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PREMIER ROSS ON TEMPERANCE.

Ontario Liberal Leader's Forceful Address.

BEFORE THE GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, the Liberal premier of Ontario, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for Ontario, at Toronto, Tuesday, and is reported as follows:

Premier Ross, who was introduced as "Brother Ross," thanked the Chairman for the kindly references made to himself, and apologized for not mounting the platform, for the reason that he was not as nimble as he once was. That was his misfortune, although he was nimble enough in some respects, but not good enough in climbing steep stairs. He was not very fond of getting down when he did get up, that seemed to be a weakness of his. (Applause.) However, they had to put up with that weakness, as some other people had to do at present. (Laughter.) Mr. Ross referred to his initiation in the Sons of Temperance in 1863, his occupation of the position of Grand Patriarch in 1869 and at a subsequent date, and his still earlier connection with the Good Templars, which commenced in 1857, and to the splendid work done by the orders, the Dominion Alliance, W. C. T. U. and kindred organizations of temperance. He contrasted the condition of the temperance movement now with what it was in those days.

"Well," continued Mr. Ross, "I suppose one of the questions which perplexes us all is, are we getting on? I was delighted with the encouraging remarks of Mr. Spence and the very encouraging remarks of Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Peters. Sometimes we sit down in sackcloth and ashes and wail because we think that all is against us. I think it was old Jacob said once that all things were against him, while near him there was a ladder reaching up to heaven, on which angels were ascending and descending. Perhaps we are not so badly off as some people think, and that we are closer to the ladder to which Mrs. Stevens referred. I do not believe in the pessimist at all. I never had any use for him, and he is no good in the temperance work anymore than he is anywhere else. We have made progress in the diffusion of temperance sentiment in our churches, in our schools, where perhaps 200,000 children are learning temperance from day to day, in our municipal organizations, in our school boards, in our political organizations, as you may have seen lately, and we have had progress in legislation.

"YOU MAKE THE LEGISLATURE."

"You are looking for more legislation than you are getting. (Applause.) That seems to be one of the cries that come up. Whose fault is it? You make the legislature, don't you? We are not like Topsy, we don't grow; we are made, and we are made by the people of this country, and if the temperance people of this country can make legislatures, then go about it. I am going to give them a chance very soon to try their hand at it, and we are going to give them a tolerably good programme. It is, indeed, the first time you ever got a programme of that kind. You have not got all you want. You never can have all you want in this world. Churches cannot get all they want, and they are inspired. You cannot get all you want in your families. Look around your homes tonight, and there is not a lady here who cannot think of something she could have and ought to have, and that it is proper to get, but we have to take what we can get and reach out for more. It won't do for us to be unthankful for what we get. As Mrs. Stevens has said, we cannot reach heaven at one bound, we must mount round by round, and our temperance ladder must be climbed the same as any other.

"It is not the man that sits on the fence and scolds the coachman, that helps the coach along. It is the man that provides fodder for the horse, a better coach and a better driver, if need be, that makes the coach go along and makes better progress. I do not care where it is,

whether it is in a political organization, in a temperance organization, or in the churches, the coach won't go for the asking and complaining because it does not go; it will only go by the efforts of those who want to have it go."

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Ross impressed on his hearers the necessity of working and organizing if they desired to accomplish anything. There was a great deal of truth in what Mr. Spence had said. If the 200 churches in Toronto would go to work they could elect prohibitionists in this city. No doubt they could. They had a splendid opportunity now, if they chose, to vote for four men who could support prohibition. They had carried the referendum by a majority of 1,600. It was a notable thing for the temperance cause, and if they were strong enough to do that they were strong enough to do the other.

COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY.

"It is not my fault should they not do it," Mr. Ross went on. "I do not care how many prohibitionists or temperance men you send to Parliament. We will welcome them, and if they are not of my political faith that is not the question to me. Country is greater than party. Moral reforms are better than political reforms. The two may go together, but what this country wants is that firm resolve to grapple with difficulties and overcome them. We may have the power as you have it in the city of Toronto. It is not my fault, and it is not the fault of the legislature, that that power is not exercised to elect temperance men. So far as I am concerned, you will get all I can give you. That is all I can say. I cannot force the hand of the legislature. I cannot force the people of this country. Perhaps they do not trust me. I am not worrying about that at all, whether they trust me or not, so far as I am concerned, but as long as I am there, and you cannot get anybody better, you had better use me as far as I can be of use. I am willing to be used as far as the legislature and public opinion in this country will warrant me, in doing. It is a curious thing in politics that you cannot go faster on any public question—not in temperance alone, but in any question—faster than public opinion will warrant. You cannot get ahead of public opinion. If for a moment you do so, in a very short time a shock will come and you will be held back."

Legislatures were, he said, the creations of the people. If the legislature was wrong the people were wrong. Whether it was too much partisanship or too bitter politics he was not able to say, but those two factors regulated the work of the legislature. Supposing the legislature carried prohibition tomorrow, and that was what the people did not want, what would become of the legislature the next time they appealed to the people? Out they would go—there was nothing else for them if they do what the people do not want. That had happened in England over and over again.

"Now," continued the premier, "if you want the legislature to pass prohibition you will have to send members there who will support a prohibitory measure, and you must be sure that when they have carried prohibition, when they return to the people again the people who sent them there will stand by them, otherwise the ground gained will be lost." It was a curious thing that in sixteen States of the Union in which prohibition was passed it was now in operation in three only, and they had adopted local option instead in many of those States, as well as in others which never took up prohibition at all.

LOCAL OPTION.

They should take local opinion where it was ready along the line of local option. If the public opinion was as strong as some people tell us it is, why don't we have local option in more municipalities than it is? If Toronto carries the referendum by a large majority why not close the bars there? If 600 municipalities should take local opinion

YOU MAY HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE.

If your back aches and you suffer from dragging pains it is an evidence of diseased kidneys. Get Ferrozone at once and take it regularly. Ferrozone makes kidney sufferers feel better at once. "I was bothered a great deal with my kidneys last year," writes S. G. Denton of Everett, "but got quick relief from Ferrozone. My trouble manifested itself by pain in the back, dull heavy feeling and constant headache. I quite recovered after using a few boxes of Ferrozone, which has given me more strength and better health than I ever had before. I can recommend Ferrozone as

a positive cure." Price 50c. at all druggists.

palities in Ontario are as strongly in favor of prohibition as is reported, why do they not carry local option? How is it? It was an extraordinary thing, continued the premier, that in places where the referendum vote carried, and where public sentiment seemed to be ready for prohibition, when temperance men, prohibitionists, appealed for support they did not get it. Take the case of North Toronto. Never had a more decided and devoted prohibitionist than Mr. Marter appealed for support, but he could not carry it. In another county, where prohibition carried by 1,600, the man who offered himself as a Prohibitionist was defeated. Speaking not as a party man alone, but as a temperance man, he asked, "What have temperance candidates to say under such circumstances?" and pointed out that a temperance candidate did not run to be beaten any more than a party man, except in an exceptional case, when he ran to educate public opinion. They all ran to win.

PUBLIC OPINION SUPREME.

If one party said it would go so far on the temperance question it did so because it believed public opinion would sustain it, that far. If another party said it would do nothing for temperance it was because it believed that the constituency to which it appealed would sustain it in that position. "If you put up a corner grocery store you are going to keep the stuff on your shelves that you think the people will buy. You cannot cook your hare until you catch it, and you cannot cook the temperance policy in the legislature until you have a sufficient number of members there who feel that public opinion is with them, and they will go just as far as they think they will be supported. Here is where I sometimes feel a little worried. People say to us you should put principle before party. But when we come down to the electors we find that they do not put principle before party, or they have no principle, and are all party. We cannot do better than the public.

"By some misfortune I was picked on 32 years ago to be a candidate in West Middlesex. I am not an angel—you can't make angels that way, either in the church or in the state. They are not ready-made. They cannot be in public life or in public positions unless they are more or less in sympathy with the people around. It is much easier to be a temperance man now than forty years ago, when every man had his little 'horn' or 'jamboree.' It is much easier for us in the legislature now to pass temperance legislation than it was forty years ago, and if it is to be made easier still it must be made so by the electors of this country. If we go too fast they will pull us up; if we do not go fast enough they will push us along."

In conclusion Mr. Ross intimated that some people expected him to produce fruit meet for repentance; he was always doing that, and hoped in the future to produce still further fruit of that description.

ONE OF THE VILEST DISEASES

Is catarrh, which first attacks the nose and throat and finally spreads all through the system. The one sure cure is fragrant, healing Catarrh-zone, which is sent by the air you breathe direct to the root of the trouble. Mr. T. Y. MacVicar of Yarmouth, suffered for years from catarrh and says, "In my long experience with this loathsome disease I never used any remedy that relieved and cured so promptly as Catarrh-zone. When my nostrils were so stuffed up that I couldn't breathe I found a few inhalations of Catarrh-zone was sufficient to clear away the mucus. I am perfectly cured by Catarrh-zone and free from the disease entirely." Use only Catarrh-zone. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

Ottawa Has European Airs.

London, Dec. 6.—Miss Jean McIlwraith, in the Cornhill Magazine, says:—"A European atmosphere distinguishes Ottawa from other Canadian cities in a certain feeling of caste not distinguishable elsewhere, except in the military circles of Quebec and Halifax. An Ottawa girl, however poor, may be her own maid of all work at home, but she must seek employment in shop or office if wishing to hold her own amongst those partaking in the hospitalities of Rideau Hall. Quite a number of Toronto University students 'help themselves' through college, some tutoring backward students, others by the more unconventional method of delivering throughout certain districts of the daily papers between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Other needy students attend house furnaces in a given block or two and many work on farms during their long vacation."

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

FINDING A PATH.

For the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

PROJECT HAS PASSED PRELIMINARY CONTROVERSIAL STAGE.

The Route Through New Brunswick.

(Mr. A. B. Hannay, in the Montreal Herald.)

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Now that the elections are over, the public is beginning to believe what is said about the National Transcontinental Railway. The project may now be said to have passed the preliminary controversial stage. Four or five years hence, no doubt, when the next parliament is being elected there will be a campaign on contracts and contractors. The construction work will be nearing completion by that time, and opponents of the government will be armed with an adequate supply of insinuation. With one campaign over and another not begun is the time for truth telling. It is also the time for believing.

Under these circumstances, it is interesting to learn that the survey parties sent out by the construction commission are finding things better than they anticipated. Apparently Canada's latest line is to be an ideal traffic carrier.

The government expressed the hope of being able to establish a line with a maximum grade of not more than four-tenths of one per cent. That grade is equal to a dead level track for railroading purposes. It takes an extra pull to start a standing train. That extra pull is just what is needed to lift a train up a four-tenths grade. On a dead level track an engine might not burn as much coal, but it could not haul any more cars than on the four-tenths grade, because it could not get them started. The hope of getting this line from Winnipeg to Moncton is apparently to be realized. There are thirty-two surveying parties in the field, and some of them have been heard from. The reports all assure the low grade. The most awkward spot was the corner of the State of Maine. Engineers who had gone over most of Canada admitted that the low grade might be obtained on the rest of the route, but in Northern New Brunswick it could not be secured. The route was restricted to such a limited width of rough territory that the low grade could not be found. A special inquiring campaign was made at this corner. One enterprising engineer was sent against the problem, and promised that he would not find it to his disadvantage to secure the low grade route. The result has been the turning of the awkward corner with a line which will have a maximum grade of four-tenths of one per cent. for east bound traffic, and six-tenths of one per cent. for west bound traffic. The commissioners feel that this is all they desire. They are certain of being able to build a line in which a thousand-ton train can be hauled from the wheat fields to the seaboard. They are also confident of being able to compete with the rail and water route for grain. That is the opinion of more than one of the commissioners, though they are not saying much about it. In fact, the commission is too busy building a line to demonstrate this belief. They have little time for talk.

Another satisfactory feature of the construction prospects is the interest of contractors. A surprising number of construction companies want to know when the contract letting is to begin. Contractors are black sheep in the public mind. They are generally supposed to be men who do government work, realize large profits, and whack up with the government. There may be some contractors who answer to this description. There may have been some public servants who would co-operate with them. But on the whole the contractor is a man who gets his contract in open competition by public tender. He makes his money by figuring carefully and doing the work expeditiously and economically. What he makes he generally keeps. The National Transcontinental contracts are to be let by an independent commission and not by active politicians. There is little likelihood that the people will not get their road built at a fair price.

The chances for having the road well and cheaply built improve with every contracting company that appears on the scene. Today there are lots of them. Canadian contractors are gathering for the work. Companies are being organized. In the United States and in England the same thing is going on. When the first tender is called for, that will be some time next summer, there will be plenty of competition for it. The men who are now reading the construction act and learning a lot of interesting restrictions involving British labor, British supplies and British companies having the preference, are well able to finance their undertaking. There will be no halting through dealings with bankrupt contractors. As soon as the surveys are done the men and the money will be on hand to build the road. There are thirty-two parties in the field searching out the path for the constructor. Within a few weeks there will be twenty more, and the route will be covered. The surveying is to be as thoroughly done as the construction work which is to follow it. But there is a chance that some voters in the next elections will travel over the National Transcontinental to their polling places.

The construction commissioners hope for this.

ST. JOHN VALLEY APPLE GROWING.

This Season's Operations and Prices Encouraging.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Dec. 6.

Until this year apple growers along the St. John River have never shipped fruit to Europe, but acting on the advice of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, some of the growers this season made trial shipments, mostly to Glasgow. The New Brunswick, the Duchess of the other provinces modified by the later season and colder climate of New Brunswick is quite a firm apple suitable for fall shipment. It is quite largely grown and a lot was shipped the first week in September which netted \$2.50 per barrel. This was followed by a shipment of the Wealthy, which did equally well. In previous years this class of fruit was sent down the river in old barrels or boxes, with little attention to packing and grading, and the average price obtained from local dealers was 75 cents to \$1.00 per barrel.

Last spring a Dominion fruit inspector visited the principal apple growers in the St. John Valley, with the object of giving them instruction and encouragement in the work of building up a fruit industry. He found them discouraged with the prices formerly received for apples of the above sorts, which grow exceedingly clean and rich in flavor along the river. However, this year's export shipments have been so satisfactory that growers are quite pleased with the prospects, and many new orchards are being set out on the lines recommended by the fruit division.

A storehouse has been erected at St. John, where large quantities of Ontario apples will be regraded and repacked for shipment during the winter months. Young orchardists would find a visit to this establishment very interesting and instructive as it would enable them to gain a practical knowledge of the essentials of packing and grading for the export business in a very short time.

Toiled Too Hard

And Broke Down

Nerves went to Smash—Could Not Sleep—Work was Impossible.

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Perhaps you are in poor health? But work must be done, and there is no chance to take a rest.

Never mind the rest—it won't be necessary if you use Ferrozone. It builds up the system, enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, makes you feel like new at once. No medicine in the world is so powerful in restoring health writes C. P. Somerville, of Weymouth.

"I was weak and miserable. 'I toiled too hard at my business and broke down.

"My nerves went to smash, I couldn't sleep, and simply had to give up everything."

"Did Ferrozone help me?"

"Well, I think it saved my life! It gave me new vital energy, nourished me back to permanent good health. No better tonic is made than Ferrozone."

All physicians recommend Ferrozone because it is absolutely certain to give strength to those that use it, 50c. per box... or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

What the dew is to the flower, kind words are to the heart.