

THE CANADA CITIZEN

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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

VOLUME IX.

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Campaign Tidings.

ROWDYISM AGAIN.

Whiskey Roughs Resisting Constables at Shelburne.

On Tuesday, 27th ult., County Constable Finbow, of Shelburne, with three special constables, went from Laurel to Jessopville, to arrest Archibald Sinclair, hotel-keeper of that place, who had failed to pay a Scott Act fine. After searching the house, they succeeded in finding him in an empty room, to which there was no stairway or ladder. The constables had to put up a scaffolding to get at their man, and as they were on the point of capturing him he struck Constable Finbow a heavy blow on the head with a piece of wood. However, they got him, and proceeded to Shelburne, as the constables held warrants for Geo. Black, of Black's Hotel, and Geo. Thomson, of the Mansion House in that town. Finbow went in to Black's at first, alone, but was attacked by five roughs, and in the meantime Black escaped through a window in the rear. He went over to Thomson's, taking two constables with him, but was assaulted by another gang of roughs, and during the disturbance Thomson got out through a back door. The constables went on to Orangeville with Sinclair, and back again to Laurel, when they made ready for another expedition.

On Friday Constable Finbow started again for Shelburne with twenty-one special constables, and surrounded the two hotels, Black's and the Mansion House. He then, in the name of the Queen, ordered the doors to be opened, but was utterly disregarded, and proceeded to break in the doors. The hall-door had cord-wood piled against it. He got in by another entrance, and the man went through two flats, finding no one. At last they came to a room on the third flat, having a trap-door opening on the roof. They got a ladder and succeeded in getting Thomson, who was on the roof. While attempting to handcuff the man, some parties in the house threw cayenne pepper in their eyes, so that they were obliged to make a rush with their prisoner to the outside.

They succeeded, however, in securing Thomson, and then arrested a young man named Jelly, who viciously attacked Constable Finbow, tearing that officer's face savagely with his teeth, inflicting serious wounds.

At this time there were about two hundred people outside the hotel. The Riot Act was read, but the mob would not disperse, and the officers had to fight their way through. For some five minutes there was a lively scrimmage. A man named Atkinson had all the time been ringleader, and during the fight was also arrested. The officers returned to Laurel. Atkinson and Jelly were taken before a Justice of the Peace, sent on to gaol, and will be tried to-day. Jelly is now out on bail. Thomson paid the fine, \$70, with costs, \$18 in all.

The conduct of the constables all through the affair was commendable; even the Antis gave them credit for their good conduct. Under severe provocation, they kept cool, and though they were well armed, not a shot was fired. This history is not yet finished.

The Bruce Campaign.

The campaign in Bruce county is rattling along at a lively pace. Antis are doing all they can to promote ill-feeling in the community, and raise hostility to the Scott Act. Temperance workers are earnestly endeavoring to secure vigorous enforcement of the law. Between both parties, the poor liquor sellers are having a very disagreeable time. The *Pulsley Advocate* of March 29th says:—"Not a little excitement was caused in town when Constable Heffernan paid another visit to Paisley, on Saturday last, and served papers on some of Paisley's most respected citizens, charging them with violation of the Scott Act. The parties thus summoned were Messrs. J. R. Clements, who is one of the most prominent members of the Paisley Lodge of Good Templars, James McDermott, James Hanna and Malcolm McMillan. Every one felt that there was something wrong about it, and most of the friends of the Scott Act had their suspicions of the source of the trouble. This suspicion, we need not say, was that the whole thing was done in the liquor interest, and we may say further that we no longer give this as a suspicion, but as a fact, of which direct evidence is now at hand to substantiate. They were few indeed who ever believed the parties summoned to be guilty; and instead of it injuring them, it has gained for every one of them the keenest sympathy from all lovers of honesty and fairness; in fact, from every respectable man. When the matter was brought up in court on Tuesday, Inspector Irving rose and acknowledged that the informations were wrong, and added

his belief "that they were given for a purpose." We are aware that the public were consoling Mr. Irving very strongly for allowing it, but they should withhold their consoling until they are in the possession of all the facts concerning it. We are in a position to say that the desperately mean, low, villainous, etc., etc., spies and informers, about whom we have heard so much for the last three years, are not all dead yet, and that they did not give their information to Mr. Irving in this case, but lodged it with another party.

Several other cases were up the same day before the P. M., when four convictions were secured, viz: Chas. Kaake, Pinkerton, \$50 and costs or 90 days, King, Chosloy, \$50 and costs or 90 days, J. W. Irwin, alias "Went," \$50 and costs or 90 days, and Angus Smith, Paisley, \$50 and costs or 90 days. Three of those, Kaake, "Went" and Smith, skipped out and the judgment was carefully put away in pickle to be ready for them when they come back. The Scott Act has some grip in it after all, and it has placed both sellers and drinkers of liquor in an uncomfortable position, as all breakers of any law should be.

Oxford County.

Mr. T. Trotter, President of the Oxford County Temperance Association, publishes a letter informing the public that the County Executive Committee has determined to vigorously oppose a movement that is said to be on foot for a Scott Act repeal campaign. Mr. Trotter defends the law vigorously, saying:

It is true that in Woodstock, and in perhaps one or two other places in the county, the liquor party are putting forth the most determined efforts to bring the law into disrepute, but the temperance notes published in the county papers show that they are not doing this with impunity, and that with the exception of a few places the law is well observed. Since the 1st of Nov last there have been 67 convictions in the county for violation of the Act, and three law-breakers are now paying the penalty in Woodstock jail. There are 20 violators of the Act, whose next offence will be a third offence. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that some of the supporters of the traffic should be anxious for repeal.

Another Lot in Middlesex.

At London on Thursday, John Cain and Thomas Keefe, pleaded guilty to assaulting Scott Act constable McFadden, and were fined \$3.00 and costs and \$2.00 and costs respectively. The other man implicated in the assault (William Whalen) failed to appear, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Supplying Liquor to Policemen.

The city of Hamilton is having trouble with the sale of liquor to policemen while on duty. At a meeting of the commissioners last week it was stated that there had been several cases of drunkenness recently, that saloon keepers were always glad of an opportunity to treat constables. Some of them sell to men in uniform and on duty. The chief of police was instructed to rigidly carry out the rules of the commissioners in regard to the matter.

Police Magistrates.

The *Ontario Gazette* of last week had a notice of the following important appointments: Mr. James Marshall Fenwick, of the village of Campbellford, to be police magistrate in and for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and Mr. Oliver Hammond Lyon, of the town of Barrie, to be police magistrate in and for the county of Simcoe. A good deal of complaint has been made that the working of the Scott Act has not been effective in those counties on account of no police magistrates being on hand to try cases. We trust this difficulty is now removed, and that the counties named will do as well, or better, than they did before they were left magistratess.

A Twisted Tale.

A statement was published some days ago to the effect that the executive of the Halton Reform Association had recommended the appointment of a new license inspector instead of Mr. W. D. Brothers. This is simply an absurd misrepresentation. After the meeting of the reform association, after the president (Dr. Robertson) had left the chair, after two-thirds of the members had gone away a few men were left—eight in all, who formed themselves into a meeting and passed a resolution recommending the appointment of an inspector and commissioners in sympathy with the Crooke Act. How some papers will twist things round!

WORRYING THE WOMEN.

A Scott Act Narrative.

The history of Scott Act enforcement in Ontario is full of interest and incident. Many of its details would prove as fascinating as any novel ever written. A few facts in reference to the difficulties that beset our friends, who are anxious to see the law enforced, in some localities, will give our readers some idea of what their co-workers in Scott Act counties have to face.

The village of Beaverton is in the riding of North Ontario, and came under the Scott Act on May 1st, 1886. Mr. Moyle is one of the most active temperance workers of the locality, and sometime in January last, in consultation with Rev. Mr. McKee and others, he proposed that they send for Mrs. Letitia Youmans to help them in working up the dormant temperance sentiment of the village. Mrs. Youmans acceded to their invitation, and arrangements were made for her approaching visit.

The church was secured and preparations made for the meeting, but such influence as was brought to bear upon the parties having control of the church that permission was actually withdrawn, even after the lecture had been announced. Mrs. Youmans, however, was promptly offered another church in the village, and the meeting was held. Of course the fact that the talented lecturer was shut out of one of the largest and most influential churches of the town through the influence of an active supporter of this church who had been several times convicted for violating the Scott Act created a good deal of interest in the movement undertaken, and there was an immense audience. Knox Presbyterian Church was crowded to the doors, when Mrs. Youmans first lecture was delivered, on Friday evening. Nearly all the clergy-men of the town were present.

Arrangements were at once made for the organization, next day by Mrs. Youmans, of the branch of the W. C. T. U., and Mr. McKee suggested that the churches of the town give up their usual Sunday evening services to hear Mrs. Youmans speak again in Knox Church. On Saturday afternoon the W. C. T. U. branch was duly formed. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Youmans addressed an immense audience of children, and Sunday night spoke with great acceptability and effect.

On the Friday referred to as the day of Mrs. Youmans' lecture, Court was held in Beaverton to try some cases of Scott Act violation. The inspector was in town and made an appointment with Mr. Moyle to meet him at the hotel of the aforementioned, respectable liquor dealer so influential in church and state. This worthy gentleman was not a little irritated on finding Mr. Moyle in his house, although brought there on business by a gentleman who was a guest in the hotel. He hesitated on the Scott Act man unlimited abuse, ordered him out, and accelerated his exit by sundry physical movements, which landed Mr. Moyle very unceremoniously in the street, with a big hole battered in his hat. He still wears the broken hat as a memento of the assault.

All these little matters contributed to rouse public feeling, and the whiskey man was badly sold when he found that his own opposition was the means of making Mrs. Youmans' mission a most unqualified success.

It has for a long time been very difficult to get constables in this part of the county to serve summonses, etc., upon Scott Act offenders. A number of the regular appointed officers had refused to perform this disagreeable duty, and were instantly dismissed. An outsider was brought in to do the work, and, in the discharge of his duty, part of which was the serving of a summons on our friend, the very respectable and influential hotel keeper, he was obliged to remain in Beaverton over night. No accommodation could be found for him in any of the hosteleries. He spent the evening at an Oddfellows lodge, and a brother of that fraternity (Mr. Wilson), who is employed in Smith's foundry, kindly acted the good Samaritan, took him home, and cared for him. Mr. Smith, of the foundry, was not a little surprised to receive later on a stern letter from the influential and respectable hotelkeeper, demanding the summary dismissal of Wilson. The communication amused him a little, but he paid no further attention to it. When, however, another employee in the said foundry signed the total abstinence pledge as the outcome of the movement referred to, and induced a number of other citizens to do the same, our respectable friend's wrath became unbounded, and he demanded of Mr. Smith the dismissal of this offender as well. Mr. Smith, thoroughly disgusted of the effrontery, now placed the correspondence in the hands of the editor of the Beaverton

Express, who published it, much to the amusement of the neighborhood and the further annoyance of the respectable gentleman. The latter, however, would have done little harm. A mob was raised that night by Wilson's house, and smashed his windows. Temperance men came forward to foot a bill for replacing the broken glass, and the anti-abandoner their new line of action.

The disgusted hotel keeper sent to a Toronto daily paper a very misleading statement about the expulsion of Mrs. Youmans from Beaverton churches. Many of them were open to her, and none refused her admittance, except that induced by the generous and respectable whiskey seller of whom we have already written.

Police Magistrate Horne had his arrangements made to hold Court in Beaverton for the trial of respectable hotel keeper Hamilton and other offenders. He was somewhat surprised to receive from that worthy gentleman a letter asking for summonses for six prominent ladies of the W. C. T. U., who, he claimed, would be material witnesses for the defence in his case. The police magistrate, of course, did his duty, and issued summonses, while the public waited in suspense to see the meaning of this new line of respectable whiskey warfare. Miss Robinson, the respected President of the W. C. T. U., her sister Mrs. Bruce wife of the Rev. of the village, Miss Bruce, Miss Christina McDougall, all received summonses on the Saturday requiring them to appear in the Police Court on the following Monday as witnesses on behalf of respectable hotel-keeper Hamilton. Summonses for Mrs. McKee, wife of the Methodist clergyman of the town, and for Mrs. Campbell were taken out but were not served.

Monday came. One was the hour for the trial, which was to be held in the Town Hall. At 12, the W. C. T. U. met in their own hall for prayer. The ladies turned out in force. Many who did not belong to the union came, and now enrolled their names for the purpose of strengthening their persecuted sisters.

Rising from their knees they immediately went, some 60 strong, to the court room, where the respectable hotel-keeper was arranged. Citizens of Beaverton were a little astonished to see a procession of fifty ladies, some wearing white ribbons, some carrying babies with white ribbons as well, march through the streets to take up their places in the Police Court. When the situation was realized, not a lawyer in town could be found to defend the respectable man and assist him in his prosecution of the wives and daughters of the village. He imported a potfogger from Orillia, who was secured to do the business.

Miss McDougall was called to the witness-box, and the defending lawyer proceeded to examine her in reference to the methods and objects of the W. C. T. U., especially endeavoring to secure some statement which would make it appear that the organization named existed for the purpose of supplying information of Scott Act violation to the license inspector. He failed, however, sadly with the witness, who was straightforward, modest, and dignified—altogether a new kind of witness for this gentleman to handle—and, after a few questions which were openly and freely answered (excepting some so unusually impertinent and unnecessary that the police magistrate restricted the witness not to answer them), the prosecution gave up their case in despair, and the other ladies, against whom the prosecution was aimed, were not called upon to give evidence.

Mr. Hamilton's bar-keeper was convicted of violation of the law. The whole community was thoroughly disgusted with the intolerable insolence, meanness and cowardliness of the man who was so much afraid of allowing women to speak and so ready to persecute them.

Unlawful Selling.

All the illicit liquor selling is not done in Scott Act counties. Everyone who frequents police courts of licensed cities and towns knows that, even where liquor selling is not prohibited by law, there is illicit traffic carried on. Even in moral places there is much of this. A few days ago the license inspector of North Wentworth went out to Hayesland, raided the premises of Mrs. Washington, and found there twenty-four bottles of lager beer, a bottle of whisky, and a good sized jar of similar liquor; on the premises was also a regularly fitted up bar. Mrs. Washington has no license, so she has to pay \$50 and costs, or spend two months in jail.

By the hearts now crushed and broken,
By the blood and by the tears,
By the stream of living sorrow,
Flowing down the tide of years,
We entreat of you, our brothers,
Stay this fountain head of woe;
And the blessings that will crown you
Only God Himself can know."

RAMPANT LAWLESSNESS.

Calprits at Large in Ontario County.

If anything were wanted to emphasize the demand that has been made upon the Ontario Government for the appointment of a special force of Provincial Police, it would be found in the present condition of affairs in the northern part of Ontario county. The Inspector for that riding was in the town during the early part of the present week, and spoke strongly of the difficulty he had in the enforcement of the law. Five warrants are now out for the apprehension of men who have been sentenced to jail in the township of Thorah and village of Beaverton, not to speak of those who have been convicted and are still at large in other parts of the county. The Inspector claims to have twenty informations laid, and he is unable to secure constables to serve the summonses necessary to bring the offenders to trial. Most of the local constables some time ago refused to act in Scott Act cases, and were dismissed. There is a constable at present holding office, but he is too sick to attend to his duties. The men named, as being at large, for want of officers to arrest them are well known in the neighborhood, and show themselves and move about among their friends with impunity. Surely our local government will not allow this outrageous condition of affairs to exist, the law to be defied, and so-called justice made a contemptible farce.

A Church Discussion.

At the monthly meeting of the Toronto Presbytery on Wednesday of this week, there was a lively discussion over a report from St. Andrew's Church on the Temperance question. A report on Temperance had previously been received and adopted. A series of questions submitted by the General Assembly had been answered by twenty-five out of forty-five sessions in the Presbytery, and it was on these replies that the last mentioned report was based. On the St. Andrew's Church report coming before the Presbytery, the following resolutions were submitted by Rev. Dr. Kellogg, seconded by Rev. Dr. Meikle:—"Resolved, that the members of this Presbytery are heartily and unanimously agreed as to the criminality and destructive nature of the sin of drunkenness, and the ruinous influence of the liquor as upon public morals, and no less as to the duty of the Church and the State, each in its own province and in its own way, to seek to diminish, and as far as possible put an end to, the evil. Resolved, that in the judgment of this Presbytery it is, however, quite beyond the province of any Church court to recommend specific legislation regarding the best method of dealing with this evil; and that the principle involved in such legislation and in certain questions of the Assembly's Committee on Temperance, which if properly answered involve inquisition into the personal practice of members in things which the New Testament leaves per se indifferent, and their exercise of the right of suffrage is contrary to New Testament principles, and, carried out, involves ecclesiastical tyranny. Resolved, that we therefore recommend that in future the Assembly's Temperance Committee should keep in mind these principles in drawing up their questions." After a stormy debate, in which Revs. Wm. Fritzel, Robt. Wallace and R. P. McKay defended the strong utterances of the General Assembly in favor of definite political action for prohibition, and Revs. D. J. McDonnell, G. M. Milligan and H. M. Parsons led those who did not believe that the churches should deal with such matters, and Mr. Thor, who declared himself a follower of Rev. D. J. McDonnell, and made a bitter Anti speech in which he denounced temperance orators and expressed his satisfaction that the temperance candidate was defeated in the late mayoralty election, declaring his strong preference for alcoholic liquors over coffee and such beverages. His eloquence, however, failed to influence the session, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Coming to Toronto.

We have received a copy of the report of the eleventh annual meeting of the Humane Association, which met last year at Rochester, N. Y. The work of this organization representing as it does a vast number of societies, is in line of effort, to protect helpless children who are ill-treated, badly cared for or abused, dumb animals, and every thing in the line of repressing cruelty. A glance over the interesting report shows that an immense amount of work has already been accomplished, and also that there is wide room for more. The Association will hold its next annual meeting in Toronto on Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st of the present year. We bespeak for the Humane Association a cordial reception, as well as the sympathy and co-operation of all who believe in the good work that the Society is accomplishing.

What are You doing?



READER, what are you doing to stay the tide of Intemperance that is sweeping over our land, and wrecking in its onward rushing course the fondest hopes of many a heart, burying beneath its relentless waves the poor and the rich, the ignorant and the learned, men of genius and of influence, and leaving its wake strewn with degradation and misery, heart-broken widows and wailing orphans? Are you sitting with folded hands looking idly on, and in effect saying, What is that to me? Ah, it is much to you. It may seem as nothing to-day, but on the morrow that tide, rising higher and higher, may cross the threshold of your home, and the dearest idol of your heart, swept beyond your controlling influence, be wrecked body and soul. Why then sit ye there idle? Up and be doing. There is a great work for you to do. Will you not commence at once? Oh! that some voice coming from a heart warmed and filled with true charity, with pity for the tempted and fallen, could awaken you from this lethargy, could rouse you to a true sense of your responsibility, and make you realize that an all wise Judge will call you to an account, and ask what you did to save your tempted, fallen fellow-beings from the terrible curse of Intemperance.

The First Glass.



None of our colleges, several years ago, was a young man possessed of fine mind, excellent attainments, and pleasing manners—the life of the social circle and the favorite of all. He was not only a pleasant but a safe companion, for he was free from the vices with which some of the young men who frequent college-halls are familiar. The intoxicating cup had never passed his lips.

But there came a time when the snare of the tempter was thrown around him, and he had not the power to break away.

At an evening party wine formed part of the entertainment, and the sparkling cup was offered him by a gay young lady. Surely he could not refuse to drink just one glass with her? There could be no harm in that.

Thus the young lady pleaded, and thus the young man reasoned. He had never tasted wine, but when once the cup had passed his lips, a thirst was created which clamored for indulgence. That first glass, pressed to his lips by a young and thoughtless lady, and accepted through fear of appearing singular, was the beginning of a downward course. His studious habits were abandoned. He sought the company of revellers, rapidly, madly, he rushed to ruin, and in a few short months was laid in a drunkard's grave.

So young, so gifted! Another victim laid on the altar of intemperance. By his fall many fond hopes were blighted and hearts almost crushed.

His companions in college had to heart the lessons taught by his fearful fall. Standing around his grave, they made a solemn pledge never to taste the deadly poison, never to deal in it, never to offer it to others, or in any way to encourage its use.

Some of this number still live, zealous advocates of the cause of temperance. And the young lady through whose enticing words the first glass passed his lips, can she meet at the judgment the soul of her victim? She knew not what she did, or hand and tongue would have pulsated as she held before him the sparkling cup, but it is never safe to trifle with a deadly poison.

Young lady, as you value the souls of those whom you may influence, shun the social glass. Let no one be influenced by your example to take the first step in the downward way.

A Young Man's History IN BRIEF.



FIRST saw him in a social party; he took but one glass of wine, and that at the urgent solicitation of a young lady to whom he had been introduced.

I next saw him, when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy a slight desire. He mocked at the thought of danger.

I next saw him, late in the evening in the street, unable to walk home. I assisted him thither, and we parted.

I next saw him reeling out of a low groggery, a confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy were on his tongue, and shame was gone.

I saw him once more, he was cold and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting-place. In the small procession that followed every head was cast down. His father's grey hairs were going to the grave with sorrow, his mother wept that she had given birth to such a child.

I returned home, musing on his future state. I opened the Bible, and read, "Be not deceived; drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

This is a sad story. Alas! that it should be true. When a boy, our poor friend was as happy and bright as any of us. More than once, when students together, did he sneer at my totalism.

When I urged him to sign the pledge, he laughed at me, and scoffed at the bare suggestion of danger.

Poor Fred! his father had the glass on the table, and there the appetite was formed. Young men, beware of the first glass. Fathers, banish the glass from your tables, if you would not bury your sons as drunkards.

THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

We hear frequently the assertion, that if the Scott Act be carried, or if, by any means, prohibition should become the law of our communities, there would be serious difficulty experienced by our municipal councils in meeting the deficit in their annual income that would be caused by the withdrawal of the present revenue from license fees. In order that our electors may fully understand this matter, we here place before them a few facts in relation to the present revenue and its probable diminution under the Scott Act system.

As a matter of fact the total amount paid over from the license fund to all municipalities in the province of Ontario during the year 1882-3 was \$284,379.79, and this was the net revenue derived in this province by all our municipal treasuries from the license system.

There were issued during the year named 4,104 tavern and shop licenses. Let us assume that the business done by these places amounted to an average of only \$12 each per day. Let us assume that none of the dealers sell on Sundays or other days upon which sale is prohibited, there will remain about 310 selling days in the year, 4,104 liquor shops, each selling liquor daily to the amount of \$12 for 310 days would abstract from the pockets of the people of this province the sum of \$15,266,880.00. This estimate is moderate, falling really somewhat short of Ontario's fair proportion of the annual drink expenditure of Canada.

Out of this large sum of money taken by our liquor-sellers there was paid into our municipal treasuries only the comparatively small amount named, so that the account stands as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Amount collected by the liquor-sellers: \$15,266,880.00. Paid over to municipal treasuries: 284,379.79.

Cost of collecting: \$14,982,500.21. The folly of the policy of paying out over \$150 for the sake of securing a revenue of less than \$3 is too patent to need comment. Will not a people richer by over \$15,000,000 be able to pay the extra \$300,000 and still be vastly better off.

If the enormous sum of money thus absorbed by the liquor business remained in the hands of the taxpayers of the community it would no doubt be found in the shape of taxable property, and there would thus be added to our aggregate assessment an amount that would at once furnish the whole revenue now derived from the liquor system, by a taxation rate less than what Toronto at present pays. This result, it must be noticed, would be attained even if there were no material progress in the community as the results of the more temperate and industrious habits that would inevitably follow the abolition of the drink system.

If we closed up all our liquor shops to-day, we would have in one year a community so much richer, that the increased wealth would more than make up for the lost municipal revenue at the present rate of taxation.

The choice between prohibition and license is, to this province, simply the choice between paying annually in hard cash fifteen millions of dollars, or only paying taxes upon property of that value and keeping the property still in our possession, earning for us probably five times as much as we pay.

We have examined carefully the accounts of many municipalities in the province of Ontario, and almost invariably found the following to be the exact state of affairs:—If the local pauper and police expenses, be added to the municipality's proportion of county criminal and indigent expenses, the sum will be more than double the revenue received by the municipality from the license fund. If we assume that only one half of our criminal and poor expenses are

fairly chargeable to the liquor traffic, it will still be seen that we are losing from the very start, in our license system; even if we ignore the whole line of argument already gone over, and assume that we get the revenue as a clear income from the liquor traffic.

It is sometimes argued that taking away the license from hotel property would diminish the value of such property, that the assessment of such property would be reduced and other property would have to be taxed at a higher rate to level up. A careful examination of a number of assessment rolls, and information given directly by assessment commissioners and assessors show that in no case is a license considered as enhancing the actual value of a piece of hotel property. Nor could it be fairly so considered. It is merely a temporary affair, must terminate in a few months, and consequently could have none of the qualifications of permanent worth entitling it to be treated as either having or imparting any assessable value. Further careful examination shows that from hotels, on account of the comparatively small amount of personal property contained, are paid proportionally less taxes than are paid from any other equally valuable places of business. Still further, the contiguity of a tavern or a saloon always depreciates the market value of other real estate, specially of such as may be used for private residences. No respectable person wants to live next door to a bar-room. The real state of the case is that a license to sell liquor is an injury to all property in its neighborhood. Less taxes are paid, insurance is higher, adjoining property is depreciated and the business instincts of the public, as well as the common sense of all thoughtful people, and the moral sentiment of those who have the best interests of their fellow-men at heart denounce the whole thing as UTTERLY BAD.

VOTE FOR THE SCOTT ACT!

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Temperance Societies.

- THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION SOCIETY. Hold Temperance Meetings every Sabbath afternoon at the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, at 3 o'clock. Addressed by reformed men and others. Good singing by the choir. J. WARDELL, Pres. J. B. MARSHALL, Sec. "PERSISTENCE LODGE," No. 1. Meets every Tuesday evening at Temperance Hall, Pandora St., Victoria, B.C. I. O. G. T. LODGES. MONDAY EVENING. "THE TORONTO," No. 827. Orange Hall, Queen Street East. M. BROWN, L.D., 264 Simcoe St. MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, No. 15. Meets in No. 2 Room, Basement, Temperance Hall, on Mondays, at 8 p.m. W. H. JONES, 45 Arcade, Toronto.

TUESDAY EVENING.

- "TEMPLARS' HOME," 586. Copeland's Hall, cor. King and Sherbourne Sts. H. BROOKS, L.D., 195 King St. E. R. T. OF TEMPERANCE. PIONEER COUNCIL, No. 1. Every Monday, 8 p.m., Temperance Hall, Brock St. JNO. DUNLOP, Sec., 198 Muter St.

- WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Sunday Afternoon, Occident Hall. Five cent concert every Saturday evening. A. FRALBY, Pres., F. J. FRAMPTON, Sec., 155 St. Patrick St., 120 Queen St., Parkdale.

W. C. T. UNIONS.

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A Terrible Traffic.

GOD'S MISSIONARIES AND THE DEVILS.

Great Britain and Greater Bacchus—Cursing Heathendom with a Still lower De-gradation—Beer and the Bible Among native Races—An Awful Record.

BRITISH beer almost invariably accompan-ies, when it does not precede, the British Bible. It is strange that the peo-ple which has taken among the heathen the greatest of all blessings should also and therewith have fostered or created a custom, and called forth a craving, which of themselves are the most terrible evils that could possibly be spread amongst a nation.

THE BEER AND THE BIBLE

have, as it were, done battle for the pos-session of the land, the former having certainly gotten the greater victory. Against this wholesale demoralization and destruction of the native races the clergy and Christian ministry generally have long raised their voices; but "Of-fence's gilded hand," still "shoves by Justice," and, for the sake of revenue, a vigorous traffic in strong drinks has been allowed to be pushed among the natives.

Year by year, however, earnest philan-thropists have agitated for a removal of the iniquity; till the considerable impetus. A great mass meeting was held in Exeter Hall, London, the Bishop of London pre-siding and the chief Commissioner of Police, among others, taking part in the proceedings. More recently Mr. Caine, a well known member of the Unionist party, and a prominent philanthropist has raised the whole question in the House of Commons. Mr. Caine brought very grave charges against the whole licensing system of India, stating from personal observation that the right to sell is put up to auction and

GRANTED TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

who in his turn re-lets the permit, each and all concerned in the transaction, of course, seeking to gain all he can thereby. This is the Indian form of High License, and, according to Mr. Caine, the result is that old and young are enticed to these drinking dens, and "were found in a high state of intoxication, singing ribald songs—precisely as one might expect to find in an uncontrolled public house in the low-est slums in London." Well, one who knows London certainly would expect to find things about as bad as they well could be under such conditions, and to drag a hitherto sober people to such a state, were certainly to give them a vivid realization of one final estate of man to which they must have heard Christian preachers make many references. Certain-ly we can conceive

NO DEEPER HELL.

Mr. Caine further quotes Lord Cross to the following effect: "That the increase which recent years had shown in the Excise revenue of India was due to the establishment of spirit distilleries and liquor shops in large numbers of places where formerly they never existed, and that the fiscal system, which afforded facilities for drinking in defiance of native opinion was spreading ruin among many families of the industrial classes."

This, too, is true of the traffic every-where. Its work in India is its work on every inch of God's beautiful earth on which it obtains foot-hold. But Mr. Caine and his co-agitators labored in vain so far as the vote went, and Mr. Slagg's little motion modestly setting forth the propagation of this scandalous iniquity as "unwise" was defeated by a large majority.

But the friends of temperance in India and Africa are not beaten yet, and are seeking to bring about

A WORLD-WIDE ALLIANCE

for the purpose of declaring that at least over Africa, the traffic among the natives shall be prohibited. The committee has representatives from almost every Euro-pean nation as well as from Canada and the States. Of course, time only can bring about the realization of our hopes in this matter; but we commend most heartily the effort and trust the day may speedily dawn when this traffic will be a crime as it is an

EVIL EVERYWHERE

and ought everywhere to be prohibited. As the schoolboy "proves his sum" by subtracting just what he has added, so may those people who have added four-fold to the sum of human woe by the creation of this "mother of crimes," prove the error of their ways by simply, by prohibition, taking away the illa which license has always and in all lands, set up. In her dealings with her native races Canada has certainly shown the way. Over a vast territory—the great North-west—she has entire prohibition, weak-ened only by an unwise permit system. From the report of the Commissioners of the Northwest mounted police force for the year ending June 31st last we learn that notwithstanding the vast area over which they have supervision, the evil wrought by the permit system, and even more largely by the willingness of vile miserable men, to enrich them-selves through the speculation of the natives by the sale of drink—yet pro-hibition so far prohibits that the con-duct of the Indians throughout the Ter-

ritories during the year has been re-markably good, those in the north and east having generally stayed at home and worked their farms with the most gratifying results. If, then, a weak and inadequate law, but indifferently en-forced, withal, owing to large quantities of illicit liquor being introduced under the permit system—if with such a law so much can be done, what might the rulers of the nations—whether Indian or African, English, Irish or Scottish, or even Cana-dian—expect from thorough, efficient, simple prohibition? They would simply take away an added temptation, addition-al inducement and incentive to evil, and leave the nations free to follow after the right. "If we cannot make it easy to do right, then in God's name let us make it difficult to do wrong," is a cry which should move and direct the actions of every father, son, and citizen who by voice, vote or pen, in public or private, in great or small, may wield an influence for God and humanity. YENNOG.

Reform Work.

In a city of about 25,000 inhabitants at their charter election, a few days since, a mayor was elected who at the beginning of gospel temperance work there was a drinking man. Every comfort was gone—the cooking stove mortgaged, and he was in a wretched condition. One of our workers of the W. C. T. U., a woman of deeds not of words, handed him, at one of our entertainments, a package containing an orange and confection. It set the man to thinking, that he at this time of life should be willing to accept this. He signed the pledge, has been a very suc-cessful business man; worth at present not less than \$100,000. We rejoice that temperance has done so much for one of our citizens, and pray God to guard and guide him in his present re-sponsible office.—C. B. Randall, in the Union Signal.

A Prohibition Town.

The land of Kansas is a wonder. A town no bigger than a voting pre-cinct will have street cars and electric lights and corner lots. It just makes a man's back ache to look at Wichita. Street car lines running twenty miles out into the country. Six universities going up. The very ground aquiver with excitement and growth. Differ-ent from anything you ever saw in your life. Everything is booming ex-cept the saloons. Shows that you can boom a town clear up in the millions without the aid of one whisky shop. The old idea was that when you boomed a western town you started in with a saloon every other door and a church or two came along by-and-by. In Wichita you stumble over the churches and get tangled up among the colleges and lost in the labyrinth of "homes" and reading rooms, but you have to sneak around and learn the ropes and lie a little to get a drink. And yet the boom goes on.—Bob Burdette.

An Old Cure for Alcoholism.

I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. It reduced me to degradation. I vowed and strove long and hard, but I seldom held vic-tory over liquor long. I hated drunk-enness, but still I drank. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of some-thing I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work, nor sleep. I entered a reformatory and prayed for strength; still I must drink. I lived so for over twenty years; in that time I never abstained over three months running. At length I was sent to the house of correction as a vagrant. If my family had been pro-vided for, I would have preferred to remain there, out of liquor temptation.

Explaining my affliction to a fellow-prisoner—a man of much education and experience—he advised me to make a vinegar of ground quassia; a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to put about a small teaspoonful of it in a little water and drink it down every time the liquor thirst came upon me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings and diffused a feeling of stim-ulation and strength. When I was discharged I continued this cure, and persevered until the thirst was con-quered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I handled and smelt whisky, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortun-ate, several of whom I know have re-covered by the same means which I no longer require to use.—New Zealand Observer.

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

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 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 later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY.

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

The aggregate votes cast in all the contests, have been:— For the Scott Act..... 166645 Against "..... 147356 Net Scott Act majority..... 50389 If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote:— For the Scott Act..... 147132 Against "..... 108365 46747 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 ques-tion of repeal.

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Having closed the contract for the comple-tion of his five miles of tunnel in Colorado, particulars of which great gold and silver mining work will be sent free to those who write him therefor, at 231 Broadway, New York City, he launches out with a new pub-lication that will be not only political and pub-lished monthly, under the significant name of POMEROY'S ADVANCE THOUGHT. It will be printed in English on good paper, states to contain 12 pages, each divided into 12 by thirteen inches. It will be sent at once for Progressive People in the U. S. and Educa-tional World, and will be very care-fully edited and especially fitted for Late Just-ice Men, Judges in the Courts of Honor, Temperance Workers, the Masses of Citizens, and all who live by honest use of Brain and Muscle. Each number will contain articles on Hereditary Influences, the correct educa-tion of children, Toronto's Saturday Night Chapters, Mines and Irons of Colorado, Living Men and Women of America, Impor-tant American Enterprises, Descriptive Chapters of Life, Health, and Hygiene of New York City, "Brick" Pomeroys' Advice to more than 8,000 unfortunates, and a vast variety of other matter, every word and in-sert which will be worth reading and perus-ing, at a year. An agent wanted in every Post Office district in the United States and Canada, to whom good pay for good service will be given. Address J. M. POMEROY, 231 Broadway, New York City. Do not miss a number. He wants correspondence from all who ask questions that can be replied to in such a publication.

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50c per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 45c per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 40c per hundred for orders of not less than 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:—

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

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

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 30th, 1888.

Several counties will vote this month on the question of Scott Act repeal. We are sending into these counties a large number of copies of our papers. We feel certain that in view of these facts none of our readers will object to our giving a good deal of space to matter having special reference to these campaigns.

ANOTHER LESSON.

The criminal returns of Glasgow city for 1887 have lately been issued, and from them we learn the same lesson that stares us in the face from every police record that we have yet seen. The total number of arrests made was 44,858, being an increase of 3,558 over the previous year. Of these the cases of simple assault, disorderly conduct, and drunkenness were 39,610, being an increase of 3,486. Of the cases referred to 12,829 were of persons taken up on the streets as being helplessly drunk. 4,473 of these were women, and 8,356 were men. What a fearful amount of wretchedness, destitution, and drunkenness must exist in a community in which twelve thousand persons find their way into the police court through drunkenness, for of course a vast amount of intemperance lies outside these apprehensions. And then what awful misery and sin lies away behind these suggestive figures. "How long, O Lord, how long."

BE NOT DECEIVED.

We would respectfully ask our readers to guard against being misled by the misrepresentations of liquor advocates, who think they will more readily catch the public ear, in their denunciation of the Scott Act, by pretending at the same time to be in favor of total prohibition. The Scott Act is a measure of prohibition, embodying the principles of prohibition, is a step towards prohibition, and is being opposed, and fought to day, in the interests of the liquor traffic, not merely because it interferes with this traffic directly, but because its operation is educating the public towards, and preparing the country for, total prohibition.

The Antis want to have the liquor system recognized and sanctioned by so-called Christian law, the prohibitionists desire to have the unholy traffic under the ban of Christian law. The issue is a straight direct issue between prohibitionists and prohibition principles on the one hand, and liquor traffickers and the permitted sale of liquor on the other. Voting for the repeal of the Scott Act is voting for the liquor traffic. Voting against the petition for repeal is voting against the liquor traffic.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

Mr. Tetter, chief officer of the License Department in the Provincial Secretary's office, gave evidence recently before the Public Accounts Committee, of the Local Legislature, in reference to the expenses of enforcing the Scott Act. He is reported as stating that the cost of enforcing this law in Ontario, during last year, was \$87,206.29, and that the counties had received in fines \$124,682.55. This statement will go far to correct the misrepresentations of the Anti-party, that the Scott Act is a burden on tax-payers. It also goes to show, that there must be a big lot of money lying somewhere, inasmuch as the Provincial Government paid \$25,000 for Scott Act enforcing, and if this is added to the amount of fines, the result will be to show an income of about \$160,000, as against enforcement expenses of \$87,000, leaving a balance of \$83,000 in the hands of county treasurers all over the Province. The law requires this money to be used solely for Scott Act enforcement purposes, so that there is a good balance on hand with which to face the coming year's work.

NO MORE TEMPORARY LEGISLATION.

A serious mistake will be committed by any Prohibitionists who imagine that local option can ever be considered a permanent method of dealing with the liquor traffic. Most of the difficulties that the Scott Act has to meet, may fairly be traced to the fact it is local instead of general in its operation. It was given to us merely as a temporary measure, and it ought to have been replaced long before this time by a better and more comprehensive law of total Prohibition.

From some quarters are received expressions of opinion in favor of legislation of such a character as would place the prohibition of the liquor traffic among the subjects with which Provincial Legislatures are expected to deal. Provincial Prohibition would be little better than County Prohibition. It would most certainly be defective and unsatisfactory. Our friends south of the line have found that State Prohibition cannot be made a complete success, and more and more their foremost workers are coming to recognize the fact that effectual, total Prohibition must be secured through National Legislation. It is to this fact that the Prohibition Party as a national organization, largely owes its existence. A new impetus will be given to the work of Prohibition by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, to the effect that no State can prohibit the importation of liquor into its territory, although it may prohibit its manufacture therein.

There is very little doubt that Canadian courts would similarly construe any Prohibitory Law passed by a Provincial Legislature, even under authority delegated by the Dominion Parliament, for the Dominion Parliament reserves the right to legislate on all matters relating to "Trade and Commerce;" and that Parliament could not without abandoning this right, and would not under any circumstances, give to a Province the authority to establish a customs line, as against other members of the Confederated Dominion.

It might be asked further,—Why should we temporize with the question on any such line? Canada believes in Prohibition. Prohibition would be good for Canada. Our declared policy has always been National Prohibition, and it would be wrong to recede from the position we now occupy. The demand of Canada's best citizens to-day is for Immediate, Total National Prohibition.

LIQUOR, LAW AND LIBERTY.

The old "personal liberty" cry is being raised in the interests of the liquor traffic. It is used for the purpose of misleading men of principle to believe that there is something unjust or tyrannical in the prohibition principles involved in the Scott Act. Over and over again the fallacy has been exposed, and it has been shown that the injustice and the tyranny lie in the laws, that would curtail what ought to be a free country, with the incursion of the liquor traffic, a system that interferes with the freedom and progress of everything that is good.

The right of the public, for the public welfare, to interdict the liquor traffic is well set out in the following paragraphs clipped from a recent issue of an able periodical entitled "Advance Thought."

The liquor traffic in this country has caused more trouble, anarchy and misery than have all the paupers ever landed on our shores. Its path has been one continued oration to crime, pauperism and desolation. Appeal, argument, regulation, and all other political methods of dealing with the steadily aggressive evil have failed. There is one remedy left, and we would apply it. That remedy is—Prohibition.

Man has the natural right to deny himself access to an influence antagonistic to his welfare. The natural right to bar out anything that would degrade him. As a community man has the same natural right.

The right to prohibit the entrance of a thief, a robber, a tramp, a brawler, a disturber or insultor within his premises.

The right to prohibit the use of fire crackers on holidays or any other days, regardless of the interests of those who would sell.

The right to prohibit the landing of goods on our shores.

The right to prohibit the admission of paupers to weaken our labor rate and to add to hospital and prison rates.

The right to prohibit the importation and use of opium.

The right to prohibit the public attending executions.

The right to prohibit the erection or maintenance of a public nuisance of any kind.

The right to prohibit the use of anything that can be named.

Next comes our duty to ourselves, our families, our fellow men, to society, and to that God in whom we trust.

That duty is faithfully performed only when we restrain ourselves and all who are on the clearly proven downward road.

To prohibit the use of that which is damaging to mind and morals is our duty.

The question of many as to preservation of property for those who are working injury therewith is not to be held in consideration.

As to the liquor traffic. What should be done with it?

If it is an evil, as it is, and should be treated as such, as it is by license and by police control, it should be prohibited. Therefore, as a free citizen, standing on the rock bed of principle, seeking the welfare of humanity over and above all personal profit or property qualification, we say—

Prohibit the sale and use of whatever is proven to be an intoxicant.

COMPENSATION.

EVERYONE admits that in the liquor traffic, men grow rich at the expense of their customers. The community out of which a saloon-keeper makes money must be poorer to the extent of the money made by the saloon-keeper. Every business interest in the locality must suffer in order that his business may be built up. A proposition is now being made to open licensed bar-rooms in a number of counties, where no such places have been licensed for the past three years. In every community in which the bar-room doors are thrown wide open, the public must suffer poverty, and business men must suffer depreciation of trade. Is there not a clear case for compensation here? Should not the men engaged in legitimate lines of business be compensated for the loss of their business, the falling off in trade, the diminished consumption of goods, the bad debts, caused by a licensed liquor traffic, if that traffic is re-legalized. We hear very little talk on this line, and there has come from the saloonist (who so loudly cried out three years ago for compensation) no proposal to compensate the other business men whom they now propose to injure. In this connection we submit to our readers the following forcible statement, in reference to the compensation question, made by the celebrated humorist Bob Burdette. "So the Supreme Court decides that a state has a right to destroy a distiller's business without compensation. Well, may be this isn't right. As a rabid prohibitionist, I am personally in favor of paying for every distillery, brewery and saloon that is closed up and forced out of business by prohibition. Every dollar of its highest market value at the time its market was good. This is only fair and just and right. Then I am in favor of compelling the distillery, brewery and saloon to pay one hundred cents on the dollar for every business that they have closed up and ruined. This is only right and just and fair, too. Let us strike a balance with the distillery, square up the accounts on both sides, and the fellow who comes out in debt must agree to pay up like a man, no matter what the Supreme Court says. My word for it, the prohibitionists are ready and willing to waive court decisions and settle on that basis, if the distillery is. What is sauce for the goose of the pond is sauce for the worm of the still. Walk up to the counter, Worm, and settle."

DRINK AN ENEMY TO FREE VOTING.

Rev. Joseph Cook's unique method of prefacing his lectures with a prelude, which has little or no connection with his subject, enables him to touch upon matters of vital importance. When speaking in Association Hall, Toronto, on the 2nd instant, he vigorously attacked the influence of the liquor interest in municipal government.

He declared his conviction that in the United States the suffrage had been lowered sufficiently—perhaps too much. He was in favor of making education free and compulsory, then of debarring from the right to vote any man unable to read and write. He said there were two million illiterate voters in the States. Using the fingers of one hand as an illustration, he bent one to represent this mass of ignorance, then another to denote an equal proportion of those only poorly informed on the issues upon which they voted. Pointing to the two remaining fingers as indicative of the two great parties, he touched the thumb as the great, dominant, drink interest which was courted by the one party and largely controlled the other. He said that the recent election in Atlanta, Ga., was won by the "wet ticket" because of the Northern gold which flowed in without stint from the National Association of rum-sellers.

Mr. Cook vigorously denounced abstentions from voting. The busy, the indolent, and the indifferent, who formed the largest proportion of the fifteen or twenty per cent of voters who failed to discharge their duty, were chiefly recruited from intelligent classes. The vicious and the ignorant were generally to the fore, and in American cities often as the result of bribery. He would have faith in extended suffrage, and of government by the

people, until the experiment of Switzerland and Athens had been tried; that of punishing by fine or otherwise any man who was physically able to vote and did not.

The gifted Boston divine is to be praised for so clearly and boldly bringing this question before the public of American cities north and south of the line. Intelligent public opinion has pronounced for the closing of drink-shops on election days. This is clear proof that the associations which cluster round alcohol, are prejudicial to an unbiased and thoughtful register of a man's opinion upon the municipal and national interests at stake. If what they sell is not good, then the drink-sellers are blind guides. Their union together in trade associations is for the defence of class interests, which are subversive of private happiness and of public prosperity.

Members of trade-unions or labor organizations who interfered with outsiders have been prosecuted for conspiracy. The influence exerted by drink-sellers in bringing the boozed and the ignorant in conspiracy of the worst kind. Religious men and moral reformers are content and must remain content with seeking to enlighten the minds of others. In the struggle for purity and advancement they are handicapped by the men who will stoop to the level of the drunkard.

Hence the necessity, not only for total abstinence, but for all right-thinking men to speak and work and vote for the abolition of the whole demoralizing drink system. Prohibition cancels its organization and gives the social reformer a chance to accomplish something by his efforts.

AN APPEAL.

THE W. C. T. U. of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have circulated the subjoined document, and secured to it the signatures of 7,000 women of the counties named. As it comes home with equal force to the voters of every other county in the Province, in which a contest is now pending, we have much pleasure in publishing it in full.

To the Electors of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

We, the undersigned wives, mothers and daughters, believing the legalized sale of intoxicating liquors to be contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, and the greatest hindrance to the spread of morality and religion in our midst, and being most earnestly desirous that the curse of the open dram-shop, which is threatening our homes and our loved ones, should be removed, beseech you, as you believe in God, and as you expect at the last great day to be called upon to answer for the deeds done in the body, to poll your vote on the 19th April, 1888, against the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act.

We earnestly ask your assistance to create a public sentiment that shall, as far as it can, suppress, and where it cannot fully suppress, curtail the colossal curse and crime of the dram-shop.

Science and religion support our appeal, science that demonstrates the nature of the drunk, and the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, that would ward off the temptation and rescue the victims of drink.

Think of the vast responsibility resting upon you! Other elections sink into insignificance compared with this.

A great principle is involved. It is right against wrong. Do not, we entreat, vote for an evil which is breaking hearts, desolating homes, wrecking lives, and sending down to drunkards' graves 7,000 immortal souls every year, here in Canada.

And to those who, knowing all this, have decided to stay at home, we appeal to you. Will you help in this great fight? You cannot be neutral. "The battle is the Lord's," and He says, "He that is not for Me is against Me," and "he that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

The ballot is a sacred trust, be true to it.

Signed by the W. C. T. U. and many others.

A SAD WORD.

It may RUIN YOUR HOME! It may RUIN YOUR CHILD! It may RUIN YOUR HEART! It may—and too late you may find out it was a mistake to vote for rum and the rum-seller. Make no mistake but vote for the Scott Act by voting against the petition.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

I have had the opportunity this week of obtaining the opinions of two well-known temperance reformers on the question of High License, the first in the shape of a letter from Mr. James Thomson of this city, in reply to my article of last week on this subject, the other in the privilege that I had of listening to the Rev. Joseph Cook, in his lecture on "Wendell Phillips, John B. Gough and Beecher," in Association Hall, on Monday. Mr. Thomson's views, as many of our readers are likely to surmise, are favorable to High License. What this gentleman has to say on the question will be shown by the quotations from his letter in subsequent paragraphs. Mr. Cook is just as thoroughly of the opinion that High License is a complete humbug as Mr. Thomson is that it is a grand stepping stone to better things in the temperance cause. Mr. Cook is a man of some wide experience, a careful student of social and moral reform. He has travelled much, observed for himself, and in his study of the temperance question, one to which he has given careful thought, he has endeavored to get at the bottom facts in every case. His opinion is certainly worth "counting in" on a question of this kind.

Mr. Cook made two references to the matter on Monday evening, one when, in that vigorous, pertinent manner characteristic of the man, he said, "Our people have got themselves to the point where they will license the gilded saloon, but they do not license the brothel." Then, speaking from personal observation, he said "I was in Philadelphia a few days since, and walking along the streets of that city with a friend at night, my attention was directed to a very brilliantly lighted building. There was no mistaking that it was a saloon, and it was a high license saloon. The upper flats were as extravagant in illumination as were the lower. I asked my friend what was the explanation of the entire building being thus occupied and lighted up in so attractive a manner, and he said, 'Below is the saloon, above is the home of the strange woman, and the two go together under High License.'"

It is only stating a truism when we say that everybody is influenced in its small degree by his or her environment. Let one be possessed of even an iron will, and yet compelled to reside for some definite period of time amongst those whose tastes and methods of life and thought were at first diametrically opposed to him, and the habits of his associates will soon become his own habits. It is the old story of the power of associations and surroundings. Man is an impressionable being, and will always be influenced by his surroundings.

As it is with social and personal habits, so it is with our thoughts. Run in one rut for a considerable period of time, and the rut will hold one tighter and more closely in its grip the farther on one progresses, and it is just here, I think, where our good friend, Mr. Thomson, has grown weak as a temperance reformer. All who know him are prepared to give him credit for the long and earnest battle that for many years he has made against intemperance. His activity for years in the Temperance Reformation Society and the Toronto Temperance Mission, and the work that he has given in other organizations, is a creditable commentary on his goodness of heart. For many years, however, Mr. Thomson's best thoughts and energies have been given to the question of license. In itself there is only commendation to be given for this work, but I am as confident as can be that it is a "side track," in any case, in the temperance reform, and a bad one for a temperance reformer to run in continually. Mr. Thomson has become so saturated, if I may say it, with "License" views, that he has not given as careful attention to more advanced views, and kept himself *en rapport* with the progress of the temperance reform the past few years. I will come now directly to his letter, and in separate paragraphs will give its entire contents, so that our readers will know just what Mr. Thomson has to say.

Giving to his epistle the caption of "Restriction and High License vs. Prohibition," he says:—

"Our friend Jas., in 'Thoughts by the Way,' in the last issue of the Citizen, has produced a certain amount of evidence and argument condemnatory of High License, and holding up prohibition as the only goal to which temperance efforts must be directed. Anything short of prohibition, even where prohibition is confessedly unattainable, is to be utterly condemned as high treason to the temperance cause. If this is not the true intent and meaning of his several paragraphs, then I can see no meaning in them."

I certainly say, in most emphatic terms, that just as total abstinence as opposed to moderate drinking is the "only one goal" to which to point the individual in this reform, so prohibition is the "one goal only" to which to point the nation. Temperance reformers cannot afford on any account to get away from this one grand, definite, central idea. Prohibition is the goal, and even in "confessedly unattainable" points it is attainable by solid and direct effort in the one direction. "According to your faith so be it unto you."

"If the test 'By their fruits shall ye know them' be applied to this principle of friend Jas., then, on the parity of reasoning, it follows that the sick man, on consulting his physician, and finding that it will take some months of careful treatment and dieting to restore him to reasonable health and strength, would be justified in refusing all medicine, because this plan could not guarantee him a perfect cure at once, the probable result of which 'dash conduct' would be that he would go from bad to worse until he dropped into the grave, and the general verdict would be 'Served him right.'"

There is no question that so far as the liquor traffic is concerned, so terribly sick is it just now, that on the testimony of one of its own family physicians, in the person of President Hill of the Nebraska distillery, and in consultation with other graduates of the same medical college, the only medicine that can restore the patient to life is High License. I say do without the physician and let the creature fall into the grave. In the words of Metz Bros., the big Omaha brewery firm, "If left to us, the liquor dealers, we would never repeal High License. It bars prohibition," and the liquor dealers know that prohibition to their traffic is death. They know, and they tell us themselves, that High License is life.

"As to the comparative potency of Prohibition vs. Restriction and High License in combating the evil results of the liquor traffic, I take it that there are at least sterling grounds for questioning the unvarying supremacy of prohibition. It may be conceded that 'figures cannot lie,' and yet it is notorious that even official statistics may be so selected and prepared that, some greater truth which lies behind them being kept in reserve, they shall appear to tell a very different tale to what the real facts warrant."

If any reader thinks that I was a little cruel in one of the early paragraphs of this article in saying that Mr. Thomson is receding from the high position he once held as a temperance reformer, I think it is plainly shown that this is the case when, as a temperance reformer, he commences to question the supremacy of prohibition, especially in contradistinction to High License. As between these two methods of dealing with the liquor traffic I have given in various issues of the Citizen, testimony on the subject that must be called into question by our correspondent before there is any necessity to go back on the same. The record tells its own tale, history is the great teacher. Let Mr. Thomson bring on his rebutting testimony, and then we shall put both in the balance and see which will be found wanting. Such testimony is not produced in this letter, we will be glad to have it.

"As regards Omaha, which friend 'Jas.' quotes as an example of the evil results of High License, I read the following ex-Governor Sanders' view. 'In Omaha we have better order and a more quiet city under the High License system than we had when the tax was \$100 each. Then we had more saloons than we now have, and the city was not half as large as it now is.' In the assertion that High License makes the traffic more powerful and vastly increases its political influence, I think I can produce evidence in rebuttal at least as strong as that of the affirmative."

So far as Omaha is concerned, even if ex-Governor Sanders' view is to be taken as correct, it is but one solitary instance against the multitudinous evidence that can be given on this subject, and which in no small measure I have produced in former articles. Against the ex-Governor's view, however, there is the quotation that we have already given here in this article from the great Omaha brewers. It is their business to sell liquor, and they do not think that their business is suffering from High License. And, further, there are the statistics of the entire state of Nebraska, which I quoted in last week's "Thoughts by the Way," figures that are official and that history tells us do not lie. Mr. Thompson tells us that he has evidence in rebuttal against the strongly repeated statement of some hundreds of strong men and women, that "High License makes the liquor traffic more powerful and vastly increases its influence." It will be remembered that in the many quotations given in last week's Citizen, all were united on this point, and I did not give but a very small percent-

age of the written opinions of temperance reformers, State officials, clergy men and others that I have in my possession on this question. When Mr. Thompson produces some of the rebuttal testimony against such opinions as those expressed by Miss Willard, ex-Mayor Hardy, of Lincoln, Neb., Herriek Johnson and the others named last week, not forgetting the opinion quoted here in this issue of Joseph Cook, I will have more to say on this particular point.

"If friend Jas. is sure of his ground, and has, as he intimates, some big guns to fire off, I write him to fire away. Nobody will be hurt, because we are not advocating or defending any pet scheme. What we desire above all other things is to get at the truth. I am open to conviction. Prohibition, like every other question, has two sides. A fair-minded man will possess himself of both before giving his decision, else he is not fit to judge righteous judgment."

If as between License and Prohibition one is to have a pet scheme, I prefer to stand in with those who are holding Prohibition as their pet scheme. I think they are "the best kind of fellows," as Sam Jones puts it. All that every sincere reformer wants to get at is the truth, and the best way of remedying this evil, and it is for this reason that in the study of the High License question, it has been my endeavor to get hold of evidence of all kinds, whether for or against it.

The old saw has it that "where there is much smoke there must be some fire," and when liquor sellers themselves come boldly out in favor of High License, and advise their patrons to stand by it, surely temperance people are not such "consarned fools" as to suppose that these gentlemen are working for them. Distiller Hill and brewer Metz have not yet signalized their intention of advocating prohibition as something that will not merely do their business any harm, but, on the contrary, will help it. When they do this then we will seriously think of parting company with prohibition; in the meantime, we shall not take seats with them on the High License platform. We are not "there" and we are sorry that any of our friends "get there." Jas.

LADIES IN COUNCIL.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The World's Woman Workers at Washington—A Great Gathering.

The much-talked-of International Women's Council was opened in the Albaugh Opera House at Washington, on Monday of last week. Delegates, however, had arrived and some business was being transacted in the latter part of the preceding week. A meeting of representatives was held on Saturday afternoon, March 24th, when there was a vigorous discussion over the question of permanent organization. A deputation, headed by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and forcibly pressed the importance of the reforms which they advocated. On Saturday night, at the Riggs' House, which is headquarters, the ladies held a reception. The great dining-room was beautifully decorated and fairly crowded with the ladies and their friends. Religious services were held at the Opera House on Sunday afternoon, seven ladies who are pastors of churches taking part.

The number of the members of the Council is not very large, but nearly every lady is accompanied by a bodyguard of sympathizing friends. The following is a list of the delegates proper:—

- CANADIAN—Mrs R. Macdonnell and Mrs. B. S. Keefe of Toronto. AMERICAN—Association for the Advancement of Women, Miss Mary E. Eastman, Julia Ward Howe; Women's International Press Association, Martha Field; Women's National Press Association, Aurelia Hadley Mohl; National Moral Educational Society, Caroline M. S. Frazer; American Free Baptist Association, Mrs. M. M. H. Hall; Christian Women's Board of Missions, Mrs. Kate R. M. Jre, Mrs. C. B. Knowles; Western Women's Unitarian Conference, Victoria Richardson; Women's Auxiliary Conference of the Unitarian Association, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows; Women's Unitarian Association of the Universalist Church, Mrs. M. M. Dean, Emily L. Sherwood; American Women's Suffrage Association, Lucy Stone, Mary Livermore, Antoinette Brown Blackwell; National W. C. T. U., Frances Willard, Clara Clegghorn Hoffman; World's W. C. T. U., Hannah Whitehall Smith; Toronto W. C. T. U. Beale Starr Keefe, Mrs. Macdonnell; I. D. S. Women's Relief Association, M. S. Richards; I. D. S. Women's Primary Association, I. D. S. Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, Nettie Y. Snell; Sorosis, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, Jennie C. Croly; Ladies' G. A. R., Laura McNeil; Women's Relief Corps, Clara Barton; Knights of Labor, Leonora M. Barry, Grangers (Fraternal), Mrs. Anna M. Worden (Vineyard, N. J.); Universal Peace Union, Rev. Amanda Day; Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Abby Morton Diaz, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, Boston; National Temperance Hospital and Medical College Associa-

tion, Chicago, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett; Women's Ministerial Conference, Rev. Ada C. Bowles.

FOREIGN—The Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Mrs. Alice Scatcherd; the Darlington Women's Liberal Association, the Yorkshire and South-west Women's Liberal Association, Mrs. Scatcherd; Newcastle Women's Liberal Association, Mrs. Ashton Dilke; National Prohibition Movement of Great Britain, Mrs. Axel Gustafson, Danish Women's Association, Danish Women's Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Miss Ada M. Frederiksen, Norway Women's Suffrage Society, Mrs. S. M. Groth; Finnish Women's Union, Kateenas Alexandra Gripenberg; Work for the Prisoners of St. Laza, Miss Isabella Bagelot.

It will be seen from the preceding list that many parts of the world are represented in this, the greatest gathering of the kind that has ever been held. The Council, though assembled in response to an invitation by the Women's Suffrage Association, is not of a solely political character. Everything in the line of women's work and of movements in which women are interested will come up for discussion. All that is being done in science, art, industry, charity, philanthropy, and moral reform, by women, and for women, will be subjects of consideration, and out of the convention there will go an inspiration to all who are working on these lines.

Our own Canadian representatives have been very cordially received and have evidently made their presence felt among their American sisters. Mrs. Keefe and Mrs. McDonald are active and appreciated at both public meetings and social gatherings.

About two thousand persons were present at the opening of the council. Miss Susan B. Anthony presided. An able and eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who reviewed the history of woman's emancipation and progress, and predicted a brilliant future for humanity when the present rapidly progressing reform had been worked out. Other speakers were Paroness Gripenberg, Ada M. Frederiksen, Pundita Ramabar, Isabella Bagelot, Margaret Dilke, Mrs. A. Scatcherd, and Mrs. Gustafson, Mrs. Margaret Moore, Mrs. Keefe and Miss Willard. All the speakers were received with immense enthusiasm. A committee on permanent organization was formed.

On Tuesday, the proceedings were of unusual interest, consisting of the presentation of papers on important subjects, such as "The Work of the Unitarian Women," by Isabel C. Barrows; "The Elements of Woman's Union," by Mrs. Mary McMann; "Prisoner Reform Work," by Isabella Bagelot; "Hospitals Managed by and for Women," by Mrs. Edna D. Cheney; "Missionary Work," by Harriet E. Morris; and "Red Cross Work," by Clara Barton.

Wednesday forenoon was devoted to the discussion of the subject of industries, Mrs. Mary M. Johns being in the chair. Mrs. Livermore opened with an address on Woman's Industry and fair during the last half century, and her address was full of interest, showing the unfair disadvantages at which women were placed in the race of life, and yet what magnificent success they had achieved. Mrs. A. N. Worden spoke of Women in the Grange, treating attractively a subject with which she has much practical acquaintance from her official position. Mrs. Lord read an essay on Woman in the Knights of Labor, claiming that the influence of ladies had been a grand educational force in that society, which is now so potential. Lida Barney Sales dealt with the work of the Sociological Society of America, and was followed by Mrs. Leonora M. Barry, organizer of the Knights of Labor, who spoke with wonderful earnestness and effect of the protection now being extended, by the organization she represented, to working girls and little children, showed what had been done by co-operative methods in different industrial occupations, and described the working of the Women's National Beneficial Fund, an institution that does much to make the law of working-women safer and better. Mrs. Esther L. Warno spoke on Women as Farmers.

In the evening various subjects were taken up by ladies who had special experience in the matters with which they dealt, as, for example, Education was spoken of by Professor Rena A. Michaels, Laura C. Holloway discoursed on Women's Work in Connection with Journalism, Mrs. Rittenbender read an essay, "Woman and Law," and Rev. Ada C. Bowles discussed Women as Ministers.

At the Thursday meeting Matilda Joselyn Gage presided, Julia Ward Howe, of Delaware, spoke on "The Power of Organization," Mary F. East on "The Advancement of Women," and Alexander Gripenberg, a delegate from the Finnish Women's Association, spoke of the work being done in her country. Abbie Dean, of Boston, addressed the meeting on "Woman's Educational and Industrial Union," and Ada C. Frederiksen, of Denmark, presented a report of the working of the Society for the "Protection of Young Girls." Frances E. Willard made a stirring speech. F. Yampinni Salayara, of Rome, discussed the subject of "The Women of Italy." Mary L. Thomas spoke on "The Work of Sorosis;" and the convention closed with further addresses from Mrs. B. Sewell, and Susan B. Anthony. The evening session began with an address from Lillie Devereux Blake on "Legal Disabilities of Women," followed by a discussion on various points of the same topic, the principal speakers being Alice Scatcherd, of Edinburgh, Alice Fletcher, Dr. Ruth M. Wood, Matilda Joselyn Gage, Lucy Stone and Mrs. Livermore. We have not space to more than mention the names of those taking part, but we hope to refer to their addresses more fully later on.

Friday morning's session presided over by Elizabeth Boynton Harbot, was devoted

to the discussion of "Social Purity," and was a meeting for women alone. The speakers were the chairman, E. L. Saxon, Mrs. Anna Powell, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, Mrs. Caroline M. S. Frazer, Caroline B. Winslow, M. D., Mrs. Harriet B. Chattuck, Miss S. Magleston Gough, Mrs. Clara Hoffman and Frances Willard.

Friday evening was given up to political matters. Mrs. Isabel Beecher Hooker read a paper on "The Constitutional Rights of Women in the United States," followed by an address on "Women in Politics," by Mrs. Elizabeth J. Foster; and the discussion was continued by Harriet H. Robinson, Martha A. Everett, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Marble and Miss Willard.

Saturday was the closing day of the convention proper. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided. It was a meeting of pioneers in woman's rights work. After the chairman's stirring address came a song from John H. Hutchison, speeches by Frederic Douglass, Dr. Henry B. Blackwell, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Robert Purvis, Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Matilda Joselyn Gage, Mrs. Sewell, and a song by Mrs. Ormiston Chant. Presentations of various kinds, flowers, medals, etc., to the members followed. A large number of letters from prominent social reform workers were read, another song by Mr. Hutchison and the International Council was closed. Most of the delegates, however, remained over in Washington for Sunday, where there was a great religious service in the afternoon, addressed by many of those who had taken part in the previous deliberations, and another interesting meeting of the same character at night.

A W. C. T. U. MAYOR ENDORSED. Mrs. Salter, Mayor of Argonia, Kansas, has not lost in the estimation of her sister Temperance workers, during her term of office, as may be seen from the following resolution which was lately adopted:—

Whereas, Mrs. Susanna M. Salter, our present Mayor of the city of Argonia, Kansas, has been a member and officer of this union ever since its organization, June 3, 1883, therefore,

Resolved, That the W. C. T. U. of Dixon township, Sumner county, Kansas, hereby gratefully acknowledge her efficient service as corresponding secretary, and as a faithful laborer in every capacity chosen by this union.

Resolved, That we believe that her past year's record as first woman mayor of the world, while not hindering her home duties, nor church and temperance work, reflects great credit on her sex, and advances the cause of woman everywhere.

Resolved, That we believe while fulfilling all duties required by her oath of office, she has not lost any attribute prized by true womanhood, but through all has kept the gentle poise of dignified Christian womanhood.

A Ministerial Declaration. The ministerial association of the town of Barrie held a meeting on Monday of last week and expressed its views in reference to the Scott Act in the following clear cut declaration:—

The Ministerial Association having taken into consideration the present shape of the temperance question in this county and the coming vote on the Scott Act, resolve as follows:—

That it should be borne in mind that during the greater part of the past three years the Act has been largely inoperative owing partly to the contest re jurisdiction between the Dominion and Provincial authorities, partly from the lack of a police magistrate and from other causes. Yet it is patent to every unprejudiced observer that the Act has materially decreased drunkenness and lessened crime, and this is fully sustained by official returns, Dominion and Provincial.

We, therefore, express our earnest desire that the result of the coming repeal contest will show an increased majority in favor of the Act.

And, further, express our conviction that the chief hindrances having been removed we will have even greater benefits from it during a second term of its administration.

MAIGNEN'S PATENT "FILTRE RAPIDE." This FILTRE is now adopted by HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT. It is the present IMPROVED FIELD HOSPITAL FILTRE in Her Majesty's Army, was used by Lord Wolseley during the NILE EXPEDITION, and was used by Her Majesty during the Jubilee Celebration. The only Filter in general use during the Health, Inventions, and Colonial Exhibitions. PRICE FROM 25 CENTS UP.

Diagram of a water filter with a list of parts: Description. 1. Frames brown or white, stone-ware. 2. A. Filter case into which the unfiltered water is poured. 3. B. Screen. 4. C. Granular Carbo-Calcia. 5. D. Powdered Carbo-Calcia. 6. E. Asbestos cloth. 7. F. Filtering frame. 8. Reservoir for filtered water. SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA: JOHN ORCHARD & CO. 18 King Street, East Toronto. Send for Circulars, etc.

Fables and Fancies.

A Glorious Battle Won.

He stood with a foot on the threshold And a cloud on his boyish face, While his city comrade urged him To enter the gorgeous place.

"There's nothing to fear, old fellow! It isn't a lion's den; Here waits a royal welcome From lips of bravest men."

'Twas the old, old voice of the tempter That sought in the old, old way, To lure with a lying promise The innocent feet astray.

"You'd think it was Blue Beard's closet, To see how you stare and shrink! I tell you there's nought to harm you— It's only a game and a drink!"

He heard the words with a shudder— It's only a game and a drink! And his lips made bold to answer: "But what would my mother think?"

The name that his heart held dearest Had started a secret spring, And forth from the wily tempter He fled like a hunted thing.

Away! till the glare of the city And its gilded halls of sin Are shut from his sense and vision, The shadows of night within.

Away! till his feet have bounded O'er fields where his childhood trod; Away! in the name of virtue, And the strength of his mother's God.

What though he was branded "coward" In the blazoned halls of vice, And banned by his baffled tempter, Who sullenly tossed the dice,

On the page where the angel keepeth The record of deeds well done, That night was the story written Of a glorious battle won.

And he stood by his home in the starlight— As guiltless of sword and shield— A braver and nobler victor Than the hero of bloodiest field! —M. A. Maitland in N. Y. Observer.

The Blue Ribbon.

"Speak unto the children of Israel, and bid them that they make them fringes in the borders of their garments throughout their generations, and that they put upon the fringe of the borders a Ribband of Blue."—Num. xv. 38.

Saw! streaming forth a multitude intent, Gladness and awe upon their faces blent, Bright robed, in gorgeous skirts, deep fringed anew, While from each border hangs a Ribbon Blue.

Sage priests, whose grey hairs form their crown of glory, Stern warriors hardened by their battles gory, Young men and maids—low whispering—not a few, And from each flutters down the Ribbon Blue.

The tramp of many feet, the ceaseless hum Of Israel's desert children, as they come Up to the Ark of God, to bring in view The sign He had enjoined—a Ribbon Blue.

God's sign that they might never more forget His statutes, love, forgiveness, or the debt Of love they owed Him, but be strong and true Whene'er they looked upon the Ribbon Blue.

Be just and good to others, lacking not Sweet self-denial for those of sadder lot; Nor seeking self, but bravely dare and do, All the Lord symbolized by Ribbon Blue.

Again a multitude are marching forth To highways and to byways, south and north; And in their hands they carry unto you A simple message, with a Ribbon Blue.

Not now, as in the days of ancient story, Will it be heralded from peaks of glory; God does not lift His voice, that heard by you You are compelled to don the Ribbon Blue.

This comes in still small whispers to the heart, Go forth! think naught of self, but do thy part; Among thy fallen brothers drop love's dew, And now, wear thou for them a Ribbon Blue

Will you not pity them in their hard strait? Help them to face temptation, nor too late Hear the sad moan, "I were not lost had you But strengthened me to take the Ribbon Blue!" —The Gospel Temperance Monthly

The Echo and the Toper.

A TOPER once returning from potatoes, Imbued with freedom at the Dog and Gun—

Where jovial comrades on the laws of nations Allowed their thirsty tongues to glibly run—

Was passing through a valley where 'twas said, Though he had never put it to the test, That he answered when o'rquestioned, Quoth he, "I'll see whether 'tis true or jest."

He paused a moment, hiccupped, scratched his head, His trembling fingers pass across his vest

To feel that he was there and not in bed, And then and there the echo thus addressed:—

"The place we left, say, Echo dost thou know?"

Echo—"No."

"The public house where folks like thee don't go."

Echo—"Don't go."

"'Tis after ten, my mates still at their glasses."

Echo—"Aases."

"The drink they love before all else is wine."

Echo—"Swine."

"Good liquor I enjoy in any shape."

Echo—"Ape."

"I wonder what's the end of all this brewing."

Echo—"Ruin."

"Would'at have me take the pledge, all drink resign?"

Echo—"Sign."

"Methinks I could not live without such stuff."

Echo—"Such stuff."

"You may be right, at any rate I'll try it."

Echo—"Try it."

He signed the pledge, and very soon he found That, like the eagle, he'd renewed his youth;

He keeps it still, and furthermore has owned That what the Echo said was but the truth. —Alliance Record.

Dime Novels.

"Ralph, did you bring that package from the office?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, clinging with one hand to Rover's collar, which he was trying to fasten, while with the other he drew a package from his pocket.

"Ah!" said Mr. Clark, "what have you here?"

Ralph turned and saw in his father's hand a book he had not intended to submit to his approval.

"The Horse-Thief of the Pines, or Red Handed Jim," read Mr. Clark. "Is this yours, Ralph?"

"Yes, sir," stammered the boy; "I bought it this afternoon."

"I think I will read it," said the father, examining critically a course wood-cut representing four masked men carrying the apparently lifeless body of another. "Mary," said he, "glancing significantly at his wife, "suppose we have this read aloud?"

"Certainly," was the reply. "I have heard of those books; they are said to be intensely interesting."

"Very well," said Mr. Clark. "Ralph shall read to us. You may choose your own audience, my boy; shall it include Bertie and Ethel?"

"Oh, no!" replied Ralph; "they wouldn't enjoy it."

"Taste not cultivated, you think! We will listen to it in the evening, then."

It was not unusual for Ralph to read to his parents; so the situation was not in itself embarrassing. After the children retired the story was begun. Both father and mother listened attentively without comment, but Ralph and his book were treated with respect. The second evening passed like the first. Mrs. Clark, noticing signs of weariness in the boy's voice, offered to relieve him. Taking the book she gravely

read: "The girl's arrival was announced by a piercing shriek. She rushed at the man in the awfulest way, saying: 'Stop, you beast!' In an instant she had seized the great mallet and struck him a blow upon the head. We could hear the skull crack. It was awful!"

This language seemed so unkind to his mother's gentle voice that Ralph was glad when his father, who evidently shared the boy's feeling, offered to continue the reading.

"Jim knew not which to admire most, the glorious eyes, coral lips, golden hair and buxom form of this enchanting fairy, or the dark, spirituelle, statuesque, marble-like maiden by her side. He was, in fact, deeply in love with both," read Mr. Clark in earnest, dignified tones, which seemed to poor Ralph to make the story unnecessarily absurd.

The third evening Ralph wished to join his schoolmates in a skating party, but as both parents seemed desirous to listen to the reading the story was continued. Soon his father rose to greet some one, and looking up Ralph saw Mr. Rice, his pastor, entering the room. To his surprise, for he knew nothing of the significant pressure of the hand which the minister received, his father said: "Mr. Rice, if you will excuse us just one moment, please; Ralph is reading and you will find us in the most thrilling scene of the story. Just finish the paragraph, will you, Ralph?" and Ralph, coloring with embarrassment, read: "She heard another terrific crash, and six men wearing the blackest of black masks, decorated with the well-known skull and cross-bones, entered the room silently, one by one. She fell fainting to the floor."

"Very vivid," remarked the pastor. "What is the book?" And Ralph repeated: "The Horse Thief of the Pines, or Red Handed Jim."

The next evening, as Mrs. Clark was making arrangements for the reading, Ralph suddenly laid down the book, saying, "Father, I don't want to read any more of this. I know what you and another mean. When I've read such books alone they haven't seemed so bad because I've skipped so much. I only cared to see how it came out. I see now how foolish it is. Just excuse me from the rest and I promise never to read another of its kind."

"Thank you, my son," said Mr. Clark, tenderly; "the time we have spent upon the book has not been wasted, since a double lesson has been learned. I trust you, my boy."

Ralph, trying to swallow the big lump that would rise in his throat, turned to leave the room. As he passed his mother he saw her smiling through her tears, as she watched the flames in the grate curl about the "Horse Thief of the Pines." Ralph understood the sudden interest manifested by his father and mother in the reading of the younger members of the family. Busy as his life is, Mr. Clark finds time to talk with the children of their favorite books, and no opportunity is lost to interest them in those of a graver character. All are allowed to assist in selecting the volumes which are frequently added to the library, and so successful are they in cultivating right habits and tastes that they have no fear of a recurrence of the experience that taught the double lesson.—Congregationalist.

A Sad Story.

It doesn't seem right to tell you any thing that will cloud your faces, yet it is, perhaps, best after all, that you should know what sorrow and trouble our old enemy, King Alcohol, brings into the lives of people who are not strongly fortified against him.

Not many months ago I was visiting a friend in a large Western city, and one day she took me in her carriage for a drive, out in the suburbs, where there were many beautiful homes. Bright-eyed, sunny-faced children were playing on the lovely lawns about these homes; children playing croquet; children tossing each other up among the leafy boughs in swings; children in hammocks reading story-books; children digging in the dirt; girls playing "lady," boys on bicycles; all of them having good times, and so happy it made me happy, too, just to look at them.

After a while we passed by one of the loveliest homes we had seen yet; roses in bloom everywhere, fountains playing, birds singing, every thing in nature seeming joyous and glad; but there were no children anywhere to be seen, and the house looked shut-up and lonely.

Then my friend told me one of the saddest stories I ever heard. Years before there had been a boy in that home, too; a dear little innocent boy, who was the joy and delight of his papa and mamma and the good grandmother who lived with them. But the

papa and mamma thought there was no harm in having wine at their fine dinners, and they let Charlie have a little, too. So he grew to love it, stealing it off the side-board, and thus, before they realized it, and long before he was a man, Charlie became a drunkard. He lost his bright, manly looks and his frank, loving ways, and gave those who loved him many a heartache. He spent all the money he could get in drunken carousals, and one evening after he had lost all he had playing cards, and while he was half-mad with drink, he went home to get more money.

But his father and mother both refused to give him any. Then he went to his grandmother. He felt sure she would give him some, because she always had done so before, but this time she could not, as she had spent all she had at home that day, and it was too late to get any out of the bank.

This made Charlie very angry, and he told her she must give him the costly diamond ring she had on her finger. She did not want to do that, of course, because it was her wedding ring.

Then Charlie cursed her—just think how dreadful that was—and tried to take the ring from her by force. Somehow—how never could tell how it happened—in trying to get the ring, he threw the poor old lady on the floor, and the shock and the fright killed her.

Yes, there she lay, the dear old grandmother who he had always loved, and who loved him so fondly, who had often held him in her arms as he slept, his little brown head cuddled up on her bosom. How often she had sat by his little bed and told him stories, when he was almost a baby, or knelt beside him and prayed for God's richest blessings upon him. Now she lay there still and cold in death, and Charlie was her murderer.

So that bright day when I saw the lovely home all shut up and silent, he was away off in the penitentiary, behind iron bars, shut up from the sweet, fresh air and sunshine, his heart filled with vain and bitter remorse for the crime he had committed in his drunken madness, while his mother, who had died of a broken heart, slept quietly in her grave beside her murdered mother.

When I heard this sad story my heart ached for Charlie, and for other Charlies all over the land who are taking their first drinks, and so I want every young Temperance crusader to fight more bravely than ever against the demon that destroyed the happiness of that lovely home, and above all things never give him a chance to creep into your lips and darken and blight your lives.—Laura J. Rittenhouse, in Union Signal.

Domestic Department.

The Medical Value of Oysters.

The Christian at Work is responsible for the following enthusiastic recommendation of oysters as a remedy for indigestion and sundry other ailments:

"It is not generally understood, as it should be, that oysters have medicinal qualities of a high order. They are not only nutritious but wholesome, especially in cases of indigestion. It is said,

"There is no other alimentary substance, not even excepting bread, that does not produce indigestion under certain circumstances; but oysters, never. Oyster juice promotes digestion. By taking oysters daily, indigestion, supposed to be almost incurable, has been cured; in fact, they are to be regarded as one of the most healthful articles of food known to man. Invalids who have found all other kinds of food to disagree with them, frequently discover in the oyster the required aliment. Raw oysters are highly recommended for hoarseness. Many of the leading vocalists use them regularly before concerts and operas, but their strongest recommendation is the remarkably wholesome influence exerted upon the digestive organs."

It is evident that the writer of the above paragraph has taken to spinning medical theories out of the scanty medical knowledge of his own brain, rather than from the facts demonstrated by experience. For some years, the notion prevailed among people, and to some extent in the medical profession, that oysters, if taken raw, possessed the ability not only to digest themselves, but to aid in the digestion of other food. There seemed to be good grounds for this idea, for it might be considered a very natural supposition that a digestive apparatus capable of digesting such a loathsome diet as this scavenger bivalve subsists upon, would be capable of digesting anything likely to get into

one's stomach, oysters included. Some three or four years ago, however, an inquisitive doctor tried the experiment of chipping up some raw oysters, and keeping them in an artificial digestive apparatus, the temperature and other conditions being as nearly as possible identical with those found in the stomach. Contrary to his expectations, however, the oysters failed to digest, showing at once the fallacy of the theory which has induced so many chronic dyspeptics to swallow the bivalves by the dozen, alive and squirming from the shell.

A microscopic examination of oyster soup would doubtless convince the writer of the above paragraph of his error in supposing that "oyster juice" promotes digestion. The truth is that oyster juice is simply alive with germs, or bacteria, of many sorts. Not long since, a Frenchman who discovered this fact, suggested that raw oysters ought to be disinfected before they are eaten; and he even went so far as to undertake an elaborate series of experiments for the purpose of discovering some substance which would kill the germs in the oyster juice, and at the same time would not kill the eater. The results, however, were not satisfactory.

It is true that the oyster is easy of digestion, and the same is true of earth-worms, birds' nest pudding, and a variety of other substances, which are not only quite as digestible, but certainly in every way as wholesome as the oyster.

A writer says that the man who first ate a raw oyster must have been "brave as well as hungry." We can readily admit the hunger, but the quality of courage exhibited in the act of devouring a live animal seems to us to be akin to the sort of courage which leads the natives of the Cannibal Islands to show a decided preference for the flesh of their enemies. We quite agree with the sentiment expressed by an anonymous poet:—

"That man must have had a palate cover'd o'er With brass or steel, who, on the rocky shore, First broke the oozy oyster's pearly coat, And risked the living morsel down his throat."

—Good Health.

Hints About Screws.

Where screws are driven into soft wood and subjected to considerable strain, they are very likely to work loose, and it is often difficult to make them hold. In such cases the use of glue is profitable. Prepare the glue thick; immerse a stick about one-half the size of the screw and put it into the hole, then immerse the screw and drive it home as quickly as possible. When there is an article of furniture to be hastily repaired, and no glue is at hand, bore a hole, insert the stick, fill the rest of the cavity with pulverized resin, then heat the screw sufficiently to melt the resin as it is driven in. Where screws are driven into wood for temporary purposes, they can be more easily removed by dipping them in oil before inserting. When buying screws notice that the heads are round and well cut, that there are no flaws in the body or thread part, and gimlet points. A screw of good make will drive into oak as easily as others into pine, and will endure having twice the force brought against it.

Chicken Loaf.

Take two chickens, boil them in as little water as possible until the meat will drop from the bones; cut it with a knife and fork, then put it back in the kettle, put in plenty of butter, pepper and salt; heat it thoroughly; boil an egg hard and slice it, and place it in the bottom of a dish; pour it in hot, place a weight upon it, and put it away to cool; it will come out in form.

Beef Loaf.

Three and a half pounds of veal or beef, minced very fine, and uncooked; four large crackers, crushed very fine; one egg, one cup of milk, butter size of an egg, one tablespoonful of salt, one of pepper; mix in shape of a loaf, and bake in a slow oven two hours and a half, basting often; to be eaten cold; very nice for tea or lunch.

Veal Cutlets a la Fried Oysters.

Cut the veal in small pieces three or four inches square; dry with a towel; season to taste; have ready a beaten egg and crackers rolled fine, each on separate dishes; dip each piece of cutlet in the egg, then in the rolled cracker; have enough lard or butter hot in your spider so that it will nearly cover the cutlets when you put them in. A rich gravy can be made after the meat is done by adding a little boiling water.—Mother's Magazine.

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Victoria County Again.

Editor Canada Citizen.

DEAR SIR,—I had hoped that when my last letter appeared in your columns it would draw out an explanatory reply from the Inspector for this county; as no person who honestly endeavored to do his duty, could afford to let the facts stated by me pass unchallenged or unexplained. But, judging from the letter of Mr. Manning in your issue of the 16th inst., he has evidently been asked for an explanation from a higher authority. It would be simply impertinence for an Inspector to say that he should have proceeded only as for a first or second offence before the receipt of the circular of November 14th and it would be a piece of the coolest audacity to say that the instructions contained in that circular have been carried out to the letter since its receipt. Here is a list of cases taken from the published list of convictions in the county paper for the quarters ending September and December 1887, and March 1888. Some of them are the same parties as were referred to in my last, and I only reproduce them for the purpose of showing that the instructions contained in the November circular have not been carried out, the Inspector's statement to Mr. Manning to the contrary, notwithstanding Terence Spellman convicted November 16th and again December 16th, each time of a first offence. Jeremiah Lotomy convicted July 8th, 23rd, August 19th, December 16th, each time of a first offence, and January 4th of a second offence. Ambrose Garlick July 8th, 23rd, August 19th and December 16th, all first offences. Thomas Edwards August 17th, December 21st, both first offences. Hector Campbell November 15th, December 22nd, February 13th, all firsts. John Higgins both July 20th, October 28th, February 7th, all firsts. Harry Thompson November 24th, February 14th, both firsts. William Haslam June 23rd, second offence, September 13th and March 1st, both first offences. Geo. Carr August 11th, December 20th, both firsts. Joseph Daly (what a rare pet Joe must be), June 23rd, August 26th, September 13th, and December 20th, all firsts. Thos. McConnell August 11th, September 13th, Dec. 20th, all firsts. John Maundor June 27th, August 26th, December 20th, all firsts. Is the November circular carried out to the letter here Mr. Inspector?

Our Inspector endeavors to make a little cheap capital out of the Jenkins case, but had he been as ready to take the advice of the large majority of the temperance element as he was to take that of a small minority in the Jenkins case, the result in Victoria would be very different from what it is. I know of what I write, when I say he has repeatedly been asked why he brought so many first offences, and his answers were not that the people did not wish to have the full penalty of the law inflicted. If there were witnesses who would tell the truth, if they expected a penalty of \$50 to be imposed, but who would stain their souls with perjury if they knew their telling the truth would subject the whisky seller to a penalty of \$100 or a few weeks imprisonment, why let them do so. It is none of the Inspector's business. He has only to prove his case, and when a sale has been proven produce the evidence of a former conviction or convictions, and if there are extenuating circumstances connected with any particular case, the convicting justice can then apply his discretionary powers. If the putting a stop to the sale of intoxicating liquors in respectable hotels would make the traffic a wanderer and a vagabond, let it be made a wanderer and a vagabond and be driven into the dark holes and corners of our slums. There at least the law abiding portion of our community will not have their feelings outraged by seeing the law of the land openly violated every day in the week. When the people of Victoria gave such a large majority in favor of the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, they did so in hopes that the traffic in intoxicating liquors would entirely cease, and had our Inspectors done their duty, I have no hesitation in asserting that the traffic would be now nearly if not entirely stamped out. It would be the recipient of a vast number more complaints than he is, if those who suffer had any hope that the law would be honestly enforced, but they have grown weary of seeing such trifling penalties imposed which the dram seller can so well afford to pay, so long as he stands in no danger of displaying his spotless shirt bosom behind the iron bars of the county goal. In a few more months we will most likely be called upon to

vote the repeal of the Act, and it will very likely carry, from the fact that the people are led to believe it cannot be enforced, and for its failure of enforcement we have none to thank but our Inspectors. Yours,
COMMON SENSE.
Victoria, March 23th, 1888.

The Scott Act in Victoria.

Editor Canada Citizen.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen an editorial in your paper re the Scott Act in the county of Victoria, I herewith send you detailed particulars of the workings of the Act in that county. I will commence at the town of Lindsay which, previous to the passing of the Scott Act, issued thirteen licenses to hotels. For the past year twelve of the same premises have been selling liquor week day and Sunday, and with no more attempt at concealment than when those premises were licensed. The non selling one short is accounted for by its having been burnt out. Now, Mr. Inspector, if I am wrong come out in public print and name any person now living in the same premises that formerly held license that is not now selling openly and above board.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is either pretty hard for the Scott Act, or the Inspector. I wish your readers to also know that this town of Lindsay is honored by having the Inspector, the county Scott Act Police Magistrate, and the town Scott Act Police Magistrate, all as residents. The Lindsay brewery is also in full blast, and every one but the Inspector can see almost any day the brewery wagon in Lindsay and the country, delivering as usual. Next on the list I will take Little Britain, where poor Joseph was summoned for a third offence it got off for \$50. In connection with this fine, what right had temperance people or any one else to condone an offence against the law. Did Joseph promise not to dispense any more drink? If so, the temperance men have got badly left. Now comes Onimcees, three licensed premises and one unlicensed selling liquor previous to the Scott Act, since, the whole four have been trying each to outdo each other. I see by the papers that two weeks ago three of them were summoned for selling liquor, but as the witnesses did not appear the cases were adjourned, and then they came forward acknowledged their guilt and were fined \$50 each. What about Mr. Manning's circular issued November last?

Now, Mr. Manning and Mr. Short give us some explanation about this affair. These persons have been selling continually and every previous conviction was susceptible of proof. What were the circumstances, as Mr. Manning says in his circular, that warranted the magistrates or attorney making it a first offence? Was it the same as aptly expressed by a Lindsay paper, when some parties were summoned there for a third offence—that the poor fellows never imagined the Inspector would be so hard on them as to make a third offence and so changed their cases to a fine? What about Bobaygeon? Three places previously under license and three selling now.

Next comes Kinnmount—two places holding license previously, now three openly selling. Next take Fencelon Falls, where three places were licensed, now the same three are selling as before. In connection with this place I may mention that one person was fined three times as for a first offence at different times last year. Now, take Victoria Road, two places formerly under license, and now two selling. Four miles from there, is a place called Kirkfield, where two premises had license, now both places violate the Act. Now let us move down to Woodville where three places had licenses, now three are selling Scott Act. Last comes Oakwood, where two places were licensed, now only one selling, the other having been converted into a store. Now, Mr. Inspector, will you kindly tell the public how many places in your county that formerly held licenses,—and I want you to name the premises—have either wholly or partially ceased selling liquor? The Act was passed by the people to stop the traffic, not to create a revenue by fines. The aim of the hotel keepers is to make the Act such a farce that the people will repeal it, and they have, I think, succeeded in doing so, for as soon as a repeal vote is taken in this county, it will be carried by a large majority, as it has been nothing but a farce and a humbug, creating ill will and perjury.

Sir John Macdonald, in his speech against Mr. Mills motion in the House of Commons, said that the temperance people were not sufficiently unanimous in their votes to control any party. If he had spoken more plainly, he might have said that they did not have enough Christianity to prefer morality

and decency to party, for if the Scott Act or any prohibition act, is to be a success, it will only be when temperance men vote only for men who are right on this question, and will put out of office all men holding contrary views, from our councillors clear up to the government of the day. Take the vote on the repeal of the Scott Act last session of Parliament, I suppose those men consoled themselves by saying, "Good Lord we have voted against whiskey and Good Devil we have not done you any harm by amending the Scott Act, or compelling any one to carry it out in its present poor shape." The principal amendment required to make the Act a success, is to make the person in possession of the premises the responsible party, and unless this is done it will never be a success.

ANTI HUMBUG

THE SCOTT ACT! STAND BY IT! WHY?

BY J. TALLMAN FITCHER.

1 Because, when adopted, it makes the sale of liquor for drinking illegal. The repeal of the Act means the licensing of an admitted evil.

2 Because it decreases crime. Ontario has a population of 1,923,238, of these 1,072,000 are under the Scott Act. The 851,228 people under license in 1886 committed 7,923 crimes, while the 1,072,000 under Scott Act in the same year committed 1,940 crimes. These figures are from Government returns. Look at them again and answer.

HOW SHOULD I VOTE?

3 Because it decreases the amount of liquor consumed. (See inland revenue report ending June 30th, 1887)

GALLONS OF LIQUOR CONSUMED IN EACH PROVINCE.

Table with 2 columns: Province and Gallons consumed. Includes British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and N.W.T., New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island.

Look at these facts and answer—HOW SHOULD I VOTE?

4 Because it decreases drunkenness. Eighteen counties in Ontario under license in 1881 gave commitments for drunkenness 692 while the same counties under Scott Act in 1887 gave commitments for drunkenness 186. A decrease of 506. (See report of Hon. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary.) Study these facts and answer—HOW SHOULD I VOTE?

5 Because, when the vote has been taken, a large majority has endorsed the Act. 102,668 have voted against the Act while 147,226 have voted for it. A majority of 44,658.

6 Because the last Session of the Dominion Parliament sustained the Act by a majority of 107. While 128 members voted to repeal the Act 146 members voted to sustain it.

7 Because the churches in their supreme courts have spoken in favor of the Act.

8 Because the Act is being better enforced than the license law. In Ontario for quarter ending January 31st, 1888, there were 822 convictions for violating the Act, and \$48,945 in fines imposed. HOW SHOULD I VOTE?

A Joke on a Whisky-seller

Mr. EDWARD GREEN, of Chatham, is suspected of sometimes selling liquor in violation of the Scott Act. We learn from an exchange that some days ago a practical joker called upon Mr. Green and informed him that a charge had been made that liquor was sold on his premises. Mr. Green hastened to the authorities, pleaded guilty on behalf of his barkeeper to the charge, which had not been made, and tendered the amount of the fine. We understand also that the money was accepted along with the plea, and Mr. Green stands convicted on his own information.

Gospel Temperance.

Mr. I. T. Mills is holding a very successful series of Gospel Temperance meetings in the Temperance Hall. The meetings are under the management of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society. Mr. Mills is assisted by a number of prominent local workers, and the Brown Jubilee Singers. A good number are signing the pledge, and much good will be the outcome.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE Temperance & General Life Assurance Company OF NORTH AMERICA.

Was held on Wednesday, 14th March, 1888, at the Head Office of the Company, 22 to 28 King street west. The President, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, in the chair. The Managing Director read the annual report of the Directors, which was as follows:—

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

The number of new applications for Assurance was 1,050, for \$1,770,000; of these 83, for \$164,500, were declined, being in abeyance or not completed. The number of Policies issued was 967, for \$1,605,000, with an annual premium income of \$38,289 96.

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

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

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

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we are called upon to report to you the death of Mr. John Harris, one of your first Directors, who always took a lively interest in the affairs of the Company. This vacancy has not been filled, and it will be for you to determine whether it is expedient to do so. All the Directors retire, but are eligible for re-election, according to the Act of Incorporation.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSES: MONTHS FOR 1887.

Financial statement table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Includes Guarantee Fund, Interest Account, On Premium Account, Total, On Assets Account, Dividends, etc.

Losses Decreased Assets (written off preliminary account as above) 1,000 00
Increase in Cash Balance 7,084 00
\$17,070 29

ASSETS

Table listing assets: Government Deposit, Cash in Bank and at Head Office, Bills receivable, Balance of preliminary expense account, Agents' Ledger Balances, etc.

LIABILITIES

Table listing liabilities: Insurance Reserve, Rate of Superintendent of Insurance, Less value of Policies re-insured in other companies, Total, Interest Fees, etc.

J. W. ROSS, President.
H. CHILARA, Managing Director.
J. B. FIDLER, Secretary.

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

R. H. TOMLINSON, } Auditors.
DAVID MILLAR, }
Toronto, March 8th, 1888.
We have made an independent examination of the receipts and disbursements for the year 1887, and of the assets and liabilities of the Company, and find them as set forth in the above statement.
SAMUEL TANN, } Auditing Committee.
JOHN FLATT, }
Toronto, March 15th, 1888.

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

Gentlemen,—It affords me more than ordinary pleasure to move the adoption of the report of the Directors, just read. It is very gratifying to know that, although we have been organized less than two years, the business shows the vigor of a company of many years' standing. I had the pleasure of congratulating you last year on a business of \$400,000; this year I have the pleasure of congratulating you on a business of \$1,605,000. We have now 1,069 policies in force (representing 999 lives), amounting in all to \$1,874,100. (Between the two annual meetings the business of the Company has exceeded \$2,000,000. When we compare the number of policies that we have issued during the year, and then take into consideration those issued by much larger companies than ours, the superior position of this Company is very evident, and the fact is apparent that we are rapidly gaining the confidence of the insuring public. The Canada Life issued 881 policies for \$1,150,855 in its twenty-second year; the Confederation for its fifth year, 1,000 for \$1,383,000; the Sun Life for its tenth year, 575 policies for \$726,371; the North American Life for its third year issued 687 for \$1,347,088, while the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company issued 967 policies for \$1,605,000. These figures show, first, that the Company has been pushed vigorously by its Manager and Directors, and, second, that our Company fills a place to-day never taken by any other Canadian company. If we compare our Company with some in Great Britain, it is very gratifying to observe that the Canadian insuring public appreciate the advantage of a company giving total abstinence the benefit of their good lives in a greater degree than British assureds. The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of Great Britain, established on principles similar to our own, secured in its fifteenth year only \$1,339,250; the Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Company, recently established, secured only \$732,228 in its third year.

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

Now, in securing business for the past year, the cost has been comparatively small, compared with other companies, viz. \$1.28 per \$1,000 in our second year; while in two other companies, looked upon as very economically managed, the business cost \$2.37 and \$3.48 respectively for the second year. The intention of the Directors is to continue to extend the business as they have been doing for the past year, and to open up territory that is at present unoccupied. I can say nothing more than simply this: We have met frequently, and at every call the Directors were prompt and attentive to the duties incumbent upon them.

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

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

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

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

Messrs. Henry Lowmuse and Gavin Lawrie were appointed scrutineers for the election of Directors, and they reported the result of the election of the new Board.

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

HURON'S RECORD.

The returns of convictions from the county of Huron shows that during the quarter ending March 31st there were 26 convictions for Scott Act violation. In 17 cases the offenders were fined \$50 each, and in eight cases the offenders were fined \$100 each. Those who got off with the smaller amount were Isaac Kattenburg, Thomas Colgan, Jacob Tuck, Mrs. Sarah Mosley, J. C. Martin, Wm. Craig, Frank W. McDonagh, Jane Coxworth, Levi Walper, Joseph McClinchey, James Baley, Henry Wilbert, Angus McCormack, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Frank Colgan, John Lamondley, John Bell. Those who got to pay the \$100 were Patrick Reynolds, Lachlan Kennedy, George Swarty, Charles Spooner, Julius J. Carm, Wm. Moffatt, sr., Thomas Hodgins, F. W. McDonagh. Why in the name of common sense was there no one committed for a third offence.

A Batch of Convictions.

At Aylmer on Saturday last, John Wheaton, Thomas Kennedy, O. Wismer and H. Crown, pleaded guilty to first offence against the Scott Act, and were fined \$50 and costs.