## THE MAGIC WAND.

A SCHOOL-BOARD OFFICER'S STORY. Horrible dens, Sir, aren't they? This is one of my daily rounds. It's here, in these awful places, That child-life most abounds. We ferret from roof to basement In search of our tiny prey. We're down on their homes directly If they happen to stop away.

Knock at the door, ' Pooh, nonsense!' They would n't know what it meant, Come in and look about you, They'll think your School-Board gent. Dia you ever see such hovels ? Diriy and damp and small; book at the rotten flooring, Look at the althy wall,

That's incky--the place is empty, The whole of the family's out, This is come of my favorite cases, Just give a stance about. There's a tarber and four young children. They're horeldy good-last starying-And they live in a shocking state.

The father sets drauk and beats them. the matter she doed had year, There's a story about her dynex I fames you'd like to hear. She was one of one barley and pupils. Was Solly, the of the object-A roor Wille Lordon Mosson, The affect had not dealed,

She was organ at home Lot winter-She played in the pentonding A lot of our school Bourd chibiren Get on at the Varlatines time. She was one of a group of hairles And her wanter as the world up there-Beliana sustandina di Sr.

The allter the starties to beli-And the threef has pecker away. But one-in the alarthe limitable. It siemmed like a jewelled spray, A fair; is wond in a lostsing, In a banchike tide books pacer, But you'll care who they let her keep It. When you know how the west-teams to re-

Her meals or was ill that winter, Her father, the druden set. Was spending his wooldy comings, And all that the bairy got-The woman by sick and accading, Dying by slow deepers, Of a cruel wasting fever. That races in dens like Cose,

But night after night went Sally, Half-starved to the splen lid scene, Where she waved a wand of mapie As a Milligat fairy green. She stood in the 'Land of Shadows,' Where the demon worked his spell, At a wave of her wood, he vanished, And the some was charged as well

She'd a con e of lines to atter, Which of do the gloom give way, To the "Golden Home of Blisses, In the Landlef Shining Day," She gaz dirt the limedit splendour, That grow as she wayed her wand And she thought of the cheerless cellar, Gid Drucy's walls beyond.

And when, in her ragged garments, No longer a potent fay, She knell by the wreteined pallet, Where her daing mother lay, She thought as she stooped and kissed her, And looked in the whastly face: Of the wand that could change a dangeon. To a sweet and lovely place.

She was only a wretched outcast, A waif of the London slums, It's little of truth and knowledge To the ears of such children comes She fancied her wand was truly Possessed of a magic charm. That it punished the wicked people, And shielded the good from harm.

Her mother grew slowly weaker. The depth of winter came, And the teeth of the biting weather, Seized on the wasted frame. And Sally, who saw her sinking. Came home from the lane one night. With her shawl wrapped over something. And her face a ghostly white,

She had hidden the wand and brought it. The wand that could do so much. She erept to the sleeping woman. Who moved not at her touch. She stooped to hear her breathing, It was, oh! so faint and low. Then raising her wand she waved it. Like a fairy, to and fro.

Her well known lines she uttered, That bade the gloom give way. To the ' Golden Home of Blisses, In the Land of Shining Day. She marmared 'O mother dearest. You shall look on the splendid scene." While a man from the playhouse watched her Who'd followed the fairy queen.

He thought she had stolen something,
And brought it away to sell.
He had fellowed her home and caught her,
And then he'd a tale to tell.
He told how he'd watched her waving,
The wand by her mother's bed.
O'er a face where the faint grey shadows.
Of the last long sleep had spread.

She's still at the school, is Sally.

And she's heard of the Realms of Light.
So she clims to the childish funcy
That entered ber head that night.
She says that her poor sick mother,
lly her wand was charmed away.
From earth to the Home of Blisses
In the land of Eternal Pay.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, née Lucy Stone, known widely as an antislavery, and woman's rights worker, died at her home, Pope's Hill Dorchester Mass, on October 18th, aged 75. Her history is a wonderful one, and as a lesson of what devotion to the pure and true may overcome, should become a help to many in this age of progress in Wounde's work.

She was the eighth of nine children of Frencis Stone and Hannah Matthews. Her great-grandfather fought in the French and Indian wars, and her grandfather was an officer of the war of the Revolution. Her father was a farmer, and believed in the right of husbands to rule their wives. Her early life was a bardone. She early determined to go through college, earning money by picking berries and chestmus. She taught school certise than girls are accustomed to do, and on one occasion was thrown. headlong into a curveleife by large, waruly boys. She aid not have money en meh to enter to write College until she was 25 years of ago, She won't from Bultalo to Creveland, going on deck, as she was not able to pay not a statero su. Oberlin she poid her way by teaching an the preparatory seems ment and by safer honsework in the forming built of three cents no beer. She graduated in 1817. and gave her first woman's rights leeture in the pulpit of her brother's church. in Gurdher, Mass. Som after she was long at the lecture regularly for the Anti-Says by Society. She mixed a great deal. of woman's rights with their unti-slavery. lessures. One night after her heart had been particularly ethered on the woman question, she put into her lecture so much of won he's rights and so little of abolicion that her triend, the Rev. Samuel-May, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, who arranged her meetings, felt obliged to tell her that on the anti-slavery platform this would not do. She answered, I know it, but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women.

It was finally arranged that she should speak Saturday and Sunday evenings on anti-lavery, and during the rest of the week she should speak for woman's rights on her own responsibility. She travelled over a large part of the United States, and in many of the towns in which she spoke no woman had ever spoken in pub-She was quiet and unassuming, with a winning expression. In 1855 she was married to Henry B. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati, a strong woman's rights man and an abolitionist. She retained her own name. which she has done during forty years of happy married life. In 1866 she helped to organize the American Equal Rights Association, which was formed to work for equal rights for both negroes and women, and she was chairman of its exeentive committee. In 1869, with William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, Col. Higginson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its exeentive committee for nearly twenty years, Most of the money with which the Woman's Journal' was started in Boston in 1870 was raised by her efforts. When Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned the editorship in 1872, Mrs. Stone and her husband took charge of the paper, and they have edited it ever since. assisted latterly by their daughter. It is not necessary to agree with Mrs. Stone in all her views in order to recognize the honor due to her memory. 'Make the world better,' were among her dying words. They were spoken to her daughter, and they were the rule of her life.

## A PARTNERSHIP WITH HELL.

The following letter was addressed to the Montreal 'Witness.'

Sir,-Your readers will have noticed that in the evidence recently given before the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic several distillers and brewers testified as to their views, opinions and convictions regarding the question of the liquor traffic and prohibition. Some of these manufacturers were bold enough to say that the Government, permitting and licensing the trade, were partners with them in the business. It is of consequence to have this statement from members of this great liquor trading company. Do the members of the Dominion and Local Governments feel complimented? How much additional lustre does this partnership give to Sir John Thompson, Sir it did for rent.

Oliver Mowat, etc.? Are the people of Canada to be congratulated on the fact of the leaders of the country being chief members of a trading company who are poisoners general of Her Majesty's subjects,' as an eminent leader in the past century declared that class of traders to be. Many of the temperance workers have been declaring the existence and genuineness of this partnership, but they were refused credence, and many of their own number did not believe it. Perhaps own number did not believe it. Perhaps these doubters-will be persuaded now. How does this read, 'The Dominion Government and Company, anauthourers, importers, and wholesale genters in whites, gin, rum, brantles, beer, etc.' This fathous company has been doing a very successful bishness at the old strails in the entire incomes and excite others of the edge a hope's and exile offices of the nation, with herdquarters at thorogamony Buildings, Octawn, Connella. The youngary on the tovernment side for the Dominio drawsterween sit, and revenmillions of dothusfer a the hydrocs every year, waich goes into the public revenue of the country, assistes army valuation perquisites in the shape of political influence, votes and money pull thiresaims decided expense funds during general and by some lone. However himodey one others the no-Covernmen, exambers of others the mosellovernment in inhere of the company segment of the brokeness is not known, but there is evidence that it is a cross-chemistic. The conduction of the an inhere of the computation has been and the character and dway, it is and the character and dway, it is distillated as it as every the second of the etc., said the wrop the consequence in the money may electrone be been a confidence of the country of the character as well as the money in the intrict establishment of the actual time owing to the Coverance at the coverance carbon leg in a roce time who key a so the kept coverance of communication in greater it is pure to the made at the terms and the Net time some persons and the words and conditions the contract of the conditions of the conditions and conditions and the conditions of the trace in at the finite many and the key of the conditions are greatered in the conditions are greatered at the conditions of the conditions are conditions as the conditions are conditions are conditions as the conditions are conditions as the conditions are conditions as the conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions as the conditions are conditions are conditions are conditions as the conditions are conditi goodwill of a trace in a trace and a first production. The corresponding the first production of trace in the pattern and the pattern and secure definite of trackard's drink ansset armicel in a many smaller branches, having the dualised each province as he boundaries, the first production of the pattern and secure and the sound of the pattern and secure and the contract of the province of the pattern and the pa proving interpletels, such proving fut only being presided over by the Astorney-General orthoprovince. These provinces branches do a large trade, especially in the retail sale of liquors. That Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Oniario might be abid to get intoxicating liquors at the least possible trouble and cost, the pro-vincial company has, under the Great Seal of the province, created about four thousand (1,050) sub-branches by licensing deputy agent to manage the business. These licenses bring to the provincial partners \$300,000, more or less, as their share of the profits, besides the ineviation organisites. All desiring to purchase the tery neverages can apply at Government legated shops, which they wild mot open six days of the week. These shops are known as saloons and taverns where the maye licenses, but where they sell without them, as is very frequently done, they are ended 'ske-beens,' 'ram-holes,' 'joints,' But give them a Government permit and, lo, they change into saloons and

The goods sold in these Government shops are warranted to produce one handred thousand cases of drunkenness among our people every twelve months. To break up one thousand happy homes, and hadly wreck domestic peace in three thousand more. The use of these bever-ages will lead to at least one thousand deaths a year, and make a large number of widows and orphans, leaving them in the toils of a helpless and merciless

The use of this licensed liquor is certain to produce three-fourths of the crime and misery found amongst our people. gives employment to hundreds of magistrates, judges, bailins, constables, jailors, etc., etc., at a cost of tens of thousands of dollars annually. For further proof of this partnership, you are referred to the fact that not one pint of liquor is manufactured in the country without passing through the legal Excise channels. The Royal letters V.R.' are put upon all imported and manufactured liquors, showing evernment control and partnership.

The question canno longer be disputed, the Government is a partner in the liquor

business in this country.

Shall we allow this relationship to continue? The Government is supposed to be the servant of the people; that being so shall not the people cast back their servant, and give positive orders for the partnership to cease? Or, have we allowed our servant to so badly entangle us with this great enemy of our race, that with his powerful assistance we are defied by our own employee? The vote for prohibition on the coming first of January will mark the struggle of an outraged and indignant people for freedom from complicity with the liquor traffic in this province. Let the voters-men and womenmarch to the polls and by giving their ballots for prohibition declare that this unholy compact between the state and the saloon shall cease.

D. L. BRETHOUR.

Burlington, Oct. 23, 1893.

In one year it cost Ireland ten million dollars more for intoxicating liquor than

## LIQUOR AND OPIUM TRAFFIC

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Women's Methodist Misionary Society held at Ottawa on Thursday Octofer 19th, Mrs. Wright of London Ont., on behalf of the Western Branch read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :--

"That we do record our solemn protest against the iniquitous methods used to raise the revenue for the Anglo-Indian Government by way of the opium and liquor traffies, believing that the ruling power which makes merchandise out of it subjects is below the level of a savage nation; and also we deeply deplore the opium traffic forces upon China by the British Government the evil effects of which are so witespread they are proving one of the most serious hindrances to the progres of missionary work in that country; harther, we earnestly entrent the familish Government to make the pending examination of Indian military authorities for violation of English laws in their cant annear by from galities be as courching as possible and with conrespectively to thembers that may deterore in such further estimes; that the officers of the Roard forward a copy of the resodution to the conglish government on behalf or the 1910 in represented. 445.4

## A LREWIES OFFLION.

The " Wirking" commenting on the exhaunce at the Royal Commission says. Vac testimeny of the brokers and distillers has been carefterly erited by the doyal Controllerion for all already vidence against prohibition. The control onwanty their Communication probabilities. One less-timany which will be queend by the li-querytees of a communication of a Mr. to ir demands for anor premate a consider is not of a Mr. Davier, or Tocomo, who boasted of haying seat thore liques to reason under the slowy Aegia flour baryels thun be had sent neder hieme. Being asked why, then be opposed prohibition, he gave as one reason because it would still further decrease the market for barley already restricted by the United States trail One would think it and cessary to point out how air. Dayles lavokes rigicale upon his own toverances. Col, Denison, the police magistrate, when questioned up to his experience in the North-West, inculged in a momentary hearty laugh quite enporraging to the questioners. dence was, however, straightforward and honest, as was to be expected from him. Col. Denison said that when at Qa'Appelle his derrier sargeant obtained from him an owner ostensibly for horse medicine, but finding that he had used it to secure whiskey, Cat. Denison had, in the presence of his regiment, publicly patred is out in obsoicnee to the law. The colonel gave this as an instance of the tricks to which men addicted to the liquor habit will resort to procure liquor, but it had the more important bearing of showing how a loyal official placed in authority could enforce a prohibitory law, and that by putting the North-West chactment into operation he was enabled to protect his men from intemperance. Colonel Devison gave a further testimony to the value of the North-West pro-nibitory law by remarking: 'During the campaign up there, I came to the contemsion that if men wanted liquor very badly they could get it. So that instead of weak men being tempted on every hand, his evidence shows that the North-West law was at least so much of a protection that only men who wanted liquor badly and would go to the trouble of resorting to tricks and stratagem could get it, something certainly quite different from the conditions prevailing under a

Russia's daily drink bill is said to amount to one million dollars.

license system.

According to a French statistician there are in the entire world 51,000 breweries. Germany heads the list with 26,240. Next comes England with 12,874, and next the United States with 2,300. Although Germany has more than one-half the number of breweries in the world the United States produces 10,000,000 gallons more wine per year than does Ger-

Right hon. Joseph Chamberlain, comes in for a large share of attention just now, but two facts in his history seem to be forgotten. Ho was the first mayor of Birmingham to live up to the courage of his convictions and abolish wine from his inaugural banquet. Whilst mayor he visited Gottenburg and studied the Gottenburg system, of which he was an able exponent, and a warm advocate.