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THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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

VOLUME IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 9, 1888.

NUMBER 37.

THE SCOTT ACT IN PARLIAMENT.

A Resolution Regarding it Voted Down—The Government Will Not Take Charge of a Bill to Amend the Act.

In the House of Commons at Ottawa on Tuesday last when the orders of the day were reached, and Sir Chas. Tupper moved that the House go into committee on supply, Mr. Mills offered the following amendment:—"That this House do not now go into committee, but that it be resolved that in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the ministry to submit to Parliament a measure embracing such provisions as will remove all legal impediments to the efficient working of the Canada Temperance Act."

After a somewhat lively debate participated in by Messrs. Mills, Macdonald (Sir John), Laurier, Jamieson, Scriver, Macdonald (Huron), Frooman, Fisher, Wilson (Elgin), Foster and Davies, a division was taken with the following result:—

YEA—Messrs. Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Beaulieu, Bernier, Bontasa, Bowman, Hiran, Hurdell, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Cameron, Davie, Doyon, Edgar, Egan, Bauer, Ellis, Fisher, Gouffier, Olinor, Guay, Hale, Holton, Innes, Jones (Halifax), Kirk, Lan- derkin, Lang, Langelle (Montmorency), Lau- rier, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Huron), Mackenzie, McIntyre, McMillan (Huron), Mills, (Northwell), Mitchell, Paterson (Grand), Perry, Prud'homme, Purcell, Bluffet, Robertson, Row- and, Mc, Marie, Scriver, Repple, Somerville, Sutherland, Trow, Turton, Watson, Weiden (St. John), Wilson (Elgin), Wright, Yoo.—57.

NOY—Messrs. Amyot, Audet, Bain (Stou- rang), Baird, Bergeron, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Cameron, Carleton, Carstairs, Carson (Sir Adolph), Chapleau, Chatham, Ch. ulnar, Climo, Cochrane, Cuckburn, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Day, Doucet, Dwyer, Davis, Dawson, Drennon, Du- rous, Desjardins, Desautels, Dickson, Dupont, Ferguson (Lac and Grenville), Ferguson (St. Lawrence), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Freeman, Girouard, Goulet, Gordon, Gullbault, Guillet, Hagar, Hall, Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Hudon, Jamieson, Jones, Jones (Digby), Keny, Kirkpatrick, Labrosse, Landry, Lange- vin (de Hochet), Laurie, Macdonald (Sir John), McDowell, McCulla, McDonald (Victoria), Mc- Donald (Stouville), McDougall (de Hochet), McKnight, McKinnon, McLain, McMillan (Van- derburg), McNeill, Madill, D'Arcy, Mason, Mill- (Annapolis), Montague, O'Brien, Patterson (Stouville), Perley (Amherst), Perley (Ottawa), Pope, Porter, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Robitaille, Ross, Roy, Ryker, Seaman, Shandy, Small, Smith (Ontario), Temple, Therin, Thompson, Tupper (Sir Charles), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, Weldon (Albert), White (Cardwell), White (Huron), Wilson, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wil- son (Lemoyne), Wood (Brockville), Wood (West- moreland).—100.

The discussion was carried on to a large extent on party lines, several of the Liberals who took part taunting the Conservatives with refusing to vote for a temperance resolution, and the Conservatives in turn accusing the Liberals of attempting to make party capital out of the prohibition question.

Ontario Good Templar Notes.

The returns received at the Grand Secretary's office during the month of February indicate an improvement in the tone and work of the lodges reporting.

The largest lodge to report during the month of February was Hope of Parkdale which has been doing a splendid work for a year past—a thoroughly practical work.

District lodge per capita for the three months ended 1st inst., will be paid over about the 20th. There is ground for fearing that some of the District Lodges do not yet fully understand their true position in the Good Templar system.

Bro. Edward Dawson has sent in reports of the following organization since February 1st: Staffs Lodge No. 173, A. C. Jones, L.D.; Bluevale Lodge No. 174, Charles Herbert, L.D.; Lafabot Lodge No. 26, Gorrin, C. C. Kane, L.D.; Carl- ington Lodge No. 178, J. W. Harper, L.D.; Sunnervale Lodge No. 175, Fullerton, Angus Campbell, L.D. Shal- peare Lodge, No. 412, Rev. John Mc- Clung, L.D.; Sabringville Lodge No. 179, A. T. Bell, L.D.; Bethel Lodge No. 180, Mitchell, Wm. Munro, L.D.; Ratho Re- claim Lodge No. 778, Joseph Pettigrew, L.D.

Grand Secretary Lawless recently or- ganized Simcoe Lodge No. 200, at the town of Simcoe, John Gunton, L.D.

Twenty-seven lodges have been orga- nized or revived by Bro. Edward Dawson this winter, and he says the woods are full of them yet.

Several Ontario Lodges have adopted the suggestion made by the Grand Sec- retary a year ago and are holding gospel temperance meetings on Sunday after- noons. In every instance the lodges doing so are prospering and the temper- ance work around them is rising to a high moral plane.

DOMINION ALLIANCE—ONTARIO BRANCH.

CONVENTION CALL 1888.

19-21 RICHMOND STREET EAST, TORONTO,

MARCH, 1888.

TO ALL WHO FAVOR OUR CAUSE:

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

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

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

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

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

REDUCED FARES.

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

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

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

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

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

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

SINCOE, Dufferin, Bruce, Huron, Renfrew, Dundas, Stormont and Glen- garry, are in line of fight on the ques- tion of Scott Act repeal. Our good friends are working hard and will do all that can be done to resist the auda- cious attempt of the liquor-traffic to bring under its sway the territory that was already been emancipated from its cruel tyranny. Voting days have been fixed for Bruce and Renfrew, and the dates for the other counties will doubtless be gazetted soon. It is true that the Halton defeat will to some extent put new life into our op- ponents, but it cannot put strength into their beaten cause. If our friends but earnestly, unitedly trust in God and do their duty, the month of April will bring a Waterloo defeat for the liquor party of Ontario.

A Good Man Goes.

We regret very much to have to chron- icle the death of William M. K. Gatchell, the well known secretary of the National Prohibition Bureau. Mr. Gatchell had resigned his position to act as agent for the National Law and Order League, and went to Washington some days ago to consult with the leaders of that organiza- tion. While at Washington he died sud- denly of heart disease. Our departed brother was one of the most enthusiastic of the prohibition workers in New York city. He had been on the staff of the Force, and at one time was editor and pro- prietor of the American Reformer. His place in the Law and Order League has been taken by Mr. Frank C. Smith, who recently spoke in the pavilion at Toronto with marked effect.

THE NEW PARTY.

A Convention to organize a New Political Party will assemble in SHAFESBURY HALL, TORONTO.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21st, AT 2 O'CLOCK. The Provisional Committee invite the at- tendance of Electors from all parts of the Dominion who favor the proposal, and who are willing to organize on the basis of the following:

PLATFORM.

1. Righteousness and Truth in public af- fairs as well as in private business and no compromise with wrong. 2. Equal Rights for all Creeds, Classes and Nationalities, but exclusive privileges to none. 3. A National Sentiment, a National Literature, and in all matters of public policy—Our Country First. 4. The Prompt and Absolute Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, as the objective point of Temperance Legislation in the meantime the honest and vigorous enforcement of the Scott Act, and of all other laws for the repression of Vice and Intemperance. 5. Re- trenchment and Economy in Public Expendi- ture, with the view of reducing our enormous National Debt. 6. Manhood Suffrage, with an educational qualification that is, a vote to every freeman of legal age who can read and write. 7. The Extension of the Franchise to Women. 8. An Elective Senate. 9. Civil Service Reform.

Electors who purpose being present are re- quested to send Name, Post Office address and County before the 14th of March, when Card of Admission will at once be forwarded. Address—

CHAIRMAN PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE, 82 King St. East, Toronto.

County of Frontenac.

Inspector John Dawson prosecuted during the month of February in the fol- lowing cases:—

Mrs. P. Beaudry Port-mouth 1st offence \$0 James Leck Wexford " " 20 James Barrett Bermy " " 20 Michael Fawley " " " 20 Howard P. Adams Verona " " 20 A. W. Hirsch " " " 20 George G. Fleming " " " 20 Wm. K. Simpson " " 2nd offence \$20 Edward D'Amour Port-mouth " 20 Wm. McVinnell " " " 20 Four other cases await hearing.

To Gaol.

ON Wednesday, 7th inst., at George- town, Police Magistrate Young held court to enquire into charges against some Scott Act violators. The notorious Robert Ben- nett was convicted of a third offence, sen- tenced to two months' imprisonment, and is now serving out that term in Milton gaol. George Gibbs and Charles Cooper were each fined \$75 and costs. Cooper paid up his penalty on the spot. A charge of perjury was also laid against Cooper and he was committed for trial. Mr. E. Schoff, barrister, of Toronto, prosecuted in the case of Bennett and Gibbs, and Mr. Matheson, County Attorney, in the case of Cooper.

Watering the Whiskey.

THE water in the river is lower than it has been for several years. The grist mill is just running, and no more. The woolen factories at Glen Tay and Port Elmsley also complain of low water. The rigid enforcement of the Scott Act in this vicinity is probably the cause. —Renfrew Mercury.

A Big Haul.

ALL the St. Thomas hotel keepers, 22 in number, appeared in the police court on Monday last, charged with violation of the Scott Act. Twenty of the gentlemen pleaded guilty to a second offence, and paid a fine of \$50 each and costs. The other two pleaded guilty to a first offence, and contri- buted \$50 each to the Scott Act en- forcement fund.

Says a Frenchman who has lived in America for some years, "When they build a railway the first thing they do is break the ground. This is done with great ceremony. Then they break the shareholders. This is done with- out ceremony."

The Alliance Council.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT OTTAWA

A Rally of Red-hot Prohibitionists—Last Year's Work Reviewed—Plans for Fur- ther Aggressive Action—The House of Commons to be Poll'd Again —Scott Act Amendments to be Pressed

THE regular annual meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance was held in the City Hall, at Ottawa, on Tuesday last.

At 10 o'clock a.m. Hon. A. Vidal, President, took the chair. Proceedings were opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. W. W. Carson.

Although the convention was not as large as some of those formerly held in the same place, it was marked with un- usual earnestness, anxiety for the fur- therance of the work in hand and deter- mination to push on towards the Alliance goal of total prohibition. The harmony and good feeling of the Council secured the transaction of a great deal of important business with remark- able expedition. Among those who were present may be named Hon. A. Vidal, J. J. McLaren, Q.C., J. W. Manning, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M.P., J. Jamieson, M.P., Rev. Dr. Suther- land, G. M. Rose, Rev. W. W. Carson, J. A. Kirk, M.P., J. M. T. Isnum, J. N. Freeman, M.P., H. O'Hara, Rev. W. W. Ryan, John Lamb, W. Wilson, M.P., Richard Craig, Charles C. Colby, M.P., Rev. W. H. Manson, Rev. G. M. Clark, John Laing, F. Madill, M.P., Dr. Macdonald, M.P., Rev. W. W. Crutcher, Rev. John Scanton, James Hayer, Rev. John Wood, J. K. Ste- wart, Rev. Wm. Scott, Rev. A. B. Cham- bers, Richard Stewart, J. H. Carson, J. W. Cayford, F. Hamilton, J. R. Dougall, J. Scriver, M.P., Rev. S. D. Chown, Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, Rev. A. Grant, S. A. Fisher, M.P., Joseph Skinner, Richard Crain, Donald Mas- son, J. McMillan, M.P., J. Armstrong, Dr. J. Bryan, E. B. Taggart, J. B. Hemmeon, D. Henderson, M.P., W. D. Perley, M.P., J. P. Halkett, J. G. Howe.

The President read a letter from W. H. Howland expressing cordial sym- pathy with the meeting, from which he regretted his enforced absence.

A committee on business was ap- pointed, consisting of H. O'Hara, F. S. Spence, J. T. Halkett, Rev. John Wood and Rev. Dr. Sutherland. The Presi- dent being compelled to attend to some parliamentary business Mr. J. J. Mc- Laren, vice president, was called to the chair. Mr. McLaren then presented the following REPORT OF THE EXECU- TIVE COMMITTEE:—

Your executive committee beg respect- fully to lay before you a report of another year's work, in view of which we have to- day abundant reason for thankfulness and encouragement.

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS.

Seven meetings of the Executive Com- mittee were held during the year. Some of these were very largely attended, and every phase of temperance agitation, and every movement of our friends and enemies was closely watched and carefully con- sidered.

OUR CAUSE IN PARLIAMENT.

In accordance with the recommenda- tion made by you at your last annual meeting a resolution was prepared and introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Jamieson in the following terms:—"That in the opinion of this House it is expo- sient to prohibit the manufacture, im- portation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medi- cal, scientific and mechanical pur- poses. That the enforcement of such prohibition, and such manufacture, im- portation and sale as may be allowed, shall be by the Dominion Government through specially appointed officers." This resolution came up for discussion in the House of Commons on Monday even- ing, June 13th. Mr. Cargill moved to amend it by the substitution of a resolu- tion providing for the total repeal of the Scott Act. The motion was defeated by a vote of 145 to 54. Mr. Girouard moved an amendment exempting wine and beer from the operation of the Scott Act. This proposition was negatived by a vote of 140 to 37. Mr. Sproule moved an amend- ment providing for compensation for dis- carded liquor-dealers. To this motion

Mr. Fisher moved an amendment declaring that the time had not come for the discussion of the question of compensation. This amendment of Mr. Fisher's was adopted by a vote of 91 and 88. Mr. Jamieson's original resolution as amended by the addition of Mr. Fisher's motion was then submitted to the House and negatived by a vote of 112 to 70.

In those votes your committee find a good deal of encouragement. The one fact that stands out clear from amid the complication of debate and divisions being that our Dominion Parliament recognizes that the Scott Act has commended itself to public sentiment, and that the voice of temperance workers, social reformers and generally the strong, moral, Christian sentiment of the Canadian electorate is emphatically against any retrogressive action. The prohibition provided in the Scott Act is good as far as it goes, and may be secured by our different counties and cities until such time as it is replaced by a more thorough-going measure of total prohibition.

We regret to have to report that notwithstanding the advanced position taken by the House of Commons in favor of sustaining the Scott Act, Mr. Jamieson's bill providing amendments necessary to secure the effective working of the law was crowded out, and did not obtain consideration, the Dominion Government again refusing to give opportunity for its full discussion.

CANON WILBERFORCE'S VISIT.

Shortly after the last meeting of this Council a visit was paid to our Dominion by Rev. Canon Wilberforce, of Southampton, England, and under our directions arrangements were made by which he spoke to large audiences at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec. We believe that his visit gave a decided impetus to the temperance cause and was of incalculable benefit to the work in which we are engaged.

SCOTT ACT VOTING.

Since the last meeting of this Council three Scott Act contests have taken place. Agitation for repeal was vigorously pressed in different parts of the Dominion and resulted in three campaigns, namely—(1) In Charlottetown, P. E. I., where a vote was taken on November 24, 1887, the Scott Act being sustained by a majority of 20 votes out of a total poll of 1,535; (2) In Westmoreland, N. B., on February 16, 1888, the Scott Act being sustained by a majority of 798 out of a total vote of 4,162; (3) In the county of Halton, on March 1st, 1888, in which the Scott Act was repealed by a majority of 198. Other repeal campaigns have been inaugurated in the province of Ontario and votes will very soon be taken in five counties. The city of Sherbrooke in the province of Quebec, and the county of Prince Edward in the province of Ontario, have resolved upon immediate campaigns to secure the adoption of the Act. In all, up to the present time, the Scott Act has been voted upon in eighty-one cities and counties, sixty-three of which have adopted it, and it has been repealed in only one of these sixty-three. Nine counties and cities have each voted twice and five have voted three times, making an aggregate of ninety-five contests, out of which we have been successful in seventy-three.

The repeal of the Scott Act in the county of Halton is the first case in our country's history in which any locality after having adopted the Act has gone back to the licensing system. Enquiry has revealed the fact that this regretted result is due largely to the fact that our opponents made special efforts at the time of the preparation of the present Dominion voters' lists to secure the enfranchisement of electors opposed to the Act and the disfranchisement of those in its favor. That the new list does not express general public sentiment as fully as did the list formerly used is clear from the fact that the new list contains nearly 400 names less than did "A" which was formerly used. Matters in Halton were also complicated by the parliamentary by-election which had just been held in it, and in which the political character of the county's representation had been changed. Moreover, there is little doubt that the petition through which the election was brought on was largely fraudulent. So that neither the petition nor the poll can fairly be taken as representing the true sentiment of the county. It is also worthy of note that the persistent refusal of the Dominion House of Commons to grant needed amendments to the Scott Act has been very disheartening to those who have been working for its adoption, its sustaining, and its enforcement.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION

We have a great deal of pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that in those localities in which the Scott Act has lately come into operation the official records show a remarkable falling off in drunkenness and such crimes as grow out of drunkenness, presenting the strongest kind of evidence that the working of the law is of incalculable benefit, largely reducing the vice of intemperance and its attendant evils. The Scott Act effectually suppresses the treating system with all the injury that system entails.

THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION

In accordance with the strongly expressed desire of a large number of temperance workers, your committee called a general conference of prohibitionists, which was held in Richmond Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13 and 14, 1887. This meeting was very largely attended and was characterized by remarkable earnestness and enthusiasm. Your committee had before the convention a statement of the condition of our cause accompanied by some recommendations. The convention declared itself in reference to matters both local and general. The following are the resolutions adopted which have reference to the Dominion at large:—

(a) Serious difficulties have been placed in the way of the Scott Act by the action of the Dominion Government in passing orders in council facilitating the shipping of liquor in bulk to Scott Act counties and prohibiting Scott Act enforcement purposes. The influence of these members of the government who are primarily interested in the liquor traffic, evidently being dominant in the Dominion Cabinet. It is recommended that the Dominion Government be strongly urged to revoke these orders in council and to pass an order prohibiting that liquor be shipped in bulk to the provinces in all cases in which the prosecutor is an authorized officer appointed by a municipal council or provincial government, and that in all other cases one-half the penalty shall be paid to the prosecutor and the other half to the treasurer of the city, county or town separate from county, for municipal purposes in which the offence is committed to be used only for Scott Act enforcement purposes.

(b) We would call upon all law-abiding citizens, more particularly friends of the Scott Act, to do all they can to cooperate with the inspectors and give them moral and practical support in carrying out the law.

(c) Resolved, that it is the duty of prohibitionists in every constituency to see that at every election, Parliamentary or Municipal there is in the field a known and avowed prohibitionist candidate having the other necessary qualifications. If there be one and only such candidate in the field it is the duty of prohibitionists to vote for such candidate, and if they cannot do so at least to withhold their votes. If there is more than one candidate in the field, then shall the prohibitionists put forward one and vote for him.

(d) Resolved, that it is the immediate duty of prohibitionists to organize and league themselves together for the purpose of bringing the whole strength of the prohibition vote into active force in favor of immediate prohibition.

(e) Resolved, that all voters be canvassed with a view to their immediate enrollment under an agreement in accordance with these resolutions and their organization into Electoral Associations to secure prohibition candidates.

(f) Resolved, that a prohibition candidate in one who favors and from his record can be trusted to support and actively labor for the immediate passage and thorough enforcement of a National Prohibitory Law.

(g) Whereas there ought to be the utmost freedom in the choice of candidates for representation in parliament, therefore, the Election Law should be amended by abolishing all deposits and forfeits as a qualification for candidacy.

(h) That we believe that pending the enactment of prohibition, there should be in every province a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises on which it is sold, and we recommend our friends to endeavor to secure such legislation.

(i) That Provincial Acts should provide that applications for licenses for persons who have been once convicted of violation of the license law shall not be granted.

(j) That this convention strongly urge upon our friends in the different provinces the desirability of endeavoring to secure legislation providing for the licensing and inspection of houses of public entertainment.

(k) That this convention firmly believes in the principle of women's suffrage, and heartily endorses the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this direction, and that the problem of prohibition would be specifically solved if our women had extended to them this privilege which is their undoubted right, and resolved therefore:—

That the time has come when temperance men should identify themselves with this agitation and persistently carry it on until this necessary and desirable object is obtained.

That we earnestly request all public teachers, including the President and Ministers of the Gospel who are favorable to temperance legislation and enforcement to give their aid in creating a general sentiment in this direction.

And that we urge the members of the Dominion Alliance to prepare and circulate petitions to the various legislative bodies throughout Canada, requesting the immediate extension of the franchise to all women, married or single, who are the owners of the same property, qualifications required of men.

Whereas the experience of thirty years in Great Britain, the United States and Canada has shown that no advantage of temperance legislation can be derived from the existing political parties as such, and

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

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

A NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL. We are pleased to be able to state that in compliance with strongly expressed public opinion, the Dominion Government has issued an Order in Council providing that no Scott Act repeal vote shall be taken until within two weeks of the date upon which the Scott Act shall have been three years in operation.

SENATE APPOINTMENTS. At our last annual session, we deeply deplored the character of appointments that had then recently been made to the Dominion Senate. We are much pleased to see that in most of the appointments made during the past year, there is a decided improvement, and that temperance sentiment—which is the sentiment of Canada—has been recognized in the selection of men to fill Senate vacancies.

ANTI SCOTT OUTRAGES. There has been during the past year a great and alarming increase of outrages, almost unparalleled in the history of this country, perpetrated against parties known to be friendly to the cause of prohibition and in favor of law enforcement. These outrages demand some prompt and effective measures of remedial legislation or exercise of executive authority, and the whole subject is strongly recommended to the careful consideration of this Council.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION. This meeting of the Council being held rather later in the season than usual the Executive deemed it desirable that to save time Mr. Jamieson's bill for the amendment of the Scott Act should be introduced without waiting for the convention Mr. Jamieson has kindly acted upon the suggestion, and a bill is now before the House of Commons providing for amendments needed to make the law more generally applicable, more workable and more effective.

RECOMMENDATIONS. After carefully examining the present situation of the country and our work your committee would submit the following recommendations:— (a) That in view of the great benefit that has resulted from the Scott Act in those localities where it has been adopted and thoroughly enforced, this convention declares its unaltered confidence in the said Act as an effective measure of local prohibition, and would urge that pending the enactment of total prohibition, agitation be commenced for its adoption in every city or county in which it is not at present the law, and that we also urge our friends in counties in which repeal is coming on, to do all in their power to

resist any effort of the liquor traffic to secure a return to the licensing system. (b) That a large number of the members of the House of Commons were absent from their places at the time the vote was taken last session on Mr. Jamieson's prohibition resolution, and as there are at present in the House of Commons many members who were not then representatives, it is desirable that the said resolution be re-introduced during the present session and pressed to a vote.

(c) That to secure more thorough cooperation and harmony among the prohibition workers of different parts of the Province there be sent from this Council to the Executive Committee of every Branch of the Dominion Alliance a request that the said Executive will communicate with the Executive Committee of this Council and endeavor to arrange for a provincial convention during the summer season, at which a deputy from the Executive of the Council may be present to consult with our friends and receive and give advice, information and expressions of fraternal sympathy.

(d) That the Council carefully further consider the question of the duty of electors in view of the present situation and make a deliberation thereon for the guidance of our friends in the bye-elections which are still to be held.

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

The further consideration of this report was deferred, and on motion the Alliance received and adopted the Treasurer's report, which showed all expenses for the current year to have been met, leaving a balance of \$69.09 remaining on hand.

Mr. J. Jamieson laid before the Council a draft of the Scott Act amendment bill that had already been introduced by him in the House of Commons. The bill was referred to the committee on legislation.

A report from the business committee was received, fixing the hours of session, nominating committees on legislation, law enforcement, finance, resolutions, political action, and nominations, and referring different parts of the Executive report to their respective committees. The report was adopted and the Council adjourned till 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention re-assembled in the afternoon at two o'clock, Hon. Mr. Vidal again presiding. Mr. Spence read the following report of the COMMITTEE ON NOMINATION.

Your committee on nominations recommend that the following be the officers for the ensuing year: President—Hon. Alexander Vidal, Senator, Sarma, Ont.

Vice-President—Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., Toronto; Right Rev. Bishop Bond, Montreal; Right Rev. Bishop Baldwin, London, Ont.; Hon. S. L. Talley, Lieut. Gov., Fredericton, N. B.; Sir A. T. Galt, Montreal; Hon. James Ferner, Senator, Montreal; Hon. R. W. Scott, Senator, Ottawa; Hon. A. M. Girard, Senator, St. Boniface, Man.; Hon. A. R. McLellan, Senator, Hopewell, N. B.; Hon. D. Wark, Senator, Fredericton, N. B.; Hon. T. R. Melville, Senator, New Westminster, B. C.; Hon. S. Creelman, M. L. C., Halifax, N. S.; Hon. G. W. Ross, M. P. P., Toronto; Hon. J. C. Atkins, Lieut. Gov., Winnipeg, Man.; A. H. Gilmour, M. P., St. George, N. B.; W. McCraney, Oakville, Ont.; J. Scriver, M. P., Hamilton, Ont.; J. Jamieson, M. P., Almonte, Ont.; G. G. King, Chipman, N. B.; T. Robertson, Barrington, N. S.; James Reid, M. P., Carleton Place, Ont.; Hon. G. E. Foster, M. P., Ottawa, Ont.; S. A. Fisher, M. P., Knowlton, Que.; J. A. Kirk, M. P., Glenora, N. S.; Dr. Ferguson, M. P., Kamptville, Ont.; Chas. A. Everett, St. John, N. B.; Judge Jones, Brantford, Ont.; Judge Macdonald, Brantville, Ont.; Rev. Dr. Dewart, Toronto; Rev. A. A. Cameron, Winnipeg, Man.; Rev. J. McLeod, Fredericton, N. B.; Rev. E. Robinson, New Westminster, B. C.; Rev. Dr. Frazer, Victoria, B. C.; Rev. John Shaw, Toronto; Rev. W. Scott, Ottawa; Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax, N. S.; Rev. J. L. McFarland, St. John, N. B.; Rev. D. L. Brantford, Brantford, Ont.; Rev. Archibald Lindsay, Waterloo, Que.; Rev. Dr. Potts, Toronto; T. S. Brown, Montreal; Jos. Burrell, Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Howland, Toronto; J. R. Dougal, Montreal; J. H. Flagg, Mitchell, Ont.; J. W. Manning, Toronto, Ont.; W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Que.; G. M. Ross, Toronto; J. T. Moore, Toronto; Andrew Cushing, St. John, N. B.; Patrick Monaghan, Halifax, N. S.; James Dobson, Toronto; John Macdonald, Toronto; J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., for Toronto; Hon. G. Stevens, Waterloo, Que.; Hon. G. Mowat, Toronto; J. A. Freeman, M. P., Rev. Jno. M. McLeod, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Rev. Alex. Sutherland, D. D., Toronto; Rev. R. Alder Temple, Halifax, N. S.

Corresponding Secretary—F. S. Spence, Toronto. Treasurer—W. H. Orr, Toronto. Recording Secretary—J. H. Carson, Montreal. Executive Committee—J. J. MacLaren, Q. C.; W. H. Howland, John McMillan, O. Hara, Rev. John Potts, D. D., John T. Moore, Rev. A. Sutherland, D. D., J. S. Robertson, Jacob Spence, of Toronto; J. R. Dougal, A. M. Featherstone, J. H. Cayford, of Montreal; S. A. Fisher, M. P., of Knowlton; Rev. W. Scott, Rev. John Wood, E. Starr, J. K. Stewart, Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, of Ottawa; W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton.

The report was received, considered, and adopted by a unanimous vote, as was also on motion of Rev. Mr. Ryan, the following:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL ACTION. Your committee recommend the adoption of resolutions c and d of the Toronto Convention, with slight verbal alterations, as follows:—

Resolved, that it is the duty of prohibitionists in every constituency to see that at every election, Parliamentary or Municipal, there is in the field a known and avowed prohibitionist candidate. If there be one and only such candidate in the field it is the duty of prohibitionists to vote for such candidate, and if they cannot do so at least to withhold their votes. If there is more than one candidate in the field, then shall the prohibitionists put forward one and vote for him.

Resolved, that it is the duty of prohibitionists to organize and league themselves together for the purpose of bringing the whole strength of the prohibition vote into active force in favor of immediate prohibition.

They also recommend the adoption of the principle contained in resolution (e) of said convention, providing for the organization of Electoral Associations to secure the election of Prohibition candidates.

In regard to resolution (f) of the said Toronto Convention, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

That as many staunch friends of temperance and of the work of the Alliance are known to be in favor of independent political action, as is shown by resolutions adopted at a convention of Prohibitionists held in Toronto in September last, while others think it would be wiser to work through existing political parties, this Council deems it inadvisable to formulate a deliberation on the subject at the present time.

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Resolved, further, that the Executive Committee be now appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws for guidance in the organization, as far as possible, of Electoral Leagues in every county in the Dominion.

Resolved, further, that the said committee have power to print or have printed the said Constitution for the convenience of all county organizations.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of an assessment upon the provincial branches for the current year to cover useful expenses, also recommending the paying off of some arrearages for 1887, and an allowance to cover necessary expenses incurred by the secretary. The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned till the evening.

Resolved, further, that the said committee have power to print or have printed the said Constitution for the convenience of all county organizations.

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that the next meeting of the Council be on the Wednesday of the week following the opening of Parliament in 1889. The motion was adopted, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Foster, seconded by Mr. Spence, the Executive Committee was instructed to consider and report at next annual meeting a scheme for the better organization of the Alliance.

The Council then adjourned.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

It is a great thing to be consistent. Build up an argument in favor of any movement, even though the argument be a poor one, yet consistently adhere to it and it will always carry a certain weight. But, on the other hand, nothing so thoroughly exposes the fallacy of any argument as a contrary practice on the part of those who advance it.

One of the "stockiest" of the stock arguments of the Anti-Scott advocates has always been, that the passing of the Scott Act in any community would result in killing off all the best hotels; and terrible have been the pictures that have been drawn by Mr. E. King Dodds and his fellow champions of the injury that would result to business in every leading town that was unfortunate enough to come under the ban of the Canadian local option law. Business, we were told, would be ruined. Farmers would not be able to find accommodation when they brought their produce to town, and the result would be that they would seek other fields and pastures more green. Commercial travellers, it has been said, would not find a place where to rest their heads, nor a packing box on which they could spread out their samples.

This argument, I am free to confess, in the early days, at least, of the Scott Act campaign, before sensible men got their eyes opened, carried some weight. There is nothing more sensitive than commerce, and a business man, even though he be a good man, when he fears that his business is going to be curtailed by some public move is strongly tempted to oppose it. It needs, at any rate, good, sound moral courage to withstand the temptation to weaken in cases of this kind. Trading on the weakness in human nature, there is no doubt that Anti Scott Act votes were polled that, without this argument, never would have been polled.

It only needs a little time, however, for every fallacy to be exploded, and this particular Anti-Scott Act fallacy is fast taking its place amongst the dead of the many Anti-Scott Act arguments. Just how silly this statement is can be verified by any man who travels our Province to only a slight extent. He will find in all the towns the leading hotels conducting business as usual, notwithstanding the closed bars, and a striking instance that the Scott Act not only does not injure business in our best towns throughout the Province, but actually increases it, is evidenced by the town of Woodstock. Now this town, situated in Oxford county ranks amongst the most thriving of our western towns. It is in a county where, with such zealous and watchful champions as the Rev. Mr. McKay, the Act is well enforced, so the plea cannot be used that it is whisky that is sustaining the hotels there. Before us at this writing we have recent issues of the weekly Sentinel-Review, a creditable provincial weekly published in the town of Woodstock. In its columns are found two lengthy accounts, one headed "A Fine Hotel," and the other "Another Fine Hotel." The former gives an extended description of some important and extensive improvements and additions that have been made to the O'Neil House of that town. The building, we are told, "has a frontage of 95 feet on one street and 110 feet on another, and is capable of accommodating from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five guests." Evidently mine host O'Neil does not anticipate a falling off in the travelling public. He has made every provision for supplying the wants of a large number of guests; and just bear this in mind, kind reader, men do not build hotels, any more than they enter into any other kind of business, without having pretty correctly gauged the likely demands of the public. The Reviewer's further goes on to say, "There are ten spacious sample rooms in this hotel." "It is also intended to have a correspondence room, specially for the convenience of travellers." There can be no better proof from a commercial standpoint that Woodstock is a thoroughly thriving town, and that its progress has been marked under the Scott Act, than is evidenced by the quotations that we here make. There must be business done in that town to

bring commercial travellers to the number that call for the commercial accommodation here provided by this hotel. "The total cost of the improvements referred to has not been less than ten or twelve thousand dollars." A pretty good investment, all will say, and, as I have said, indicative of the progress and prosperity of this Scott Act town.

But as an evidence that the expenditure of so much money on hotel property in a Scott Act town is no more than on the part of some Anti Scott Act crank, who has more money than he knows what to do with, is shown by reading the account of the expenditure of some nine or ten thousand dollars on the Thompson House, in this same town. The reporter tells us, "that to meet the demands of increasing business, Mr. J. E. Thompson decided upon moving the old frame structure back from its foundation, and erecting a handsome brick edifice in its stead." This has been done, and "now a three-story building, of Hamilton brick of a rich, deep color, has taken the place of the frame building

The CITIZEN, I am sure, will not charge more than twenty cents a line to O'Neil and Thompson for this notice of their hotel property. The country needs hotels but it does not need whisky shops. The needs of the public will create a demand for first class hotels, and that such demand exists, is proven by the little bit of Woodstock history that we have here given to our readers. Whatever other arguments our Anti-Scott Act friends still hold—though they are fast becoming beautifully less—they must certainly consign this in future to oblivion; it can carry no weight hereafter.

I am going to add a paragraph or two confirmatory of two important subjects referred to in former "Thoughts by the Way." It will be remembered that about three weeks since in this column I gave some startling facts in the matter of Christian Missions, and the relation that the liquor traffic bears to this work. These were obtained largely from an address by a leading New York clergyman. Within the past week there has come into my hands a report of some vigorous remarks made by an English M.P., in the person of Mr. W. S. Cairns. The more thoroughly that one investigates this subject the greater seriousness attaches to it, and every earnest man should be moved to do something towards remedying what apparently is becoming a gigantic evil.

Mr. Cairns tells us "that there are about thirty-five British societies engaged in missionary enterprise, and yet we find in the presence of the agents of these societies drunkenness increasing in India to a frightful extent among the lower orders, in some districts men, women, and children even, all availing themselves of the facilities offered by the government. In Malta the lower class of female population are now hurried into prostitution, and are licensed, as are also their resorts, by the British authorities." Mr. Cairns further reports from personal knowledge, "that in Cairo there are no less than four hundred grogshops and brothels, the direct consequence of the presence of the British army." With this unquestionable testimony before him, obtained in a large measure by personal observation, it is not surprising to find him using such strong language as the following:—"We are sometimes surprised that Christianity has not done more for Britain, the majority of its professors still lacking the morality to practice their faith, but we have only to know something of what is not only allowed but sanctioned by the British Government in our dependencies to understand why Christian missions have been a comparative failure. Christianity asks us to conquer ourselves and practice self-sacrifice, but the practice of the Christian Britain appears to be to conquer others, and then to renounce all moral obligation so soon as he journeys beyond the range of newspapers and civilization."

I want simply to leave this matter here and allow it to rest on the conscience of every earnest man and woman. Whilst I should be sorry to see any one move a particle in the direction of retarding missionary enterprise, yet whilst as members of the various church denominations we are active in the important work of spreading the gospel, let us also bring equal pressure and intelligence to bear upon governments towards doing something to retard this terrible counteracting influence that is at work, and likewise let us be certain that each individual Christian himself is consistent in this matter.

So fully did I go into the medical aspect of cigarette smoking in the last issue of

the CITIZEN that I supposed there was perhaps nothing more to say on this subject, yet it is the case that when one commences to earnestly study any matter that it grows upon them. Reading incidentally our local press, I came across a paragraph the other day telling of a young German, twenty-eight years of age, who was lately found by a jury of the Circuit Court of Louisville, Kentucky, to be of unsound mind, and that his mental malady, according to the testimony of Drs. J. M. Kim and Chas. Sauter, was caused by excessive cigarette smoking. He was in the habit of smoking about thirty a day. There seems to be an entire breaking down of the system, as well as a loss of brain power, and he looked worn and emaciated. His idiotic condition, the physicians say, was obviously occasioned by the slow tobacco poison, and these gentlemen add "that there is no doubt that multitudes who are not thus reduced to idiocy or insanity, are greatly injured by the tobacco habit." Whiskey, we all know, is given to puppies to stunt their growth, and every thing in the shape of medical testimony shows that this habit of cigarette smoking is one certain way of stunting the growth, both physical and moral, of the boys of our country.

I do not want to moralize any further on this subject, the reader thinks perhaps that he got a sufficient dose of the matter last week, but the question is a serious one, and all, whether parents or guardians, or teachers of the young, will certainly be helping the work in which they are engaged by exerting every influence to discourage this nasty and injurious habit among the youth.

HEADQUARTERS. A GREAT W. C. T. U. SCHEME. A Home for the Temperance Cause - Toronto Ladies Undertake to Build It, and are Already at Work on the Project—An Appeal for Assistance.

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

The following circular has been issued by Mrs. Skinner. We have also much pleasure in informing our friends that the address of this lady is 273 Yonge St., Toronto, and that all monies sent her for this purpose will be duly acknowledged. We shall be pleased to publish the names of donors and the amounts they contribute in the CANADA CITIZEN:— TO ALL FRIENDS OF THE W.C.T.U. "The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Toronto have unanimously decided that the time has come when we must start out in faith towards raising a fund for a building, to be known as W.C.T.U. headquarters. Toronto is without doubt the city in which it should be erected, for where the largest forces are centred, there surely should be built provincial headquarters. Here we are eleven unions (including three active Y's), with a membership of over 600 earnest, consecrated women, engaged in about twenty different departments of work, each under the care of an efficient superintendent. These superintendents are greatly hindered and in many cases their hands are almost tied for want of proper accommodation. The work is increasing, our plans are enlarging in every direction. An idea of the work done, and its importance, may be gained by a perusal of our ninth annual provincial report. The W.C.T.U. is an incorporated body, a recognized power in the land, and is here to stay. We want a home of our own, and why not? Every great organization, political, educational and religious, has a head or home of its own, and why not our Grand W.C.T.U.? Though with only 'se' summers crowning her brow, yet her record is a noble one. This home ought to be provincial. It will be readily seen that a great advantage would be gained by having the president and secretary together in one central place instead of (as at present) separated by hundreds of miles. Our W.C.T.U. women are strong in faith, and if we all are united we will soon see the fulfilment of all our hopes, that is, a home for temperance work which shall be an honour to our White Ribbon Army of Ontario. If this is the

work the Lord requires at our hands, can we be excused if we let trifles discourage us? Don't turn aside and say it is no use, we have no money, or where is the money to come from? The silver and gold are the Lord's, though in the hands of men, we must have the building and we cannot get it without money. Then let faith and works be united until the whole amount is secured.

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

In their Hands of Hope they gather all classes and instruct them, by charts and explanations, on the effects of alcohol on the human system. To an onlooker it would appear to be anything but a pleasant task. They seem to live above their surroundings and look forward in faith to a grand army of temperance men and women that are to be the future leaders in this noble fight. It is indeed a grand work training young soldiers to work for "God and home and native land." The kitchen garden and flower mission, two very important branches of this work, to be successfully carried on must have rooms of their own. Then when we have room for printing presses our great drawback to the progress of the work will be removed; we will be able to have our official organ, the Women's Journal, printed at first cost under our own supervision, and much will be saved by the home publication of tracts suitable for the work. Our aims are high; we hope in time to have a building furnished and equipped second to none in the Dominion, sister to our Toronto Y.M.C.A., that will supply a long-felt want. Although we have not done too much for our young men, let us not forget that the mothers of this fair Dominion of ours have daughters, who have claims on the women of Canada."

Domestic Department. How I Cured My Insomnia.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "HOW I RECOVERED MY HEALTH."

SLEEPLESSNESS is among the most distressing symptoms of nervous prostration, if indeed it is not the very worst; and it is most certainly one primary cause of the disease itself. When I was recovering from my long illness, I was still the victim of insomnia, or of what might be called intermittent insomnia; that is to say, I could sleep pretty soundly, but only for short periods, one hour or perhaps two, and then I would lie awake, restless and miserable, for three or four. If by any chance I accomplished three hours of steady slumber, I thought it little short of miraculous! How then did I acquire my present delightful habit of laying my tired body on my bed and deliberately sleeping eight hours at a stretch? Is not such an achievement worthy of some attention? Harken, insomniacs! and go and do likewise: the remedy is delightful, simple, as most natural remedies are. I was one day lamenting my sleeplessness to an old friend. "If on I could sleep!" that was my cry.

"Well," said he, "I'll tell you my secret. I used to be nearly insane from want of sleep, but now I go to bed serenely conscious of a good night coming. As soon as I find myself restless or inclined to be wakeful, I get resolutely out of bed, remove my night clothes, let the air freely upon my body, and—then—go for myself with a flesh brush."

I laughed. "The remedy is somewhat heroic, isn't it?" I asked. "Not at all," said he. "After the first courageous effort, I take the strong No. 3 brush, and give my whole body a thorough rub, limbs first, then stomach and bowels, finally my back; and see! I have this hand for those parts of my body that I cannot reach." His wife, who stood by, laughingly declared that I looked so much improved that she would present me with a pair of gloves if I would promise to try the remedy. "Indeed I will!" I exclaimed, delighted; and armed with my new possession I can now declare myself absolute conqueror in the con-

lict, insomnia has yielded to action the application of this very simple remedy.

But I have improved upon my friend's method. I have no need to be so courageous as to jump out of bed and expose my body to the cold air, it has been once luxuriously lapped in warmth between sheets. I know a trick worth two of that. "Prevention is better than cure," and I claim much praise for my improved method of reducing the enemy.

When I undress for the night, after removing my clothes, I stand close beside my bed, having my night dress quite handy, and everything in perfect readiness to step into it, and taking my flesh glove in my right hand, I begin rubbing my left arm energetically up and down, just twenty five times; then I remove the glove to the other hand, and manipulate the right arm. I then bestow the same number of rubs on the chest, then the back of the neck, as far as I can reach, then still more energetically over the stomach, bowels and kidneys. After this the lower limbs. Having accomplished this very rapidly, I put on my night-dress, sit on the edge of the bed, and "go for" my feet. These I rub both over and under until my arms ache, not limiting myself to twenty five rubs. Then, feeling sure of victory, I blow out my light, dispose myself comfortably, and go off to sleep for my eight or even nine hours!

Think of it! This I have accomplished in three short weeks! At first when I was still restless, I twice rose and renewed the friction to my feet. That at once restored the balance of circulation and brought about the desired result. It has not once failed me, and the reason is sufficiently obvious. It is a natural remedy, far superior to any anodyne or sleeping-potion ever invented.

For what occasions insomnia? People will answer, "A variety of things—nervousness, indigestion, excitability, overfatigue;" and this, in its way, is true, but, apart from all these causes, which are relative, there is but one actual cause for sleeplessness, and that cause is the one to reach and overcome. It is imperfect or impaired circulation, which may be brought about by many different agencies—disordered stomach, irritated brain, disease of any kind, anxiety or sorrow—but each of these, in its degree, occasions the trouble, because it interferes with the equal circulation of the blood and the action of the skin. The use of the flesh-brush has its value in this. It promotes and restores circulation.

Every victim of insomnia knows that sponging the body all over at night will sometimes bring about sleep; but I never yet heard of any one who had tried the method I have indicated. It is, I assure you, well worthy of trial. Begin deliberately and slowly. You will be gratified by the result.

In the case of invalids and weakly persons, it would be very easy for the attendant to give a gentle application of the flesh-glove or a brush until the patient has become accustomed to it. For myself, I use it energetically, twice daily—after my cold bath in the morning, and the very last thing at night. After three years' illness from nervous prostration, and lifelong insomnia, I am now perfectly well, eat well, walk ten or fifteen miles every day, and sleep my eight or nine hours, free from dreams or restlessness; while brain work, by which I make my income, is better than ever before.—Demorest's Monthly Magazine.

Girls, Be Warned.

It is very easy to account for the intemperance of husbands who were intemperate as lovers. The experience of the world has long since made it plain that if a woman's influence is not sufficient to make a sober man of her prospective husband, all the holiest influences will be exerted in vain after the twain have become one flesh. This has been the rule, with here and there a happy exception. Thousands of women have contracted an alliance with men of intemperate habits with a vague hope of reforming them and have to their cost learned the futility of such a hope. And yet, against the dictates of common sense as well as of experience, women will go on making the same old mistake, so long as the dream shops exist. For such men there seems to be no hope but in absolute prohibition. Appeals to their manhood and to their natural affections are like in vain; even the grace of God, in some instances, seems insufficient to win the confirmed inebriate from his cups.—The Methodist.

A Bad Crowd.

This character of the strong drink traffic and the men engaged in it is well evidenced by a public notice recently issued by the Excise Board of New York city. Of the 2,500 saloonists of this great city more than 1,100 have been formally notified there is sworn that they have been violating the law. There are some Canadians who have actually argued that men who are licensed to sell drink are specially interested in the enforcement of the law and likely to help it along.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President: Hon. A. VIDAL, Pres. Dominion Alliance. Vice-President: ALD. R. J. FLEMING Managing-Director and Editor: F. S. SPENCE.

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

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 9th, 1903.

THE ALLIANCE COUNCIL.

ELSEWHERE will be found a full report of the proceedings at the Dominion Alliance Convention on Tuesday last. The meeting was a good one. One of its main characteristics was a unity of purpose and harmony of sentiment that facilitated business and enabled the delegates to get through with a great deal of work in a very short space of time. The three principal matters dealt with, were legislation, law enforcement, and political action.

Mr. Jamieson's carefully prepared bill for amending the Scott Act, was considered and approved. An important suggestion made by Mr. McLaren, if carried into effect will be invaluable in Scott Act cases, in compelling witnesses who would prefer shielding the liquor-party, to give necessary evidence. A wise conclusion was arrived at in deciding that the prohibition resolution should again be introduced in the House of Commons and pressed to a vote so that the country may know just where the present members stand in relation to this important matter. We regret that the Council did not also see fit to ask some prohibition senator to have a similar resolution voted upon in the other house, so that we might know exactly where all our legislators stand.

The deliberations in favor of still vigorously pushing Scott Act campaign work, resisting repeals, and generally seeking for the enactment and enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, are in the right direction. The Scott Act is not prohibition, but it comes pretty near it. It has done incalculable good, and will do yet more if fairly administered. The obnoxious Dominion Order in Council ought to be repealed. An honest, manly stand on the simple ground that whatever laws exist must be thoroughly enforced if taken by Dominion Government, Provincial Governments, and prohibition workers, would bring the liquor-traffic into very small dimensions in the greater part of our Dominion.

The vexed question of electoral action was again up for discussion. Clearly and unhesitatingly the Alliance Council confirmed the carefully thought out resolutions of last September's Convention, which are now the advice of the central body to our friends in every part of the Dominion. This advice is to be followed up by the sending out of a form of constitution for local organization, so that there may be at once in the hands of our friends machinery for the consolidation and effective exercise of prohibition electoral sentiment.

It was well to have the attention of provincial branches drawn to the important question of the relation to the prohibition movement of our electoral franchise qualification. This question will no doubt receive much consideration before next annual meeting of the Council, and those who then meet at Ottawa will have a good idea as to what prohibitionists need and desire.

One very encouraging feature in connection with this meeting was the satisfactory condition of the Alliance finances, due largely to the careful management of the past two years,

enabling the Executive Committee to report the Council entirely out of debt. It is to be hoped that the provincial branches will promptly respond to the call to be made upon them for financial aid, so that the Council may be in a position to do this year even more than has been accomplished in any year gone by.

THE MILLS RESOLUTION.

OUR friends have no need to be discouraged in view of the vote taken in the House of Commons on Tuesday last. The motion brought forward by Mr. Mills was put in such shape as to divide the House on party lines, and the division cannot be taken as indicating anything else than the relative strength of the political parties. That this is the case may be seen from the fact that many of those who voted with the Government against Mr. Mills, are men who are known to be thorough prohibitionists, men who have persistently supported Mr. Jamieson's Scott Act amendment bills, and men who voted last session for sustaining the Scott Act, and in favor of immediate prohibition; while some of the men who now vote for Mr. Mills resolution voted last session against the Alliance prohibition resolution introduced by Messrs. Jamieson and Fisher, among these being Mr. Mills himself. Four of these supporters of Mr. Mills resolution voted to destroy the Scott Act by inserting a beer and wine clause in it, and two of them voted for repealing the Scott Act altogether. To make this matter perfectly clear we give below the names of the members who voted in this curious fashion:

1. Conservatives voting against Mr. Mills who last year voted for total prohibition.

Baird, Bryson, Boyle, Colby, Couture, Davis, Foster, Freeman, Jameson, Landry, Madill, Mills (Annapolis), Perley, (Assiniboia), Porter, Putnam, Smith, (Ontario), Weldon (Albert), White (Renfrew), Wilnot, Wilson (Lennox).

2. Conservatives voting against Mr. Mills who last year voted against repealing the Scott Act.

Audet, Bain (Soulanges), Baird, Bergeron, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Cameron, Carpenter, Colby, Coulombe, Daly, Davis, Darin, Dawson, Demison, Desjardine, Dupont, Ferguson, Foster, Freeman, Girouard, Godbout, Gordon, Guillet, Hall, Heason, Jamieson, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Landry, Langavant, Sir Hector, McCulla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Petton), McKay, McLellan, McMillan (Vaudrouil), McNeill, Masson, Mills (Annapolis), Montague, O'Brien, Perley (Assiniboia), Perley (Ottawa), Porter, Putnam, Reid, Ross, Royal, Searth, Temple, Thibon, Thompson, Wallace, Weldon (Albert), White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilnot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Westmoreland).

3. Liberals voting for Mr. Mills' motion who last year voted against prohibition.

Bernier, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Doyon, Ellis, Geoffrion, Gury, Jones, Langlier (Montmorency), Laurier, Livingstone, Mills, Mitchell, Preston, Rinfret, Ste. Marie, Trow, Weldon, Wilson (High).

4. Liberals voting with Mr. Mills who last year voted to destroy the Scott Act by exempting beer and wine from its operation.

Guay, Livingstone, Mitchell, Weldon (St. John).

5. Liberals voting with Mr. Mills who last year voted to repeal the Scott Act altogether.

Mitchell, Weldon (St. John)

We think these lists make it perfectly clear that in the vote of last Tuesday there was not any fair representation of the strength of either the temperance or the anti-temperance party, in the House of Commons. It must not be imagined that we are at all apologizing for the Conservative temperance men who voted against Mr. Mills resolution. We think these men would have done themselves more credit by refusing to be caught in what seemed to them to be a scheme to entrap them into voting against principles in which they believed. On the other hand it would be going farther than the facts warrant in assuming that Mr. Mills' resolution was submitted to the House with an unadulterated desire to help forward the cause he professed to champion. When we find the line of cleavage to be a 'straight party line, taking on the Mills' resolution side of

it men who are known opponents of prohibition, known enemies of the Scott Act, and on the other side of it men who are known prohibitionists, known warm supporters of progressive temperance legislation. Outsiders who do not fully comprehend the power of partyism must simply accept this division as an evidence of two regrettable facts, namely, (1) The power of partyism and party leaders over the people's representatives, and (2) the readiness of professed friends of the temperance cause to make a great moral movement subservient to a petty and unworthy partizanship.

The only encouraging feature about the whole affair is the fact that the promoters of the little scheme so well worked out, recognized that public opinion on the temperance question was so strong, as to be one of the most powerful weapons which could be turned against their political opponents.

HIGH LICENSE.

IN another column will be found Mr. Houston's argument in favor of High License. It is well and forcibly put, being probably as concise and complete a statement of the case as has yet been made. It may be summed up in two sentences:—1. The liquor-traffic ought to be made to pay a large share of the expense which it entails upon the community. 2. High License would act beneficially by restricting the liquor traffic within smaller bounds than those which at present confine it.

The former of these propositions has an appearance of reasonableness, and will no doubt commend itself to that large section of the community accustomed to view every public matter from an economic standpoint, and consider primarily the dollars and cents aspect of every question presented. This view of the liquor-traffic is not, however, shared in by prohibition workers generally. One plank of the Alliance platform declares that "No consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors." In the fact of the liquor traffic being a revenue-producing institution lies its strength, and it is claimed, not unreasonably, that the acceptance by the community, for any purpose, of a share of the profits of the drink traffic in consideration of permission granted for the continuance of that traffic, constitutes a partnership with the traffickers. The liquor-traffic is a bad business, degrading to those who carry it on, degrading to those who patronize it, demoralizing to the whole community, a thing that ought not to be tolerated. If it is mean and wicked for an individual to carry on the liquor-business for gain, it is equally wrong for a community to permit that traffic for money. There are two distinct wrongs on the part of the community. 1. The permission to any one to sell liquor. 2. The acceptance of a license fee as the price of this permission. The use to which the money, derived from a tax on the liquor traffic, is ultimately put, has nothing to do with the real character of the traffic taxing system. When a community permits the liquor traffic, it takes upon itself the responsibility of providing for the pauperism, etc., which the traffic produces. The general funds must be levied upon to cover this expense, and the traffic is taxed for the benefit of the general funds.

The liquor traffic is made revenue-productive by licensing it. It thereby gets a powerful grip on the community which is a partner in the proceeds of its nefarious operations. The greater the revenue the tighter the grip. We have shown the wickedness of any government accepting any liquor-license fee. The extent of the partnership does not alter its character. High license is as unwholly as low license, with the fact added, that it makes the liquor-traffic stronger and lessens the chances of our ultimately suppressing it altogether. This view of the case is to a certain extent accepted and commended by the better part of our communities.

Over and over again applause is elicited by the quotation of the celebrated statement of the Queen of Madagascar, "I cannot accept a revenue from that which brings only poverty and disease to my people." If foreign nations would force the liquor traffic on those whom she governed, this right minded sovereign would not accept a bribe from the nefarious system. Feeling the force of this view of the case, progressive American prohibitionists are at the present time pressing vigorously for the total repeal of the internal revenue tax upon strong drink taking the position that it is utterly wrong for the government to derive a revenue from that which curses and degrades the people. We might quote scores of our most advanced philanthropists who warmly endorse this doctrine.

Mr. Houston's second position is that high license means restriction. Of course restriction must keep pace with public sentiment, and so far in this country the public sentiment favoring liquor traffic restriction, has kept ahead of the public sentiment favoring increased liquor taxation. That is, we have always been able to restrict the liquor traffic by direct, definite legislation. And it is surely more desirable to honestly legislate for what is wanted than to legislate so as to secure the desired result through some round-about process. License fees in Ontario would have to be raised very much higher than they are at present to ensure their being any more restrictive than is the present law. Take Toronto for example. It is not by any means certain that a doubling of the present license fee would lessen the number of liquor shops. It might lessen the competition for the permitted number by excluding all competitors except those who have a good deal of ready money at their disposal. High license in Ontario to be restrictive would have to go farther than public opinion would be likely to sustain it; that means, that high license would not be restrictive.

Of course, other lines of argument which we have frequently had before our readers, go to make it clear that a high licensed traffic develops drinking habits in a community more rapidly than does a less taxed traffic, and this drinking ultimately demands and secures a larger supply of high license saloons as well as illicit liquor shops. We are dealing at present, however, with Mr. Houston's two propositions as they apply to our community as it is at present situated. We think he has failed to make a good case for high license, although he has probably made as strong a case as it is possible to make.

SIMCOE.

THE Scott Act will be voted upon in the County of Simcoe in the month of April. Already our friends are hard at work and campaigning is going vigorously on. Mr. F. W. Gray is President of the County Scott Act Association, E. B. Reid is Secretary, and E. W. King, Assistant Secretary. Rev. J. A. Trollope is acting as organizer, and all are hopeful of being able to hold their own against the liquor-traffic. Unfortunately for our cause there is at present no police magistrate for the county. Mr. Partridge as our readers know, was dismissed some time since, and his successor has not yet been appointed. This delay on the part of the government may prove a serious disaster to our cause. Already the matter has done incalculable mischief. Convictions have fallen off and prosecutions as well. No other part of the country shows, relatively to its recent work, as badly as does the county of Simcoe. The county includes three and part of two electoral districts, so that there are five inspectors at work, and the results of their work for the quarter just closed as well as that preceding it, may be seen in the following table:

Table with 5 columns: Information for the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1902; Convictions for quarter ending Oct. 31, 1902; Inspectors for quarter ending Jan. 31, 1903; Convictions for quarter ending Jan. 31, 1903. Rows include Simcoe Central, Simcoe East, Simcoe West, Cardwell, and Muskoka.

What has been said about the ab-

sence of the police magistrate may account for the small number of convictions secured. It is not a satisfactory explanation of the smallness of the number of informations laid, and it does not apply to the Muskoka district. The inspector for that large territory, including Gravenhurst and Bracebridge, only laid five informations during the three months ending January 31, and secured only one conviction. Everybody at all conversant with the district under his inspection know that this condition of affairs simply means, to take the most favorable view of it, an inexcusable negligence on the part of the inspector. The Scott Act is violated in Muskoka, openly, flagrantly, shamefully. An officer with a desire to do his duty would have no trouble in securing convictions. Complainants have been sent to this office about this disgraceful condition of affairs, but the published records are enough. If the Scott Act is repealed in Simcoe county it will be repealed because of failure to enforce the law, and the men responsible for that enforcement will be held by the public, blameable for the catastrophe, should it occur.

Correspondence.

Prohibition and License.

Editor Canada Citizen.

Sir.—In fulfilment of the promise in my last letter I venture to give some reasons why not merely a fee, but a very high one, should be made a condition of obtaining a license to sell alcoholic liquors.

1. That the traffic in and consumption of these liquors are a fruitful cause of pauperism, crime and other sociological evils cannot be denied. Paupers are a burden on the community, and if the profits made by selling the liquor can be made a means of lightening that burden, then it is legitimate to divert as much as possible of it into the public treasury. The hypothesis here is that we have a license law, and that the only questions are whether we shall charge a license fee, and whether it shall be a high or a low one, for the privilege of selling. In Ontario the Government pay each year large sums for the support of institutions which are chiefly devoted to mitigating the evils of pauperism. Hospitals, orphanages and asylums of other kinds are aided out of the provincial treasury. Many of their inhabitants are there because of their own drinking habits or of the drinking habits of others. Those who sold the liquor made a large profit on the business; why should they not be required to surrender to the province just as much of that profit as can be squeezed out of them in the shape of a high license fee? The more they are made to pay the more liberal the province can afford to be to its charities, and the less expensive will the latter be. Very similar is the argument for high license based on the relation between crime and the liquor traffic. The province of Ontario pays yearly a large proportion of the expense of administering justice on local circuits. That expense is largely due to the sale of intoxicating drink. Then the province ought to appropriate by law as much as possible of the profits of the traffic in order that it may be as liberal as possible in its contributions in relief of local burdens. To those who would say that the traffic should be abolished I reply, I am now giving reasons, not for allowing exceptions to our prohibitory laws, but for adding a high license fee as one of the conditions attached to the retention of the privilege of selling.

2. I regard it as axiomatic that the amount of drinking done will always vary more or less directly as facilities for drinking are afforded. Assuming that we are to allow some parties to retain their common law right to sell, then I contend that to make the license fee very high is one of the most effective ways of reducing the number of licensees. If each licensee in Toronto were required to pay for his privilege \$1,000, instead of the paltry sum we now require of him, the number of applicants for license would soon diminish. This policy of high license should be accompanied by stringent enforcement of the prohibition against all unlicensed sellers, the penalty being imprisonment without the option of a fine. It should be accompanied also with the requirement of a guarantee, in the shape of a bond given by responsible persons, that the licensee shall not transgress the law. In some parts of the United States the bond is as high as \$2,000, and in order to prevent licensees from falling into the hands of

liquor manufacturers the latter are expressly forbidden to become bondsmen, and no person is allowed to go on more than one bond. Under such a system the tendency would be to lessen drinking and to rid society of some of the worst evils of the traffic.

3. So far from increasing the aggregate amount of "vested right" created under our license laws this system of high license would greatly diminish it. If there is anything in the "vested right" theory it is not a sound and valid for the small saloon as for the gorgeous hotel bar. So long as business is legally conducted it matters not whether the interest is small or great. To diminish the number of liquor-selling places, then, by the gentle but powerful operation of a high license would be to diminish the number of persons with "interests" and to lessen the aggregate stake in the traffic. Individual persons may have their interests made more important through the operation of such a system, but this does not deprive my contention.

I have incidentally explained some of the amendments I would like to see made in the Crooks Act. In another letter I will give these and other changes in a more systematic way.

Wm. Houston

Toronto, March 5th, 1888.

Wearing Father's Shoes, and What Came of It.

THE worst feature of beer and whiskey drinking is that these drinks not only hurt the user, but bring suffering to the innocent. The *British Workman* tells of how a man's course of life was changed by a little incident the appearance of his son wearing his shoes, and the innocent words of the boy when questioned about it. The man's name was Simon Tanner, a capable carpenter who cared more for drinking and lounging round the saloon than he did for honest hard work. One morning he felt the need of a glass of beer, and though he had not a cent in his pocket, he was bold enough to ask the fat, coarse-looking saloon keeper for a drink on "trust." But notwithstanding his promise of payment as soon as he got some money the saloon keeper was deaf to his appeal. Simon still hung round, hoping some friend would drop in and "stand treat," and he finally took a seat back of the bar and sought, with indifferent success, to ward off his thirst by reading the police reports in an old newspaper.

The bar was empty at that time, but in a few minutes others came in—three men in the Holland suits worn by painters and house decorators. They were all strangers to Simon, being men just come down to paint some houses in an adjoining road, of a better class than the row, and Simon, guessing there was no hope in that direction, went on with his paper. He was deep in a case of wife-beating arising from drink—in which he had a sort of sympathetic feeling, having occasionally given a few blows to Mrs. Tanner instead of bread when she asked for it—when a roar of laughter from the men caused him to look up to find what had given rise to the merriment.

It was a little child, a boy with a wan face that spoke volumes, standing just within the door. The rage he had upon his poor little pinched frame were not worthy of the name of clothes, and his little feet were thrust into a pair of battered, dingy boots big enough for a man. It was the boots the painters were laughing at, and at first sight the appearance of the child was undoubtedly ludicrous.

But their laughter soon ceased. The boots might be absurd, but the little limbs, all out in the huge proportions of the battered coverings to his feet, were touching to look upon, and when the men lifted their eyes to the sad face they became silent. The child was mute, too. He simply stood there with his eyes asking for bread.

The man nearest to him, a big, black-whiskered fellow with a kind face, broke the silence. "Halloo, little Jack," he said, "what do you want?"

"My name isn't Jack, it's Jim," replied the child; "and I want a bit of bread."

"Poor little fellow!" said the man. "Here, master, give us a cracker for the boy. What a shame for a man to send his child about in his old boots!"

"Not old boots!" said the boy with a shrewd look—"father's best Sunday boots."

This drew out another roar of laughter, and one of the men, hoisting the child up, cried out: "Look, mates! here's a pair of best Sunday boots for you. What a nice, respectable father he must be if the rest of his clothes are only like them!" And they all laughed again. By this time the little fellow had

got his cracker, and was eating it with the haste of hunger, watched with interest by the men. The saloon-keeper, seeing which way the wind blew, and being anxious to get the good opinion of customers who were respectable and could pay, filled a small glass with beer and put it upon the counter.

"Give that to the boy," he said. "No, I don't think we will do that," said the man who had bought the cracker, "for I reckon he's got a drunkard for a father, and it is just as well he should be kept from beer at present, but there's no harm in giving him another cracker, if you like."

Mr. Bouncer was nettled, but he strove to hide it. Nobody likes to have an offer refused, especially opinionated people, and he was sure that his ideas, political, business and domestic, were all founded upon correct assumptions—a drop of beer was better than a cracker, in his eyes. With an unpleasant look upon his face, something between a smile and a frown, he brought out the cracker, and one of the men put it into the boy's hand.

"I don't know who the child is," said Mr. Bouncer, "and his father may be a drunkard for all I can tell, but he can't have a bad heart to give the boy his best boots."

"Father never gives me anything," said Jim quickly, "except knocks 'bout my head. Stones in the cruel road cut my feet."

"Well, little chap," said the man who had Jim in his arms, putting him upon his feet, "I see you've got hard lines of it. Go home and tell your father to knock off his drink for a week and get you a proper pair of boots."

The child laughed now in his turn, but he did not explain why he did so, nor did anybody ask him why. They understood that laugh, for it was without merriment, and they knew as well as the child how improbable it was that a man given to drink would listen to any appeal but that of his awful craving. Little Jim, with the remains of one cracker in his hand and the other hugged to his breast, went out of the saloon with his big boots slouching and swinging about on his tender little feet, and the men went back to their beer.

And who is this that has listened with bitter shame to all that passed, covering behind the newspaper to hide his burning cheeks? Simon Tanner, the idle, dissolute father of little Jim.

Yes, it was his own child who, unconscious of the full depth of the iniquity of the story he was telling, had laid bare his shame to strangers. The child, even with closed lips, was a silent witness against him; his tongue had given such confirmation that none could doubt. Even Mr. Bouncer, who was, of course, a sturdy defender of the theory of strong drinks being beneficial, was compelled to admit that in this case it would be better if the father, whoever he was, took a little less.

"All I can say is," said the man who had paid for the first cracker, "that I would not stand in that man's shoes for a mint of money."

"And how do you know you won't one day?" cried Simon Tanner, springing to his feet and glaring at him with sudden fury. "Do you think I was always a drunkard? I was once as good a man as you, if not better, and it's the drink that's brought me down."

"So you are the father of that boy," said the man. "A nice fellow you must be."

"Yes, I am," replied Simon, "and don't you go calling me hard names, for your turn may come, and the turn of all you, and if the drink does get hold of you, then you will understand why that poor little chap was driven to do what he did. That man there knows me, and he knows I spend every penny I earn in his house, and yet this morning when I wanted him to trust me one pint he said 'No.'"

"You always had beer for your money," said Mr. Bouncer, "and there's no reason why I should give it to you for nothing."

"I suppose not," replied Simon; "you've got the law and prejudice on your side, and there's everything against me. But I'm not going to be beaten. My child has put a new spirit into me to-day, and I'll tell you what I'm going to do, and that is, by God's help I'll never touch drink again. Do you hear? Never touch it again! And when I'm a decent man I'll come again here, and stand outside and tell the people my story."

"If you come here and make a disturbance," said Mr. Bouncer loftily, "I'll have you locked up."

"I shan't make any disturbance," returned Simon, as he moved towards the door; "there'll be no need to do that. The very look of drunken

Simon, as I'm called, in good clothes, will be enough to set people thinking, and if any of them choose to ask me a question I shall be at liberty to answer it, I suppose."

Strong in his resolve, Simon Tanner turned his back upon the saloon, leaving behind him at the bar a little knot of perturbed, astonished men.

"Well, what do you think of that?" said Mr. Bouncer, after a long silence. "Did you ever come nigh such impudence?"

"I don't see anything particular impudent in what he said," replied one. "He's in the right, and, as far as I'm concerned, you can take back the little beer left in my pot. Bob Brown will never touch another drop. Now, mates, do as I do—there were signs of wavering, some for, and some against the motion: 'at any rate, don't drink any more beer. Take an hour to think and talk it over.'"

"Agreed," they said, and munched out in a body, leaving Mr. Bouncer in a dazed state of mind, and rather inclined to think that all the world, himself included, was being turned upside down.

Simon went home and told his wife of his resolve to quit drinking, which of course filled her heart with joy. She hoped for better days. While they were talking together little Jim came in, this time without the borrowed shoes, which, with the cunning born of the street-life he led, he had left for a while on the landing outside. He had not seen his father at the saloon, because the paper hid him from view, and he had no suspicion of his little peccadillo having been discovered, or of the good it had effected. So he was greatly astonished and frightened at first when his father raised him in his arms and with a glad smile asked him for the shoes.

A few hours before and he might have denied having seen them, for the dread of being cruelly treated will often lead a child to lie; but the smile disarmed him, and he told where they were. Simon Tanner went out and fetched them, and bade his wife put them away.

"We will keep these," he said, "and I trust in God to lead me aright, so that when Jim is a man he may be thankful for the day he put them on."

A few minutes afterwards Simon was out seeking work, and by night he had found a little to do. On his return home he found Robert Brown, the painter, waiting to see him.

"I thought I would find you out and have a talk with you," he said, "for it is a pity such good resolutions as you and I made to-day should ever grow cold. The lesson I had I never can forget. I have a wife and children, too, and I don't think I need say more than that I shuddered as I thought of what drink might bring them to. I am going to sign the pledge. Will you come with me?"

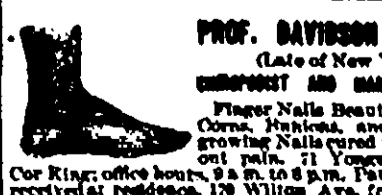
A ready affirmation was given, and with Simon Tanner carrying little Jim in his arms, as proud of him as if he had been a prince of royal blood, they went to a temperance advocate in the town and put down their names. On their way home Robert Brown unburdened his mind of something he had had upon it all day.

"Here's a boot-shop," he said, pulling up, "and I want you to let me buy Jim a pair that will fit him. It's a poor little gift for what he has done for me this day."

It was a generous offer not to be refused on any account, and they went into the shop, where little Jim in a dream of delight—he could hardly believe it was real—was fitted up with a pair of sound boots, with sufficient ornament about them to please his childish fancy, and strong enough to stand the test of ordinary wear.

They did not cost much; but no king on gaining additional territory ever knew the unqualified delight the little fellow felt that night as he strutted from the shop in his new possessions.

Of all that followed it would require a little book to tell. Little by little Simon Tanner made his home full of simple delights and pure joys, such as no votaries of drink could ever know, let them say what they will; and if he did not actually carry out this threat to stand against the door of the saloon, a living proof of the benefits of temperance, to teach the men who squandered their earnings there, the change in his life was still sufficiently well known to do some good and excite the unswerving but unavailing animosity of Mr. Bouncer.—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*



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Nan's Story.

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"Toll a story!" says you. Wait a bit. Let me see: It was Crismiss. The shops was all bright With holly an' flags, as a gell, dressed in rags, Who'd been starin' at sight after sight, Turn'd to creep home away as the ovenin' fell grey, An' the lamps was beginnin' to light. Nan, they called her. She'd got a good mother, like mine, Though more pale-like, an' sickly, an' sad; An' a father, but he warn't as kind as might be To his wife, and the gell that they had. He was giv' to drink, an' sometimes, as I think, It druv 'im' an' crazy an' mad. Well, this Nan hurried home to the garret she knowed Would be fireless an' bitter with cold; But no mother was there when she climbed the steep stair, An' so, feelin' quite weary and old, She strayed down just as far as the Pelican bar That was shinin' with green an' with gold. There was plenty of loafers a-standin' outside, An' the public was full to the brim; Then above all the noise comes the sound of a voice As she knowed was belongin' to him. An' she ketches a sight of a face worn an' white, With sad eyes, that long cryin' made dim. It was mother persuading of Dad to come 'ome. "Don't she wish she may get him?" says one; "Hullo, mate, hullo! 'Ere's a bit of a row! Close in, an' let's look at the fun!" But Nan wriggles before, and gits close the door As the chucked ones come out with a run. An' the fust was her Dad, reg'lar orful an' mad, An' offerin' to mill all the lot; An' her mother was there, with torn bonnet an' hair That was loosed from its trim tidy knot. Seems her prayers made him worse, for he turned with a curse An' struck at her, heavy an' hot! Then the people cried "shame!" and he bade 'em come on, For to tackle the crowd he was fain; Then this Nan feels her heart begin thumpin' right smart, An' forgittin' her fear in her pain, Rushes in, grabs his knees, an' cries "Daddy, oh please, Don't ye go to hit mother again!

For mother was standin' just here— Lookin' down at her Nan with a smile as began As a smile, an' left of in a tear. O, she never had knowed how the longin' had growed To see the dear face till 'twas near! An' she put out her arms, an' they hugged there a bit, Was there ever a meetin' more glad! Then says Nan, "Will you take, for your little gell's sake, Just abit of a message to Dad! He's real sorry, I know, that he hurted me so. For it's only in drink that he's bud' An' I wish he was here in this beautiful place, Where all trouble an' worrit seems o'er; For no more he'd speak rough, or get drunk on the stuff That the gin shops sells cheap to the poor!" Then she turns her head round, an' her 'art giv' a bound, Dad was standin' just inside the door! An' he draws his sleeve over his face, an' comes near, An' stoops over the cot where she lies. An' he lugs from his coat a new dolly dressed out In the fashion, with starin' blue eyes! "You'll forgive me, my kid, for the wrong that I did, For I ne'er meant to hurt ye!" he cries. "An' your mother an' me we've made up, gal," says he, "An' I've promised to wipe out the stain Of the black by-gone years, w' their hunger and tears, An' I'll strive to with might an' with main For the pledge I have took, an' swore hard on the book, That I'll never touch liquor again!"

There's the end of the tale, sir. It's long an' I'm tired, Though I wasn't when first I began The adventures to tell of a poor little gell Like myself, to a grand gentleman. Here's my doll: see her dress? Laws a me! Can't you guess! I'm her—that identical Nan!

A Fearful Boa-Constrictor.

A FEW years ago a noted wild-beast tamer gave a performance with his pets in one of the leading London theatres. He took lions, tigers, leopards and hyenas through their part of the entertainment, awing the audience by his wonderful nerve and his control over them. As a closing act of the performance, he was to introduce an enormous boa-constrictor, thirty-five feet long. He had bought it when it was two or three days old, and for twenty-five years he had handled it daily, so that it was considered perfectly harmless and completely under his control. He had seen it grow from a tiny reptile, which he often carried in his bosom, into a fearful monster. The curtain rose upon an Indian woodland scene. The weird strains of an Oriental band steal through the trees. A rustling noise is heard, and a huge serpent is seen winding its way through the undergrowth. It stops. Its head is erect. Its eyes sparkle, its whole body seems animated. A man emerges from the heavy foliage. Their eyes meet. The serpent quails before the man,—man is victor. The serpent is under the control of a master. Under his guidance and direction it performs a series of frightful feats. At a signal from the man it slowly approaches him, and begins to coil its heavy folds around him. Higher and higher do they rise, until man and serpent seem blended into one. Its hideous head is reared aloft above the mass. The man gives a little scream, and the audience unite in a thunderous burst of applause, but it freezes upon their lips. The trainer's scream was a wail of death agony. Those cold, slimy folds had embraced him for the last time. They had crushed the life out of him, and the horror-stricken audience heard bone after bone crack, as those powerful folds tightened upon him. Man's plaything had become his master. His slave for twenty-five years had now enslaved him. In this horrible incident is portrayed the whole story of intemperance. The man who has taken the first glass of intoxicating liquor has the boa of intemperance in his bosom. If he throttles the monster now, it is easily done. But if he permits it to live, feed and nourish it, he may control it for even twenty-five years, but it is continually growing. And some day its soul-destroying folds will encircle his soul, and bear it to those regions of woe "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched."—*Levee.*

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 various Canadian locations and their respective voting results.

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

SUMMARY. Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act; one of these has repealed it. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act. In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 5 three times, making an aggregate of 95 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 73. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests, except Halton (3), have been: For the Scott Act... 164792 Against... 114206 Net Scott Act majority... 50586

If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote:— For the Scott Act... 147226 Against... 102568 44658 It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and ONLY ONE COUNTY HAS YET REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

Thanking God and Taking Courage.

BY REV. CHARLES GARNETT. WHEN Paul was meeting Rome, he was met by a number of the Christians from the city, and their presence and sympathy so cheered him that we are told, "He thanked God and took courage." This ought to be true of every abstainer on this joyous New Year's day. There have been many things in the past year to make us grateful, but nothing has gladdened my own heart so much as the agreement of all the voluntary churches in the land to advise their ministers to select Sunday, November 27, for a denunciation of our national sin and curse, intemperance. This agreement forms one of those landmarks which show the rapid progress of the temperance movement in this country. It is said that the missionaries who have been longest in India are the most sanguine as to the final and complete triumph of Christianity in that vast region, and certainly the oldest abstainers are the most sanguine as to the speedy triumph of temperance. The reason is clear. Those who have been long working for a cause, must of necessity be best acquainted with the difficulties which have been overcome, and are therefore the best qualified to estimate its progress. It is so, peculiarly with regard to the temperance movement. At the outset everything was against the temperance workers. They had all our difficulties, and none of our encouragements. Yet amid storms and tempests they dug the soil and planted the seed which is now bearing such a promising crop. They labored, and we entered into their labor. It may assist to promote our gratitude, and strengthen our faith, if we "remember the way in which the Lord hath led us." As we look back we shall see that at the outset everything was hostile to the temperance movement. Public opinion was dead against it. Intoxicating drink was regarded as a necessary of life, and those who refused to drink it were told that they must take it or die. The habits and customs of society were against it. Drink was associated with every act of men's lives, and was regarded as the symbol of friendship, loyalty, and religion. Science was a most determined enemy. Doctors declared that it was indispensable both in health and sickness, and that to abstain was madness. The Church denounced Total Abstinence as the furore of God and men, and from many a pulpit they were declared to be Christians, or Infidels, or both. Indeed so thoroughly was this believed, that the impression remains in some minds to this day that at the outset Total Abstinence was a Godless movement, and hence we hear some of our younger adherents talking about their having originated "Gospel Temperance"! The fact is, it was a religious movement from the very first. I know most of the early Abstainers intimately, and I gladly testify that there was not an infidel amongst them; nearly all of them were hearty Methodists, and Methodism has been the backbone of the movement all the way through. True, many of the early Abstainers were not members of the Church, but they were driven out, and kept out, by those who did not understand them. The State did all in its power to frustrate the movement. The Government seem to have regarded the drink traffic as a Divine institution for raising the revenue, and it protected and favored it accordingly. These were some of the difficulties which met the workers at the outset, but they had faith in God, and faith in the truth which God had revealed to them, and through evil report and good report they toiled on, and God made them to triumph in every place. Now all is changed, and as some of us look back we are as those that dream. We joyously say, "God hath done great things for us whereof we are glad." We have corrected public opinion, and now all classes admit that we are right. We have greatly changed the habits and customs of society. Men now meet for friendship, business, politics, or religion, and no drink is seen. If a man dines at a hotel, and says he takes water, it causes no surprise. Vast gatherings respond to the toast of "The Queen" and "The clergy and ministers of all denominations," without any of them disappearing under the table as in days of yore. We have educated Science, and every doctor, whose opinion is worth paying for, has relegated alcohol to its right place among the poisons. We have converted the Church. Every Church in the land has now its own Temperance organization, and there is a holy rivalry among the Churches as to which shall do most to extend our principles. We have shaken the drink traffic to the centre. Fifty years ago it was supreme. Founded upon appetite, buttressed by interest, defended by science, blessed by the Church, and patronized by every lady, it said, "My mountain standeth sure, I shall never be moved." To day all is changed. Science brands it as an impure, the State treats it as a ticket of leave man, and is hesitating whether it shall renew its license, so that its existence is evidently only a question of time. If, then, in the last fifty years, temperance has made such progress with everything against it, what may we not expect in the next fifty years with everything in its favor? The decision is in our own hands. Let us realize the tremendous interests involved, and give ourselves heartily to our work; and the blessings of heaven and earth will be our reward.—*Methodist Temperance Magazine.*

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ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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

Table with columns: ASSETS, RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Rows include: ASSETS, January 1, 1887, at cost; Premiums in 1887; Receipts; Disbursements; Assets; Liabilities.

By Connecticut, Mass., or 1 New York Standard By Standard of Canada, about POLICIES in force Jan. 1st, 1888, 64,000, insuring 7,000, insuring MORGAN D. BULKLEY, Pres. J. C. WHEATLER, Vice-Pres. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary. H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary. W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers, Toronto.

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Wholesale Importers of Dry Goods, Carpets, Woolens, Gent's Furnishings and Fancy Goods.

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Staple Department.

Full lines of Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Brown Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings (plain and twilled), Pillow Cottons, Cotton Diapers, Cotton Shirtings, Ducks, Denims, Cottonades, Ticking Awnings, Waist Linings, Skirt Linings, Sateens, Olinghams, Rolled Linings, Cotton Cheaco Cloth, Carpet Wools, Cotton Battings, Waddings.

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Goods in this Department are productions of the best Mills in Canada. Trouserings, Suitings, Home-spuns, Halifax Tweeds, Blue Serges.

Imported Woolen Department.

All the Newest Patterns for the season, Trouserings, Suitings, Overcoatings. Special value in Moleskins and Corduroys.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS in Silk Serges, Satin Sleeve Linings, Striped Sleeve Linings, Soft Finished Selvias, Collar Velvets.

Gent's Furnishings Department.

Gent's Cotton, Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas. Boys' and Men's Rubber Sheetting Coats. Gent's Tweed Rubber Coats, with and without Capes. Ladies' Rubber Garments, in Circulars, Newport and Dolmans, the Newest Patterns and Styles. Bathing Suits, Bathing Trunks. Domestic and Fine Underwear in Cotton, Balbriggan, Merino, Natural, Cashmere and Fancy Styles. Half-Hose in Cotton, Merino, Lisle and Silk. Ready Made and Top Shirts, Regatta Shirts with 3 Collars detached and Cuffs, White Dress Shirts. All the Newest Shapes in Gent's Linen Collars and Cuffs, Celluloid, Zolinito and Paper Collars and Cuffs. Plain and Fancy Handkerchiefs in Cotton, Linen and Silk. Neckwear, Good Shapes, Stylish Patterns, and Low Prices. Travelling Rugs, Dusters, Trunks and Valises. Special Drive in Men's Seamless Cotton Half-Hose.

Mantle and Silk Department.

Hundreds of dozens of Jerseys to select from, Plain, Braided, Beaded, in Vest Fronts and Norfolk, Black, Seal, Brown, Navy and Tabac, also Plain Shaped Jerseys in Striped, Black and White, Navy and White, Garnet and White.

Trimnings in Beaded Sets, Braid Sets, Bead Panels, Braid Panels, Chenille Fringes, and Marabout Trimnings.

Dress Goods Department.

German, French and British manufactured goods, including the newest styles and best value of the present season.

SPECIAL.—One line in four numbers, Black Union Cashmere at less than manufacturers' prices. Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves in Cotton, Silk, Merino, Cashmere and Kid. Inspection invited. A call solicited. Samples and quotations sent on application. Quick despatch given.

Haberdashery Department.

In this Department there are many lines not kept through the Trade. **BUTTONS**, in Silk Jersey, Worsted Jersey, Satin Jersey, Jet, Fancy Glass, Metal, Gilt, Silver, Pearl, Coat and Vest Buttons in Ivory, Black and Colored Mohair, Florentine, Rubber and Metal Edge, Bone and Metal Pant and Fly Edge Buttons, Pearl, Agate and Linen Buttons.

BRAIDS.—Dress Skirt Braids (all colors), Black Llana, Alpaca and Silk Braids, Colored Silk Braid in all the newest shades. Black Mohair Cords, Colored Mohair Cords, all the leading colors. Coat Bindings, Mohair in all the popular brands and leading numbers. Fancy Braids in Star, Vandyke, Feather Edge, Cordon, Cotton Alliance, Silk Alliance.

TAPES.—White and Pink Star Tapes on Reels, India Average Tapes, Black and White Silk Corset Laces, Cotton Ferrets, Silk Ferrets.

Linen Threads, Sewing Cottons, Knitting Cottons, Crochet Cottons, Mending Cottons, Embroidery Cottons.

SILK TWISTS, Machine Silks, Sewing Silks, Knitting Silks, Embroidery Silks, Wash Silks, Filo-Floss Silks, Pins, Hair Pins, in steel, gilt, brass and shell, Thimbles, Elastics, Whalbone, Combs, Brushes, Purse, Ladies' Bags in Leather, Morocco, Plush Mirrors, Photo Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, Clocks, Pearl Beads, Pearl Necklets.

Japanese Goods, in Trays, Crumb Trays, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Paper Racks, Letter Racks, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes, etc. Banner Stands, Bannerot Stands.

Carpet Department.

Being large purchasers of these goods, they are in a position to quote prices that cannot be surpassed. Brussels, Tapestries, Wools, Unions and Hemps, Linoleums and Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths.

CURTAINS.—White and Ecru Lace Curtains, Madras Curtains, Curtain Nets, Madras Nets, Lambrequins. A special line in Persian Cross Stripes.

QUILTS.—Marseilles, Honey-Comb, American, Alhambra, also a special line in White Honey-Comb Quilts. Plushes, a full range of leading colors in Silk and Mohair. Mats, Rugs, Matting, Art Squares.

Muslins, Laces and Embroideries.

Thousands of pieces of Medium and Fine Cambric and Swiss Embroideries from the looms of St. Gallen, Switzerland. Muslins in Swiss, Victoria, Nainsooks, India, Brillantes, Brocades, Tariatans, Marseilles. Ladies' Collars and Cuffs in all the newest styles. Children's Collars and Bibbs.

SPECIAL.—The New Braided Panel Dresses in Chambray, Sateen and Pique Cord. These Dresses are the latest novelty and confined to themselves in Canada. Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols.

Silk Department.

Over 50,000 pieces to select from, bought from the Leading Manufacturers of Lyons, Zurich, etc., including all the popular makes and fashionable shades for season. Black Gros-Grains, their own special Brand. This brand is so favorably known that it requires no commendation.

SPECIAL - LINES OFFERED - IN EVERY - DEPARTMENT.

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Good Work in British Columbia.

A correspondent from Vancouver, B. C., writes us in reference to the good work being done by the W. C. T. U. of that place. Our correspondent states that the disastrous fire some eighteen months ago almost wiped the Union out of existence, scattering the members far and wide. Earnest workers have, however, kept the institution alive and it is now again on its feet and doing noble work. On New Year's day last the members of this organization held a reception which was attended by between four and five hundred gentlemen. Tea, coffee and eatables were provided. The I. O. G. T. and R. T. of T. joined with the ladies in helping on this counter attraction to the ruinous saloons. So successful were our good friends that they have made up their minds to try it again, and another similar reception will be held on May 21th. We are glad that such earnest workers are doing their share of battling for our cause in this far away Province, and example of the Vancouver ladies to their sisters in any part of the Dominion.

A Monster Meeting.

The Nebraska state convention of third party prohibitionists held at Lincoln on February 11th, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic. Seven hundred and sixty-seven delegates from different parts of the State were present, besides a large number of enthusiastic friends of the cause who were not present in any official capacity. Hon. W. Hardy presided over the meeting. \$3,000 was subscribed towards campaign work, and a strong worded platform adopted from which we take the following clauses:

1. The greatest issue before the American people is the absolute prohibition in state and nation of the alcoholic liquor trade. License of this traffic, high as a public enemy and a political crime of the first magnitude. To vote the ticket of a party favoring and legitimizing this monster crime of the age is to be come guilty of all the crimes growing out of this appalling evil.

2. We demand of Congress the repeal of the infamous law which authorizes the United States officers to grant licenses for the traffic in alcoholic liquors in all the territories.

3. We charge the Democratic party with illegality to the principles of free government, in denying by platform utterance and legislative

vote the right of the people to say whether or not this gigantic crime shall be outlawed in state and nation. We protest, in the name of sober manhood, pleading womanhood, and neglected and starved children, against the cold-blooded attempt of unscrupulous politicians to smother the liquor traffic by a disgusting effort to fight another presidential campaign on the tariff issue, while this liquor problem, a thousand times more vast in importance, is sought to be ignored.

Domestic Department.

Managing a Fire.

Lift the front top of the stove, and on the grating below lay a crumpled—not folded—newspaper. The impossibility of the air having free current through the layers of a closely folded paper causes it to smoulder instead of burning brightly. Over the paper heap the kindling, placing the sticks in an irregular fashion, that here, too, the air may have free play. Open the draughts, touch a match to the paper, and as soon as it and the kindlings are fairly ignited pour on about half a hodful of coal. Do not wait to do this until the wood is all ablaze. In that case there is often not heat enough to kindle the coal, so that the whole fire goes out and the stove has to be emptied and the work begun all over again. Before putting on the covers brush into the fire all the bits of wood or coal that have been left on the top of the stove. The amount of coal that has been put on should be sufficiently kindled by the end of half an hour to allow of having a little more added. There is no sense or economy in having the stove filled up to the lids, nor should these be allowed to become red hot. When the fire is fairly under way, the draughts may be closed and the heat thrown into the oven. The draughts of a stove form a branch of kitchen science demanding the housekeeper's special consideration. Unfortunately each stove has its own idiosyncrasies, so that no fixed rule can be formulated that will apply without exception to all. Another matter obliging study is the amount of coal required by a range. This varies not only according to the size of the stove, but also depends largely upon the draughts and the cook. An ordinary good-sized range for ordinary service should not need more than two good hodfuls of coal per diem. On ironing-days a hotter fire is necessary, and three scuttlefuls will probably be the minimum. Constant watching of a fire and the adding of a little coal from time to time are far preferable to the usual custom of filling the stove to the top, and then letting the fire burn

so nearly out that the embers have to be coaxed into usefulness by kindling wood. When there is a red-hot bed of coals that is the time to put on more fuel before the white heat has died away and been succeeded by cinders. —Philadelphia Press.

Night-Clothing.

NEVER wear at night a single article of clothing which has been worn through the day. It may seem hardly necessary to speak thus upon this subject to intelligent people, but some most absurd notions relating to clothing have been spread broadcast in the newspapers, which need not be counteracted. It has been asserted that the clothing should not be changed too often, not more often than once a month, on the ground that it is supposed that the clothing in some mysterious manner accumulates vitality from the body, which is wasted when the clothing is changed. This is a most absurd notion, since the only thing which the clothing accumulates is dirt. On retiring at night, remove every garment which has been worn through the day, and don a sleeping garment of cotton, wool, or mixed fabric, according to the season of the year or the climate. In very cold weather the night dress may be of wool; but in general, a cotton night-dress is to be preferred. Wool is much the best for day wear, but a change to cotton at night is often very grateful to the skin, which is sometimes overstimulated by continual contact with wool, causing itching, and not infrequently a very annoying eruption. Wearing a cotton garment at night gives the skin a rest.

Persons who are much troubled with cold feet and legs at night, may be able to correct this unpleasant and unhealthy condition by wearing warm bed socks or leggins. This method of keeping warm is much to be preferred to the common one of taking a bed hot brick or a hot-water bag, or oven, as in one case known to the writer, a small stove. If necessary, the cotton garment may be worn as the lining of a woolen one added for warmth. —Good Health.

GOLDEY PUDDING.—Mix well one quarter of a pound each of flour, bread crumbs, sugar, and finely mixed suet. Add the same quantity of orange marmalade and one egg, pour into a well buttered mold and steam two and a half hours.

Home Made Candles.

Home candy making, though not confined to the holiday season, is generally carried on then with the most vigor. Recipes for a few of the most popular plain candles are therefore given.

BUTTER TAFFY.—Two cups sugar, one cup water, two tablespoons of molasses, four tablespoons of vinegar, one and a half tablespoons of butter. Boil twenty or thirty minutes and pour in buttered tins.

VINEGAR CANDY.—Three cups of sugar, half a cup of water, two-thirds cup of vinegar. Boil without stirring till brittle.

LEMON DROPS.—Dissolve half a pound of pulverized sugar in lemon juice and boil to a thin syrup. Drop on plates and harden in a warm place.

ICE CREAM CANDY. Two cups of sugar, half a cup of water. When boiling add a teaspoonful of cream of tartar dissolved in a little water. Boil ten minutes without stirring, then add a small piece of butter and boil till it will harden in water, then flavor and pull.

BUTTER SCOTCH.—Three tablespoons of molasses, two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of water, one tablespoon of butter, a little soda before taking from stove.

Literary Record.

THE WATER LILY.—This is the name of a new illustrated four-page monthly paper for the little folks, published by the National Temperance Society and Publication House. It is half the size and price of *The Youth's Temperance Banner*, with plain, clear type, nice white paper, and beautiful engravings. It is intended for the smaller children, full of choice stories and helpful reading for Sunday-schools, juvenile temperance organizations, primary schools, and for the children in the home circle. It will give pure, good thoughts from the pens of the best writers for children in America. The price is so low that every child in the land should have a copy. Single subscriptions, 10 cents a year. For four or more copies sent to one address, only 6 cents a year each; fifty copies for \$3, or one hundred copies for \$6. Sample copies sent free. Address: J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

The Delaware State Temperance Alliance has declared itself in favor of the Prohibition party, and elected delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

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HEAR THE RAIL FENCE PHILOSOPHER!!!

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

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

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