

# Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

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## THE WEEKLY MESSENGER AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Our readers, who are probably all temperance people, will be glad to see that we have opened several new sources of information with regard to the progress of the various organizations which are promoting that reform. Now that temperance has become a leading question all over the world the news of the movement should be familiar to all. We have adopted the name of *The Temperance Worker* and invite the zealous co-operation of temperance workers everywhere. *The Weekly Messenger and Temperance Worker* is published at fifty cents a year, or forty cents when ten are ordered at once, to separate addresses if desired. Address all orders to JOHN DUGGALL & SON, Montreal, Canada.

### IRISH AFFAIRS.

"Number One," the mysterious head of the Dublin murder league referred to in the confessions of James Carey, the Dublin Councilman, has not yet been caught. It is said now that he is Captain Aylward, who was recently in New York, and that one of his friends has offered to betray him for five thousand dollars. Walsh, arrested in Havre, France, is reported to have proved that he was not in Dublin at the time of the murders, and that he will be released. Byrne, arrested in Paris, has been set at liberty, sufficient evidence not having been produced to implicate him in murder. Both in Parliament and the courts of Ireland remark has been made of material reduction in crime effected in the troubled island. Mr. Gladstone is sanguine that all connected with the murder conspiracies will be brought to justice. A verdict of seven thousand dollars, including costs, has been rendered against Mr. Biggar, a leading Irish Home Rule Member of Parliament, for breach of promise of marriage to Miss Fanny Hyland. The leading event of the week in Irish affairs has been the flight of Mr. Egan, Treasurer of the National League, whose headquarters were in Paris, France. It was not known where his destination was until he appeared in New York the other day. He denies that any of the League funds were devoted to the use of the murder conspirators, and also that the funds were misappropriated in any way. Lady Florence Dixie, the philanthropist, author and traveller, had accused Mr. Egan and Mr. Parnell, as trustees of the League fund, of failing to account for seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It is understood that the balance at present in the fund, a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, was left in Mr. Parnell's hands by Mr. Egan. The latter was being watched by the police in Dublin, but he eluded their vigilance by feigning sickness. Various descriptions of weapons have been discovered in several places as if thrown away by persons who feared their possession would be evidence of guilt against them. The trials of the conspirators, whose preliminary examinations have recently attracted the attention of the world, will begin in April. A committee has been organized under a Mr. Tuke to assist the emigration of distressed people to America, and the Duches-

of Marlborough has handed over to it seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, the balance of the fund she raised in 1879 and 1880 for the relief of distress. The committee has selected four thousand persons to send out, half to the United States and the other half to Canada.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of lumber manufacturers of the North-West and Mississippi River was lately called to organize and limit production the ensuing season so as to keep prices up. Organization was effected, but as only three-fifths of the manufactories in the district were represented nothing could be done toward limiting production, which would require unanimous agreement. A hundred painters in the Pullman car works, St. Louis, Missouri, have struck on account of the employment of a Chinese youth in the shop. Six hundred men in a rolling mill at Springfield, Illinois, struck because non-union men were employed in some departments, and the strikers' places have been filled by non-union men. The great flour mills of Minnesota are not producing one third of their capacity and a number have closed because of the scarcity and high price of wheat. Among prominent failures are the following:—The New England Pressed Brick Company, of Boston, liabilities sixty thousand dollars; Walster & Reaney, shipbuilders, machinists and dry dock proprietors, Baltimore, Maryland, liabilities three hundred thousand dollars; Wells & Co., owners of the Commercial Iron Works, Shoreditch, England, liabilities about a million; Oates, Ingham & Sons, dyers, Bradford, England, liabilities six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is estimated that fifty millions of capital have been driven out of the State of Pennsylvania by the law taxing foreign corporations a quarter of a mill on each dollar of capital. The reduction in the duties on sugar in the United States caused activity in that article in the London markets, cane sugar advancing a shilling. Trade reports from the chief centres indicate improved prospects and a better feeling, on account of the removal of uncertainty regarding the tariff. The iron trade is more hopeful, the coal trade dull and ocean freights are in the same condition. Two hundred and eight failures were reported in the United States during the past week, thirty-one more than in the corresponding week of last year, while Canada had thirty-four, a decrease of five.

BONDS AND NOTES issued by States of the Southern Confederacy during the recent American rebellion were for years regarded as dead loss to their holders except in cases where they were bought simply as curiosities and souvenirs of that troublous period. Some time ago, however, speculators bought up quantities of the paper in question, thereby attracting curious attention both in Europe, where the bonds were principally held, and in America. Over sixty thousand dollars has recently been raised in London to pay the expenses of suits in United States courts upon behalf of foreign bond holders against the State of Virginia.

INIQUITY PRODUCES INIQUITY, as was illustrated in numerous scandals growing out of Guiteau's crime, some appearing even after the wretch's skeleton was made a gazing-stock. The Star Route scandal—wherein a ring of contractors and politicians are charged with defrauding the United States of immense sums in a branch of the mail service—is likewise producing some degrading exhibitions of human nature. There have been charges of corrupting jurors and there have been disgraceful altercations between lawyers in the court-room. Recently Judge Lilley called at the residence of S. W. Dorsey, one of the principal accused, in Washington, and the latter charged him with obtaining a certain Government witness. Becoming excited Dorsey struck the judge in the face and he fell to the floor while trying to avoid further blows. On it is said Dorsey kicked him and would have continued to abuse him but that he was held by a companion of the judge. Mr. Lilley is seventy years of age and is confined to bed with the effects of the brutal assault upon him.

OPponents of CAPITAL PUNISHMENT will draw an argument for their side from the case of a life convict named Ulm, who has been pardoned after an imprisonment of twenty-nine years in Michigan, for murder, of which it is now found he was almost certainly innocent. Of course, if capital punishment had been meted to him innocent life would have been sacrificed, but the lesson of such cases is rather that judges should be absolutely sure of culprits' guilt before consigning them in the name of justice to death, than that murderers should be permitted to live. The Legislature of the State of Maine, it is said, is about restoring the reign of the death penalty for murder in that State, as deeds of blood have increased there to an alarming extent during the years that desperate men have not had the fear of the halter before their eyes.

PETER BALLENTINE, a brewer, of Newark, New Jersey, left in his will fifty thousand dollars to various religious and benevolent objects. The question has been vigorously discussed, in a recent case of the same kind, whether the proceeds of a bad business could be accepted for the benefit of moral objects. A reasonable view is that while gifts of liquor profits are simply restitution, intentional or not, when devoted to the relief of poverty and distress, it would be inconsistent for a church to accept the profits of a business that it has denounced and sought to have overthrown. The position of most Christian churches of the present day in relation to the liquor traffic is one of antagonism, and to accept offerings from the enemy would be stultifying.

THE JEWS IN TORONTO have a movement among them to change certain customs in their religious services—such as introducing English and having the men and women sit together instead of being separated—and it is said if the Chief Rabbi in London, England, to whom the matter has been referred, does not sanction the reforms, that the reformers will become an independent body, as some Jews in Montreal have done.

THE GREAT STORM all over the world, which was to have been particularly violent on the continent of North America, predicted by a Government clerk at Ottawa—Mr. E. Stone Wiggins—to have taken place from the ninth to the eleventh of this month, came very far short of the terrible affair the prophet prepared people to expect. There were heavy weather and very high tides along the Atlantic coast within the set period, and a large snow-fall over a wide extent of the continent; but on the whole the tempest was not an unusual one for the season. While the storm was at its height earthquake shocks were felt in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, causing some alarm to the inhabitants.

LORD DALHOUSIE is to introduce the usual bill into the British House of Lords this year to make it lawful for a man to marry his dead wife's sister, and that peer has written to the Governor of Michigan, Mr. Begole, enquiring as to the effects of such marriages permitted in that and other States. The Governor's secretary has been instructed to prepare a reply to Lord Dalhousie, assuring him of the propriety of said marriages and denying the ill effects asserted against them.

AN INFLUENTIAL MEETING was recently held in Toronto under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Society of that city. The mayor was present and gave an address, and resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of extending the franchise to women who held the property or income qualifications upon which men's right to vote is based. There were confident hopes expressed that within a year women could lawfully vote in the Province of Ontario.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE of Baltimore, Maryland, has adopted resolutions condemning the carrying and distribution of mails, running steam or street cars, and publishing, buying or reading secular newspapers on Sunday, and denouncing camp meeting associations that receive a rebate from Sunday travel.

IT IS PROJECTED in Toronto, Ont., to start a ladies' medical college and have it ready to be opened in October next. Lady physicians are likely to become more in demand as their position and place is recognized in intelligent communities, and it is gratifying to observe facilities being provided for their training.

A DISEASE similar to glanders, but affecting the horse's feet, is prevalent in Hamilton, Ontario, and a veterinary surgeon is very sick from blood-poisoning caused by contact of virus from a horse's foot with a cut on his hand.

THE HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN and an attendant have denied the statement of cruelty against patients made by other witnesses in the Dixmont Insane Asylum investigation, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

MR. SHAKESPEARE, a member for British Columbia, is trying to procure a law in the Dominion Parliament to restrict Chinese immigration into British Columbia. He is almost certain to fail.