

THE LICENSE LAWS.

FATHER McALLEN'S FOURTH LECTURE.

The Evils of Selling Liquor to Minors—Gradual Development of the Temperance Cause—The Father Mathew Celebration.

The Rev. Father McAllen's lecture on the License Laws last week, touched upon the sale of liquors to minors, the evil consequences of which were especially dwelt upon, and exposed. The entrance of children to saloons led them into temptation. They saw things they should not and heard things that were contaminating. In returning home, if a child was sent to buy liquor it was tempted to taste the liquor it carried. A clergyman of this city saw a little girl, 5 years old, returning from a saloon with a can, which she applied to her lips as she stopped every few moments to take a drink of its contents. On coming up to the child he found the poor unfortunate little girl carrying beer home to its parents, and she herself was actually stupefied and staggering under the influence of the drug of which she had partaken. "I say to the parents who sent that child to the saloon," said the lecturer "and I say to the saloon-keepers who desire to have the liberty left them to continue to expose our young people to such temptation, that it were better for them a mill stone were cast around their necks, and that they were drowned in the depths of the sea, than that they should thus scandalize the little ones who believe in Christ."

The second suggestion, namely that billiard and pool rooms be allowed to exist in close proximity to a bar, and that a simple fine be imposed for playing for drinks will lead no less infallibly to infractions of the minor law. A billiard or pool table alongside a bar room is a proximate occasion for our young people to learn the vice of intemperance. Why do so many saloon-keepers seek to thus entrap the minors of our city? Are the profits from the sale of liquor to men over twenty-one years of age not sufficient to satisfy their cupidity? Will the blood money that damps the souls of the rising generation bring on the liquor sellers a blessing or a curse? How careful are they not, in most cases to exclude their own sons from the temptations to which they willingly expose the children of their neighbor? What an amount of intemperance do not the billiard and pool rooms under the same roof with the bar beget? What other purpose are they meant to serve if it be not to entice the player to drink? But the fine will be ample protection for the players? Rash judgment is a sin of which I would not like to be guilty. But I would candidly ask the saloon-keeper who has a billiard or pool room on his premises; "Do you candidly think no one will play for drinks at your tables?" I would ask him "Do you take the citizens of Montreal for a lot of UNINTELLIGENT INANITIES to think that you can thus throw dust in their eyes as to the real object to be attained by your suggestion?" The last suggestion is equally an enemy to the proper enforcement of the minor law, and, indeed, of all the other liquor laws. We are promised that a third conviction will entail the cancellation of licenses. For this and all other laws which will protect our people from the curse of intemperance we are sincerely grateful. But the Quebec delegation suggest that convictions at long intervals should not count. I do not find as much fault with this suggestion as I do with what it implies. It is an open confession on the part of the liquor dealers that they expect to have as great a propensity in the future to break the law. Seven or eight years with only two convictions would be greatly to the credit of a saloon-keeper. But conviction does not follow every offence against the law, hence the credit for good conduct with only two convictions, during so long a period, does not mean that it will be deserved. Cancellation of license for a third offence as far as most of the liquor laws are concerned seems to me sufficiently severe. But there are two laws, the Sunday and the minor law, for which a first offence at most a second conviction entailing forfeiture of license would be perfectly just. We want our Sunday respected by saloon-keepers as it is by other business men in the city. And we want our young people protected from the blight of intemperance, which will unfit them for anything good throughout their lives. A saloon-keeper who has to be convicted three times for desecrating the Lord's day before his license is cancelled can practically continue Sunday selling in the future as in the past. The Sunday law is not only a law of the land, but it is a direct and positive precept of the Almighty. No man should be allowed to desecrate the Lord's day, and I maintain, and experience will prove that I am right, that unless cancellation follows a first, or at most a second, conviction, the Christian feeling of this community will, in the future, be as much shocked by the scandalous orgies of the Lord's day as it has been up till the present moment. We are not heathens but Christians. A saloon-keeper should not, even for a moment, think of keeping his saloon open on Sunday. He should be the first to applaud a vigorous law which will force him to rest on Sunday and allow other men to enjoy the same blessing. But the almighty dollar will sometimes lead a man

UNINTELLIGENT INANITIES

TO BARTER HIS SOUL and the souls of others for the unholy profits the dollar gives him. Why should not a Christian community like ours, a profoundly religious people as are the citizens of Montreal, demand a law which would read thus: "Cancellation for a first conviction against the Sunday law. Cancellation for a second conviction against the minor law. Cancellation for a third conviction against all other liquor laws."

We raise our eyes and we behold a little silver lining in the clouds of infamy, oppression, immorality and crime which have hung over Montreal for so many years. The Father Mathew centenary year is about to bring us some bright rays of light, of comfort and of joy in the struggle which, at such fearful odds on the side of the enemy, we are carrying on

to complete victory. We have waited long, and we may not, for years yet, reap the full fruits of our victory. But even the saloon-keepers will learn that they are no longer to be a privileged class. They feel already that it is not a number of goody goody people fighting for a theory or a sentiment whom they have to combat; but the clergy with the majority of their people who have arisen at last and in no uncertain accents have asked that they be protected against the crying evils with which the liquor traffic has deluged them. We wish no injustice to anyone. But we do demand and will continue to demand that there be no privileged class allowed in the business community to defy the laws of God and of man. When we obtain what we ask, we will have more time to devote to the crying needs of the poor, the ignorant, the sick and the dying—precious time, so much of which is wrung from us in the efforts we are forced to make to bring within the bounds of law and common decency a traffic which does more to lead men to poverty and ignorance and sickness, death, and a premature grave than all other forces combined.

The lecture was preceded and followed by some vocal and instrumental music, rendered with exquisite taste by the Misses Jensen, McCaffrey and Drummond. Mr. James Connaughton, president, and Major E. L. Bond occupied a seat on the platform.

THANKS TO THE U.S.A.

Sir Charles Tupper Places Some Facts and Figures before the English People.

Writing on the marvellous development of the Dominion during the last few years, Sir Charles Tupper says:—Canada is much indebted to the great Republic or her southern border for the important position she has attained. Widely as the Republican and Democratic parties there differ, there is one question upon which all are united—the desire to see Canada incorporated in the Union. The Reciprocity treaty of 1854 was attended with great benefit to both the United States and the British North American Provinces, but it was very much more advantageous to the former. Although during the twelve years that Treaty was in operation the balance of trade was in favor of the United States—no less than \$60,000,000—they terminated under the impression that they could cripple our trade and starve us into a desire for annexation. So great is the difficulty of inducing small provinces to give up their autonomy, that but for that act of folly on the part of our Southern neighbors, it would have been still more difficult to unite all the Colonies under one Government from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and create the prosperous Dominion of Canada. I speak advisedly when I say that not one of the 215 members of the House of Commons of Canada would be elected if he declared himself in favor of annexation. Unmindful of the past, the same blind policy as that which induced the denunciation of the Treaty of 1854 has prompted that portion of the McKinley tariff which affects Canada. So far as trade between the United States and Europe is concerned, the McKinley tariff is simply the policy of protection pushed to its extreme limit. Not so as regards Canada. The increase of duty upon potatoes, eggs, barley and live stock, all of which were imported in large quantities from Canada, notwithstanding a high duty, excepting eggs, will increase the cost of living to the operatives, and, consequently, the price of labor, and thus injure the manufacturers in the United States. That our trade must be considerably obstructed, and for a short time deranged, does not admit of a doubt, and consequently a strong feeling of indignation will be induced by this further attempt to undermine our loyalty to the Crown. But just as the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854 was followed by the union of all the provinces, and the creation of a nation, so will this attempt to coerce Canada into annexation be answered by a manly spirit of resentment, and lead to renewed efforts to extend our trade with other countries, and thus render ourselves independent of our Southern neighbors. The fact is not generally appreciated that the United States are as

DEPENDENT UPON CANADA

as we are upon them. Take the question of the fisheries. An international arbitration, appointed under the Washington Treaty of 1871, after hearing all the sworn testimony that could be adduced, awarded Canada 5,500,000 dollars, which was paid by the United States as the value of our fisheries over theirs for twelve years, or nearly 500,000 dollars a year. Even in this Act we are now considering, where increased taxation is levied upon almost everything, they were, no doubt, reluctantly compelled to lower the duty on "fish, pickled macerel, or salmon pickled or salted." Then, as regards lumber, so necessary are our forests to the United States that they have been obliged to reduce the tariff on "timber hewn and sawed, squared or sided, sawed boards, deals of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine, and bass wood," no less than 50 per cent. The duty of 16 cents a pound on nickel, for the purchase of which Congress voted a million of dollars at its last session, and for which they must rely upon the Sudbury mines in Ontario, has been taken off, and nickel and nickel matter put upon the free list. The operation of the McKinley Act will undoubtedly lead to the extension of our trade with this country, the West Indies,

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Japan, China, Australasia, and South America. Measures are now in progress to establish a fast line of steamers between England and Canada, and to provide an efficient steam service between British Columbia and the Australasian provinces. This must lead to a great expansion of our trade in all these directions, and will undoubtedly tend to strengthen the tie which unites the British Empire. But I must close this hurried sketch, already too long, by referring to the Imperial importance of all these movements. If the \$24,000,000 sterling which Canada has expended since 1867 in the construction of the great British highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, furnishing an alternative route, save from all European complications, and upon which England may have to depend for the preservation of her Empire in the East, had been given as a direct contribution to the support of the Army and Navy, it would not have served the defence of our common country to so great an extent; nor would it have opened up for successful settlement the largest and most attractive area of fertile land remaining on the globe, to be occupied, at no distant day, by a great and powerful British community, whose strong arms and stout hearts will be a bulwark to the Empire.

The Household Prize.

135 Adelaide st., W. Toronto, Ont.: "Your reliable preparation, St. Jacob's Oil, has proved a benefit to me in more ways than one. I have used it for quinsy (outward application) with very beneficial results, and for a case of rheumatism where its action was swift and sure, and a perfect cure was performed. I consider it a remedy to be prized in every household." Thos. Pierson, with Johnson & Brown.

A Terrible Outrage.

COBOURG Ont., December 1.—To-night, on the arrival of No. 2 Grand Trunk express from Montreal, what might have been a most sensational tragedy nearly transpired. At the Cobourg station a young man, named Andrew McGuire, pushed a girl named Miss Tucker and a man named Turner, who was walking with the girl, between the moving train and the station platform with the supposed intention of killing them. They both escaped, however, with slight injuries. McGuire has been in love with Miss Tucker for some years past, but his advances were repulsed by the girl. This made McGuire mad with jealousy and about five years ago in a fit of fury at Miss Tucker's father, who forbade him coming to the house, McGuire shot and seriously wounded the old man. For this he served a term in the Kingston penitentiary. After McGuire was liberated he still persecuted Miss Tucker, whose life has become a burden to her from her fear of her savage admirer. McGuire was again maddened at seeing the girl walking with Turner, and it is supposed determined to kill both. After the assault, which was witnessed by a large number of people who were standing by, McGuire made good his escape. The escape of Miss Tucker and her escort was miraculous.

The Seizure of Africa.

Never, probably, in the history of the world was there such a rapid partitioning out of other men's goods [as in the recent partition of Africa]; for of course, the natives have not been represented at any of the conferences that have been held in the distant capitals of the invading white men; Yes these natives are in number as the sands of the sea, and it is over no scattered series of bands, such as existed in America in the case of the Indians, that dominion is to be exercised, but over organized peoples and confederacies, some of whom could place two hundred thousand in dusky array of battle. Truly it is a wonderful phenomenon—this pouncing of northern eagles and lions upon the abodes and realms of the black man. And why is it? Oh, for their good, of course! We shall stop their mauling and enslaving each other, and they ought to be grateful, and would be so if they only knew what unselfish intentions we one and all of us have.—The Partition of Africa, by the MARQUIS DE LORNE, in THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for December.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by address, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOTES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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