

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, née Lucy Stone, known widely as an anti-slavery, 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 woman's work.

It was timely arranged that she should speak Saturday and Sunday evenings on anti-slavery, 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 to woman had ever spoken in public. She was quiet and unassuming, with a winning expression. In 1853 she was married to Henry R. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati, a strong woman's rights man and 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 executive committee. In 1869, with William Lloyd Garrison, George William Chris, Col. Higginson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its executive 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.

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

The goods sold in these Government shops are warranted to produce one hundred thousand cases of drunkenness among our people every twelve months. To break up one thousand happy homes, and badly wreck domestic peace in three thousand more. The use of these beverages 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 poverty.

The use of this licensed liquor is certain to produce three-fourths of the crime and misery found amongst our people. This gives employment to hundreds of magistrates, judges, bailiffs, constables, jailors, etc., etc., at a cost of tens of thousands of dollars annually. For further proof of his 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.³ are put upon all imported and manufactured liquors, showing Government control and partnership.

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

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Women's Methodist Missionary Society held at Ottawa on Thursday October 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-Chinese Government by way of the opium and liquor taxes, believing that the ruling power which makes merchandise out of its subject is below the level of a savage nation; and also we deeply deplore the opium traffic forced upon China by the British Government the evil effects of which we so widely spread they are proving one of the most serious hindrances to the progress of missionary work in that country; further, we earnestly entreat the British Government to make the pending examination of Indian military authorities for violation of English laws *in their command* by non-officials be as searching as possible and with consequences designed that may deter them, in any further dishonesty; that the officers of the Board forward a copy of the resolution to the English government on behalf of the Board represented.

The "criminal" commenting on the evidence of the local commission says:

"The testimony of the witnesses and distillers has been carefully given by the royal commission for all the evidence in the prohibition. The commission is the market and the sole defense of the market and the sole defense of the market. The more fully it is his interest to give a full and complete account of the prohibition. One testimony which will be given by the liquor trade is the testimony of a Mr. Davidson, of Ontario, who looked at having a more liquor to liquor under the prohibition in his hands than he had sold under license. Being asked why, then, he opposed prohibition, he gave as one reason because it would still further depress the market for barley already restricted by the United States tariff. One would think it unnecessary to point out how Mr. Davidson looks at the prohibition upon his own interests." Col. Denison, the police magistrate, when questioned as to his experience in the North-West, testified in a momentary hearty laugh quite encouraging to the questioners. His evidence was, however, straightforward and honest as was to be expected from him. Col. Denison said that when at the Arctic his carrier sergeant obtained from him an order ostensibly for horse medicine, but finding that he had used it to secure whiskey, Col. Denison had, in the presence of his regiment, publicly poured it out in obedience to the law. The colored judge cites 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 enactment into operation he was enabled to protect his men from intemperance. Colonel Denison gave a further testimony to the value of the North-West prohibitory law by remarking: "During the campaign up there, I came to the conclusion 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 license system.

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

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 Germany.

Right hon. Joseph Chamberlain, comes in for a large share of attention just now, but two facts in his history seem to be forgotten. He 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.