, "Meet me at the W. C. T. U." instead of saying, "corner of Queen and Yonge," when the thermometer is down among the zeros. Now, young men, say, "Meet me at the Y. M. C. A." or at one or other of the places where their interests happen to be. Why should we women not have a meeting place of our own instead of street corners. The women connected with our city unions number over 500. Give us a recognised place in our city and I am confident our number will be doubled in a short time.

In many of the cities of the United States the W. C. T. U. have buildings devoted to their work. Let any woman interested in temperance or Christian work carried on by women come to this city a stranger, probably after a good deal of trouble she would find out some member or officer of one of the unions who would give her information as far as she knew. The stranger asks, "Have you a report of your work?" "Oh, no! Mrs. So-and-so has the reports." And ten chances to one the unfortunate stranger in the pursuit of W. C. T. U. knowledge in our city would be handed from one to another and likely give the whole thing up in disgust. How different in some of the cities I visited a short time ago in the States. The W.C.T.U. card in a neat frame hung side by side with its brother Y.M.C.A., no trouble to hunt up if you have only a few hours to spare. Go to their rooms and you are met by kindly women, who tell you all you want to know and who claim you as their sister. Perhaps it happens you are more particularly interested in one branch of work, they advise you what part of the city to go to in order to see what you desire, give you written directions to find the place, hours of meeting, etc., and you start off sure of correct information, and there is no waste of time when that is precious. I tested this in Chicago, where there is a grand work done and where the rooms of the W.C.T.U. are like a hive of busy bees. I went to a distant part of the city, saw the tramps' lodging-house, creche and coffee rooms, all under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. Now, had I been obliged to hunt up somebody to tell me where to go the probability is I never could have seen what I did. I met with Christian women, as a stranger in a strange place, but my heart went out with loving sympathy towards the workers in that busy city, when the first thing my eye took in on entering the waiting-room at the station after a long, weary journey, was the card headed with the four letters so dear and so homelike that I started off at once to the Chicago "Home" of the W.C.T.U. In San Francisco also I visited their rooms and was directed to their coffee-room and reading-room for men. The day is past when the sneer was flung at us that we could not organize because we always quarrelled or were jealous of one another. There is no body of men united as we are, there is no body of people on earth united as we are, because it is a union of those who have suffered—yes, who are even now suffering, and we are pledged against one foe who has entered our homes and stolen our bravest and best. Surely when we ask for a corner in this great and good city it will not be denied. So may we set up our "Women's Temple" where we can try with God's help to do better and nobler work for "God and home and native land."

A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL Y.

N.B.—Contributions in aid of the object above referred to will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged if sent to Mrs. E. Skinner, 273 Yonge street, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer of the W.C.T.U. building fund.

The Scottish Permissive Bill.

On April 17th the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association will have opportunity to test their strength in the British House of Commons. Mr. McLagan has secured that date for the second reading of his excellent little bill, and the Association is making strenuous efforts to get it through the House. We know they will show good fight, and we trust they may win.

THE NEW PARTY.

AN INHARMONIOUS GATHERING.

The Shaftesbury Hall Meeting—Some People Think the Methods of the Promoters Wrong—And are not allowed to Co-operate—Organization of a Political Platform and the Plan.

PURSUANT to an advertised "Call," upwards of one hundred gentlemen assembled, on Wednesday afternoon, at Shaftesbury Hall. The call referred to, laid down a platform of principles on which it was proposed to organize a new political party, and requested the attendance of electors from all parts of the Dominion, who were willing to organize on the basis of the published platform.

This movement had its origin in Toronto in September last, at a convention called by the Dominion Alliance. To the report of a Committee on Political Action laid before that convention, Rev. Dr. Sutherland moved the following amendment, which was seconded by J. R. Lougill—

Whereas, the experience of thirty years in Great Britain, the United States and Canada shows that no advanced temperance legislation need be expected from the existing political parties as such; and

Whereas, the public utterances of party leaders in the Dominion afford no ground of hope that prohibition will be made a plank in either platform in the near future if at all; and

Whereas, there is no distinct issue of principle between the existing parties which renders their continued existence either necessary or important.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention is of opinion that the present juncture is peculiarly favorable for the organization of a new party with prohibition as a chief plank in its platform.

After a spirited discussion which took up a good deal of the time of the Convention, the amendment was adopted, by a vote of 32 to 25. No further action was then taken in reference to this matter; but after the adjournment of the Convention a call was made for the supporters of Dr. Sutherland's resolution to remain for further consultation, and between thirty and forty members of the Convention waited.

Dr. Sutherland was moved into the chair, and a committee was appointed, composed of Dr. Sutherland, Rev. Messrs. Brethour and Burgess, and Messrs. Munns and Wigle, to advise further in reference to a programme and platform for the new organization.

It was generally understood that the call issued for the Shaftesbury Hall Convention was issued by the Committee thus appointed, and many persons expected that the Committee would present to this convention the prepared platform as a report, which the Committee would proceed to discuss. This was evidently not what the Committee intended.

Outside the door of the room in which the meeting was held on Wednesday last, there was a table on which was a book, wherein the new platform was written out in full, followed by a declaration of approval of the same. Only those who signed this declaration were admitted to the meeting. About half of those who had come objected to pledging themselves beforehand to a platform which they had not discussed and adopted. Some of these persons, who were refused admittance, expressed themselves as being strongly in favor of every plank of the proposed platform, but objected to the Committee's excluding from the meeting, all who refused to commit themselves to the whole manifesto. Dr. Sutherland and Mr. J. T. Moore, on behalf of the Committee, announced that the position taken would not be receded from, and some very strong language was used in reference to the persons who refused to sign the submitted document, who were informed that they had no right to be present, and should at once retire. Previous to this time a number of gentlemen had inscribed their names on the book and most of them had passed into the inner room in which the meeting was to be held. Several of those who had not gone in now stated that they were not aware that the book presented to them was anything more than a mere resistor of those in attendance, and they, with the great majority of those who had not signed, left the building. The platform referred to, reads as follows:

- 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 Sentiment, 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

pression of Vice and Intemperance. 5. Reinforcement 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.

The gentlemen who remained organized their meeting with Dr. Sutherland as chairman and Mr. T. Moore as Secretary. The meeting was opened by prayer led by Rev. D. L. Brethour, Committees were appointed, and a scheme of organization was subsequently submitted in the following form

- (1) That the platform already published be now read and adopted as the basis of organization. (2) That the new party be "The Patriotic League of Canada." (3) That the motto of the party be—"For God and Our Country." (4) That the headquarters of the party be in the city of Toronto.

(5) That the Convention appoint a central executive council of nine members besides the president, chosen from among those who have signed the platform, and are willing to assume the duties involved.

(6) That the said council be instructed to prepare as soon as possible detailed plans for county and local organizations and forward the same to those persons who may be chosen to organize the league in the counties, towns or cities.

(7) That the selection of suitable persons to superintend the work of organization in counties, towns and cities be made by the central executive such persons to hold office under a commission signed by the chief officer of the said executive, who shall have the authority by the vote of the executive to revoke or cancel a commission when deemed necessary.

(8) That persons chosen and commissioned as indicated in the preceding paragraph shall be corresponding members of the central executive council, and may be summoned by its president for consultation when necessary.

(9) That in our judgment the plan of organization to be devised by the central executive should be the most compact and thorough, compatible with personal freedom, and that will admit of the most complete inter-communication between the executive and local organizations.

(10) That membership in the party be open to all electors under Dominion and Provincial franchise who subscribe to the platform and who contribute one dollar or upwards per annum to its funds.

(11) That the president of the central executive council be elected by this convention, and that the said council have authority to elect a vice president if deemed necessary, also a secretary and treasurer.

(12) That the president be elected by ballot without nomination.

This report was discussed clause by clause, and adopted, with the exception of clause No. 2. After some further discussion the meeting proceeded to the election of officers. Dr. Sutherland was chosen President and an Executive Committee was selected consisting of the following gentlemen—Messrs. Gordon Wigle, D. L. Brethour, O. H. Bishop, W. K. Ireland, A. C. Steele, W. H. Watson, G. E. Armstrong, J. T. Moore, and W. Munns. After a rousing address by the newly-elected President, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Executive Council.

Some of the gentlemen who were refused admittance assembled, later, in the office of the CANADA CITIZEN, organized themselves into an impromptu meeting, presided over by Dr. Griffin, and adopted the following resolution, moved by Rev. S. D. Clowin of Spencerville, seconded by W. W. Buchanan of Hamilton—

That we, electors in favor of prohibition party action, and in general sympathy with the platform published by the Provisional Committee, and believing that we constitute a majority of delegates assembled, regret that the conditions of admittance to the convention were of such a character as to prevent us from entering and taking part in the deliberations.

The unfortunate occurrences at Shaftesbury Hall on Wednesday last, reported above, are to be deplored, principally because there will be given by them, to the public, a misleading impression that there is disunion in the ranks of that large section of our temperance electorate who believe that prohibition ought to be a dominant political issue.

There was no dispute about prohibition on the occasion referred to; there was no discussion as to the necessity, desirability or expediency of aggressive, independent political action. There was simply the refusal of a large number of gentlemen to subscribe unqualified assent to a political creed prepared for them by a committee, which, they understood, had been appointed to prepare and report a suitable platform for party organization. The committee had been appointed at a formal although impromptu meeting, and was instructed and expected to report, when its work was performed, but instead of presenting a report to a meeting such as that by which it was constituted, the Committee adopted the plan of reporting to a meeting composed of such persons as would pledge themselves beforehand to accept the platform. At this meeting no discussion of the platform was allowed, but the meeting was asked to go through the farce of formally adopting a platform, although no one was permitted to vote on the question, unless he had previously qualified himself for considering it, by unreservedly accepting it.

It must not be imagined that the gentlemen who refused to unconditionally declare their approval of a statement of principles before that statement was discussed, were therefore opposed to the working out of those principles. Many of them did, and

do, endorse all that the platform contains, but some of them did not believe that any two or three should exclude themselves so much wiser than all others, that their opinions, and their statement of them must be accepted by all who wished to cooperate in a great and important movement. There has been in our country for a long time a growing feeling of opposition to political "boss-ism," and a determination among independent men to think and act for themselves, without being compelled to yield mental and civic submission to machine managers. It was utterly absurd to expect that such men should become identified with a proposed political organization which would require of them, at the outset, unconditional acceptance of a statement, drawn up by a few men, as a "basis of political organization."

Moreover, there are men who believe—for example—in "woman suffrage," but do not believe that woman suffrage and prohibition should be necessarily associated in political agitation. There are some prohibitionists who would like to have the cooperation of all other prohibitionists, whether the latter believe in woman suffrage or not, but the methods of the men who called this meeting would shut out from the "New Party" every prohibitionist who was not also a believer in woman suffrage, who was not in favor of retaining the Dominion Senate simply making it elective, and who did not believe that every other clause in the statement submitted must be a plank in the new platform.

There has never, that we know of, been publicly declared in this country, any test of political party allegiance so rigid, so narrow, and presenting so much of the objectionable element of intolerance of free thought and free speech, as this much-to-be-regretted action.

It would be unfair to assume that all the gentlemen who went into the meeting, after subscribing their names to the required declaration, really understood the position in which they had placed themselves; inasmuch as, of those who had subscribed, but not gone in, many, when they recognized the situation, refused to accept it and remained with those who declined to sign the platform.

It would also be unfair to hold all who were assembled in the meeting responsible for the conduct and words of those who spoke so injudiciously and offensively to the gentlemen outside, whose only reason for respectfully questioning the committee's action was a desire to co-operate with their friends in promoting what they believed to be the object of the meeting—the advancement of the cause of Prohibition through political party action. There were in the meeting gentlemen who stand high with all who know them as men of integrity, intelligence and kindness, and who would have been the last to become associated with anything they believed to be narrow in character, unjustly exclusive in its management, or offensive in attitude towards, and treatment of, those who desired to be its sympathizers and supporters.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A New Party to be Formed.

A mass convention of prohibition workers has been summoned to meet at Truro, N. S., on the 27th inst. At a meeting held on Feb. 17th, presided over by the Rev. J. H. Coffin, it was decided to call a convention of all favorable to the cause in Nova Scotia, who are in favor of the organization of an Independent Political Prohibition party. The convention promises to be very large. The call for it is signed by a great number of clergymen and other prominent citizens. Our friends who want a new party in Nova Scotia are going about the business they have in hand in a sensible fashion at any rate. We wish them a hearty God-speed in every effort for the suppression of the rum power.

The Alliston Shooting.

LATER reports concerning the shooting case at Alliston make it absolutely certain that the constables who defended themselves were in immediate peril, their lives were threatened, one of them had been struck by a heavy bottle, and they were attacked by a mob, who had taken from them a prisoner, and seemed determined to inflict any bodily injury they could accomplish. The men were obliged to resort to their revolvers to repel that mob of angry assailants. When the facts of the case became known at the preliminary examination, bail was excepted for the constables who were committed for trial. The case will come up for trial about May 1st.

THE HALTON CONTEST.

No Cause for Discouragement.

REV. W. A. MCKAY, of Woodstock, one of our most earnest and effective prohibition workers, recently preached in Chalmers church, a sermon on prayer, and in the course of address he referred to the late Halton contest in the following terms:

"In our day men are gravely discussing whether prayer has power with God. Within the last week or two great shouts of triumph have gone up from certain quarters because of the alleged failure of prayer in Halton. What, we are asked, is the benefit of all your prayers? Look at the county of Halton. The people were divided into two opposing camps. On the one side were, for the most part, the Church and Christian people drawn by an honest and earnest desire to remove from their county a terrible curse. For weeks special prayers were offered for a blessing upon their efforts. Not were these prayers only by the Christian people of Halton. All over 'his Province' there went up earnest prayers for success in the struggle in that county for the home against the bar-room. On the other side were the liquor sellers and the advocates of a licensed liquor traffic. We heard of no prayer being asked or offered on this side. And we will not be so uncharitable as to suppose the liquor men so devoid of a sense of privacy, not to speak of reverence, that they would go through the mockery of asking the blessing of God upon their accused traffic. And yet what was the result? The side with all prayer on it failed, the side with no prayer on it was victorious. And what avail therefore are your prayers, we are asked? Gentlemen restrain you rejoicing. God has many ways of answering prayer. Dr. Arthur S. Pierson was pastor of a large wealthy congregation in Philadelphia. Their church building was one of the most elegant edifices in that great city. But he and his people were doing little or nothing to reach the great host of unsaved souls around them. It pleased God to impress this fact very deeply upon the minds of that pastor and some of his people; and week after week efforts were put forth to reach the masses, but with little result. One night in the prayer meeting the Spirit was present with unusual power, and pastor and people with strong crying and tears besought God to remove any and every obstacle that might hinder the church from effectually reaching the unsaved. The whole people wrestled with God for this purpose. While they were praying their church building was burning and in a few hours the beautiful house was in ruins. Where now, said the skeptic, is the answer to your prayers? But wait and see. God's ways are not our ways. That wealthy congregation had now to worship in the large opera house. This brought them at once into contact with the masses of people outside the churches. A marked blessing was at once bestowed; so that, in the words of Dr. Pierson himself, 'more souls were hopefully converted in those sixteen months than during the sixteen previous years of his ministry, and the converts were almost exclusively from those outsiders hitherto unreached.' The good work then began is still going on with unabated success. Thus God answered the prayers of his people through trials and disappointments which they least expected; and so still.

To those who cry out that prayer in Halton was a failure we say the end is not yet. God's purposes were not finally disposed of by that vote in Halton on March 1st. He reads the history of moral reform to little purpose who has not learned that temporary defeat only hastens the final victory. As reasonably might the liquor sellers attempt to turn back Niagara's rushing waters as to stem the advancing tide of Prohibition sentiment in this and other lands. One, two, or a dozen victories such as that at Halton, obtained by political trickery, will only render more swift and sure the final overthrow of the traffic. "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not," said Christ to Peter Peter, however, fell, and I hear some sneering spectator asking what now is the benefit of Christ's prayer. But wait, Mr. Critic, Peter rises again, and his fall has taught him lessons of use to him in all his after life. And so with the cause of temperance in Halton.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again." The lesson from Halton is not one of failure in prayer, but one teaching greater earnestness in prayer and more persistency in effort until the final victory is obtained. The God of Jacob is still on our side. He hears prayer, and the prospect is as bright as His promise is sure.

How Neal Dow Became a Prohibitionist.

If a man wishes to engage in a business that ensures long life, let him become a mild-mannered apostle of prohibition. Here is General Neal Dow, now nearly 81, as youthful and fresh as at 40. Sitting in his study in his house at Portland the other night, he told how it happened that he first undertook the big task of abolishing the liquor traffic. "It was," he said, "a good many years ago. I was sitting in this same house one evening quite late. In answering a knock at the door I found a lady whom I knew very well as the wife of a government official in this city. He was a periodic drunkard, and on this very night was down town on a spree. His wife wished me to get him home quietly because if he was drunk the next day he might lose his position. I started out, and found him in the back-room of one of the down town saloons. That was in the days of license in Maine. I said to the keeper in a quiet way, 'I wish you would sell no more liquor to Mr. Blank. Why, Mr. Dow,' he said, 'this is my business, I must supply my customers. That all may be,' I replied, 'but there is this gentleman with a large family depending on him for support. If he goes to his office to-morrow drunk he will lose his place. I wish you would sell him no more.' He became somewhat angry, and told me that he, too, had a family to support, that he had a license to sell liquor to whomever he pleased, and that he didn't care to have me meddling in his business. 'So you have a license, have you?' said I, 'and you support your family by destroying that man's. We'll see about this.' I went home thoroughly determined to devote my life to suppressing the liquor traffic in the best way possible. The Maine law originated in that rum shop." There is a good deal (says the correspondent) that is remarkable about this old gentleman with but one idea. Through business, through the war, and now in his retired life, it has been prohibition and nothing but prohibition with him. "I eat well, sleep well, and never fret," he said, in explaining his youthful old age. "There is lots of youth for the man who doesn't fret," and he lives up to his doctrine. His daily life is very regular, and by sunset he ends his work for the day. He invariably rises at five o'clock, and spends about two hours with his papers, being careful not to miss anything touching his favorite topic. By this time breakfast is ready—a simple meal, without coffee but he does drink tea. He then clears up his correspondence, which amounts to ten or fifteen letters a day. Then comes the regular drive down town. After that he spends a couple of hours with his pen. Just now he is writing a history of the Maine law, which is soon to be published. He spends about four hours a day on this, and after dinner drives and spends the rest of the day in the library with his family. Nine o'clock finds him dreaming of prohibition. — Boston Herald

Woman Suffrage.

MR WATERS bill to give to unmarried women and widows the franchise for elections to the Local Legislature on the same terms as men, reached the second reading in the Local Legislature on Wednesday afternoon, and was defeated by the significant vote of 30 to 46. The good friends who are pushing this important measure have now the satisfaction of knowing, that nine more converts of Provincial Parliamentarians, would give them this really unobjectionable bill. The following is the vote on the second reading of the bill.

- YEAS—Messrs. Allan, Armstrong, Balfour, Bishop, Craighton, Coates, Inck, Drury, Ferguson, Reid, Garson, Graham, Ingram, Lys, McAndrew, McKay, Mack, Marter, Meacham, McCallie, Miller, Morin, Ostrom, Robillard, Robic, Ross (Huron), Sprague, Stratton, Waters, Wylie.—30.

- NAYS—Messrs. Awrey, Ballantyne, Biernard, 187th, Clancy, Clarke (Northumberland), Clarke H. K. (Toronto), Comcoe, Craig, Dryden, Foll, Fraser, Freeman, French, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Hammett, Harcourt, Hardy, Hess, Hudson, Korras, Lees, Lyon, McDougall, Master, Meredith, Monk, Morgan, Nowat, Murray, Nairn, Pascoe, Phelps, Preston, Raynie, Ross (Middlesex), Siskier, Stewart, Tooley, Whitney, Wildfield, Wilmot, Wood, (Hastings), Wood (Brant).—46.

Missisquoi Temperance Alliance.

Another Scott Act Campaign. Missisquoi County Temperance Alliance held a convention last Saturday and resolved to go in for another Scott Act campaign. Our readers will remember that three years ago this county failed to carry the Scott Act, the liquor party winning by the narrow majority of 35. We are glad that the temperance people have not lost heart, and we hope to shortly report another victory for the Province of Quebec.

Fables and Sketches.

Shall We?

BY MARY O. WADMAN.

We are marching on with the promising year, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. Shall we just leap over whatever is wrong, And come down on the right side true and straight? Shall we pray with pure lips, "Thy will be done On this earth, as it is done in heaven," Or shall we reserve to ourselves the do light To do our own will six times out of seven? Shall we still go on quaffing the dreadful drink, Which slays its grim thousands on every side, Without even one glance at "deny yourselves," Or a quail of conscience for those who died? Shall we close up our ears to the deep distress That but for vile fashion might be brought low; And yet fill our cellars, and sip at our wine, In mockery of widows' and orphans' woe? Shall we dare drink again in memory of Him From the cup supplied with poison of hell, That brings Christ reproach in the house of His friends— Draughts from that chalice could never dispel? Shall we enter the pulpit, and join the song—"The world were a present far, far too small," And entrance the crowd, while the free love is told Of Him who gave for us His life, His all? Shall we then descend to drink wine and to smoke, Not thinking one thought of example's power On the pliant young scions, whose eyes are fixed Upon us, as firm friends in temptation's hour? Shall we let them float smoothly adown the tide of life, To the rapids, and calmly push them on, Not caring, still polluting our hearts and lips, When from our blinded sight for ever they've gone? Shall we dare brew the ale, and distill the gin, To share the dread wages of sin and death; Then dole out a tenth to the Lord of Heaven, Blessing and cursing almost in a breath? Shall we dare thus go on to pocket the gold— The price of Christ, He who for us was slain? Let us halt in our work, to tremble and pray, And to ask the questions over again For replies may be found in the grand old chart— The touchstone, compass, true plummet and line— If we dare let our actions tally with that, Shall we fear to march on to 'eighty nine? —League Journal.

"For Her Sake."

"Old Joss," or, to give him his real name, Joshua Cragglington, is one of the best-known men in Kent. And no wonder. For five-and-forty years he has driven straight across the country from Stouting to Canterbury regularly three times every week, without a single break—no, not even in that dark week last March twelvemonth, when his home was shadowed by the death of Susan. Ah, that was a blow to old Joss, if you like! He started off on Monday morning punctually at a quarter past six from the bend in the road by the rectory gate; and on, on he went over the hill, across the common, until he had reached Stone Street, the historic Roman road, fifteen miles in length, along which the murderers of Thomas a Becket had taken their treacherous journey long years before. Every now and then old Joss stopped to pick up passengers and parcels, for there is not a more popular carrier on the road. He knows everybody in those parts,

and everybody in those parts knows him. He can make a pretty shrewd guess as to when visitors are expected at Ellenleigh, the quaint old house opposite "The George." Indeed, old Joss has so often stopped at Ellenleigh, since it has been lot to these new folks from London, that he knows pretty well when the young masters are coming home from school, when the grandchildren are coming down, and when they are going back, too, for the matter of that, as all these events mean more parcels and packages for him to carry into Canterbury. Well, well, I must not make a long story of Joss's dark day, for I have something to say of a bright day in his life, but we will be rid of the dark day first, if you please, dear reader. Joss reached home again on that eventful day at about eight o'clock. "Woa, woa, woa, Jenny!" he called out to the dappled gray mare. "Woa, woa, woa," he said again. And then raising his voice a little, had he been there we might have heard him say, "Susan, Susan, old girl, ain't you coming out to give us a welcome home?" Reaching forward, he rattled against the cottage-door with his whip handle, but still there was no response. "Odd, very odd indeed," he muttered to himself. Raising the latch, he went in. The fire was burning brightly, the table was spread for the evening meal, and there sat old Susan in the arm chair with her hands clasped together, fast asleep. At the corner of the table her well-worn Bible lay open. "Wako up, old girl; wako up, old girl I'm come!" said Joss, with special emphasis on the fact that he had come. "Wako up, old girl. What a one she is for reading over since Parson Upton came here. That's all along his saying so much on Sundays about our making a church in the home of a week-day. Well, well, I won't complain. Books for them as likes 'em, hosses for them as likes 'em, and—here, I say, Susan, it's me!" raising his voice almost to a roar. But Susan was fast asleep. She answered not. She is still asleep. The wind sighs and moans through the boughs of the old yew tree 'neath which Susan has found her last bed, and she will not wake until another voice calls, and she finds herself one of the company which no man can number. Poor old Joss! "As for me, I was dumb, I opened not my mouth," seemed to be almost literally fulfilled in his case. He brought in the neighbors, who were apparently far more grief-stricken than he. Standing on one side, as if in a dream, Joss did nothing. Those keen, gray eyes of his seemed to be fixed upon some far-off scene, and the poor old man was too much stricken over to shed a tear. To the surprise of every one, he was up betimes on the Wednesday morning, and had Jenny in harness almost earlier than usual. "You're not a going to Canterbury to-day," protested Smithson, the neighbor who had taken possession of Joss's cottage on the Monday night, and whose good wife was making all the arrangements for the funeral on Thursday. Joss gave no reply. "I tell you you're not a going to day, Joss," reiterated his friend. "Leave him alone, leave him alone, Peter," said Mrs. Smithson. "What comfort is there for him here?" "Well, if he goes, I'll go too." But to this proposal old Joss shook his head, and before Smithson could make up his mind what to do, Jenny was jogging along up the hill, and the usual journey was made with all the regularity and punctuality of yore. It was noticed that old Joss was thereafter more regular in his attendance at church, and it was noticed, too, that he never took with him that well-worn Bible. He seemed to find the lessons and the text with great facility, but little Jimmy Fife, who sits in the same pew, says old Joss always has the Book open at one chapter, "Let not your heart be troubled" (St. John xxi).

There was a great to do at Stouting in Christmas week last year. The rector, assisted by the Lady Bountiful of the parish, arranged a Christmas dinner. Every one was free to come, without ticket, and the school room was filled to the doors with old and young, who all sat down together at the three long tables to enjoy the good things provided. The dinner-time was four o'clock in the afternoon, and the roast beef and baked potatoes sent an appetizing odor through the windows, an odor which travelled on the keen frosty air almost half a mile off. It was an odor, too, which gave a good deal of worry to old Joss. For he sniffed it through the broken pane in his cottage window. He sniffed it, too, although his nose was not many inches away from a big fat goose which was roasting before a blazing fire. Yes,

and that goose had a story all of its own. Old Joss had had his eye on that goose for months. He had, in fact, bespoken it so far back as August at "The George," whose landlord did a bit in poultry to help pay the rent which his diminished sale of beer ever since that temperance meeting in Ellen school made it increasingly difficult to meet. Three times a week since August Joss had seen that goose waddling about the roadside by "The George," and now as we have said, it was roasting in its own fat before Joss's Christmas fire. "Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" There was no mistaking the sound of those cheers in the distance. "Time's up, mother goose, whether you're done or not, time's up" said Joss, and throwing on his coat, and pulling his woolly cap over his ears, as was his fashion, he took the goose off the hook, laid it across the dish, and covering it with a big sheet of newspaper, made for the school-room as quickly as his legs could carry him. He held the dish in both hands, and when he got to the school-room door kicked at it with his feet. The door was opened by the rector, and it would be hard to say which had the greater shock, the parson or old Joss. Joss's face was redder than ever, and he almost let the dish drop. "Take it, parson, take it, parson. It's just for her sake. You have been very good to me, and it's a kind of comfort to know that Susan's in this job, although she lies in the churchyard this blessed minute." "Take it!" exclaimed the rector, with undisguised surprise. "Take it! Why, Joss, whatever do you mean?" Dropping his voice to a whisper, Joss said in a tone of serious confidence, "It's a goose, parson, a goose, parson, a beauty, as I know who have watched her fatten up! But I do hope as how she's really done." "Well, if she's not done, she soon will be," said the rector, good-humoredly. "Here, who says goose?" Who? Why a hundred and thirty tongues cried "goose." Yes, and what is more, old Joss's goose was a real marvel, for every one of the hundred and thirty guests, if polled to-day, would be prepared to say that they had a taste of Joss's goose, and, moreover, to affirm that it was capital eating. If you ask me how one goose can be made to feed one hundred and thirty people, I can only make answer, "I cannot tell," but if you ask me what sort of a Christmas old Joss spent last year, I can answer promptly make answer, one of the happiest he ever had in his life, indeed, he says that Christmas dinner day was one of the brightest days he has ever known, except for one thing—he thinks it a great pity that Parson Upton told the folks that "the roast goose was a present from Joss." "Why couldn't he have kept that to himself?" says Joss. "Didn't I tell him it was only 'for her sake'?" —Fredk. Sherlock, in the Christmas number of the British Workman.

The Only Woman Mayor. THE Christian Statesman says— Kansas has the proud distinction of possessing the only woman mayor in the country. It all originated in a joke but the women were too deeply in earnest to joke over serious matter and they helped the thing along to the utter dismay of the jokers. Last spring, the granting of municipal franchises to women in Kansas suggested to some one in Argonia to put Mrs. Salter's name, as a joke on the women, at the head of the ticket. Mrs. Salter is the daughter of the first mayor of Argonia and is only 27 years old. She can beat any man mayor on several points for she can make her own clothes, take care of her children and do her own cooking and washing. She is also an energetic Christian and a working member of the W. C. T. U. When election day approached the W. C. T. U. held a public meeting and invited all voters, urging them, men and women, to be faithful to the temperance cause. They prayed, read the Crusade Psalm, sang "America," and then held a caucus and nominated their ticket—a mayor and four councilmen, all men. On election day, when the news of the joke reached Mrs. Salter in the midst of her housework, her sisters in the temperance cause urged her to accept the situation while they went to work to secure her election. The following clipping from a newspaper tells how the thing was done and how cordially the originators of the little joke don't like her and her quiet assumption of the duties forced upon her and her strict enforcement of the laws. No wonder they do not like her: "Female mayors are no good," said the ex-city marshal of Argonia, Kan. "Why, Mrs. Salter has just killed Argonia. I used to have a hotel there and was the city marshal, but I

couldn't stand it, so I just scooted, and I expect I'm to blame for her election, too. You know she was not nominated in any of the conventions. About nine o'clock on election day all us boys were feeling gay and agreed to meet at a hall and nominate a candidate to knock out Wilson. Jack Ducker, he's the toughest man in the place, and the undertaker, got up in the meeting and nominated Mrs. Susanna Medara Salter for Mayor, and the nomination was made unanimous. We rushed into the streets and commenced to work for our candidate. At noon her husband came to us and begged us to quit the racket, sayin' it was an insult to his wife. We wouldn't do it, and then the voters commenced to come our way in clusters. We got full of whisky and enthusiasm, and at 4 o'clock every one was voting for our candidate. Well, you know as how she was elected. We had a jollification, and when she took her seat like a man all our fun was busted. I sent up to Kansas City for some crab apple cider, just to please the boys. She heard of it and asked me to stop it. You can't fight a woman, and she thimayor. Then I started a little poker room, more for sociability than any thing else. Chips were only ten cents. She heard of it and came to me and I had to stop. Then the drug gist, before she was elected, used to keep blue grass bitters, lemon rye, extract of malt, and a few others things like that. He don't do it now. Themayor heard of it. Then the two billiard rooms were running. They are closed up now. The mayor don't think it is fashionable to push the ivories. That's the way it is with everything. I just couldn't stand the town, and so I came up here."

Literary Record. THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE YEAR BOOK. —In a volume of two hundred and fifty pages the proceedings of the several sessions of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance are reported by the Grand Scribe, R. Alder, Temple. The most interesting information to the general temperance reader is contained in the report of the fortieth annual session which was held in the city of Halifax in November of last year. The Grand Worthy Patriarch's report is very hopeful in tone. It notes the steady growth of temperance principles in the province and gives a good account of the prosperity of the Order; while the Grand Scribe shows that though the number of admissions of new members were twenty-five per cent. below the average of the previous year, yet the loss members from various causes was below the general average, and the number of violations of the pledge is far below the average. It appears further that Cumberland has the largest number of divisions, and Halifax leads with number of membership. New Glasgow division is reported to have made the greatest progress during the year. The finances of the Order appear to be in good condition, the year closing with a balance in hand of \$2,131 and the assets showing a balance of \$3,200 over liabilities. The report of the agency committee is of much interest. From this it appears that four of the brothers have devoted their time to this work, Messrs. T. M. Servis, S. Hutchings, G. D. Webb, and the Rev. J. S. Coffin. These gentlemen have addressed 311 meetings attended by 33,000 persons, they have visited 221 day and sabbath schools and thus addressed 7,300 scholars. Traveling in all five thousand five hundred miles, at a total cost to the Order of \$1,800. The general receipts of the Order are less this year by nearly \$300 than last year. The official organ is reported as being in healthy condition, having a circulation of 1,500 copies. The number of divisions in the province is shown to be 305, and the membership nearly 10,000. Besides its adult work the Order does much in the Band of Hope movement. It reports fifty seven bands in working order. Of these about one half have, unfortunately failed to furnish returns, but if the membership of these be equal to those who have supplied figures, then the gross membership of the Bands of Hope in the Province must reach nearly 4,000. The Journal of Proceedings of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Prince Edward Island is also before us. It reports a membership of 84,379 being an increase of 5,406 for the year. The Order on the Island is generally in a "flourishing condition and has a good balance in hand. "WOMAN" a monthly magazine. The Woman Publishing Coy., New York. It would be scarcely possible to spend 25 cents more wisely than on the purchase of this magazine. Perhaps, in these days of slipshod journalism, we can pay no higher compliment to "Woman" than to say she(?) is neat, clean and attractive in get up. Every article gives evidence of wise and careful selection. The opening article of the current number is "A Woman of Capri," by Beatrice Frosswood King. The sketch gives a pleasing description of life on the little tropical island, which "being too small to provide sustenance and occupation for the number of its people," frequently sends forth its stalwart sons to seek their fortunes on the American or African continents. After pleasant introductory references to the manners and customs of this people, the author proceeds to tell the story of the woman of Capri, whose patient and enduring love it is the object of the article to recount. Angelo Maria is the betrothed of one of the adventurous youths who leave the

island, and when amid much evil report and after years of absence he does not return, she conceals herself in an outward bound vessel goes in search of him, persistently tracks him, in the hope of finally reclaiming him, till at last he is found dead in an obscure village, the victim of a drunken brawl. The story, though sad, is well told, and has its lessons for adventurers from other islands. Another article, "Through a Woman's Land," draws very largely on the imagination, but it is well worth reading. "Midwinter in the Paradise of England" is a long, lively article on the Isle of Wight as a winter residence for the delicate. Perhaps a little deeper acquaintance would have induced the writer to have looked more favorably upon Brighton or Bournemouth. Still it cannot be denied the "tiny island" has many charms. Mormonism, in "Polygamy Unveiled," gets roughly handled by Kate Field, who tells the story of Caroline Owen with much force. "Hints and Hints for Mothers," "Home Decorations," "The Household," "The Table," are all well written domestic articles, while Edgar Fawcett's serial gives promise of much interest. Amongst the bits of poetry perhaps the best is "Heaven," by E. H. Stokes, D.D., commencing— "Out and away, some where it will be found, The central throne, the palace of the King."

Domestic Department.

KITCHEN RECIPES.

HOTCH POTCH.—Ingredients.—Three pounds of neck of mutton (scrag end), three quarts of cold water, of carrots, turnips, and cauliflower one pint, one lettuce, three quarters of a pint of green peas, two onions or leeks, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Cut up the meat into small pieces, and put it on in cold water with the salt; let it come to the boil, and well skin it, scrape the carrots and cut them up; peel the turnips and cut them up. Break up the cauliflower into little sprigs, shred the lettuce, shell the peas, shred the beans, and chop up the onions. Put all these vegetables, when prepared, in with the meat and the pepper. Let this boil slowly for three or four hours, according to the age of the vegetables. Just before serving, stir in the sugar, and last of all the chopped parsley.

A Woman's School of Journalism. A WOMAN'S school in which girls are taught type-setting, short-hand, the revision of manuscript and proof-reading has recently been opened in Detroit.

A Bright Idea. Two young women of New Jersey have struck well in poultry farming. They were school teachers, but had a fancy for poultry, and invested \$50 in stock, with a result of \$1,000 profit on the first year, and \$3,000 on the second.

Mr. Hutchings and the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Thomas Hutchings, P. G. W. P. of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, has just been retained for a series of mission lectures in connection with the Sons of Temperance, Montreal. The committee ask the help of the friends of temperance to make these meetings successful.

No More Railway Accidents. AN Austrian takes credit for having discovered an appliance which will make railway accidents an impossibility. It is a truck to run before a railway train, maintained at a fixed distance in front by the force of an electric current. The current is conducted through glass tubes attached to the pilot truck. If, therefore, it comes into collision, the tubes are broken and the contact necessarily destroyed. The interruption of the current instantly and automatically applies the brakes of the train. It is claimed by the inventor that two express trains thus provided might with impunity be set to run full tilt at each other.

A New Division of Sons. THOS. CARWELL, D. G. W. P., assisted by W. Green, D. G. W. P., organized a new division of the Sons of Temperance in Jubilee Hall, College street west, Toronto, recently. Of 38 persons that had applied for a charter 26 were present and were initiated. The meeting was very interesting. The new division is to be known as "Excelsior" No. 98. The following were the officers elected: W. P., Bro. Frank B. Denton; W. A., Sister Sarah Harris; R. S., Bro. Thos. Pippy; A. R. S., Sister Lizzie Stearns; F. S., Bro. C. S. Chisum; Treas., Bro. Robt. Davis; Chap., Sister Nellie Hanna; Com., Bro. Samuel Weeks; As. Com., Sister Mary Jane Preat; J. S., Bro. John Bush; O. S., Henry Smith.

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is about to be dissolved, and for the next four weeks we will sell at greatly reduced prices as we wish to realize \$1,000 by March 15th. Just look at the marked-down prices in our window in the
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Church Carpets in all Cloths and at Extra Low Figures
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ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, January 1st, 1888.

ASSETS, January 1, 1887, at cost \$30,388,673 94

RECEIPTS.
 Premiums in 1887 \$3,302,008 00
 Interest, and from other sources in 1887 1,640,423 34
 4,942,431 00
DISBURSEMENTS.
 Death Claims paid during 1887 \$1,265,307 23
 Matured Endowments paid during 1887 625,257 89
 Dividends to Policy holders, and for Surrendered Policies 324,811 27
 Commissions 202,130 65
 Agency Expenses, Medical Examinations, and all other expenses 112,500 00
 Dividend on Stock, earned in Stock Department. Taxes, \$23,479 26; Premiums on Bonds, \$4,629.91; Profit and Loss, \$7,843 63
 185,943 20
 \$2,999,799 66
 \$21,388,874 78

ASSETS.
 Real Estate owned \$ 403,494 29
 Cash on hand and in Banks 3,111,172 20
 U. S. Bonds 75,573 00
 Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds 84,476 12
 Bank Stocks 1,000,820 04
 State, County, City and Town Bonds 6,431,497 74
 Mortgages secured by Real Estate, valued at \$50,000,000.00 12,271,229 42
 Loans on Collaterals (Market Value, \$952,383 00) 750,230 36
 Loans on Personal Security 2,208 39
 Loans on existing Policies, valued at \$1,200,000 1,840,240 08
 Balances due from Agents 10,833 23
 \$21,334,170 76

ASSETS, December 31, 1887, at cost price.
 Interest due and accrued, December 31st, 1887 \$336,386 00
 Premiums in course of collection 57,726 35
 Quarterly and Semi Annual Premiums 199,297 66
 Market Value of Securities over Cost 62,257 97
 \$3,981,668 04
GROSS ASSETS, January 1, 1888 \$25,365,838 78

LIABILITIES.
 Loans and claims awaiting further proof, and not yet due \$ 181,269 00
 Premiums due to Policy holders, not due 128,134 12
 Premiums paid in advance 7,241 11
 Reserve for life insurance on existing Policies 26,826,000 19
 All other liabilities 66,736 09
 27,109,380 31

MORNING AS REGARDS POLICY HOLDERS.
 By Connecticut, Mass., and New York Standard By Standard of Canada, about \$4,427,022 66
 \$7,318,000 00
 Policies in force Jan. 1st, 1888, 62,485, insuring \$97,272,224 66
 Policies issued in 1887, 7,608, insuring 14,266,041 66
MORGAN G. BULKLEY, Pres. J. C. WHESTER, Vice-Pres. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary
H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers, Toronto.

ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

(Continued from first page).

3. and recommend that they be adopted. 2. That all friends of prohibition be requested to closely watch the action of the members of the House of Commons on the Prohibition Resolution and the Scott Act Amendment Bill recommended by the Dominion Council of the Alliance, and that no effort be spared to defeat every member who votes against either of them. 3. That all our friends be strongly urged to use every lawful endeavor to elect only prohibitionists to all public positions, and that the question of prohibition be kept constantly before the electors until it becomes as it ought to be the most prominent question before the public of the Dominion. 4. That the vote on the prohibitory resolution in the present House of Commons last year shows that an important advance was made at the last Dominion election, the vote in favor of immediate prohibition having increased from 55 to 70. That this result is believed to be due in great part to the fact that a number of our friends adopted the recommendation of the Alliance that they should vote only for known and avowed prohibitionists. It is believed however that if our friends generally throughout the country had followed the course recommended by the Alliance, the present Parliament would in that respect have reflected fairly the opinion of the country and have contained a majority of prohibitionists. The whole respectfully submitted.

JOHN MACLAREN, Chairman March 20th, 1888.

Some discussion arose in reference to clause 3 of this report. DR. YOU MANS gave an interesting account of the last Local Legislature election in Lincoln. About forty temperance men had gone into the Reform nominating convention, insisted upon the acceptance of their candidate, who was also the candidate of the K of L. Their man was endorsed, and they won on this method. It was explained that this was the Alliance platform and plan.

MR. MACLAREN named a number of other cases in which similar action had been successfully taken. Other speakers followed in the same strain, and the report was adopted.

SECOND DAY.

Forenoon Session

PRESIDENT HOWLAND took the chair and called upon Rev. Dr. Parker who led the Convention in prayer. Mrs. A. Chisholm, President of the Provincial W. G. T. U., was called to the platform. Mr. Buchanan presented the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE.

Your Committee believe that the importance and value of the printed page, as a weapon in the prosecution of our enterprise, cannot be over estimated. No other force can be made so powerful in agitation, so thorough in reaching and educating the masses, or so helpful in unifying temperance people. In campaign work, particularly where the enemy follows the "still hunt," our friends should adopt a systematic and generous distribution of such literature as the Temperance Herald, "Our Worshipful Friends," by Mr. Howland, and "The Trials and Triumphs of Prohibition," by Rev. J. S. Ross.

The strongest expression of the value of ordinary literature may be intensified for application to the periodical. The great need of this organization and the cause in this country, is a vigorous, well sustained, largely circulated journal which will carry the news, arguments and inspiration of our reform to all our workers, informing and educating them evenly and bringing them into touch. THE CANADA CITIZEN has done grand work in this direction, and it should not only be formally adopted as the organ of the Alliance, but the work of extending its circulation and influence should be assumed as a duty to the greatest importance. Every delegate should decide to undertake special effort to secure subscribers to the CITIZEN, and to give the best support possible to the scheme of increasing the capital stock of the CITIZEN Publishing Company.

W. W. BUCHANAN.

The report was adopted, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, Robertson and Brethour, was appointed to take further action in regard to it.

On motion of Mr. Brethour the Alliance Executive was requested to consider the case before the Court of Regina vs. Bennett, and take any needed action in reference thereto.

MR. CHOWN presented a report as follows, from the Committee on

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Committee met for organization the following members being present. Rev. S. D. Chown, D. H. Williams, H. Bruce, Geo. Williams, R. Phillips and Rev. W. McDonagh. The committee organized by appointing the Rev. S. D. Chown chairman, and the Rev. W. McDonagh secretary. After conversation on the duties of temperance people in enforcing the Scott Act, the following recommendations were adopted by the committee. 1. That the committee cannot but congratulate the Alliance upon the increasing efficiency of Scott Act enforce-

ment as shown by the report of work done by government officers during the year ending July, 1887, as presented in the report of the Ontario Branch of Alliance this morning.

2. Your committee would also notice with approval the fuller and more definite instructions issued by government to inspectors in October last in order to the more efficient enforcement of the law.

3. Your Committee would recommend to the Alliance the organization of Law and Order Leagues, with branches in every community, with chairman and secretary; and that all monies payable under the regulations of government for the detection of violations of the Scott Act be claimed for the payment of detectives, and held available to meet the expenses of the Leagues in enforcing the law against the liquor traffic.

4. After some deliberation your Committee earnestly recommend the Alliance to employ one or more agents to organize Leagues as above recommended, and that the Provincial Government be urged to appoint a small force of provincial constables that will be available for the special service where needed in suppressing rowdism and enforcing law.

5. Above all things for the more efficient enforcement of law against the liquor traffic, we commend to members of the Ontario Branch of the Alliance here assembled the necessity of educating the temperance men of the country to the exhibition of true manhood in contending for our principles and in the enforcement of the laws of the land against this great curse of our country.

All of which is respectfully submitted. S. D. CHOWN, Chairman. W. W. McDONAGH, Secy.

In connection with this report there was a good deal of discussion as to the form that organization for law enforcement should take, as to whether or not such organization should also be an electoral union, and as to how far it was desirable that private persons should take part in law enforcement. The general opinion seemed to be that the Law and Order League should be an independent organization, and should both co-operate with officials and supplement their work. Strong expressions were used in reference to the necessity for provincial police to assist in enforcing the Scott Act and suppressing the rowdism. The report was adopted unchanged.

MR. BRETHOUR presented from the committee on the Halton election question the following

REPORT.

In view of certain information in possession of the Alliance, in the form of a telegram from a Minister of the Crown, and statements of fact made by the secretary of the Halton Alliance,

Resolved, 1. That the whole question be referred back to the executive committee of the Halton Alliance for any action they may deem wise.

2. This Alliance is of opinion that the proceedings of the Halton Scott Act repeal petition were extraordinary, irregular and apparently illegal.

REV. C. R. MORROW who had been organizer in the Halton contest stated that he had received a telegram from Ottawa informing him that his objections to the petition for a repeal contest were valid. Halton Scott Act workers had relied upon this communication, and at a later date the government had brought on a contest on this illegal petition.

MR. KEEFER strongly denounced the action of the Dominion Government in this case. He believed it had been taken in the interests of the liquor traffic. The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following results.

- President W. H. Howland Secretary, F. S. Spence. Treasurer, H. O'Hara. Executive Committee. Rev. Dr. Parker, J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Ald. R. J. Fleming, Jas. Dobson, J. P. W. H. Orr, Ald. John McMillan, J. S. Robertson, Thos. Bengough, Hon. S. H. Blake, Robt. McLean, Jacob Spence Sr. Rev. Dr. Stone, Mrs. McDonnell, J. T. Moore, Mrs. Cowan, Rev. Wm. Frizzell Toronto, W. E. Smallpiece, Renfrew; Rev. Wm. Burgess, Listowel, Dr. W. W. Meacham, M.P.P., Odessa; Wm. Bowman, London; Mrs. Youmans St. Thomas.

DR. PARKER laid before the Convention the following report from the

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows.

1. We recommend that this Alliance convey to Mr. Jameson, M.P., hearty expression of its appreciation of his courage and persistence in again introducing in the House of Commons, his act to amend the Canada Temperance Act and to extend its provisions to British Columbia. We hope that these amendments may meet with the support they merit, in order that the more successful enforcement of said act may be secured, though we are compelled to confess, from the unchanged complexion of the Senate, and the attitude of both political parties on this question, that we are not at all sanguine.

2. We moreover indignantly deprecate and denounce the Bill introduced by Mr. McCarthy, M.P., in proposing ostensibly to amend the Scott Act while the inevitable result will be to embarrass the friends of temperance and confer advantage on its opponents; as witness a clause, whereby a petition to the Governor in Council, praying for the revocation of the Act, would only

begin to be signed by "qualified voters" instead of "one-fourth" of such voters, as now righteously demanded. It is deemed a pitiable as well as petty exhibition of thinking on the part of a man whose former attempt at temperance legislation proved so costly to the country as well as unconstitutional and abortive.

3. We would gratefully recognize the measures and machinery furnished by the Ontario Government for the enforcement of this Dominion Act, nevertheless we cannot but deplore the appointment and retention in office of commissioners and inspectors who are not in sympathy with the law they are to enforce. In view of the system of terrorism attempted by the liquor party and the atrocious outrages they have perpetrated in several localities upon efficient officers engaged in the enforcement of this Dominion statute, we would recommend that the Provincial Government be immediately urged to appoint a small force of Provincial constables to act, when required, as special aids to the local officers in the enforcement of law and the suppression of rowdism.

4. We deplore the efforts of certain parties, now being systematically made to have the control of the liquor traffic, in the N. W. Territories, put in the hands of the Council of the Territories. We recommend such nomination with the Dominion Government as may induce them to maintain the existing prohibitory law. In the meantime we respectfully urge the Dominion authorities to have their officers, in the territories, guard more carefully the permit system which is credited with grave abuses.

Whereas Section 52 of the Liquor License Law of Ontario allows druggists to sell liquor in quantities of 6 oz at one time, with out the certificate of a medical practitioner, thus enabling designing persons to make purchases for other than legitimate uses and tending to turn a medical hall into a grog shop; therefore, we would heartily recommend that said section be so amended as to permit liquor to be sold by druggists only upon the certificate of a regular medical practitioner.

6. We would recommend the pressing on the Ontario Legislature the importance of licensing public houses in Scott Act counties and have them submitted to inspection by the License Inspector for the same as is done now in districts under the Crows Act.

All of which is respectfully submitted. W. R. PARKER, Chairman. ROBERT KNOW, Secretary.

MR. BUCHANAN presented this

REPORT ON UNION.

Your committee have considered the matter of the union of the leading temperance orders, and believe it to be the duty of this Alliance to give the strongest encouragement to the movement for accomplishing so grand and desirable a result. The work of these organizations from the basis upon which the success of the Alliance in its work for legal restriction and prohibition of the liquor traffic, must be built. These orders in this country are operating largely on identical lines and common methods, and there does not seem to be any good reason why they should continue to exist as separate and distinct organizations. A union would certainly be a matter of great economy from a financial view, and should produce greater unanimity of thought and action. We believe it would result very advantageously to Alliance work, in reducing the number of organizations and the friction of running so much machinery. We recommend that our friends use their influence to encourage the discussion of union, and to bring about its early consummation.

With regard to the resolution recommending the establishment of a gospel temperance bureau in Toronto, under the auspices of the Alliance, we believe the project to be outside the accepted province of this body, and one that can be safely left in the hands of organizations devoted particularly to that kind of work.

W. W. BUCHANAN, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

REV. N. D. DREW presented the following

REPORT ON RESOLUTIONS.

The committee met and organized Rev. Mr. Gray was elected chairman and Rev. N. D. Drew secretary.

Your committee found that all the items of the report of the executive committee were referred to other committees and also that numerous miscellaneous resolutions were either treated similarly or voted upon by the Convention and that therefore nothing was directly brought before us.

We recommend the following resolutions. 1. That a hearty vote of thanks be extended by this Convention to the different railway companies for reduced rates kindly granted to delegates to this meeting. 2. That also the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the press of this city for their full and comprehensive reports of its proceedings.

3. That this Convention expresses its high appreciation of the valuable and energetic labors of Mr. F. S. Spence, the able Secretary of the Provincial Alliance, during the past year.

4. That after hearing the very practical and soul-stirring address of our President and being much encouraged by his words, we desire to express our hearty appreciation of the thoughts and sentiments contained therein.

JAMES GRAY, Chairman. N. D. DREW, Secretary.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ross it was resolved

"That whereas we learn from various sources that the Temperance Text Book ordered to be taught in our Public schools is from some cause not yet generally introduced, and whereas we consider this subject of the greatest importance to the future welfare of our country, we strongly urge upon the Ontario Government and trustees to introduce this excellent temperance book to all the schools of Ontario, and we urge upon our temperance friends everywhere the necessity of seeing that this law is strictly carried out."

The resolution was adopted, Dr. Youmans seconded by Mr. O'Hara,

"That in the opinion of this convention it would be unwise for temperance men to move at present in the formation of a third or fourth party, but rather to expend our energies in securing prohibition candidates for the next provincial and Dominion elections."

A lively discussion at once sprang up. The President asked to have the resolution withdrawn, as many members of the Convention had left. Dr. Youmans claimed that these members had no right to leave; he passed his resolution. The President declared it formally before the meeting. Mr. Buchanan moved that it be laid upon the table. Some members claimed a right to discuss this motion. Mr. Spence moved that the Convention adjourn. This motion was carried.

The President called on Mr. Brethour who closed the Convention with the benediction.

Amongst those present at this meeting were

- Bruce, H., Beaverton. Bowman, Wm., London. Brothers, W. D., Milton. Bell, A., Toronto. Bishop, Rev. G. J., Toronto. Brethour, Rev. D. L., Brantford. Bengough, J. W., Toronto. Chown, Rev. S. D., Spencerville. Cowell, Thos., Toronto. Coxford, Rev. Thos., London. Carman, A. R., Toronto. Drew, Rev. N., Cannington. Dobson, J., Toronto. Dunlop, Rev., Orono. Daley, R. S., Stouffville. Edmondson, Thos. M., Toronto. Fawcett, Rev. M., Toronto. Flint, Jr., G., Stouffville. Fawcett, Mrs. M., Toronto. Graham, H. M., " Gray, James, " Graham, D., Montreal. Hewitt, Ald. E., Toronto. Howland, W. H., " Harrison, Johnson, Milton, W. Halliwell, J., Milton. Hughes, James, Toronto. Jackman, H., Toronto. Johnson, J. S. Johnson, Rev. D. C., Beaverton. Kettlewell, Rev. Wm., Oakville. Keefer, Rev. B. B., Toronto. Knox, Robt., Orono. Kent, J. E., Toronto. Kennedy, G. H., Toronto. Munns, Wm., Parkdale. Moment, Robt., Orono. Middleton, J. T., Hamilton. Moore, J. T., Toronto. Middleton, Mrs. J. T., Hamilton. McDonagh, Rev. Wm., Strathroy. McKee, Rev. T. S., Beaverton. McDonald, Rev. J. A., Hornings Mills. McLaren, J. J., Toronto. McKendry, J. N., Toronto. Macmillan, J. H., Toronto. McCracken, Mrs. A. J., Newmarket. McCully, Dr. S. E., Toronto. McCraney Wm., Oakville. McDonnell Mrs., Toronto. Macmillan John, Toronto. Orme Rev. F. H., Mount Elgin. O'Hara H., Toronto. Orr W. H., Toronto. Pearson Rev. M. L., Lindsay. Parker Rev. Dr., Toronto. Phillips Rev. P., Acton. Peake Lewis C., Toronto. Rae Robert, " Robertson J. S., " Ross Rev. J. S., Dundas. Rittonhouse H. B., Jordan. Robertson T. E., Toronto. Sweetman Geo. B., " Simmonds Corney, London, Eng. Spence F. S., Toronto. Spence J., " Scripture T. N., " Strong J. G., Barrie. Spence, Geo., Toronto. Storm, W. G., " Spence, Mrs. F. S., Toronto. Sutherland, Rev. A., " Scobie, P. C., Toronto. Turner, Dr., Parkdale. Williams, Geo., Toronto. Williams, D. H., London. Wilson J., Bloomfield. Watson, W. R., Toronto. Winnett, W. H., London. Wigle, Gordon, Essex Centre. Young, W. H., Oakville. Youmans, Dr. M., St Catharines.

Alcoholism in France.

THE Echo states that the usually lively, not to say flippant, Paris Figaro publishes a long and instructive article under the heading, "Alcohol and Mad Men."

Dealing with the history of the rise of alcoholism in France, the writer shows that at the beginning of the present century the French were a temperate people, drinking a little weak but pure wine, and never touching anything of great alcoholic strength. But at the beginning of 1800 there sprang up a practice of distilling brandy from wines, corn, and potatoes, and that henceforth there rose a terrible malady, which is known as "alcoholism."

It soon began to show its evil effects, producing an immense amount of lunacy, amongst other troubles; in the neighborhood of Paris, where the consumption of alcohol first took strong root, the maniacs in the Department of the Seine increasing in number so that while the population has only doubled, the number of people who have become insane have multiplied tenfold. In fact, in the Department referred to, the lunatics have increased from 8,000 in 1870, to 10,000 in 1887.

Another fact upon which the writer insists is, that there is abundant proof that sixty per cent. of all the crimes committed in the Department of the Seine, and, indeed, all over the country, are due directly to alcoholism. That alcohol is increasingly drunk in France is shown by the fact that, whereas in 1804 scarcely a quarter of a pint a head was consumed, in 1830 the amount per head had risen to more than three quarts, and in 1887 to nearly five quarts. These are startling figures, the French are drinking more than the English, though they do not yet rival the Irish as consumers of alcohol.

It is noticeable, too, that the number of suicides has increased in France with the augmented consumption of alcohol. From 1826 to 1830, there were in France 1,739 cases of suicide, from 1876 to 1880, there were 6,259. Fatal accidents, again, directly traceable to drunkenness, have nearly quadrupled in proportion to the population; while the doctors declare that diseases equally attributable to alcoholism are noticeable everywhere. One physician (Dr. E. Decaisne) declares, "If the evil continues to grow, you may infinitely multiply charitable societies, hospitals, mutual aid societies, benevolent associations, all the charitable efforts you can make, all the miracles of private kindness, all the foresight of economists, and all the wisdom of statesmen, but all will be fatally swallowed up in the flood of alcoholism!"

Father Lacordaire, the great French preacher, says, "When a nation stupefies itself with its pleasures, its constitution declines with rapidity, and at the first stroke of misfortune one sees its children, unaccustomed by hardship to sustain trouble, surrendering themselves to despair, disgusted with life, and succumbing to the assaults of dementia." In France they evidently think that the time has come to relieve the nation from such a curse.

Woman's Physical Superiority.

TRUE, she cannot sharpen a pencil, and outside of commercial circles, she can't tie a package to make it look like anything save a crooked cross-section of chaos; but land of miracle! see what she can do with a pin! I believe there are some women who could pin a glass knob to a door. She cannot walk so many miles around a billiard table with nothing to eat, and nothing (to speak of) to drink but she can walk the floor all night with a fretful baby, without going sound asleep the first half hour. She can ride five hundred miles without going into the smoking car to rest (and get away from the children). She can go to town and do a wearisome day's shopping, and have a good time with three or four friends, without drinking a keg of beer. She can enjoy an evening visit without smoking half a dozen cigars. She can endure the torturing distraction of a house full of children all day, while her husband cuffs them all howling to bed before he has been home an hour. Every day she endures a dress that would make an athlete swoon. She will not, and, possibly cannot, walk five hundred miles around a tan-bark track in six days for five thousand dollars, but she can walk two hundred miles in ten hours, up and down the crowded aisles of a dry-goods store, when there is a reduction sale on. She hath no skill at fence, and knoweth not how to spar, but when she javelins a man in the ribs, in a Christmas crowd, with her elbow—that man's whole family howls. She is afraid of a mouse, and runs from a cow, but a book agent can't scare her. She is the salt of the church, the pepper of the choir, the life of the sewing society, and about all there is of a young ladies' school, or a nunnery. A boy with a sister is fortunate, a fellow with a cousin is to be envied, a young man with a sweetheart is happy, and a man with a wife is thrice blessed more than they all. Robert J. Burdett.

They Believe in Union.

GOOD Templars District Lodge No. 15, including Wellington and Dufferin counties, at a late county meeting unanimously adopted a resolution favoring organized union with the Royal Templars and Sons of Temperance.

The waiter brought a glass of beer, on which, however, there was very little beer but a great deal of froth and foam. "No, thank you," said the Mayor, "I don't want to shave just now."

Policemen have noticed that the man who sings the loudest, "We won't go home till morning," is very often the man who has a wife and doesn't go.