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ROYAL TEMPLARS.

SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Review of a Year's Work—A Booming Society and a Booming Cause—Financial Success—Numerical Increase—Union Endorsed—Officers for 1888

The sixth annual session of the Grand Council of Ontario, R. T. of T., was opened at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning in Association Hall in this city. A large number of representatives from different parts of the province were present, presided over by Grand Councillor Steele. Previous to the opening session a well attended prayer meeting had been held at nine o'clock. The G. C. appointed the usual standing committees of the session. Expressions of fraternal greeting were received from the W. C. T. U., and after further routine business the Grand Officers presented their annual reports, from which we make the following extracts:—

THE GRAND COUNCILLOR.

I have been frequently asked why we do not have an accident insurance department in connection with our Order, to be distinct from any of the other departments, and the statement has been made that this is about all we need to make our organization perfect. The question may be one worthy of consideration.

During my term of office I have visited and addressed public meetings under the auspices of twenty Select Councils and three District Councils, and for this purpose have travelled over 1,600 miles, and my only regret is that I was not so situated that I could have visited every Council in the Province. I have also written over 350 letters. All this has been a heavy drain upon my time, but the labor was cheerfully given, and apparently duly appreciated.

Our Royal Revivals appear to have become a fixed institution, and it is pleasing to notice, from the comments of the press wherever such meetings are held, that much good is done, not only for our own Order, but to advance the general temperance sentiment of the communities. There can no longer be any doubt as to the advisability of continuing these revival campaigns. They have ceased to be an experiment.

In the latter part of the year some correspondence was carried on in the CANADA CITIZEN and other journals advocating Temperance Union, and I trust this Grand Council will take some action in the matter and appoint a committee to confer with any committees that may be appointed by temperance organizations similar to ours. In this great work of temperance reform unity is strength, and there are really no essential differences in the line of action pursued by Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and Royal Templars in carrying on the warfare against the liquor traffic.

THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The detailed report of the additions to and withdrawals from the Councils shows that the gain, which is not so marked as was expected, has still been such as to afford cause for congratulation, and, as in last year, is in the line of adding to old rather than in instituting new Councils. Commencing with 6,240, in July last, we now number 6,439, a net gain of 1,237, as against an increase of 1,805 last year. New counties have been opened this year, viz., Carlton and Stormont, by the institution of Councils at Cornwall and Ottawa. Eight Councils have surrendered their charters and six are in a dormant state, but the Deputy Grand Councillors for the Districts have the cases in hand, and I hope for a reinstatement of nearly all of them.

I am pleased to be able to report the increased prosperity of the Sick Benefit department, there being now \$391.47 on hand, and all claims paid. I have issued 129 certificates; cancelled 20, dropped 16; total in force at date 224. Cash received, \$844.84; expended, \$627.46.

Financially the year has been a successful one. The total receipts, includ-

ing balance on hand, were \$1,503.76, and the orders drawn on the treasury amount to \$1,279.50, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditure of \$224.26, and the liabilities of last year reduced to \$185.81. The Dominion Council having assumed one half of the demonstration deficit, I would recommend the Grand Council to assume the balance, \$635, which can be done next year, and that without adding to the burdens of the members, though it will lessen our available funds for the propagation of the Order for the time.

The Prohibition horizon seems black with war clouds, and the "Antis" are gathering their forces for a grand attack on the Scott Act counties, let every Royal Templar remember his vow, and step at once into the ranks, shoulder to shoulder with any organization, society, or individual, fighting the common foe. Let no petty, unmanly jealousy make divisions in the ranks, but let the most energetic and capable man or society lead the van. If the blow is effectively struck, it matters not who guides the weapon, so long as you have added your weight to its impetus.

THE GRAND MEDICAL EXAMINER.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.—During the year I have received seventy (70) applications for certificates in Sick Benefit Department of the Order. Sixty-two (62) of these were approved unconditionally, two were raised one rate and one was raised two rates, on account of personal or family history, which although it did not tend to shorten life or render applicants more liable to attacks of disease, prevented them from being classed as first-class risks. Four were rejected and one is held over till I hear again from examining physician.

I also received thirty-five (35) claims for sick benefits. I recommend payment in full to thirty-three claimants. One who claimed two weeks was granted one week, as the attending physician had only certified to that length of time. The other was a case of suicide, in which the brother claimed twelve weeks benefit. Owing to the very unsatisfactory history of the case I could not make any recommendation, but left it entirely with the executive committee.

The rest of the forenoon session was occupied in a discussion of the new Friendly Society's Act, Bro. A. M. Featherstone, Grand Councillor of Quebec, in the chair.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The principal business taken up during the afternoon of the first day was the discussion of the Committee on Memorials, which dealt with matters which related mainly to the internal working of the Order, and was of much interest to those present.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Grand Council a great mass meeting was held in the evening in the Metropolitan Church. Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a large turnout of representative Torontonians. Brother L. C. PRAKE presided, and was ably supported by Dominion Councillor Buchanan, Grand Councillor Steele, Past Grand Councillor Flagg, Brothers Rev. T. R. McNair, Rev. W. Burns, P. H. Stewart, Rev. W. Kettlewell, Grand Councillor Featherstone and other prominent members of the Order. On the platform also were His Worship Mayor Clarke, Alderman J. B. Bouslead, and Alderman John McMillan. After devotional exercises, the chairman explained the objects of the meeting, the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. H. Howland and Rev. Mr. Stafford.

Mayor Clarke desired to express his cordial sympathy with every organization that had for its object the promotion of public morality and temperance. He was pleased to be present on this occasion, and as Chief Magistrate of Toronto, he welcomed the Royal Templars to the city and wished them God speed in their noble work. They were engaged in efforts in support of a cause which must command the admiration and respect of all who had the best interests of humanity at heart.

Alderman John McMillan, a Past Grand Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, spoke warmly of the mighty work being done by such organizations

as were represented there to night. He had been identified with work of this kind ever since his boyhood, and trusted to continue fighting on the same line until the total prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion had been secured. He was cordially in sympathy with his Royal Templar friends, and predicted a speedy fruition of the labors of the different organizations in the past 30 years.

Grand Councillor Steele spoke at length and well in exposition of the special features of the Royal Templar Order, which combined in itself a temperance organization, a mutual insurance, a uniformed order, and the great White Cross or social reform department. He was proud of the success which Royal Templary had attained in every province of the Dominion in the past year. The Bands of Royal Revivalists at work in different localities were achieving glorious results. Even in places where the sentiment in favor of the Scott Act was on the wane, the advent of these workers had stirred up dormant sympathy so that any attempt to have the Scott Act repealed would result in total failure. One of the most desired objects of the Royal Templars organization was the securing and sustaining of total prohibition. He was utterly out of sympathy with the present policy which ruled our country in regard to this question. Forty million dollars' worth of strong drink was consumed and the traffic in it permitted that the Government might derive a revenue of one-tenth that amount. In other words the country paid forty million dollars to secure a revenue of four millions. Were this amount of money to be raised directly instead of through this indirect manner, the taxpayers would save thirty-six millions. He referred also to the great crime and suffering entailed by the licensing of the liquor traffic. The country might as well license burglary and incendiarism. If it was wrong to give a license for crime directly, it was equally wrong to give such crime an indirect license. He referred to the testimony of the Grand Jury of the County of York as to the evil effects of intemperance, and appealed to his hearers to aid in suppressing this gigantic evil.

Dominion Councillor Buchanan spoke in glowing terms of the sustained progress the R. T. Order has made within the past six years. From a membership of 700 they had increased to 7,000, and financially had grown in similar proportion. The wonderful success of the Order was largely due to its definite and aggressive character. Broad and comprehensive in its character the Order was yet simple in its organization, and was disciplined and managed as to secure the very best results. He claimed the R. T. was a Christian organization—a child of the Christian church and worked side by side with her in the interests of religion and humanity. Mr. Buchanan proceeded to discuss the arguments in support of the Scott Act, which he claimed was simply a more consistent carrying out of the principles embodied in restrictive license legislation, and which would lead on to the total prohibition they all had in view. He was in favor of good laws and also of their vigorous, impartial, and thorough enforcement.

Rev. A. M. Phillips delivered a rousing address in favor of law enforcement and in denunciation of the scoundrelism which characterized the present fighting methods of the liquor traffic—methods which he predicted, would not be successful in a community with such a history, ancestry, and spirit as this of Canada. Proceeding, he spoke at length on the great good done by the White Cross department of the Order, pleading earnestly for a higher moral standard for men, and denouncing the present unmanly and evil-producing system of laying all the responsibility and all the punishment for wrongdoing on the sinning woman, while her male partner in crime went free of either justice or public sentiment. His address was received with marked enthusiasm. The singing of a hymn, and the benediction from Rev. Mr. Kettlewell closed a most interesting and successful meeting.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's meeting of the Royal Templars was equally interest-

ing with the first. The usual prayer meeting was held at 9 a.m. A report was received from the Committee on State and Extension of the Order, which said:—

"In connection with our Royal Revivals we are in hearty sympathy with the commendatory remarks of our G. C. and G. C. and believe they have been the means of greatly increasing our membership and our influence throughout the province, and would recommend their continuance, trusting they may be even more useful in the future than in the past. We deem the adding to and strengthening of old councils a wise course to pursue, and would strongly recommend that new territory be opened up as rapidly as is consistent with a wise and prudent management of our affairs. We are pleased to note that our Order has been planted in two new counties. Considering the importance of our work we regret that eight of our councils should have surrendered their charters, but do not deem the number large considering the size and extent of your work, and hope that those reported as dormant may by wise steps soon be reactivated. We congratulate our brethren in Quebec that their progress has been such that they are warranted in forming a Grand Council, and we hope this step may mark a new era in their progress as temperance workers."

The principal business transacted during the day was in connection with the private working of the Order, including reports of Executive Committee, Finance Committee, Committee on Memorial, Appeal and Grievances, Laws and Supervision, Temperance and Statistics, etc. During the afternoon a deputation was received from York District Lodge I.O.G.T., which was then in session. The deputation consisted of Bro. W. Munns, J. B. Hay, Dr. Robinson, and Councillor Coxhead. In the evening session a good deal of discussion took place over the arrangement for the coming year's work, which promised to be one of unusual activity. Estimates were received, and salaries and allowances were fixed. F. S. Spence being in the hall was kindly called upon by the Grand Council and made a few remarks, being accorded a very enthusiastic reception. The Grand Council then proceeded to the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

with the following results:—

Grand Councillor, A. C. Steele, Aurora; Grand Vice Councillor, John Hebdon, Chipewagan; Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. Burns, Warkworth; Grand Secretary, Dr. E. V. Enory, Hamilton; Grand Treasurer, Jerome Cornish, Lynden; Grand Auditor, P. H. Stewart, Barrie; Grand Medical Referee, Dr. G. McCulloch, Sault Ste. Marie; Grand Herald, W. Bunnett, Hamilton; Grand Deputy Herald, Miss M. J. Sanderson, Peterboro'; Grand Guard, Robt. Holton, Drew; Grand Sentinel, J. T. Richardson, Toronto; Grand Trustee, Rev. T. R. McNair, Mount Brydges.

Representatives to the Dominion Council—Regular, Bro. J. H. Flagg, L. C. Prake, Rev. R. T. McNair, J. G. Lent, Rev. J. R. Condy, Sister M. J. Sanderson, Bro. H. Halliday, alternates, Bro. J. Gordon, Robt. Kae, J. Cornell, J. T. Richardson, P. F. Smith, James Patterson and G. Vaughan.

London was chosen as the next place of meeting for the Grand Council. The final report of the Committee on Temperance was presented and adopted. Votes of thanks were passed to the councils of the city for their hospitality, and to the Y. M. C. A. officials for the use of reading rooms and parlors, and to the press reporters.

The Grand Council then proceeded with business, receiving first a report of the Committee on Union. The Grand Council was strongly in favor of closer union, organic if possible, with other temperance organizations, and a special committee was appointed to meet with any similarly appointed committee or committees of the other temperance Orders. Dominion Councillor Buchanan installed the officers elect, and the Grand Council adjourned.

SCOTT ACT NEWS.

A Dastardly Outrage.

On Tuesday evening, 7th February, an unknown man was observed walking back and forth on the public road near the rail way crossing in the village of Goodwood, apparently watching in an easterly direction for some person. Just at this time Mr. Armin Soper, G. T. R. station agent at Goodwood, came up the street from the direction in which the stranger appeared to be watching. The stranger met him and asked him if his name was Soper, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, said, "Damn you, I'll kill you," and struck Soper an inhuman blow with his fist on the left eye, inflicting a terrible wound, and kicked him in the abdomen. Mr. Soper quickly regained his feet and called loudly for assistance, when the man said,

"If you make an alarm I'll shoot you." Mr. Soper ran to McCulloch's store, which was only a short distance away, while his assailant took to his heels at full run, going north from the village. Mr. McCulloch quickly gathered a few friends and captured the ruffian after about a mile's hard chase. He was brought back to Goodwood and delivered over to Constable Saunders. On Wednesday, 8th inst., he was brought before B. Parker, E. H. Hilborn, H. Glendinning, and D. M. Card, J. P.'s, on a charge of assault. After hearing the evidence the magistrates sentenced the prisoner to sixty days' hard labor in the county jail at Whitby.

Mr. Soper is a zealous temperance man, and an ardent Scott Act worker. The anti-Scotts had threatened to do him bodily harm if he did not leave Goodwood at once. He exhibited some anonymous letters during the trial mailed to him at the Goodwood P. O., making startling threats in the most blasphemous language. These facts, taken together with the well known character of the persons who gathered around the constable after the arrest was made, and the ready manner in which counsel was brought from Stouffville to defend him, make it very apparent that the prisoner was an imported bruiser, brought in by a conspiracy to rid the village of the temperance fanatic.

That the project failed, all will rejoice, though Mr. Soper suffers meantime from a badly damaged eye. We regret, though, that even handed justice could not have been done, and the accomplices made to suffer equally with their wretched tool.

East Middlesex.

MR. JAMES NOBLE, Police-magistrate for Middlesex, held court on the 16th inst., and convicted Mr. William Collins of a second offence. He has to pay \$100 and costs. Michael Ward was fined \$50 and costs. George Kennedy was dismissed, and George Parker's case adjourned for one week. This makes up 100 convictions in three months in the east riding of Middlesex.

Frontenac County.

LICENSE INSPECTOR Dawson, of Frontenac county, secured five convictions for Scott Act violation during January. The offending persons were John Switzer, James Kemp, Latham Guss, of Sydenham; Charles Shiels of Harrowburgh, and James Lee of Murvale. All these parties were convicted of first offences. Mr. Dawson has six cases now pending before the courts—three first offences and three second offences. A Snyder, who was convicted last August, has been committed to goal.

THE BAR LEASING DODGE.

The Way They Work It.

On Friday last, 10th inst., Police Magistrate Gray of Dufferin county, had before him, at Orangeville, Thomas Bird of Grand Valley, charged with selling strong drink in violation of the Scott Act. Four or five persons swore to having bought liquor in Mr. Bird's hotel during January and February. The liquor had been purchased from Silvester Bird, a son of the hotel keeper, aged 20, also from a younger son. In rebuttal, Mr. Bird gave evidence to the effect that in September last he had leased the hotel for \$800 per year. It contained 14 rooms and a stable. Before the lease was made out Mr. Bird had talked with a man named Hyland about leasing the bar and sitting room for the sum of \$624 per year. The stable was leased to another man for \$48. This lease was executed on the 30th September. Bird further stated in cross examination that the lessee of the bar, in his belief had taken the same for the purpose of carrying on the sale of liquor. Bird claimed that his son in selling the liquor had acted contrary to his instructions, and that the bar and contents really were in charge of the lessee. The evidence further showed that this lessee was away from the place a large proportion of his time, and that Bird, his family, and guests, along with the servants in their employ, occupied the remainder of the hotel, while the lessee of the bar only came there occasionally, at intervals of two or three weeks. The magistrate reserved decision.

In this case the curious evidence was brought out under a vigorous cross examination conducted by Mr. Elgin Schief of Toronto. The whole case was as clear as daylight—a simple, normal, fraudulent lease, for the purpose of allowing the sale of liquor without making the hotel proprietor responsible to the law for the illegal conduct. We submit the facts that our readers may understand something of the difficulties which clever Antis are able to put in the way of law enforcement. It would seem as if the only practical method of getting over this difficulty would be to make the occupant of the public-house responsible for any illicit liquor-selling carried on in any part of the premises, whether the same were sub-leased by him or not.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

I offer no apology, and do not think any is necessary for reverting again in these columns to the subject of High License. This is a most important question. We are not hearing just as much about it in Canada to-day as, it is not unlikely, we will hear in the near future. The liquor traffic feel that prohibition is fast marching upon them. As each step of progress has been made in the Temperance reform, knowing that their craft was in danger, the liquor dealers and their friends have been ready with some move to "head off" just the reform that has been asked for. This is exactly the position of High License to-day. It is an attempt on the part of those gentlemen to "head off" prohibition by this latest piece of sophistry.

On the 2nd of the present month a public discussion on the question of High License as opposed to prohibition took place in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, New York. It was a significant gathering, because of the large attendance, and more especially because of the importance and value of the papers and addresses on either side of the question that were presented. The symposium, for such it really was, was opened by a paper favorable to High License, by General Dorman B. Eaton, of New York. It will be our endeavor, so that readers of the CITIZEN may see both sides of the question, and have all information possible directly before them, to summarize the arguments furnished on both sides, on this particular occasion.

Gen. Eaton prefaces his paper by saying, "We at least all seek a common object, the suppression of the fearful evils of the liquor traffic." The only difference that he sees between himself and the prohibitionist is the difference in means adopted by each. His first argument is that the profits of the liquor traffic to-day (which he agrees are enormous,) have become a potent, secret and demoralizing power in politics. "Everywhere it is used by the most unscrupulous politicians, and the adroit agents of grog shop keepers, to defeat the policy of the Prohibitionists, to misrepresent them, to intimidate them, to elect their enemies to office, and to bribe, if possible, their supporters and agents." The argument is, that by placing a high license on the traffic, the money, or, at least, a considerable portion of it, that now goes for these demoralizing political purposes, can be applied by the State to lessen that distress which the liquor traffic itself creates. In answer to the argument that the conscience of the people is stultified by a high license policy, he appeals to their patriotism and says that he does not believe that the money taken from these same profits can in any way be made to so utterly debase the conscience that a majority of voters can be bribed by it to condone all the great evils on which we are making war.

Put in a sentence or two, the argument is, that the High License Bill, is in principle, a legislative declaration that the hundreds of dollars from towns, the thousands of dollars from villages, the tens of thousands of dollars from cities, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars from the States at large, annually contributed for the corruption fund of elections from the profits of the liquor traffic, and which have, for generations past, been more and more used to bribe voters, to buy the press, to elect corrupt demagogues, to support mercenary partisan cliques, to defeat the most worthy candidates, and to degrade and debase our politics generally,—such a bill, such a law, is a legislative declaration that these vast sums from such profits shall no longer be used for such purposes. It declares that a part, at least, of these profits shall go to a useful and honest purpose. They shall go into the treasuries of towns, counties and States, to be used perhaps to help support the poor-houses and asylums, to which the liquor traffic brings the most numerous and degraded inmates.

In answer to the argument that at the best High License is only a compromise, and will delay the triumph of prohibition, Mr. Eaton replies that in substance this argument is, "that to remove an evil in part is in itself an evil." He believes, of course, that High License will result in closing one-third or one-half the grog shops, and will in the same proportion reduce drunkenness. Then follows the oft repeated argument that reforms are always gradual, and instances in history to this effect are quoted.

When it comes to a statement of facts, Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, as

also the city of Chicago, are quoted, and certain figures presented. Taking the latter place, for example, he says: "In Chicago, during the period in which the population increased from 450,000 to 700,000, the number of licensed places fell from 3,821 to 3,000. The arrests at the same time, fell away in still greater proportion, while the license tax increased from \$200,000 to \$1,750,000." Concluding on this point he says, "If there were time I might tell you of the crime and drunkenness reduced in the large number of towns in the various counties and States in which High License restriction has resulted in prohibition."

Such are the main points of the argument favorable to High License. The reply was made by Professor Samuel Dickie, Chairman of the National Prohibition committee, the gentleman, it will be remembered, who succeeded the late lamented Hon. John B. Finch, as head of the prohibition party in the United States.

Mr. Dickie opens his argument by the statement that Gen. Eaton assumes, as do all advocates of High License, first that High License yields more money for the public treasury. This he looks upon as a specious argument. "To advocate High License because it puts money into the public treasury, that pays the cost of the open saloon, would be like saying with regard to those people whom I read about in your evening paper in this city of Brooklyn who are suffering with the smallpox, that we should advocate the continuance of smallpox, providing simply we could sell sufficient vaccine to pay the doctors' bills. It is a matter of no consequence that the poor victims of the disease suffer and die; it is a matter of no consequence that the revenue from vaccine matter does not pay the undertaker; it is a matter of no consequence that it does not meet all the other expenses. Such a policy is at once set down as a process of bribery with relation to every voter who is concerned in the rate of taxation."

A strong point of difference between the address of Gen. Eaton and Professor Dickie, is that the former, whilst presenting certainly a very able paper, confines himself almost entirely to theorizing, to speculating on what should be the results. The latter deals very largely in facts; he simply gives the history of High License at many points, and the written and expressed opinions of those whose position is such as to enable them to speak positively on a question of this kind. And, after all, what argument is strong enough to stand up against history? It is all very well for us to have our pet opinions, and for us to theorize about this, that, and the other thing, and to think that things should be so and so, but when they are not, and when history demonstrates that they will not be, further speculation is simply rhetorical amusement.

Professor Dickie takes up the case of the city of Chicago, from which point he had just come, and whilst there had obtained for himself the official figures. "In the year 1882 there were 3,849 saloons in Chicago, paying a license fee of \$62. The next year the license was double, and the saloons dropped off from 3,849 to 3,682. The next year the license fee was \$500, and in the number of saloons there was a slight decrease,—from 3,682 to 3,336. The following year the tax remaining uniform, the number of saloons rose to 3,584. The next year the number was 3,587, and the last year, 1887, it had risen to 4,003, a larger number of saloons in the city of Chicago during 1887 than during any one of the preceding five years."

He goes further and says—"I asked a prominent official this question, 'Has High License closed any of the grog shops of Chicago?' 'Certainly it has,' was the answer. 'What class of saloons did High License close?' His answer was substantially that it closed the least injurious class of saloons, it closed the class of liquor dealers who were doing business in a small way out in the suburbs of the city, in connection with a grocery trade. It closed those having the smallest patronage, and who really were doing the least damage. When asked if it had closed any of those dens of vice, 'where an evil that here to-night shall be nameless, is coupled with the saloon system,' he said, 'Not one, not one.' I asked him did it close any of those lower dens and dives that the people of the city had been in the habit of calling the Black Hole of Chicago. Said the gentleman, 'Not one.' 'Every house of questionable repute in connection with the liquor saloon, every low dive where a man's life is scarcely safe after dark, every

one of them is going on in the city of Chicago under High License just the same as before."

"There being so much force in facts of this kind," Mr. Dickie said, "I wanted to satisfy myself quite fully on this point, and so I sent out a trusty young man, a shorthand reporter, whom I secured from one of the newspaper offices. He went about the city and interviewed prominent liquor men. He asked them their opinions as to the relative merits of High License, Low License and Prohibition. Hannah & Hogg own about a dozen saloons. They said, 'We are in favor of \$1,000 license instead of \$500 as at present. We have done more business under the \$500 license than we did when the fee was \$250.' The wholesale and retail dealer says 'I prefer a \$1,000 license.' Mike Cochrane, a politician and saloon-keeper, says: 'The Prohibitionists are raising the devil with us. We have more saloons with high license than we had with low license. The only difference is that when we had the low license, every Tom, Dick and Harry could start a saloon, and now the brewers and distillers pay the high license fee, and compel the saloon-keepers to buy their liquors.'"

Nebraska is next taken up, and the facts in connection with it are just as damaging as those from Chicago. "In 1881 Nebraska had one liquor dealer for every four hundred and forty-one people under the \$1,000 license it had one for every three hundred and nineteen people. When the law went into effect in Omaha the number of saloons under low license was one hundred and forty. Omaha has doubled her population and has come within a very few of doubling her saloons, the number being two hundred and seventy-six." Reading from a letter from a prominent Nebraska citizen, Prof. Dickie said, "All the devices of gambling and the revolting horrors of prostitution, every conceivable trap to ensnare and destroy, is worked under High License, and the vast local revenue is pointed to as an excuse for the 'hell turned loose' that mocks all effort at restraint." The Chicago Tribune says "High License is a bar and protection to the liquor dealer against prohibition." The Omaha distiller says: "High License has not hurt our business, but, on the contrary, has been a great benefit to it as well as to the people generally." And opinions like these are multiplied, one after the other, by this able champion of prohibition.

As a prohibitionist Prof. Dickie, of course, cannot view the license business as other than decidedly wrong. With him it is "No compromise." He does not believe it is right to license a wrong. He says, "I must that to tax a saloon, or to license a saloon, is to recognize its legal right to continue, and so long as high tax or high license prevails, it serves as a perfectly safe bar against the operation of the legal authority of the people in the line of suppressing the trade."

In favor of High License Mr. Dickie was followed by Mr. John Brooks Leviatt, of the Church of England Temperance Society, and the debate was closed by a rejoinder again from Professor Dickie. We would only be too pleased if the CITIZEN could give space to print in full the verbatim reports of these speeches that it has been the pleasure of the writer to study. An honest effort, however, has been made here to summarize both the views pro and con. I am free to confess that the more fully I look into this subject, the weaker becomes the cause of those advocating High License. In theory it may seem plausible enough to say that the placing of a high license fee on the saloons will reduce the drinking habits, and consequently the evils that flow from them, but such is not the case. Let us take history as it reads; let us learn the lessons of experience; and then when the fight does come no one will be blinded by any of the false arguments of High License. History is entirely against it. Experience, in plain terms, says it is a humbug; and the more thoroughly its fallacies are exposed, the more quickly will we all get to recognize the fact that there is but one panacea for this evil, and that is absolutely to banish it. Prohibition.

JAS. MARION HARRLAN.

How it Came to be. "WHEN I entered college," said a distinguished New York citizen, "my father talked seriously to me of the peculiar temptations of student-life, and in a strain that surprised me somewhat. No part of the talk was more unexpected than the confession that if he had his life to live over, he would never touch wine or ardent spirits of any kind. I answered, 'It would be foolish in me not to profit

by your experience. I give you my voluntary pledge not to drink intoxicating liquors until after Commencement Day.'

"I kept my word. The frank statement, 'I have promised my father not to drink,' bore me safely through suppers and spreads and larks. It is a mistake to believe that such a confession will subject one to ridicule. The wildest fellows respected it, and more than once my example helped the timid. When I returned home, I had other and sadder reasons for continuing abstinence. My poor father was 'a free liver,' and could not give up his favorite wines. He suffered terribly from gout and inflammatory rheumatism, and the physicians told him plainly what the end must be unless he altered his manner of life. He died of apoplexy at fifty. Conscious that hereditary predisposition might lurk in my constitution—for the love of liquor runs surely and hotly in blood—I dared not trust myself to indulge even moderately. I am forty years old, a lawyer in active practice, and a politician. I have had no difficulty in public and in private life in steering clear of the rock that wrecked my father. Never having formed the habit of drinking, I have not felt the need of stimulants."

Said a laboring man of fifty-three to me last July, leaning on his scythe in the "noon-spell": "Not a drop of any kind of spirits—not even beer or cider—has ever passed my lips. When I was six years old I helped my mother undress my father 'n put him to bed, dead drunk. I'd seen him beat her oftentimes, 'n caught many a whack myself when he was in his cups. That night he had fallen down 'n cut his head. I held the basin while she washed off the blood 'n dirt, 'n cut away the hair, 'n drew the edges o' the wound together 'n fastened them with stickin' plaster. When he was safe in bed, she stood lookin' at him a munit, 'n then she gripped my shoulder till her fingers dug into my flesh, 'n says she, kinder wild 'n gaspin' like: 'If I thought you'd ever take to drinkin' liquor, I'd cut your throat now, while there's a chance o' you goin' to Heaven! With that she dropped on her knees, an how she did cry! I kneeled right down by her there, 'n 'm, a cryin' 'n hard 's she did, and promised her I'd never take a drop while I lived. What comes o' 'n skin' was burned into me that early. No 'n, 'n! I've never hankered after it. You've got to do it before you'll want to do it, you see. That's about the way the thing works, 's I take it. I wouldn't dare begin now, with so much 's a thimbleful a day for fear the taste for it might be in the blood. It's a devilish deceitful kind o' poison. Gunpowder's quiet as sand so long 's you don't bring fire nigh it."

The whole subject of habitual indulgence in stimulating beverages is covered by that one homely phrase, "You've got to do it before you'll want to do it!"

Even when, as in both the cases I have cited, the magazine of hereditary proclivity waits in "quiet," the touch of the spark, the cost of the first step here may be estimated by millions of money and seas of tears. The man who boasts truthfully that no habit takes hold of him—who can lay aside cigar, wine-glass and coffee cup at will, without suffering and without regret—may transmit like strength to his offspring—and he may not. Heredity takes long aim. It is one of the chosen mills of the gods, grinding slow, but exceeding small. The truth that the vast majority of human kind are creatures of habit, borrows dreadful emphasis from the nature of this appetite. All other tastes, if we except the greed of the opium eater, are, in comparison, as a taper flicker to the blaze of a burning city. The Apostle's terse characterization of the ungodly tongue comes to the gentleman lips when this vice is commented upon, "Set on fire of hell!"

The word "vice" slips easily from the pen. Where does the pleasant practice, graceful, popular, honored of men and of time, the favorite theme of verse—begin to be that? What gauge has our boy, allowed to drain his father's champagne glass at dinner, and later, to toss off his own at college suppers and evening receptions, to warn him of the stage at which liking grows into fondness, and appetite into raging desire?

Said a sensible woman who was not superior to a fondness for a comfortable cup of tea: "I have not let my children use tea or coffee. Not that I have positive scruples on the score of the practice, but there are inconveniences enough in life without deliberately manufacturing others. If I do not get a cup of good, hot tea at breakfast-time, I have an all day headache. I wish to shield my daughters from the like pain and annoyance."

The principle is just and humane. Upon this stable foundation of common sense humanity we base our plea for the exclusion of intoxicating liquors from family use. It is like leaving matches within reach of baby fingers, or encouraging servants to kindle the morning fire with kerosene, to teach the young to partake of and enjoy even the best wines, to initiate them into the delights of claret-cup and the fragrant mysteries of sherry-cobbler. So far as simple titillation of the palate goes, a boy may as well like vinegar and water as Sauterne, may as reasonably become addicted to lemonade as to champagne. To imagine him, as youth or man, keeping a private bottle of cider-vinegar in his room for hourly or tri-daily imbibation, or to picture a lemonade saloon on every corner, would be a reduction of the question to an absurdity. It will be answered that vinegar, as a beverage, injures the stomach coats and causes emaciation and chalkiness of skin; that too much lemonade drinking creates colic, flatulence and general disorder of the digestive functions. Furthermore (and this impatiently) nobody wants to be continually pilled with such drinks, any more to be gorged with beef and potatoes between meals.

To repeat what we all know—what the whole world is getting to know better every day—the demand for beverages which, it is but too evident, are "wanted," arises from the awful fact that their use kindles a fire which heats the system into perpetual thirst—a maddening longing for that which has created it. Wine men tell us that drunkenness is a disease. It is, and more—blood poison of a virulent type, a flame that licks up physical and mental, moral and spiritual life.

This, then, explains why liquor-saloons, on an average of two to each block of our thoroughfares, tempt to headache, thirst, nausea and ruin—why the mother of sons trembles at the click of the latch-key in the small hours succeeding the fashionable revel. As if we had not this clue, let us look calmly at the way the horror comes to be. In the beginning, the taste of the light, smoothest dry wines is not pleasant to one child in ten thousand. To the untasted, hop tea would be as palatable as ale, and weak ink, sugared, as refreshing as Madeira, with its blended astringent and cockroach-like flavor. Many medicaments affirm that they do not like the odor and bite of that which they cannot hve. "Who says I love the taste of liquor hve!" said one poor wretch. "But the spirit of it I do admire!"

"A devilish, deceitful kind of poison!" said our haymaker. Even to those who love it most. By what strange reversal of wit and folly is this distaste resolutely fought with until bitter is put for sweet, and sweet for bitter, evil for good, and good for evil? It is knowing and manly to "take and stand treat," to swallow liquid fire "without winking," to smack the lips in critical relish over a rare old vintage, to appreciate bouquet and to detect fraud. The water drinker is hly-livered and weak of head, a prig, a soft, a muff. Even the girl of the period thinks it chic to hold her steady own against the fumes rising to her brain from the leads that move themselves aright in the slunder glass in her pretty hand. The Spartan device of disgusting boys with drunkenness by exhibiting a reeling, slaving Helot, is too realistic for our refined age. Our boy, trained to overcome natural repugnance; failing to discern in his acquired liking for what used to be disagreeable, proof that he is succumbing to the deadly deceit of the poison, rashly confident in his own ability to "pull up in time," finally, "set on fire of hell" in every organ and sense, is incontinently expelled from polite society by the hands that lured him on to destruction. For the most monstrous absurdity is that the drunkard is no more respectable here and now than in Sparta's rudest age. We loathe and ban the thing we have made and—go on making others.

A man ought to know his weak points, and how far he can go. But who does, in any case or event? Who is the medical examiner who can give a certificate of soundness here? the engineer who can indicate the precise dip of the safe grade? Of all the mad gaming where men's souls are at stake, this useless habit of social tipping is the cruelest. Useless, because, as we have kept in mind throughout this talk, the taste must be created in order to gratify it, and, from first to last, the subject of the unnatural experiment is better off without the habit than with it, in the most favorable circumstances.

Where the spreading curse will be stayed, Heaven only knows. The beginning, in every instance, is here! To say that he who never takes the first glass will not fill a drunkard's grave, is trite to puerility. Nevertheless, it is to the practical application of this truth, wherein one would think a fool could not err, that we must look for hope and possible cure.—Union Signal

A Good Name for It.

BARBARIAN sometimes have a candor in their methods of expression which might well be emulated by more civilized people. We doctor up our vilest liquors, call them by some fancy names, profess for them some special medicinal virtue, and gull the public into swallowing very bad whiskey adulterated with strychnine and other deadly drugs under the belief that they are taking some wonderfully wholesome "bitters." How different this is from the outspokenness of the savages referred to in the following extract from the London Daily News:

"The Rev. Horace Waller, formerly associated with Dr. Livingstone in African travel, is responsible for some startling statements regarding the trade in intoxicating liquor in Africa. This liquor, he says, is now chiefly exported to Africa from Bremen and Hamburg, but it is largely carried in English ships. It is a poisonous distillation from the potato, the cost of which does not exceed 2s. 4d. a dozen, bottles. The chemists assure, Mr. Waller says, that there is more poisonous fusel oil in it than in any other known spirit. The natives have christened this spirit with the appropriate name of "Death."

Dressmakers' Magic Scale.

The latest IMPROVED TAILOR SYSTEM. The only one entire in one piece. For cutting all kinds of Dresses and Skirts for Ladies and Children. None genuine without the name of inventor "VILLI C. ROON." Tracing Wheels, Tape Measures, Measure Books, etc. Also an Assortment of Portable and Adjustable Wire Dress Stands. GENERAL AGENTS—Miss E. CHUBB, 179 King W Agents wanted all over Canada. (32x7)

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Is Drunkenness a Disease?

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. NORMAN KERR.

This is a question that has not been fully discussed in public as it deserves to be. That disease is often the effect of drunkenness most people know, but that drunkenness is often the effect of disease is a proposition by no means so fully accepted.

Dr. Kerr: I think the physical aspect of inebriety has not been fully recognized either by the State or by the temperance or religious world in this country. In America, on the other hand, Dr. Benjamin Rush, a hundred years ago, distinctly taught that inebriety was a disease, and ought to be treated in special hospitals.

And which do they generally prefer?—As many prefer the prisons to the home.

That does not say much for the homes.—On the contrary, it does.

How do you make that out?—Because they know they will be cured of drunkenness if they go to the homes, and it is because some of them do not want to be cured that they prefer to go to prison.

And the treatment in these American homes. How does it differ from the treatment in English ones?—The treatment in all genuine and intelligently conducted homes for inebriates is much the same. But, I may tell you, there are homes and homes. Some are mere commercial speculations, without any attempt at cure or reformation, indulgence in liquor being winked at, and even encouraged in certain cases.

Where is there such a home in England?—The Dalrymple Home at Rickmansworth. It is indeed the only one licensed under the Habitual Drunkards Act, conducted without pecuniary profit to the proprietor, and publishing its records in scientific form.

But has not the Habitual Drunkards Act been a failure?—Not quite. Although imperfect, it has yet done some good. For example, eighteen gentlemen have voluntarily entered this home for the full period of twelve months each.

Don't you find that few people give their consent to entering?—Yes. The ordeal of declaring oneself a habitual drunkard before two justices of the peace is most formidable, especially to ladies. But in America, and some of our colonies, patients can enter on a simple agreement, and, once they are in the home, the conductor has the power to detain them, abuses being guarded against by frequent inspection.

And the practical results of the treatment in these homes?—In all genuine

and intelligently conducted homes, like the Dalrymple Home, one-third of the patients have been permanently cured. Then you consider, Dr. Kerr, that drunkenness is really a disease?—Undoubtedly. In a very large number of cases as clearly a disease as gout, or rheumatism, or insanity.

How comes this disease generally?—Through certain physical degenerations of body and brain, which may be inherited or may be acquired.

Do you mean that a craving for alcohol is often inherited, just as gout or cancer is?—Perhaps that is hardly the correct way to state the facts. The disease of inebriety, apart from the act of drunkenness, consists either in an unhealthy craving for, or an unhealthy impulse to, intoxication. In some cases the taste for alcohol is inherited, but in the majority of these cases a physical tendency to intoxication is inherited, which tendency, on the application of an exciting cause, such as a glass of liquor, leads to an outbreak of drunkenness, even in cases where people hate the taste of the intoxicant itself.

Do you really mean to say that there are people who hate the taste of liquor, and yet drink to excess?—Yes. I have met very many of them.

If they hate the taste, why do they drink?—Because overpowered by a diseased impulse or craving.

You mean that people who hate the intoxicating agent yet crave for the intoxicated condition which it produces, or that they hate the intoxicant yet love the intoxication?—Precisely, that is just what I mean.

How do you account for that?—Because of a condition of pathological unrest, or a diseased or over-powering mental and physical uneasiness which is impossible to describe, but which demands relief even at the price of adding to the trouble.

What is your remedy?—Absolute and unconditional abstinence from all intoxicants whatever under all circumstances.

What! Even at the Communion would you prohibit wine?—Yes. Fermented wine, intoxicants are so dangerous to many reformed drunkards, and also to total abstainers who have inherited the disease of inebriety. Many distressing cases of relapse have occurred from a sacramental intoxicant.

Dr. Norman Kerr, who, together with Dr. B. W. Richardson, is one of the honorary consulting physicians to the Dalrymple Home at Rickmansworth, then permitted the writer to visit that establishment, which he found to be a country mansion called "The Cedars," standing on a terrace 30 ft. above the river Colne, which flows through five acres of charming grounds belonging to the place. A theatre, billiard room, reading room, tennis lawn, quiet and bowling alley, gymnasium, workshops, and skating rink—all belonging to the house, which has accommodation for twenty patients—showed that amusements were not forgotten as part of the treatment, the result of which may be summed up in the verdict of the Government Inspector as contained in his last report:—"The success of this retreat is very marked."

The Dalrymple Home is really a scientific experiment, on which the future treatment of inebriety in England will largely depend, as Dr. Crothers, editor of the American Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, has pointed out. It is, therefore, interesting to notice that its records indicate an intimate connection between drunkenness and disease. For instance, out of 103 cases treated there the habit of drunkenness has been caused in forty-nine cases by injuries to the nerves, head, or spine. In forty-four cases some complaint or disease was present, dyspepsia claiming the largest number of victims, and insanity coming next; while in forty-three cases a hereditary tendency to inebriety had been traced, and in fifty-nine cases no family history at all was obtainable. By far the largest number of the patients were described as "gentlemen of no occupation," but only in eight out of the whole 103 cases was "want of employment" the exciting cause of the drunkenness, which in thirty cases was attributable to "sociability," in six to "business temptation," in nine to "domestic trouble," in eight to "business and professional worry," in one to "over study," in two to "overwork," in one to "sunstroke," in one to "fear of conscription," in two to "college life," in one to "colonial life," and three to "travelling." So much for the statistics of the Dalrymple Home, to which may be added Dr. Kerr's opinion that changes of climate, loss of friends or fortune, sudden changes of surroundings, and shocks to the nervous system are among the things which sometimes cause sober people to become drunkards. The importance of Dr. Kerr's views need not be insisted upon, seeing that if they are right most of our temperance legislation must be wrong.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Against), MAJORITIES (For, Against), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists results for various Canadian locations from Fredericton, N.B. to Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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.

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and no county or city has yet repealed it, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

PRESERVE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THESE TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

HEALTHIER THAN BEER.

An Industrious Laborer Who Makes Oatmeal His Substitute for Malt.

"No beer, thanks." "It will do you good, after working in the street all morning," said the foreman of a party of laborers from the Public Works Department to one of the most intelligent of his workmen, during a nooning on an up town street the other day.

"I'd rather drink what I've got in my bucket." "What's that?" "Oatmeal and water." "What do you drink that for?" "To keep cool, same as you drink water."

"It doesn't rest you like beer, though." "Try it once and see. When I began drinking oatmeal in my water, the wife had almost to make me take it. I used to drink a glass of beer every noon, two before supper and 'work the growler' before going to sleep at night. That cost about twenty cents a day. Now I save all that and get along just as well as before. I don't know what there is about the meal, but when I have had a drink of it I don't care for beer or anything else to drink. You'd better try it yourself."

"Oatmeal in water," explained a physician to a reporter who had overheard the above recorded dialogue, "is one of the best drinks in the world for a working man, especially in warm weather. It is nutritive, satisfying and agreeable to the stomach. For laborers it makes a useful addition to the diet, costs but little, and repays the small outlay in the form of increased ability to perform labor, either physical or mental."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Children's Dress.

There are, of course, several ways in which this question can be regarded. There is the point of view of fashion, and that of common sense. It is a pity that the first of these considerations should ever exist apart from the second; but unfortunately, especially for girl children, it does, and as a rule it is in the earliest infancy of these that the compression which is to make them "good figures" begins, to be followed as soon as they can stand on their feet with preparations for making them "neat"—and deformed. It is as a rule useless to preach dress reform to adults. But all women who have taken to heart the lessons of physiology may help to save children from the mistakes that follow a blind adherence to fashion. At present besides the serious blunders already spoken of in connection with the dress of little girls, there is a fashion of cutting away the thicker woolen stuff of which the dress is made in front, in order to "let in" a puff of thin silk or lace; that is, in a country where diseases of the respiratory organs are painfully common, it is the custom to make the clothing thinner rather than thicker, over the chest, thus inducing colds which may ultimately develop into bronchitis or phthisis. Children's dress is a matter with which fashion should have little to do. Health and comfort should at any rate be the primary, if not the sole considerations.—The Hospital.

JOURNALISM BOOMING.

A Lot of New Periodicals.

The Free Lance is a new candidate for public favor in the line of temperance journalism. It is published at Newbury, Wisconsin, and if number one is a fair sample of the issues that are to follow the Free Lance will deserve a warm welcome and support.

The Light of Home is a little eight page monthly, edited by A. H. Lewis, Plainfield, New Jersey, and published by the American Sabbath Tract Society, Alford Centre. It is devoted mainly to the dissemination of arguments and facts in relation to the Sabbath and Sabbath observance.

Another I.O.G.T. journal is to the front under the title The New England Good Templar. It is published by K. H. Lord at Upper Stillwater, Maine, monthly, and is of eight page form, and full of rousing campaign matter, including an unusually large number of selections well adapted for lodge work. It deserves success.

The Canadian Sentinel is another eight page monthly, published by Mrs. J. H. Cowie, Moncton, N. B., devoted to "Sabbath reform, liberty of conscience, Bible truth, temperance, and items of general interest." The Sentinel talks out, as might be expected, in favor of the Scott Act. We wish our good friend, the publisher, a large measure of success.

The Cadets' Advocate occupies a special field in journalism being published in the interests of the Cadets of Temperance, an organization with which many of our St. T. friends are already familiar, but of which, unfortunately, we hear very little in Canada at the present time. The Advocate is in the form of an eight page, 32 column paper, well gotten up, full of matter of value and interest, and is published at the low price of 25 cents per year, by Messrs. Hart & Kitch, at 224 1/2 Townsend St., Philadelphia.

A monthly magazine to be called Our Day will shortly be published by a syndicate of moral reform workers, prominent among whom are Joseph Cook and Frances R. Willard. It will, no doubt, be of high interest and value.

Your Name on this Pencil Stamp, 25c. with Indian Ink, Act's terms & conditions. Agents are selling hundreds of these at... Leading Importers & Wholesale Dealers.

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

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

600 per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 450 per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 400 per hundred for orders of not less than 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:—

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

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

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

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

EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

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

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

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

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

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1888.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

We have received a copy of the 9th annual report of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario—a document of nearly 200 pages, valuable not only because of the vast amount of information it conveys as to the state of temperance work in different parts of the province, but also for the insight it gives into the marvellous work that is being done by the organization whose proceedings it records.

Everyone posted on the history of the Temperance Reformation, knows that it would be impossible to over-estimate the value and efficiency of the White Ribbon branch of the great moral reform army, covering, as it does to day, the world, with its local organizations, teaching, preaching, and practising Christian temperance, and helping humanity to a holier and better life.

Four pages of the volume before us are taken up with a list of the county and local unions, and continually more are being added to the long catalogue.

Some idea of the vast amount of work undertaken may be gathered from the following list of departments for each of which the Provincial Union has a special superintendent—Organization and Lectures Bureau, Scientific Temperance Instruction; Temperance Literature, the Press; Evangelistic; Unfermented Wine, Work Among Lumbermen, Provincial Exhibition and County Fairs; Prison and Police; Legislation, Franchise and Petitions; Hygiene and Heredity; Railroad Work; Work among Soldiers, Social Purity, Sabbath Observance; Young Women's Work; Sunday School Work; Juvenile Work; Flower Mission; Kitchen Garden; Work among Sailors. Conference with Influential Bodies, Woman's Journal

Day by day, week by week, month by month, year by year, thousands of earnest, faithful, loving women are pleading, praying, laboring along these lines, exercising influences the results of which eternity alone will reveal, but part of the immediate practical outcome of which is continually being evidenced by a steadily increasing moral public sentiment, by victories in contests for reduction of license, election of temperance representatives, adoption of the Scott Act, defeat of repeal movements, and in countless other ways, not the least of which is the remarkable, continuous decline in our national drink bill, notwithstanding the increase of our population, all evidencing the unchecked progress of the cause we love.

While the ladies deserve the credit of much of the general progress our cause has made, there are special lines in which nearly all the results attained are due to their efforts. A glance over the list of departments just quoted will make clear what lines of work these are, and there is not a locality in our province that has not reaped the benefit of the untiring exertions of these gentle, patient, determined workers.

Any of our readers who will take the trouble of sending four three cent postage stamps to Mrs. Addie Chisholm, Ottawa, will receive by return mail a copy of the report of which we are writing. They will learn more than they ever knew before, about a work that is one of the marvels of this nineteenth century—they will find it conducted on a scale, the magnitude of which they can hardly realize, at an expense so small as to evidence an almost incomprehensible economy. The report gives also complete details of proceedings at the last general annual meeting, with the valuable papers presented, in full, forming altogether a document of present interest and permanent value, as a way mark in the moral reform history of our country.

In this same connection we cannot lay before our readers anything of more interest than a few facts in relation to the wise women who have initiated and generalised this great movement. Next week we will endeavor to present to them a portrait and biographical sketch of Mrs. Letitia Youmans, whose name is a household word in every part of our Dominion, and in the meantime we have equal pleasure in placing before them a brief notice and an engraving of



MRS. ADDIE CHISHOLM.

MRS. ADDIE CHISHOLM, PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL W. C. T. U. OF ONTARIO. Our esteemed sister is a native Canadian, having been born in the city of Hamilton, in this province. Her early life was spent there, excepting a few years devoted to studying in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, where she was distinguished for diligence, aptitude and general proficiency. Both before and after her marriage she was known as an enthusiastic worker in every religious and charitable movement, and many benevolent institutions had the advantage of her wise counsel, gentle sympathy and bright encouragement. As an infant class teacher in one of the Methodist Sunday-schools of Hamilton, she was remarkably successful in developing on right lines the tender natures that were entrusted to her charge, and here she passed through just the training to fit her for the broader sphere of usefulness that was waiting her ripe talents and attainments.

Sympathizing very deeply with the great temperance reformation she could not but be drawn strongly towards the given crusade work which was so successful in the States some years ago, and when that great uprising of loving, ill-treated womanhood, was crystallized into the effective and permanent form the W. C. T. U. organization, Mrs. Chisholm at once came to the front as one of its enthusiastic supporters, warmest advocates, and most efficient directors.

Mrs. Youmans was the first president of the Ontario W.C.T.U. She was succeeded by Mrs. Chisholm, who has held the position up till to-day, being annually re-instated by the unanimous vote of her appreciative sisters. Her success in this sphere of responsibility must be judged by the facts we have already stated in regard to the results attained by this great organization—results that were only possible through the united, prayerful, determined work of many loving hearts and heads, as well as a skilful leadership possessed of the faculty to govern, and guided and blessed by the wisdom and strength without which all labor is in vain.

Not merely in the many organizations with which she has been connected, chief among which, of course, is the W. C. T. U., has Mrs. Chisholm shown her genius and skill. For nearly

four years she has been publisher and editor of the *Woman's Journal*, the Canadian organ of the White Ribbon Army. She has written tracts and pamphlets that have blessed and helped our cause every where. She has visited, spoken, or sung, or worked with an untiring energy that could only come from deep sympathy and fervent zeal; while every act has been characterized by Christian gentleness and kindness, that won where more openly aggressive methods would be sure to fail.

We earnestly hope that our good sister may long be spared to aid with her tongue, her pen and her brain, the cause that is so near

to our heart, and that under the management and direction of such as she, and "the blessing that maketh rich and addeth no sorrow" the W. C. T. U. may continue a night's power for good, until the end for which it was organized has been fully attained.

WESTMORELAND, N B

The Scott Act has never been repealed. So the record still runs. The last effort of the Antis has resulted even more disastrously than any of their former attempts. The county of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, was one of the first to carry the Scott Act, in the year 1879. After four year's experience of it, the liquor-men made a desperate attempt to have it repealed, and after a hot campaign a vote was taken resulting in a majority of 73 votes in favor of the Act. Over three more years have rolled by, and hoping that their vigorous endeavors to defy the law and bring it into disrepute had disgusted its friends, another repeal campaign was inaugurated. It was fought out yesterday, and just as we go to press we have received the cheering intelligence that by a majority of over 700 votes the electors of Westmoreland have again declared themselves in favor of the legal outlawry of strong drink. The glad news will be hailed with satisfaction and thanks giving all over the land. This magnificent victory will strengthen the hands of our friends in Halton county, and

aid them in their fight. We believe the Halton contest will result much as did that in Westmoreland, and that everywhere, in the approaching campaigns, will be evidenced the growing sentiment of the community in favor of that which is good and true. The Scott Act never has been repealed. We "thank God and take courage."

HIGH LICENSE.

Elsewhere will be found, under the caption of "High License," a letter from Mr. James Thomson, of this city, in which he, in pretty strong language, accuses us of misrepresentation in an article published two weeks ago under the heading, "A Palace of Sin." In that article we quoted from the *Public Leader*, a recognized liquor organ, a graphic description of a gorgeously fitted up saloon, just opened in Detroit. We spoke of the evil done by such seductive and attractive liquor shops and went on to say:

"Our friends who want to respectabilize the liquor traffic through careful legislation, including High License, would reap the traffic in such luxuriance and magnificence as here described."

Mr. Thomson professes to see in this statement an assertion that "High License" is in operation in Detroit, and proceeds to make a vehement and general charge of misrepresentation against the CANADA CITIZEN. We will be at any time thankful for the correction of any mistakes that are made in our paper. We know that such may frequently occur, and we appreciate kindly and courteous advice. We regret, however, that Mr. Thomson's criticism is neither kind nor courteous, and we are pleased that he can adduce no stronger evidence than what he has offered, of the serious charge which he prefers.

No misrepresentation was either intended, or made, in the article denounced. What we opposed was any effort to respectabilize the liquor traffic, believing that anything tending to strengthen or popularize liquor selling was pernicious. The description of "A Palace of Sin," was quoted to show how attractive the naturally repulsive liquor traffic could be made. We believed, and believe, that High License would make the liquor traffic stronger than it is now by being more generally rooted "in such luxuriance and magnificence." We are opposed to all fostering legislation, "including High License," because such legislation does strengthen the hold of that traffic on the community. The mistake is really in Mr. Thomson's criticism of our article, not in our article's reference to the "palace of sin."

When, however, we received Mr. Thomson's letter, making the definite statement that a spirit license in Detroit cost less than did such a license in Toronto, we wished to know the exact facts in the case, and telegraphed a well known gentleman in Detroit, in the following terms: "What is Detroit's saloon license cost? Please wire answer." The reply came promptly as follows:

"License fees—retail, spirituous and malt, five hundred dollars; retail malt, three hundred; wholesale, spirituous, five hundred dollars; wholesale and retail spirituous, eight hundred."

We will not be uncharitable enough to accuse even our accuser of misrepresentation, but he certainly has been reckless in his assertion. A "spirit license, such as the Palace of Sin must have," costs in the city of Detroit \$150 more than it does in Toronto, and as compared with similar places here, it may fairly be said to be a "high license" saloon.

As our correspondent proceeds in his letter to advocate High License, a few further words in reference to that subject may be in order just here. Our correspondent makes a "challenge" to us, to admit to the columns of the CANADA CITIZEN proof that High License has accomplished good. No challenge is needed. Our columns always have been, and still are, open to Mr. Thomson or anyone else for a fair, intelligent discussion of any aspect of the temperance question, provided

such discussion is confined to reasonable bounds of space, and conducted in good faith, and with due regard to proper decorum. We are only anxious to arrive at the best and most permanent results by the quickest and safest route, and will thankfully appreciate any suggestions that will aid the attainment of this end.

So far as we have been able to obtain evidence, however, it is overwhelmingly opposed to the position taken by Mr. Thomson. There has recently been published a somewhat startling private correspondence of men interested in the distilling and brewing business, and these men have stated, in no uncertain terms, their firm conviction that High License "will not lessen the consumption of liquor," that it "has been of no injury to our business," that it "is one of the grandest laws for the liquor traffic."

In another part of this paper, under the heading "Thoughts by the Way," one of our contributors summarizes the recent High License debate in New York, and the facts stated in his summary ought to be sufficiently convincing. It is the almost unanimous opinion of the most experienced prohibition workers of the United States that High License is a failure. The reasons for this we have frequently reiterated, and they are so plain as to be absolutely self-evident. The whole facts and arguments may be put in brief as follows:—(1) High License would immediately lessen the number of saloons. (2) It would make the remaining saloons more attractive, dangerous and evil-producing. (3) These remaining, seductive saloons would rapidly develop drinking habits in the community. (4) An increased demand would lead to an increased number of these more dangerous places. (5) High License would mean, ultimately, more saloons, more drink selling, more drunkenness, and more crime. (6) The high license, high revenue-producing liquor traffic would have a stronger grip on the community and be almost insuperable impediment to the prohibition movement.

Correspondence.

High License.

Editor Canada Citizen.

Sir,—Misrepresentation can never permanently advance any good cause, least of all should the sacred cause of temperance be injured by the assistance of such a dangerous ally. Like a "Boomerang" it returns to strike the hand that hurls it. The cause or the journal that employs such means must lose its character for reliability, and therefore its power in the community. I regret to see occasionally in the columns of the CITIZEN, matter of this description which will not bear investigation, but not wishing to be considered a chronic grumbler have hitherto kept silent, but in last week's issue (February 10th) an article headed "A Palace of Sin," bears even more than the usual marks of (shall we say wilful) misrepresentation, in order apparently, to give the Editor of the CITIZEN another blow at his *belo nior*, High License. Now a few words in justification of my criticisms. In the first place Detroit is not under High License. A spirit license such as the Palace of Sin must have, costing in Detroit less than one-half what a similar license would cost in Toronto, therefore as a sample of what we may expect under High License the Palace of Sin is a dead failure. Nay, more, it is a frightful example of what we may expect under "Low License," that is if the question of either High or Low License has anything to do with these things, which I do not believe it has. I am astonished at intelligent men being deceived by such a shallow cry. The assertion that those who favor High License "would rout the traffic in such luxuriance and magnificence" is not only unwarranted but untruthful. I have proved that the "Palace of Sin" is not a product of High License. I say further that if the license fee were cut down to \$5 or even five cents a year the attractive ness of these places would not be lessened. It is not a product of High License, Low License would not remove it. The "Palace of Sin" considered as an attraction because of its high artistic surroundings which may be accepted as a high testimonial to the growth of art and art culture in

the cities of the United States, and a corresponding reflection on the slowness and lack of culture of our "Canucks" is not more dangerous to the high toned class who are its supporters, than the plate glass and flaring gas lights of the ordinary gin-sling palaces are to the denizens of the temptuous houses who patronize these resorts. So far as the question of High License is concerned it would be easy for me to cite instances of the good accomplished by High License, yet, even more than prohibition has done, and I challenge you to admit such proofs to the columns of the CITIZEN, but such was not the purpose of this letter, but rather to point out where misrepresentation had been indulged in and to request the common justice of a reply thereto. In closing let me ask what is the real secret of the valiant animus displayed by prohibitionists of a certain type against High License? Is it not this? That under High License the evils of the liquor traffic would be so minimized and controlled that the cry for prohibition would lose its power, and rather than that this should be the case they prefer to allow the work of destruction to go on unchecked?

Yours, JAMES THOMSON.

County of Dundas.

Editor Canada Citizen.

DEAR SIR,—What plan should be adopted in this county to get our inspector to do his duty? Whisky has been flowing full and free at 10 cents per glass for months without any effort made so far as we can see to check its progress. We had almost a life and death struggle to get Mr. Beach appointed and when we did succeed he worked very well for a time, but latterly he seems to be a complete failure. The repeal vote will be on us very soon and unless a very great change takes place in the public sentiment, these counties will be among the first to repeal the Scott Act, which would be a burning shame. It is not that people have no faith in the Act, for most well inclined people believe it to be a good Act, and all right, but they say, and not without reason, that a law that is so frequently and grossly violated should be struck from the statute books, as the effect is demoralizing, and has a tendency to create in the hearts of our inhabitants a contempt for other laws of our land, and we have seen the force of that argument fully demonstrated in this county quite recently. In the meantime what shall we do to stimulate our inspector that he may do something to command the net to the people before whom it will be put to the test in a few weeks.

Yours, &c., ELECTOR.

[Note.—If an inspector fails to do his duty, representation should at once be made to the Ontario Government which has appointed him, as well as to the local representative of that government, who recommended his appointment. We are of the opinion that in most places our friends, by judicious effort, could either compel their License Inspectors to do their duty, or else secure their dismissal.—ED. CANADA CITIZEN.]

HOW IT HAS WORKED.

What the Scott Act Has Done in Halton

There appeared in the London Free Press recently a correspondence from the county of Kent telling us that the Scott Act had not done there. It was unfavorable to the Act, and was evidently from the tone in which it was written, as unreliable as it was unfavorable. We propose here giving a few facts which are known to be so by Antis as well as Scott Act people in this constituency. For some time after the Scott Act came into force in Halton it was not so workable as it is to day, true, an honest effort was made to enforce it, but an influence seemed to be at work that hindered its success to a very considerable extent. Our experience is more particularly of the northern and northeastern part of the county, as it is here we reside. These efforts to make the Act efficient brought down upon the active temperance element of this section dire curses from the enemy; and the satanic feeling that existed was practically exhibited when a number of the whisky men of Georgetown held council together and decided to burn down a number of the more active workers' buildings. A man was engaged to do the vile deed. He was made half crazy with whisky, and he did it. Several buildings were burned, some of which were Mr. G. H. Kennedy's barn. Mr. T. H. James' stable, Mr. S. G. Harley's stable; the temperance shed, etc. One or more of these buildings was set on fire by a man, who, as all are aware, is now in the penitentiary for doing it, but who was only the tool of the parties named, and by whom he was to have been paid. Others of these buildings were set fire to by a man who, it is, on good grounds, said, almost daily walks Georgetown streets. When in town the other

day we were informed that at no distant date the matter will be rehearsed and the real instigators of this crime will have a chance to prove their innocence.

Now what we want to get at is this, the parties who committed those heinous deeds are desperately opposed to the Scott Act, then, the Act must be a good one, but questionable in fact will be the procedure of a professionally honest man who marks his ballot the same as the incendiaries above referred to.

We have had for many years past the privilege of running in to Georgetown on public holidays and fair days. We cannot but note the difference between affairs before and after the Act came into force. Under the Scott Act we have peace and quietness on our fair days, many a hard earned dollar that used to be spent in the tavern for less than nothing, is now honestly invested; and former scoffers are now blessed with the comforts of a sober companionship and a life of joy. Liquor-dealers and their friends may talk as they please, no one knows better than they what happiness has been brought into numerous homes in this section through the influence of the Scott Act. Reader, is it not possible that you can corroborate this from your own experience?

We sometimes hear of the ill-feeling the Act has created. The only ill-feeling it has created is that which ought to exist between right and wrong. One thing is certain, this is the only kind of ill-feeling the temperance people have towards their opponents. May it always exist.

It is sometimes said there is a serious loss of revenue. This cry was knocked in the head by one of our county papers some weeks ago when it showed that by the abolition of poor houses and poverty the Act has actually been a money making concern. It is a noted fact that there are only two or three people in the township who are now receiving aid from the municipality.

We are going to win in this fight—there is not the least doubt about it. But we must work. People of Halton, of Esquimaux, of Georgetown, do your duty and Halton is safe.

HALTON NORTH

ONTARIO GOOD TEMPLAR NOTES.

THE February passwords were forwarded some time ago to all lodges entitled to receive them. If they have failed to reach any lodge, application should be made for them at once.

Lodges in arrears for tax can get the passwords by settling their accounts with the Grand Lodge.

Contributions toward the Grand Lodge Scott Act Fund have been received as follows:—Winfield Lodge, \$5; Glendon Lodge, \$3.40; Paris Lodge, \$9.68; Lake Lodge, \$1. This falls far short of the very moderate sum asked for. Let us hope that the 250 lodges that have not contributed will yet be heard from.

The contributions toward the Finch Memorial Fund, received to 1st instant, are:—Paris Lodge, \$7.60; Hamilton Degree Temple, \$3.84; Waterbury Lodge, \$4; Mayflower Lodge, \$2.75; Paolo Lodge, \$2; Port Ryerson Lodge, \$2.13; Elmvale Lodge, \$1.35; Murchell Star Lodge, \$1; Victoria Lodge, \$5; E. S. Cummer, \$3.00. The Grand Secretary asks for further contributions to the fund.

R. W. G. L. Mission Fund collections have been received as follows:—Paris Lodge, \$9.68; Port Ryerson Lodge, \$1.74; The Toronto Lodge, \$9.75; Victoria Lodge, \$2.66; St. John's Lodge, \$2.70; Maple Grove Lodge, 75c.; Stratford Lodge, \$2.25; Cameron Lodge, \$1. The lodges that have not taken up collections are requested to do so.

The Grand Secretary will issue the revised rituals to old lodges, up to 1st March, at the reduced fee of \$4 per set of five. After that date the fee will be \$6.

Edward Dawson, D. L. L., has been working lately in District No. 24 (Huron) with very good results. New lodges have been organized by him at Holfast (Wm. Crosby, ar., L.D.), Westfield (A. M. Robertson, L.D.), St. Helens (R. K. Miller, M.D.), Belgrave (Rev. N. S. Burwash, L.D.), Dunganon (Rev. D. G. Cameron, L.D.), and Winthrop (A. Givenlock, L.D.). Rev. J. J. Noble, G. C., has organized Lodge at Hopworth (Arch. Brown, L.D.).

Good Templars at Work in Huron County.

The regular quarterly meeting of District Lodge No. 24, comprising Huron county, was held in the town of Brussels on Feb. 8th. The chair was occupied by Bro. Frank Metcalf, of Blyth, D.C.T. Delegates to the number of upwards of 60 were present. Some of these had driven a distance of 30 miles to attend. The Secretary reported an increase in membership since last meeting of nearly 250. The Executive had been pushing the work with great vigor and the outlook for the district was most promising. A deputation of the W. C. T. U. of Brussels was introduced, conveyed fraternal greetings, and extended a hearty welcome to the District Lodge to Brussels. When the repeal vote on the Scott Act comes up the Good Templars of Huron, led by the District Chief, Bro. Frank Metcalf, will be found doing their duty.

GOOD ENFORCEMENT.

East Middlesex Cases and Penalties for Quarter Ending Jan. 31st, 1888.

Table with columns for Name, Fine, and Penalty. Includes names like John Charles, Wm. H. Johnson, J. B. Ryland, etc.

UNITED STATES

Sugaring Off. THE celebrated Watruff brewery, at Lawrence, Kan., is to be converted into a sugar factory. No high license law ever changed a brewery into a sugar factory.

Twenty Murders. THE Clerk of Rowan county in his testimony before the Legislative Committee said that twenty murders had taken place in the county since 1884. He said that, where no whiskey was sold, no murder was committed.

More Beer. THE population of Chicago has increased from 1882 to 1887 about 35 per cent, but the consumption of beer has increased 97 per cent, and arrests have increased 38 per cent in the same time. The Herald of Chicago estimates that \$39,000,000 was spent for beer last year in that city. The Chicago Tribune says "High license reasonably and properly enforced is the only barrier against prohibition."

Leaving Liquors. A FATAL defect has been discovered in the prohibitory law of Rhode Island. It prohibits the sale or gift of intoxicants and keeping them for sale or gift; but that has sharpened ingenuity, and the Rhode Island saloonists and stewards of club rooms now keep liquors to loan and drive quite a business in, lending them, without any fear of a statute in that case made and provided.

Missouri Is Not Asleep. MISSOURI has been voting on local option lately, and the following suggestive facts from the St. Louis Globe Democrat one of our worst enemies, is worthy of notice. "Of the elections held in sixteen cities and sixty-two counties, fifty have resulted in majorities against the licensing of liquor traffic, and twenty-seven have given majorities the other way. The whole number of votes polled in these elections was 153,180, or 84,177 less than were polled in the same cities and counties at the general election of 1886, and of this aggregate of 153,180 votes, 78,317 were against the sale of liquor, and 72,863 in favor of it, showing a majority of 5,510 on the anti saloon side of the question."

Local Option for New York State. ALBANY, Jan. 19.—A startling liquor bill has been introduced in the State Legislature to-day by Mr. Curtis. It empowers boards of supervisors to submit to the voters of any county a proposition to prohibit the sale or importation of liquor within such county. If the popular vote shall be for prohibition the supervisors shall carry into effect. Druggists, however, may keep liquor for medicinal purposes, and it may be kept for sacerdotal purposes. Liquor imported into prohibition counties shall be confiscated. Justices of the peace may issue search warrants to any persons under this act. Liquor may be manufactured within such counties to be sold only outside of such prohibition counties. Punishment for the offences under the act is a fine of from \$100 to \$250 and imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Infernal Revenge. SOME turpentine hands at Eastman, Ga., made Hubbard Harrell, a ten-year-old colored boy drunk, and while in that condition he threw a smaller boy than him, and a little girl into a large kettle of boiling water, where they were literally boiled alive, and, when discovered shortly afterwards, both dead, their flesh fell from their bodies. But the young fiend did not finish the work of his first drunk until he added a third victim to his roll. He picked up a small infant by the heels and dashed its brains out against a tree. The men who gave him the whisky, are in reality accessories to the triple murder and should be amply punished for it. Samuel C. Moulton, once an author of reputation, ended a life of dissipation by dying in want on a bed of rags in an out-house last Saturday, in this city. A young lady at Bonawent, Pa., committed suicide because of her father's drunkenness. Mat Busch, a Chicago saloon-keeper, murdered his wife Monday evening, and attempted to murder his little daughter. George Stultz, aged fourteen years, was last Sunday given a bottle of alcohol by a bartender in this city. Going out into the street he took three large drinks of it, and fell to the sidewalk and remained in a stupor for several hours.

The "Sumptuary" Delusion.

We do not refer to the Scott Act. This for two excellent reasons:—(1) The Scott Act is not a delusion. It meets the reasonable expectation of its friends; (2) the Scott Act is not "sumptuary." The idea that the Scott Act is a sumptuary measure is precisely the delusion to which, in our title, we refer. This is a wide spread hallucination. It especially affects the liquor-selling mind. The delusion appears and reappears in confidential circulars and in the organs of the liquor party, and is repeated ad nauseam by the opponents of the Scott Act, which with much statesmanlike magnificence is pronounced a foolish piece of sumptuary legislation quite out of date in these wise modern times.

Now what are sumptuary laws? Sumptuary laws are simply laws designed to regulate and moderate the expensiveness of living. The adjective is one derived from the Latin noun meaning "expense." Sumptuary, or expense, laws were very common in antiquity. The old Romans enacted a tolerably continuous series of them. The "consors" of the Roman Commonwealth used to look out, officially, not to say officiously, for the good habits of their esteemed fellow-citizens in the matter of personal and household expenditure. Then there were statutes, too, forbidding you, for example, to have more than so many guests at a feast, to make your feast cost you more than so much. You were, at one Roman epoch, even helped out practically in making up a frugal bill of fare for the occasion, by being legally limited to a single hen, in the way of fowl, which solitary hen must be taken in whatever condition of fat or lean might chance to be at the time her luck—and yours, and that of your invited guests.

Centuries ago England and France tried sumptuary legislation with much the same result as attended the repeated Roman experiments. Political economists and instructed legislators now generally agree in holding sumptuary laws in contempt. We, who try ourselves, in our humble way, to be both political economists and legislators, share the common opinion of these two respectable intellectual guilds. We condemn sumptuary laws, as fallacies in legislation not to be repeated.

But the Scott Act is not in any sense a sumptuary law. It does not seek in the least to interfere with anybody's scale of expensiveness in living. It does not even dictate to a man as to what he shall eat and drink. We entreat the friends of repeal to be instructed. "Sumptuary" is a fine word, it sounds well, it looks well, it is used freely—with a meaning; but be assured it does not mean anything as applied to Scott Act or Prohibition.

Sunday Selling. ENGLAND has 14,896 public houses licensed to sell six days of the week and 117,840 licensed to sell on seven days.

Arrests Going Up. FOR the first half of 1887 Minneapolis had 334 saloons, each paying \$300 license. For the second half 230 saloons, at \$1,000 a-piece for license. During the first half of the year there were 1,132 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; during the second half 2,233 arrests for the same offences. You see that the fewer saloons you have the more drunkards you must have to make the business pay. Theory says, the fewer the saloons the less the drinking, facts tell another story.—N. H. Prohibitionist.

The Bill Introduced to the Kentucky Legislature. A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky, providing that every county in the State shall vote next November, on the question of prohibition. It also provides that if a majority of the votes in the whole State be in favor of prohibition, it shall apply to the whole State. On the other hand, if the majority of the votes of the State are against prohibition, prohibition shall obtain in all counties or districts which vote "dry." If a county votes "dry" the question shall not be referred to the popular vote again for ten years, while if a county votes "wet," there shall be another vote next year. The penalty for illegal selling is made not less than \$2,000, after the third offence, and three months' imprisonment.

R. MCDONELL. LAND AGENT. 14 YORK CHAMBERS, MONEY TO LOAN. PLEASE GIVE IT A TRIAL IT WILL PAY YOU. The Celebrated, Tested Fertilizer and Plant Inaugurator, BOWKER'S AMMONIATED FOOD FOR FLOWERS. Odorless, Economical and Clean to Handle. Positive Remedy for Preventing Insects and Promoting a Luxuriant Growth to all kinds of Plants (Indoors and Outdoors), and Rich and Abundant Bloom. PRICE per Package, Containing Sufficient for 30 Ordinary Plants for One Year, 35 Cts. PRICE per Package, Containing Sufficient for 30 Ordinary Plants for Three Months, 25 Cts. (Available to any Address in Canada). PRICE per Five Pound Package, 75 Cts. (Weight 20 Cts. extra). PRICE per Ten Pound Package, \$1.25. (This Size can only be Forwarded by Express). Directions for use accompany each package. Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers has been sold by us for over five years, with unbounded success, to all plant growers and lovers of flowers throughout the Dominion, from whom numerous letters of praise have been received. Address all orders to J. A. SIMMERS SEEDS, BULBS and FERTILIZERS 147 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

Selections.

Our Motto.

I saw three sisters hand in hand;
Yet one did seem to lead the way,
As with a steady hand she scanned
The path that bleak before them lay;

And nimbly on the second went,
Her face angelically bright
With Heaven's glory and content,
That gemmed her o'er with native light

She glided on with gentle mien,
The noblest of these sisters three,
With grace that would outshine a quon,
With love that conquered all degree;

—Temperance Record.

The A B C of Drink.

BY EDWARD K. KIDDER.

A is the Alcohol—deathlike its grip,
B is the Beguiner who "just takes a sip,"
C the Companion who urges him on,
D for the Demon of drink which is born.

[This can be used as an exercise for twenty-six little boys or girls, each reciting a line.]

Govan Ferry.

You ask me for a story, and you wonder that I sigh,
You little know the lurid lights that flash across my sky;

You know the Govan Ferry, o'er the mucky, dirty Clyde,
Ten thousand hammers ringing there re-echo far and wide,

It was the snowy winter time, the evening's work was o'er,
And men and women weary worn were seeking home once more;

And there he stood—the drunkard stood—had just come off the spree,
With haggard looks amongst his mates, as silent as could be.

What thoughts were in his wretched soul the Lord alone could tell;
Remorse, repentance, heaven for him was nowhere, there was hell.

He had a wife who left him, no chick had they to rear,
No human thing to love him now, no kindly voice to cheer.

One look he gave around, and pity lightened in his eye,
A heavenly gleam shone o'er him—yes, 'twas a chance to die.

He looked, and with a leap, away before a man could think
Into the slimy sea he sprang, no shivering on the brink—

It seemed an age, and then a ripple on the filthy wave,
And he the wretched sot was holding something up to save;

His face was set, the haggard marks debauchery had lined,
Had softened off, an angel's face could not be more refined.

A score of willing hands received the victims of the sea,
And such a shout went up to heaven one could neither speak nor see

They talk of heroes far away, for little have feathers fair,
Look round my friends in Glasgow uens you'll find them even there,

It was later, I remember, when the snow was on the ground,
And the bitter blasts of winter were biting all around;

My table filled with papers, and my shelves with loads of books;
The air of comfort, plenty, threw a glamour o'er his looks.

My brother! O my brother! must I pitch you to the street!
Must you wander in the gutter with your torn and bleeding feet!

Know you not my wife and children rely on me for bread!
That night and day I'm toiling to keep a shelter o'er their head—

Here's a dram shop, there's a dram shop—why there's hell on every hand;
You plant them at the workshop, you plant them at the door,

With a sound of flame and vengeance, scorch your soul and burn your eyes.
Abolish, crush the cursed thing. Arise, arise!

A little later still, and then I laid him in his grave—
The wanderer of the midnight hour, the hero of the wave;

I've told the story, darling, and your cheek is pale with fear,
The heavenly blue of thy crystal eye is misoned with a tear.

The room was poor, the furniture was poor, the light was dim—it came from a half-burned candle—the loose shutters rattled in the wind,

"I have been a poor enough husband to you, Mary, through all these years, but if I have been unkind to you I have been unkind to myself.

"I have been a poor enough husband to you, Mary, through all these years, but if I have been unkind to you I have been unkind to myself.

His eyes were glaring now, and his face was contorted as he endeavored to raise himself, but he was too weak and

fell back, cursing and blaspheming. The woman tried to raise him, but it was in vain.
"O! oh! keep them off! See, see, there is another and another! See how they mock me!

"Jack hasn't come in yet," murmured the woman in a soothing tone.
"Mary," cried the man suddenly "I must have drink, just one swallow, or I'll die—do you hear! or I shall die!"

The woman sat gazing at him in silence for a long time, until a footstep on the stairs aroused her.
Whoever it was came stumbling on until he reached the landing by the door.

The storm still continued, and now the first sign of day made the streets and alleys a little less dark; but the room seemed a little more cheerless.

The hours flew by, and broad day was streaming into the room. Outside was the usual noise and bustle, and men went stamping down the stairs, starting for their day's work.

The woman in an awe-struck tone "Dead!" repeated Jack "Yes, dead. Had he killed her? No; Rum had struck her to the heart."

WILL YOU VOTE TO LICENSE IT?
More Widows and Orphans
A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times says—"On Saturday, Jan 14, 1888, three men of Shearson, this county, after filling up with licensed whiskey and beer,

Domestic Department.
Clothing for Girls.
MANY mothers who clothe themselves with a reasonable degree of regard for the requirements of health, still adhere to erroneous methods in the clothing of their children, simply because they "look so pretty" in the stylish, though unhealthy apparel which fashion often

prescribes for little girls. Health, rather than style or fashion, should be the consideration. A generation of weakly girls is growing up to become weakly and sickly women.

At this season of the year, the little girl should be so clad that every portion of her body will be thoroughly protected. The arms and limbs should be as well protected as the trunk.

High boots with thick soles should be worn, and should be supplemented with warm, knit leggins extending above the knees.

Fortunately, short-sleeved and low-necked dresses are out of style now, so we need not say much with reference to this abominable mode of dressing children which has been so long in vogue.

We are glad to know that mothers are becoming more sensible in this matter. It is not an uncommon thing to see upon the streets a little girl who is warmly and sensibly clad.

Leglets, a New Garment for Cold Weather.
THE dress of women, as generally worn, is so arranged that it insures to the wearer a hot head, congested internal organs, and cold extremities.

The wearing of union under-suits renders extra and heavy skirts unnecessary; and the donning of leglets, a garment intended for out of door wear, specially when going out for a walk, affords a complete protection to the lower parts of the body.

The garments are made of knit Jersey cloth, elastic and easy fitting, and are just suited for a place in the wardrobe of every lady who has a care for her health.

for school teachers and other working women whose vocations calls them out of doors in all kinds of weather; also for school girls, who often lay the foundation for many serious diseases of after life by sitting in a school with cold, damp clothing several hours a day, the stove overheating the head, and cold draughts of air chilling the damp lower extremities.—Kate Lind say, M. D.

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

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BARKER & CO., JEWELERS,
is about to be dissolved and for the next four weeks will sell at greatly reduced prices as we wish to realize \$1.00 by March 15th. Just look at the marked down prices in our window in the

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FIVE BANKS WINDING UP

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

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

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

THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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

\$100,000.00 A YEAR

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

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

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462 QUEEN ST. W. - TORONTO
ALWAYS OPEN—TELEPHONE NO. 684

The Great Presbyterian Church

ITS ATTITUDE ON THE REPEAL QUESTION

As per the Proceedings of the General Assembly of 1887.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM MUST GO

It is clear that the general community are more than ever convinced that the liquor-traffic must be suppressed, and that throwing the cloak of respectability about the liquor traffic, by the continuance of the license system, cannot be much longer tolerated.

THE STRENGTH OF SIN - THE LAW.

Some take refuge in the fact that License means to restrict, yet it is confessed by all that license clothes with respectability a destructive traffic, and sanctions that which should call forth our holiest maledictions. Truly the strength of this sin is the law, a law that makes the noblest good of society a dream, and mocks the noblest efforts of Christian energy.

MORAL SUASION.

The drunkard is to be plied with moral considerations to-day as vigorously as in the past. The philanthropic argument—abstinence for the sake of others—still retains all its Christ-like beauty and heavenly power for those who seemingly are in no personal danger. But the belief has ripened into conviction that the time has come when those who manufacture or sell strong drink must be restrained by the strong arm of the law. So moral suasion and legal restraint are added together in this noble work, and they must never be divorced. Either will fail of its full effect if deprived of the strength which the other yields.

THE LAW EDUCATES.

Were the principle admitted that complete education must precede law, it would revolutionize the whole process of law, human and divine.

NOT DISHONORABLE TO BE AN INFORMER. Perhaps nothing has more emboldened the traffic and encouraged it in its lawless deeds than the false and immoral sentiment abroad that it is dishonorable to inform against law-breakers whose illegal traffic is spreading ruin and death all around us.

THE SCOTT ACT KILLS TREATING.

It is cheering to find that even in exceptionally unfavorable circumstances, the Act has really put down 'open, honest treating'—has stamped it as a ruinous and disreputable thing, and chased it into dark hiding holes where those who indulge in it must do so 'on the sly.'

GOOD RESULTS OF SCOTT ACT.

Other good results of this Act (noted in the reports of Synods), are the undoubted decrease of drunkenness; drawing the line more sharply between abstainers and non-abstainers; making the liquor-traffic more and more disreputable; and the lessening of crime as testified by many judges and grand juries throughout the land.

THE TRAFFIC MUST BE EXTERMINATED.

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

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK

On the whole the outlook was never more encouraging. The 'conspiracy of silence' is now completely broken. In the pulpits, in the press and on the platform this subject is freely discussed. There is no man now with any enlightened sense of duty that can stand aloof from the temperance cause and remain an indifferent witness of either its struggles or its triumphs.

What's the Matter with the Beer!

The North-Western Life Insurance Company, which has its headquarters in Milwaukee, announces that it will not issue a policy to any member, or employee, of any brewing company. This stand taken by a prominent business man in the interests of their business does not seem to harmonize very well with the advertisement of their beer to be 'non-intoxicating, healthful, refreshing and invigorating, conducive to health, prosperity and happiness, and beneficial alike for old and young, male and female.'

In the presence of alcohol there can be no true nervous action going on. There may be a certain wild pleasure about the first stage, but beyond that there can be nothing more.

—Dr. Richardson.

METHODISTS. ATTENTION!

The General Conference Speaks.

To the members and adherents of the Methodist Church in the Province of Ontario: Dear Brethren and Friends.—The General Conference of the Methodist Church, in session assembled in the city of Toronto in September, 1886, appointed a permanent Committee on Temperance, dividing it for convenience of meeting, into three sections, viz., Ontario, Quebec, and the Eastern Provinces.

A general effort to repeal the Canada Temperance Act in the cities and counties in this Province where it is now in force has been begun, and to give this movement greater force a reign of lawlessness and violence has been inaugurated, and, to all appearance, has become the settled policy of this unholy traffic.

For these and other reasons, a meeting of the Ontario section of the committee was convened by the Rev. John A. Williams, D.D., General Superintendent, on the 12th day of September, 1887, when after a careful consideration of the present aspect of the temperance question, it was decided to call the prayerful attention of the Methodist people of this Province to the emphatic utterance of the General Conference on the subject and its application to the present situation.

ENFORCEMENT OF SCOTT ACT.

The Scott Act is in force in twenty-five counties and two cities in Ontario, and in the whole Dominion the law has been adopted in sixty-three counties and cities. The net majority of the votes for the Act thus far in all the contests is 49,825. It is now more than eight years since it was first voted upon and adopted, and no county or city has yet rejected it, although repeated efforts have been made to do so. We regard it of great moment that our people give due attention to the proper enforcement of this law. We would urge that everywhere they stand by the officers appointed to that work and assist them in every lawful way.

LESSONS.

The adoption of the Act has taught us several valuable lessons which we do well to profit by—

1. We have learned that the abolition of the license system has not been followed by commercial disaster, as the liquor advocates everywhere declared it would be.

2. That municipal government may be carried on without the local revenue derived from the licensing of intoxicating liquors, and that without the imposition of new and burdensome taxes upon the people.

3. That the law has proved a valuable educator of public opinion.

4. That where the law is even moderately well enforced the mischievous and wicked treating customs are largely destroyed.

5. That the consumption of intoxicants is decreasing in our Dominion in a degree corresponding with the extent to which the Act is adopted.

6. That the reduction of poverty, drunkenness and crime is more and more manifest.

7. That our hope of ultimate and complete victory over this great enemy of all righteousness lies in total prohibition. We must not stop short of this. We cannot if we would conserve what we have already secured.

NO REPEAL.

That these advantages as well as others may have the fullest effect, let us oppose with all our might of work, prayer, faith and vote—the repeal of the Act whenever and wherever an attempt is made in that direction. Let the name of no member of the Methodist church be found upon a repeal petition, much less, let no one cooperate directly or indirectly with those who seek to re-clothe with the garment of respectability and legality a traffic which the Act has made disreputable and illegal. Utterly refuse to have any partnership in a business whose policy is that of the Anarchists in the use of the dynamite bomb, violence and terrorism. Let it be known to all that a vote to repeal the Act is a vote against prohibition, and every vote to sustain the Act is a vote for prohibition. Then, in the fear of God, let us endeavor to defeat the repeal agitation all along the line and prohibition will soon be gained.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

The present situation defines the duty of Christian electors in unequivocal terms. We would not ignore, or in any way depreciate, the value of the subordinate forces in the struggle for deliverance from a great national ban. We rejoice in the power of moral suasion, in the good work wrought by the numerous temperance organizations of our land, in the influence of the religious and political press that is ever becoming more potent for prohibitory legislation. Still, it is evident, even to the superficial observer,

that the mightiest weapon in this conflict is the ballot, and that the great decisive battles of the temperance movement must be fought at the polls. The issue is fairly before the country now. The attitude and personnel of our enemies were never so clearly defined. The temperance men of Canada have the opportunity of striking a blow for the complete and final suppression of the liquor traffic such as they never had before. May they prove equal to the duties and responsibilities of this hour!

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. Toronto, October, 1887.

"A Word with the Voter."

Under the above caption the Nashville Issue has recently published a forcible article bearing on the responsibility of electors in Local Option contests. Every word is applicable to the case of voters in Scott Act contests, and to the subjoined paragraphs we respectfully request the careful attention of our readers. A few verbal alterations have been made in view of our different political system.

The Dominion Parliament has appointed you a law-maker for your county on the liquor question. The responsibility is so grave that you may well, before voting, take time to consider the facts in the case.

Those who wish to sell intoxicating drink, and those who wish to use them, favor license. The reason is plain. The air of respectability about licensed saloons draws in men with money, so drunkard-making is an easy and a paying business. At the same time the tippler can indulge his appetite in good society.

The county that accepts a license fee is a partner in the business licensed, and each tax-payer is a sharer in the profits of the rum seller, and in his guilt for the crime, and misery, and ruin wrought by his traffic. The dealer in strong drink can afford to pay a license fee, and to reward his friends for carrying the county for license. But can you afford to take a share in his blood money?

Where there is no license, and drinking is punished as a crime, drink drinking is disreputable. Respectable men will not follow the rum seller to the den where he must hide from the officers of justice. The power of drink to lure young men to ruin is broken. Even the victims of appetite drink with a sense of shame. The experience of scores of counties in this country shows that under 'no license' crime is decreased, public drunkenness almost abolished, and temperance promoted.

For these reasons the men who are honestly trying to conquer their own appetite for drink, and the mothers, wives and children of drunkards oppose license. So do all who seek to crush the den of intemperance. Would you be on the side of temperance, humanity, and God? Then vote NO LICENSE! Vote for the Scott Act!

Temperance in Sentences.

BY JOEL KWARTZ, D. D.

TEMPERANCE is not the equivalent of the "moderate use" nor "total abstinence," but of both in this, that it is the moderate use of things good and total abstinence from things evil.

The law of temperance is not any external code, human or divine. It is the spirit's government of itself and of the body (Gr. enkrateia). Temperance is good behavior (be-having one's self—self-control). They who cannot thus behave themselves must be had by others—that is, constrained so that their want of self-control shall not endanger the safety of others. Society must control those who will not be self-controlled. Hence its right and duty to enact temperance laws. If it may restrain the dangerous, it may remove the cause of the evil—i. e., it may prohibit the use of what makes them so. Hence the reason for prohibitory laws by the State. Still, he who is externally restrained, no matter how completely, is not thereby a temperate man. Only when he is self-governed is he temperate.

Temperance requires these two essentials—*a*, knowledge, *b*, virtuous principle. If Noah was ignorant of the intoxicating properties of his wine, he was not intemperate. Had Solomon with his knowledge of the red-colored and bearded wine cup as a "mocker" and "deceiver," taken Noah's draught, he would have been justly held as an intemperate man. Had he taken it in moderation, knowing that "at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," he had been the kind of "fool" he has so variously described. "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

"Whatsoever is not of faith (as to its propriety) is sin." Charity and reason unite to say that the vendor of intoxicating beverages is a sinner. Morality and religion include with him the voter, legislator, and petitioner who makes his business legal. Liquor-selling is a crime against society. Crimes sanctioned by law are not thereby changed in character. The shield of the law often hides the enormity of sin and makes it respectable. The law should serve as a schoolmaster to teach better things, even where it cannot always make them so. The remedy for intemperance is two fold—(a) moral, (b) legal suasion, the first to establish the throne of righteous government within, the second to overthrow the throne of iniquity without. The first is the rule of the individual by himself, the second is the will of society ruling the "unruly." For such the law is made. To say, "You cannot make men temperate by legislation," is a half-truth. We need both law and Gospel. Each alone is a hemisphere.

By preaching the Gospel do we make void the law? Yes, we establish the law. By preaching the law do we not make way for the Gospel? He who uses law and Gospel takes hold with both hands. And the master-evil of intemperance requires both. National Temperance Advocate.

The Divine Principle.

In a recent sermon from the text, "My sword shall be bathed in Heaven," Isaiah 34, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, referred to the drinking usages of society, and the duty of personal abstinence in view of them. He then spoke forcibly of the terrible evils of the liquor traffic, and went on to say—

"Now, there are two policies for dealing with it. One is, curtailment of number. Wherever that can be done, let it be done. If by the imposition of heavy tax and excise duty there can be any diminution of the evil, let us be thankful for it. I haven't the highest faith—after a considerable observation and study of the question—in the amount of good that it may do. It may work a partial good. Let us accept it, and co-operate with all who work in that line. It is at best an experiment. Let the experiment go forward under the best possible circumstances wherever it is honestly attempted; yet I don't for a moment accept it as the ultimatum.

"Legal suppression of tippling-houses is logical. *Solus populi suprema est lex* is an old undisturbed legal maxim. 'The safety of the people is the highest law.' That principle underlies all civil action against the saloon as a public curse. Then, too, the Divine principle of dealing with enormous evils—small evils, too—is the same. It is never on the line of compromise. Is the destruction of the saloon possible? Is it attainable? Yes, yes—wherever the public conscience demands it, and enforces thoroughly legislation. That has been proved over and over and over again, in many localities, in large sections of several States. It has been proved in the last two years, most vividly and admirably, in the beautiful and thrifty city of Atlanta, a city of 65,000 people, in which up to this time during the last two years there has been, to the positive knowledge of many of us who have been there, not one open, recognized saloon for the sale of intoxicants.

"Divine power" it may be invoked whenever and wherever we use the sword of faith bathed in Heaven. Let us therefore join hands in this. That we will restrict, restrain and curtail wherever we can, with continually before us as the ultimate aim and wherever possible the immediate aim—the entire suppression of this monster curse of curses.

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