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AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

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The Temperance Worker

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THROUGH THE EXERTIONS of the Redemptorist Fathers Oates and Rathke, in St. John, N. B., 228 men joined the Roman Catholic temperance societies of that city.

MR. ST. JOHN, ex-Governor of Kansas, will shortly visit the larger cities of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, speaking upon temperance, of which he is one of the best living champions.

A HAMILTON PAPER that has never been friendly to the Scott Act gives evidence in its news columns of the efficiency of the measure, when it tells of the proprietor of a hotel at Oakville, Halton county, having, under pressure of the Scott Act, become involved and decamped.

A WINNIPEG, Manitoba, paper has been figuring up what is spent in drink in that city. There are about a hundred hotels in the city, and it is estimated that thirty of these average \$100 a day, thirty-five \$75 a day, and the same number about \$50 a day—a total of \$735 per day, or almost three million dollars a year.

IT IS SAID the liquor traffic in India is growing immensely, causing a visible decay in the morality and happiness of the people, even in divisions inhabited by natives of high caste, whose religious and caste tenets forbid the use of spirituous liquors. At the same time it is said the consumption of rum by European soldiers in India has decreased by nearly one-half during the past four years. It is undoubtedly the bounden duty of the English, who introduced the poison into the country along with their commerce and their government, to make the most strenuous efforts to save the native race from the certain destruction that will result from a general falling into drinking habits.

HERE IS SOMETHING for those who are continually harping on the statement that the Scott Act is not effective where it has been adopted. There were ten counties in Nova Scotia under the Act last year, and the *Halifax New Era*, a commercial paper, says:—"Wholesale dealers say that scarcely more than one-half as much liquor has been imported to Halifax this year as last. This is attributed generally to two causes. First, the operation of the Scott Act in many of the counties of this Province, and

second that large quantities were carried over from last year." The second cause here given is undoubtedly to some extent produced by the first, as if large stocks have had to be carried over from last year, it shows that less liquor was consumed than the importers anticipated.

AMONG THE QUESTIONS raised in connection with the present stage of the temperance movement in England is that of a substitute for strong drinks in railway and other refreshment rooms. Gradually the tastes of the teetotal public are being discovered, and caterers are finding that it does not pay to be careless of the demands of the now formidable temperance custom. On some railway lines good tea and coffee is dispensed at the refreshment counters, and milk is furnished instead of stout and wine in luncheon baskets for those preferring it. A writer in a temperance paper says that no beverage stands the test better than milk and cold water. The British Women's Temperance Association lately addressed a memorial to every railway director in the United Kingdom, asking for more consideration about the refreshment bars for temperance drinks. Hopes are entertained by temperance workers that the time is close at hand when all refreshment bars will find it an absolute necessity to pay respect to a person who wears the blue ribbon and asks for something besides a draught of ale or a glass of wine.

IN A LECTURE delivered recently by the Rev. Mr. Brethour at Oakville, Halton county, much evidence was advanced of the efficiency of the Scott Act. Out of about one hundred prosecutions under the Act one-half had been sustained—a much larger proportion than is shown in suits for violations of the election laws. At all county and township fairs in Halton sobriety had been a marked feature, while drunkenness had been one of the leading characteristics of such occasions in neighboring counties. A boarder at one of the leading hotels in the county was told by his landlord that in his hotel not one glass was now sold where fifty formerly were. Another landlord remarked that his hotel, formerly prosperous and paying, had not for three months paid expenses. Lately a clergyman had called upon the manufacturers of Georgetown and questioned them as to the effect of the Scott Act upon their interests, and all, with one exception, pronounced it a success: public morals were better and business was rather improved than depressed. It had been brought against the Act that it promoted secret drinking, but the lecturer held that this phase of the vice was made more evident by the suppression of public drinking. There had been secret drinking, however, under license, and was it not much better—asked he—that a man take his liquor home and drink it in secret than that he spend his means in becoming a sot at the hotel before the public gaze, and perhaps even then take his bottleful home and become more drunken in the bosom of his family. Mr. Brethour dealt effectively with the common fallacy that a license law would remedy some of the evils complained of, giving a convincing array of facts to prove that the

licensed traffic produced only evil. He also answered the charge that prohibition was tyranny by giving instances of the much more galling tyranny exercised by those in the liquor trade toward persons in their power. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:—"Resolved, that after eighteen months' experience with the Scott Act, this meeting is of opinion that drinking has been reduced, public morals improved, crime lessened, business bettered, and the community made happier and more prosperous."

GOOD TEMPLARS.

MR. B. D. ROGERS, of the seceded Order, lately instituted "Eureka" Lodge at Churchville, Pictou, N. S., with twenty-two charter members. Mr. A. W. McDonald is L. D.; Mr. A. G. Robertson, W. C. T.; Mr. Walker Robertson, W. V. T.; and Mr. D. R. McDonald, W. S. Ten new Lodges of this Order have been instituted and one has been reorganized in Pictou county during the past three months, and 500 persons added to the membership.

"Best Endeavor" Lodge was instituted at Cooksville, Peel county, Ontario, by Mr. W. H. Rodden, special organizing agent of the Grand Lodge of Canada. There were twenty-one charter members, and the list of officers is as follows:—P. W. C. T. and L. D., E. A. Tolman; W. C. T., Wm. Haines; W. V. T., Lucy Readman; W. Sec., Neil McGillivray; W. F. S., James Falconer; W. Treas., Mrs. E. D. Browne; W. M., John Cunningham; W. Chaplain, Rev. G. Browne; W. I. G., Agnes Craigie; W. O. G., Joseph Haines; W. D. M., Barbara Craigie.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of Nova Scotia met in thirty-sixth annual session in Halifax, last week, about a hundred delegates being in attendance. Unprecedented progress was shown by the Grand Scribe's report. There was an increase of seventeen Divisions since the 30th June last. 1,654 members were added last quarter, while 947 left in various ways, leaving a net increase of 707 members. The net increase of Divisions during the year was 75, and of members 4,289. Receipts for agency and lecture fund increased from \$113.89 last year to \$2,016.31 this year. 66 new Divisions were formed during the year, 44 old ones resuscitated, and 7,381 persons admitted to the Order. The election of officers of the Grand Division resulted as follows:—G. W. P., Joseph Burrill, Yarmouth, (re-elected); G. A. P., Duncan McLennan, Sydney, C. B.; G. S., Rev. R. Alder Temple, Halifax; G. Treas., H. A. Taylor, Halifax; G. Chap., Rev. John Murray, Sydney; G. Com., H. D. Holloway, Halifax; G. Sen., T. J. Borden, Port Williams.

MR. J. W. FITZMACRICK, of Flint, Michigan, an enthusiastic temperance worker, is a second cousin of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada.

COUNT KALNOCKY, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, lately said the foreign relations of Austria were perfectly friendly. His recent utterances on Russia had been wilfully distorted, and there was not the least symptom of a quarrel between either Russia or Germany and Austria. He was confident peace was assured for a long time to come. Equally pacific assurances were given about the same time by the *North German Gazette*, a Government organ, which declared the existence of an aggressive alliance and declared the powers only united to secure peace. Lord Hartington, speaking at Buxton, England, said he thought Mr. Gladstone would be able to say, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, that the peace of Europe was assured, and that the difficulties of England with France were settled, although a state of affairs might arise between France and China which would require all England's forbearance and friendship to prevent serious complications. In this connection the following despatch from Paris shows that the critical nature of the situation is well understood there:—"A war between France and China would so seriously imperil British interests it is feared England would intervene. France will not provoke a rupture with China, but negotiations will not be closed until the French are firmly seated in Tonquin." The Committee of the Delegations in the Austrian Parliament, reporting favorably upon the foreign estimates of the budget, said the alliance with Germany had no hostile feeling toward foreign nations, and Austria's only endeavor was to preserve peace as long as possible. In spite of all these peaceful assurances inquiry is manifest in Germany as to the maintenance of peace through the winter. It is rumored that the reserves of the second line of the German landwehr, or national militia, which should be relieved according to routine this month, will not be so, and this rumor increases the uneasiness.

THE STRENGTH OF DYNAMITE has been terribly exemplified by the explosion of a magazine of that material at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of October. Several men were killed, trees were uprooted and rocks thrown into the river. Upon the site of the magazine the solid rock was shattered to the depth of thirty feet over an area of a hundred feet square. At a distance of fifty miles the report was heard and seven miles away windows were broken. The finding of a gun near the place led to a supposition that its discharge by one of the victims had caused the explosion.

A NEW AIR SHIP was tried at Courbevoie, France, on October 30th. Brisson, the inventor, another aeronaut named Lair, and Fabula, owner of the balloon that towed the ship up, were on board. Balloon and ship disappeared in an upper fog. The aerial caravan was next heard of at La Maladerie de Poissy, where it landed after an unsuccessful trip.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS were taken with trichinosis, and eighteen died, during the first few weeks of its prevalence in Ermsleben, Germany.