

STARTLING FACTS—READER PONDER.

This article has been in type some time.

The enemies of Temperance men, ask us what we are making all this noise about Spirituous Liquors, for. If the papers that come to us weekly teem with accounts of deaths and cor- roner's inquests and insanity caused by their use is it a small matter? Has it come to this that a man's soul and life are worth nothing? Is not the welfare of one man as good as that of another in the eyes of God? The Sons of Temper- ance within two years in Canada have saved from their *cold graves* thousands who are now shining ornaments of society. They have saved thou- sands from the gaol and the criminal dock and made multitudes of wives and children glad. Oh is it no small matter then to help them. Oh ye minds and consciences of men awake awake and ponder over a few such facts as these hundreds of which might be accumulated in America and England. Who is he that slayeth his neighbor? It is the maker and dealer in alcohol!! Come out from amongst them ye men of principle and join the *glorious* standard we unfurl!! Within a year past hundreds of cases like these have hap- pened in our Province.

A STARTLING FACT.—A friend writing to us from Albion, Orleans County, says: Our County Court, which has just closed its session, tried 10 criminal cases; 8 out of the 10 were the fruit of strong drink. The expense to the country for the above cases, as the clerk informed me, was from \$700 to \$800. The Dis- trict Attorney informed me that the expenses to the county for criminal prosecutions alone growing out of the use of strong drink, amounted to at least \$5,000 annually.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—The *Galt Reporter* of the 2nd inst., contains a report of a coroner's inquest being held in that place on Wednesday last. It appears that an aged female, named Anne McDonald, who re- sided with her brother Peter McDonald; had died sud- denly; and from the for- er habits and condition of her survivors, it was thought advisable to investigate the cause thereof. Accordingly, after the examination of some six or seven witnesses, who gave very imperfect evidence indeed, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that Anne McDonald came to her death from the effects of intoxicating drinks. The *Reporter*, in speaking of the contradictions in the evidences of the McDonalds, says that they were not sober at the time it was given, and some of it was obtained from them with reluctance. It would appear, however, that the McDonald family had been pursuing anything but a respectable course of life, and the death of this woman can be attributed alone to the deplorable state to which they had been reduced, of which habitual drunkenness and riot were the progenitors.—*Simcoe Standard.*

ANOTHER VICTIM.—An inhabitant by the name of Enos Calkins, on last Friday afternoon, went to look after some muskrat traps, an eighth of a mile from the village, somewhere about the dam of Mr. Warren's mill. He was at the time under the influence of liquor. In attempting to cross some logs or timber reaching over the mill race, he fell, and no one being present to res- cue him, and not being in a state to help himself, was drowned. The poor unfortunate was not discovered until Sunday afternoon, when two individuals accident- ly passing that way, found him where he had thus miserably perished. Such is the end of the inebriate—a sad lesson to the victims of this vice.—*Oshawa Re- former.*

SHOCKING DEATH BY INTemperance.—The follow- ing is a recital of another horrible sacrifice to the de- mon of Intemperance, and it is but one of the many

thousands which are annually being made in Canada. Why should the moral part of society be any longer compelled not only to witness such horror, but to bear the pecuniary burdens which the distillery and grog shop thus impose upon them? No less than 413 cor- ner's inquests were held in this Province alone during the last year, each of which perhaps on an average cost £5! Add to this the cost of our criminal jurispru- dence—the loss of time by juries the pauperism inter- temperance creates—the danger to life and property it induces—and the incalculable miseries—the hell it lets loose upon the individual mind—the family—the neigh- borhood and society at large, and we have an irresist- able argument for the employment of the most energetic means to crush this tremendous evil. Let any man not steeled against all the moral sensibilities of humanity read the brief record of this fiery immolation of a female on her own hearth to this modern Moloch, and if he be engaged in the deadly manufacture or traffic he must desire to abandon it: no christian can with a good conscience continue to be engaged in such a soul de- stroying business:

Also an inquest was held by the same coroner, on the 26th ultimo, on view of the body of Fanny McAr- lane, on lot No. 17, in the 6th concession of Pickering. It appeared that the deceased and her son (aged about 25 years) had sat up, the early part of the previous night, together, drinking whiskey. The son had gone to bed drunk, and about 3 o'clock in the morn- ing the mother, who had not gone to bed at all, called up her son to rejoin her in drinking more whiskey. He retired to bed a second time, and left his mother sitting by the fire drinking. In the morning early her young- est son found the mother burning on the fire—he extin- guished the fire but the woman was quite dead. The body presented a most shocking spectacle. Verdict accordingly.

The jury trusts that the minds of the public will be seriously impressed with this shocking evidence of the bad effect of indulgence in intoxicating liquors.—*Osha- wa R. former.*

CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO IN ENGLAND.

According to official returns, Great Britain consumed in 1846 twenty-six millions five hundred and fifty-sev- en thousand one hundred and forty-three pounds of tobacco, which, at three shillings sterling, or sixty- seven cents per pound duty, put into her treasury nearly eighteen millions of dollars. The stock of to- bacco on hand in the kingdom on the 1st of Jan- uary, 1847, reached the large quantity of 59,355 hog-neads, which when consumed, will put into the British treas- ury the sum of about *forty-seven millions of dollars.*

TOBACCO A POISON.

The above is no doubt a correct estimate of the amount of tobacco used in England in 1847, since which time there has been no decrease. Yet this article so extensively used, is highly per- nicious to the human system. No man or woman in a healthy condition needs the use of any such stimulants as alcohol or tobacco. When first used tobacco acts on the system as a poison and makes the novice dreadfully sick. Like the opium eater he by degrees gets used to it. What then has made tobacco so generally used in the shape of snuff for chewing and smoking? It is fashion, all powerful fashion, which would have the same effect as to prussic acid, arsenic or opium. James the 1st King of England was as much opposed to the use of "*this filthy weed*" by his subjects as was the Emperor of China in 1842 to that of opium. James wrote a book against it about the year 1600. The Emperor of China went to war with England about opi- um. The Chinese were destroying their minds

and bodies by the use of this poisonous narcotic. The English and Americans who use tobacco are as foolish as the Chinese who use opium. It is a habit we have and should get rid of. The use of this substance does us no good socially physically or mentally, but is actually when carried to excess not only beastly but very inju- rious to the constitution. What law of nature requires us to make a smoke pipe of our mouth—a place to stow away snuff of our nose, or a grinding shop of our mouths? Thou- sands of dollars are thrown away to pamper this most useless of customs. This custom should be discontinued. It is especially disagreeable to the ladies.

A DEFECT IN THE ORDER.

To the Editor of the Son of Temperance,
SIR AND BROTHER,

In the By-laws of some divisions there is a sec- tion, (Sec. 2, Art. 2.) to the effect that persons of *unsound health* may become members on paying 10s. initiation fee, and 1d. a week, as dues:—*Such members to enjoy every privilege and bene- fit, with the single exception that if sick or dis- abled they are to receive no relief from the funds.* This section I have been informed has been dis- allowed by the Grand Division.

Now our principal aim is to reclaim as many of the intemperate as possible; but by the disallow- ance of this section our purpose is defeated, and our capacity for doing good considerably limited, and notwithstanding the wonderful success of the order, it fails in this one point, and is inferior to the old Temperance Societies.

We know that there is no Temperance organi- zation equal to ours, and it is to be lamented that it cannot be made to embrace all who are willing to become members of it: and it would be grati- fying to know why this section was disap- allowed.

I could say much more on this subject, but hope by having brought it forward, to elicit the opin- ions of others: for I am anxious to know the views of members of the order, of some experience.

I am, Sir and Brother, truly yours, the W. P.
Coldstream Division, No. 212, }
30th May, 1851. }

[We were aware of the disallowance allu- ded to by the brother. Persons who wish to join our order, as honorary members upon the pay- ment of an initiation fee and merely nominal dues, without the right to receive benefits when sick, clearly should be allowed to do so, and they cannot as the constitution now reads.]—*Ed. Son.*

MASSACHUSETTS NEW LICENSE LAW.—The special committee of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to whom was referred the various petitions in reference to the subject of the license laws, have reported a bill which is thus summed up by the Boston Traveller:—

The bill provides that no person shall directly or indirectly sell intoxicating or mixed spirituous liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical pur- poses; that city and town authorities, &c., may appoint proper persons or agents to sell liquor for those purposes only; that such agent must give a bond with \$200 sureties for the faithful perform- ance of his duties, and keep a true and just ac- count of his sales and purchasers, which shall be open for public inspection—no keeper of a tavern, grocery, or other public resort to be eligi- ble to this appointment; that if any other person shall sell such liquors, he shall forfeit \$20 and costs, and give a surety of \$100 to keep the peace a year, and on a second offence, imprisonment from 20 to 60 days is added to the punishment—that distributing liquor, or giving it as a gratuity