The Son of Temperance.

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TO HOLD IN LOVING MEMORY.

By George S. Burleigh.

A noble life well rounded to its goal ! A gallant race well run !

I see the crowning of a worthy soul, I hear the sweet "Well done,

Faithful and true, unbettered by the best

For loyal service ; enter into rest."

If they may sorrow who have lost a friand.

Then all things pure and glad Shall be his mourners; champions who defend

The innocent, wronged, or sad, Truth's lover and virtue's guardian, by

whose side His keen steel flashed, will weep that he has died.

But if the fulfilled stature of a man.

That like a star defies The blight of years, a heart whose clear blood ran

For truth that never dies, May lift a proud love o'er the shafts of

loss

Then this man's life shall crown our sorrow's cross.

A loving life that made home beautiful With more than wealth could buy ; A life of service to the golden rule

- That wheels the orbs on high ; By all that sweetened his own hearth's delight
- Sent forth to rescue withered homes from blight.
- World's honours-incense of the flattering crowd, The market's glittering prize, Civic or martial wreaths, the garlands

- proud That tempt ambitious eyes
- Though clear within his ample grasp, apart
- From his high task drew not his steadtast heart.
- Above the lute of pleasure, and the clang
- ciang Of clarions blown for fame, The long, shrill shriek of murdered mothers rang, The wail of orphans came, With and more and idait laugh and

- With sob aud curse and idoit laugh and whine Of manhood blasted in the drench of
- wine.

Behind the scepter and the shield of law,

Counting their bloody gain, The gloating villians of this woe he saw Oareased by fashion's train. Then rose the hero, sank all soft desire ; His eye was lightning and his blood was fire.

Then his long was of forty years began On virtue's deadliest foes ; Flashed his wit's falchion in the battle's van

Fast fell his broadsword blows ;

And his keen scalpel's pitiless surgery Let slip the wind of many a bloated lie.

On in the darkness, faithful as in light; If earth below grew black,

God overhead was evenlasting might To him who turned not back— On, never resting till that great heart's

tide

Broke its own barriers, and he sank and died.

Here drop the curtain ; looking up through tears

For light of larger faith, To see the barvest of his all-ripe years

Sown by the angel Death. For a true life goes broadening from the

grave. Through untold time, to bless, inspire, and save.

LITTLE COMPTON, R. I. May 10th, 1879.

The Russians at Home.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

E have come on a flying visit to Odessa, and are living in many-storied house, whose dvornik or porter is a responsible person, and we are sorry to say that he is often drunk. Sorry, because his multifarious duties require a sober mind. He takes the rent of lodgers and gives receipts for it; he must keep bad characters and vagabond dogs out of the house-yard ; he has to raise an alarm in case of fire, to see that the sewers are clear, to light the petroleum lamps on the staircase after dark, to scatter ashes over the pavement when it is slippery with frost, and to sweep away the snow. If he neglects any of these tasks he is liable to be fined, and even chastised in private by the police; yet he drinks himself incapable every feast-day, and our istvoschik or coachman gets still more drunk in his company. Happily, coachman and porter make no pretence of attending to their duties when the boozing fit is on them. They simply vanish out of sight, and their churches against the new

leave you to get on without them as you can. The tipsiness of the dvornik always leads to a big theft of the fuel stacked in the front yard ; that of the istvoschik obliges you to hire a public droschi, which is, after all, better than being driven about by a fuddled coachman, who might charge the acacias that border the dusty streets, or plunge at full gallop off the quay into the port, as some have been known to do. Both the men are good, industrious fellows when sober, and express regret for their weakness; but they have a doleful story to tell, of how they once tried to become total abstainers and got into trouble with the authorities in consequence. This was about a dozen years ago, when the liquor traffic was farmed out by Government to speculators, who abused their monopoly to sell vodki at exorbitant rates. The peasantry, knowing that there was a tariff which was only eluded by connivance with the provincial authorities, whom the monopolists bribed, banded themselves into temperance societies, with a view to forcing down the prices. Hereupon the farmers complained to Government, and the teetotal leagues were dissolved, as illegal secret societies. This had already happened in 1854 and 1859, before serfage was abolished; and on both these occasions very summary measures were taken towards forcing the people to contribute to the revenue by their intemperance. Policemen and soldiers were sent into the disaffected districts, and the teetotallers were flogged into drinking; some, who doggedly held out, had liquor poured into their mouths through funnels, and were afterwards hauled off to prison as rebels; at the same time the clergy were ordered to preach in