

tion, that the Parliament has no power to deprive of the right of appeal, it is enough to say, that as the right of appeal is conferred by law, the supreme law-making power must surely have the right to determine when this privilege shall be available. It is well known that in certain cases now there is no right of appeal. By what authority then do our eastern sages declare that there can be no extension of this principle, beyond its present limits?

No doubt the main objection is that attributed to the Chief Justice, viz., that the sale and licensing of these liquors is assigned by the Confederation Act to the Provincial Legislatures. The wording of the Act gives considerable feasibility to this objection. It is doubtless the point on which this legal and constitutional battle must be fought out and decided. But the theory of the Chief Justice, that the Dominion Parliament might enact a complete prohibitory measure, but could not pass any partial measure, is singular. One would think that the power to do the greater thing implied the power to do the less. The paragraph, on the interpretation of which the whole question turns, is that which gives to the Provincial Legislatures the control of "Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial, Local or Municipal purposes." It would be evidently a violation of this provision, for the Federal Parliament to legislate as to the terms on which such licenses should be given. But there is a danger of making this provision cover wider ground than its framers intended. It seems to us that, finding the license system in existence as a source of revenue, they agreed that the regulation of this system, and the determination of what should be done with the revenue, should be the business of the Local Legislatures, and not of the Dominion Parliament. This is evidently all that was in the minds of the framers of the Confederation Act. A general pro-

hibitory measure, seriously affecting an important branch of trade and commerce, would therefore seem naturally to come within the sphere of the Dominion Parliament. But this question must be settled by the proper judicial authorities.

We cannot afford to relax our efforts because of this decision. We think, however, the temperance people of Ontario should not hesitate to contribute towards the expense of the appeal. Our New Brunswick friends have already incurred heavy legal expenses in this case. We have a common interest in having this question conclusively settled.—*Christian Guardian*.

#### Business Maxims.

**P**ROMINENT merchant has compiled the following maxims from his own inquiry and experience:—

1st. Choose the kind of business you understand.

2nd. Capital is positively required in business, even if you have real estate outside and credit ever so good.

3rd. One kind of business is as much as a man can manage successfully. Investments on the outside do not generally pay, especially if you require the money in your business.

4th. Buy cautiously and just what you want, and do not be persuaded to purchase what you do not need; if you do, you will soon want what you can't get.

5th. Insure your stock; Insure your store; insure your dwelling, if you have one. If the rate is high it is only because the risk is great, and of course you should not take the risk yourself. A business that will not pay for insuring will not justify running.

6th. Sell to good responsible parties only. Sell on a specified time, and when your money is due, demand it; do not let the account stand without note or interest for an indefinite period.

7th. Sell at a reasonable profit

and never misrepresent to effect a sale.

8th. Live within your income; keep your business to yourself; have patience and you will succeed.

9th. Competition is the life of trade, but in trying to run your competitor out of business, be careful you do not run yourself out.

—The Earl of Aberdeen, at the Social Science Congress, said:—"And once more, under the object of health, I would ask, is there any one habit or vice which has unquestionably caused such an overwhelming amount of disease and debility—debility which is often transmitted to future generations—as intemperance in the use of strong drink?"

#### Directory.

##### Grand Division of Ontario, Officers for 1879.

G.W.P., Thos. Caswell, Toronto.  
G.W.A., W. H. Bewell, Scarborough.  
G. Scribe, Thos. Webster, Brantford.  
G. Treasurer, John Finch, Whitevale.  
G. Chap., W. McDonagh, Paris.  
G. Conductor, W. Coultis, Galt.  
G. Sentinel, A. C. McMillan, Nassagaweya.  
P.G.W.P., David Millar, Toronto.

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Ontario, holds its next Annual Session on 2nd of December, at Almonte.

[We will insert for one year, notices such as under for \$1.00.]

Grand River Division, meets every Wednesday evening, in the Orange Hall, Market Square, Brantford.

Crystal Fountain Division, meets every Tuesday evening, in the basement, Temperance Hall, Temperance St., Toronto.

#### Advertisements.

[We will insert for one year, Business Cards similar to those underneath, for \$2.00.]

HUNTER, ROSE & CO., Printers, Bookbinders, Publishers, Electro and Stereotypers, 25 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

CAMERON & CASWELL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc., 64 King St. E., Toronto.

JOHN McMILLAN, Baker, Confectioner, and dealer in all kinds of Fruit. Sales on Commission. 397 Yonge St. Toronto.

DAVID MILLAR, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 510 Queen St. W., Toronto.