

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

No. 40.

The Temperance Worker

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

Three weeks remain in which workers may strive for the prizes and commissions of our "Autumn Competition." It is not useless for a beginning to be made even now by those who have either not seen the offer before or had an opportunity to take advantage of it. Those who began early will be finding their ground pretty well worked over now, and three weeks' work in new territory may yet overtake them. This paper has from the start made its way almost wholly upon its merits and the kind recommendation of its early readers, and the result is not at all a despicable one. While we feel assured it would continue to make steady progress in the same manner, we yet desire to multiply its circulation largely by the beginning of its third year on the first of January next. Although the amounts of money which take the prizes may, as in the last case, be less than the amounts gained by the workers, yet we hope that so many will engage in the competition as will make the scheme profitable on the whole. Readers who cannot take time to canvass for subscribers may be able to give their friends, near or far, who would not otherwise obtain it, a chance to see and judge the paper's merits for themselves. Send subscriptions or orders for sample copies to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal, Canada.

TEMPERANCE AND LONG LIFE.

It has been asserted often within recent years that total abstainers stood better in the statistics of insurance companies, as to longevity, than drinkers. This is established now in black and white by the reports of the United Kingdom Mutual Assurance Company, a concern that sixteen years ago divided its risks into two sections—one admitting only those who did not drink and the other those who did. The result of the first fifteen years of the experiment was to show a saving of 28 percent in the temperance section over the ordinary plan, and the report for the sixteenth year shows a net gain of 32 percent over the usual mortality. The amount of the saving thus effected by the Company has been paid back to the teetotal policy holders, to whom it rightfully belongs. Abstainers have therefore the opportunity of being insured for about a third less cost than if they had to share in the losses accruing through the use of strong drink by others. Other insurance companies are likely to be compelled to follow this example, for temperance people will surely, when they ascertain the facts, not go on helping to pay losses traceable to other people's drinking habits. It would be more than any company could withstand, to lose its best risks and have its worst remain upon its hands. An insurance paper, calling attention to this matter, logically urges that, besides refusing to share in the burden of insuring drinkers' lives, temperance people should demand that liquor sellers and liquor users should be made to "bear the whole expense of punishing crimes and meeting damages

caused by drink, including a proper financial provision for those who are widowed and orphaned by the traffic."

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The last regular meeting of the Montreal Union, held this week, proved an interesting and a busy one. Of the gospel temperance campaign of a few days carried on in the city by Mr. Forbes, of England, it was reported that three hundred persons had signed the pledge and donned the blue ribbon of remembrance. A resolution was introduced to admit gentlemen as associate members upon payment of fifty cents. The "lords" are not expected to attend the meetings, but to give financial help to the institution. Since the last meeting the action resolved upon then respecting communion wine had been taken, by sending to every Protestant paper in the Dominion a circular, containing three well-tried recipes for making unfermented wine for sacramental purposes, with a request to publish it. Hitherto four thousand copies of the tract, "The Object of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," had been distributed, and it was resolved to have printed three thousand more. Four hundred names were incidentally mentioned as the membership of the local Union. Arrangements were made for the forthcoming Provincial Convention of Unions to be held in this city on the 16th of October, and it was announced that Mrs. McLaughlin, of Boston, a prominent worker in the movement, was to deliver a series of lectures at the time of the session. Miss Dougall spoke in terms of happy anticipation of a lecture expected to be obtained from Miss Frances E. Willard, Corresponding Secretary of the National Union, as she passes through the city on her way to the Convention in Ottawa. Her efforts in the cause date from the women's crusade in Ohio in 1873, and she is very popular wherever she has been working. The blue ribbon was adopted as the badge of the Union, and badges were distributed at the close of the meeting.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Albert McKee, of Ottawa city, trying to sober up after a spree, took an overdose of hydrate of chloral and died.

In a drunken quarrel on the street in Toronto, Ellen Menny dangerously wounded Mrs. Kelly on the head with a blunt instrument.

A man was found dead in a lane at Greenfield, Ontario, the other day, a bottle of whiskey in his pocket explaining the hard character of his deathbed.

John Hughes, of Montreal, was working on the Canada Central Railway near Thwaites, Ontario. He got drunk and wandered away, and the next heard of him was when his body, much decomposed, was found in the woods.

Mr. Joseph Medill, a Chicago journalist, before the Senate Labor Committee, said the chief cause of the poor condition of the

laboring classes of America was their improvidence. Four hundred millions were spent a year for strong drink and about two hundred millions for tobacco and useless amusements.

A gunner at Quebec was enticed into a sailors' boarding house and dozed with liquor, and woke up aboard a vessel under way for a voyage to London, his military uniform replaced by sailor costume. His remonstrances proving futile, he jumped overboard and swam to a boat that he espied not far from the vessel.

William Scott, of near Hornellsville, New York, sold some property, for which he received one thousand dollars. He fell in with two strange loafers, and went about drinking with them and making a display of his money. About midnight his dead body, bearing marks of violence, was found beside the track of the Erie Railway. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that he had been killed by the cars, but it was since noted that the circumstances all disprove this. A strange part of the story is that a brother and a sister, living in different parts, each dreamed on the night of his death that they saw William being murdered and robbed in the woods.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

In Ohio nightly meetings marked by great enthusiasm are being held as the day approaches for the election on the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Since the enforcement of the closing of saloons in Ottawa at eleven o'clock the fact is noted that the streets after that hour are almost deserted and drunken wayfarers are very scarce.

A movement to prohibit the sale of liquors along their line is proposed by the directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, Ontario. Fatal accidents to men in liquor have of late been rather frequent along the line.

ONE HUNDRED DELEGATES assembled in Leeds, England, on Saturday last to the Convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor presided. An executive committee was formed as follows:—President, Thomas Power O'Connor; Vice-President, Joseph Biggar; Secretary, J. Redmond, Treasurer, James O'Kelly; Messrs. Healy, Justin McCarthy and Sexton. A reporter was discovered among a small audience that assembled in the galleries, and forthwith all not members of the Convention were cleared out. The programme of the meeting was kept private, but the sentiment of the Convention had some vent in a public meeting in the evening, at which the President presided. Mr. Sexton said the large audience reminded him of the proverbial greater Ireland beyond the sea, and made it seem as if Irishmen had taken peaceable possession of the British Isles. He said his hearers were the children of emigrants who left Ireland in tears, and solemnly asserted that the day had come when the elect of the Irish race would assemble on College Green.

Mr. Biggar said Irishmen were not afraid of a Tory Government. They might profit from the foreign wars that a Tory Government would bring. Resolutions of the usual patriotic sort were passed, also one denouncing mob violence and reproaching certain journals for hounding Protestants on to outrages. This, of course, had reference to the risings of Orangemen which prevented League meetings being held in different places. The boat was on the other foot then, and it was in order to denounce practices that the agitators had cherished when they thought them to be to their own advantage.

AN EXHIBITION of agricultural and industrial products, exclusively the raising and making of Indians, was held on Friday and Saturday of last week, on the Iroquois Indian reservation at Caughnawaga, on the bank of the St. Lawrence River, within sight of Montreal. The farm products were for the most part very fine, and the handiwork of the Indian women displayed ingenuity, taste and skill in high degrees. That Indians can become farmers and conform to civilization otherwise was proved by the exhibition, which is not going to be the last of the kind. A brass band, composed of Indians from the Onondaga reservation, Syracuse, New York, was universally admired on the occasion, both for the fine appearance of its members and its excellent music.

CIVILIZED BARBARITY is as hard-hearted as the original kind to be found among the lowest races of earth. Lately three brothers in Kentucky—Samuel, William and Thomas Rogers—were together transacting business connected with their father's will. Samuel thought his brothers were about to draw their weapons, and, being quick as well as cowardly, in an instant shot them both down. Both were reported dying when the news was sent. Samuel is President of the Farmers' Bank, Carlisle, William is a St. Louis lawyer, and Thomas a large farmer.

A STATUE OF GERMANIA costing over a million marks was unveiled by the Emperor of Germany on the 28th September, on the Niederwald, a mountain in the neighborhood of the city of Rudesheim, on the River Rhine. The statue bears an inscription containing these words:—"In memory of the unanimous and victorious rising of the German people and the re-establishment of the German Empire, 1870-1871." Vast throngs of people participated in the accompanying demonstration, and at night towns, villages and places about the Rhine were gorgeously illuminated.

A FEARFUL HURRICANE swept over San Domingo on September sixth. Half of the town of Asua was destroyed, and many sailors' bodies washed ashore attest a terrific blow at sea. On the island cattle were killed in large numbers, and the stench from fish cast up by the waves was intolerable.

THE REV. DR. HINKLE, an Episcopal minister in Cleveland, Ohio, is causing excitement by Roman Catholic proclivities.