MESSENGER. NORTHERN

SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

8

Among temperance men, living or dead, no man has done more for the cause than Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Total abstinence, especially on this side of the Atlantic, is fashionable now, but in the days not very long gone by it was laughed at by a large majority of otherwise sensible people, and its advocates were thought little better than lunatics. But his championship was then just as vigorous as now. The following short sketch of his career from the Abstainer's Advocate will be read with interest.

"Sir Wilfrid Lawson was born on Sep-tember 4th, 1829. His father was well-known for his Christian simplicity of character, and his mother was a sister of the late Sir James Graham, the eminent statesman. The late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, fearing the contaminating influences of public school and unreformed university life, had his sons educated at home, thus enabling the present baronet to say, when he is asked where he received his education. that he never had any. Under a clerical tutor Latin and Greek and other subjects were carefully studied. The classics were for years his favorite study, and following the hounds a favorite recreation. For many years Sir Wilfrid Lawson was master of the foxhounds.

"The member for Cockermouth justly describes himself as an 'old Parliamentary hand.' In 1857 he made an unsuccessful attack upon the Tory stronghold of West Cumberland, and in 1859 was returned for Carlisle along with his distinguished uncle, Sir James Graham. With the exception of about three years he has retained a seat in Parliament ever since. His maiden speech in the House was in favor of the Ballot when it was called a fad.

It was in October, 1861, that Sir Wilfrid Lawson made his first appearance at the Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and his speech upon that occasion may be taken as a preface to the hundreds of speeches he has since delivered upon the

subject. He then said : "I for one am prepared to support the principle of the United Kingdom Alliance. I take that principle to be that the people are the best judges of what is for their own interest. I think they knows better what is their good and what is their wants than any set of magistrates that ever existed. And thinking so, believing that the people of this country know the evils of the liquor traffic, and are desirous of putting a stop to them, I look upon the movement inaugurated and supported by the United Kingdom Alliance as the most important -by far the most important-political movement of the day.

"From this opinion Sir Wilfrid has never swerved. In 1864 he first introduced the Permissive Bill, when 294 voted against and 37 voted for it. The 37 for, with three pairs, were facetiously termed the forty thieves. Eight other divisions were taken upon the Bill, of which the most favorable was in 1870, when 115 voted for, 146 against. In 1879 he proceeded by resolution which was defeated, but subsequently carried in 1880, 1881 and 1883 by majorities of 26, 42, and 87. While no measure giving effect to that principle has been passed, Sir Wilfrid has had the satisfaction of seeing the liberal party adopt the popular veto as a plank in its platform, and the House of Commons recently adopt the Second Reading of the Welsh Veto Bill.

"In 1860 Sir Wilfrid married a daughter of Mr. Pocklington-Senhouse, of Netherall, and has five children. The eldest son has already fought one political battle and we trust he will soon get a seat in Parliament. The eldest daughter married the Hon. Arthur Holland-Hibbert, son of Lord Knutsford, showing that difference in poliar to fa

"Sir Wilfrid Lawson is an abstainer of long standing. Some years ago Mr. Caven-dish Bentinck wrote asking if he gave wine to his guests. He replied by saying he did not like to refer to so unpleasant a subject as himself, but as he was asked the question he must answer it, and his answer was no. He added, "Now that I have told you this I expect you will shun my house as you would a plague spot." When Mr. Gladstone dined at his London residence with a number of M.P.'s two years ing over them, they thank them for being gives them, and no schooling of the visage ago, no intoxicants were given. On one so kind as to make the neighborhood a either, but only habitual nobleness and

occasion Sir Wilfrid declined to open a Liberal Club when he found intoxicants were to be sold in it. As president of the Wigton Agricultural Show he offered to double his subscription if the Committee would decline to allow intoxicants to be sold. He steadily refuses to support any candidate for Parliament who is not favorable to Temperance legislation. As a consistent and persistent worker the President of the United Kingdon Alliance is a good example to the whole of the members of the Temperance army.

As a temperance advocate Sir Wilfrid Lawson must be heard to be fully appreciated, but an extract or two from his addresses will be enjoyed by all. With regard to food or physic he says, "People have been heard to describe strong drink as food, but did they ever know of a relief committee that distributed strong drink to the starving poor, instead of bread or soup? Others spoke of it as a medicine, and he had heard of a tectotaller who had at one time thought it desirable to keep a little in the house, in case of sudden illness, spasms, or something of that kind, but he afterwards gave that up as not quite consistent with his principles as a total abstainer; strange to say, since then, not one in that house has ever been troubled with spasms."

Here is how he deals with "pure beer," "There was a friend of mine in the House of Commons this afternoon, who said, 'When will this debate about Sunday closing be over ?' I said, 'Why, are you in a hurry ?' and he replied, 'We have a bill about pure beer.' I said, 'If you mean to have no alcohol in it, it's all right.' We don't understand, and don't believe all this talk about adulteration, because Sir William Gull, one of the greatest medical authorities we ever had, said, in his opinion, alcohol was the most destructive agent known to the faculty. If anybody can find out any-thing more destructive than what is the most destructive, he is a cleverer man than I am.

With regard to the subject of local option, he says, "In 1883 we got another resolution passed, and made them say it wasurgent that the people should be granted this power of protecting themselves; but they have a very curious idea of urgency in the House of Commons. They remind me of two men in Ireland. One called out, 'Hullo, here's a man in the bog; 'the other asked, 'Is he far in?' 'No, not far,' was the answer. 'Let him be then,' said the man.' 'But,' shouted the other, 'he's in head first.' I say we are in head first, and I think the House of Commons was right in saying it was an urgent question, and has been wrong in not having attended to it long before."

What is sauce for the goose, Sir Wilfrid believes is sauce for the gander. Speaking of his old friend, Mr. Bass, he said 'he had seen that in an Oxford debating society, the question was asked, 'Who was the greatest benefactor of the age?' and it had been carried, by the majority of the votes, that Mr. Bass was. Mr. Bass had brought in a bill that barrel organs should not play where people did not want them. The bill provided that one person in the street could order the poor Italian to stop his grinding and go. Well, if one person in a whole street were permitted to remove a man who was playing a barrel organ, whilst all the rest were in rapt admiration, were two-thirds not to be permitted to remove Mr. Bass's barrel ?'

"You know," he says on another occasion, "in the country you very often see a notice-board stuck up, 'The game on this estate is strictly preserved.' All I want is a notice-board put up in a certain borough, or parish, 'The people in this borough, or parish, are strictly preserved.' Lord Cairns, one of the ablest lawyers we ever had, declared the drink-shops were 'Nomen. working men. If the working men do not want 'traps and pitfalls,' let them have the notice put up, 'No poachers admitted here.' What harm would come? Do you think you would all be dying of thirst, like people in the Sahara? Not a bit of it; for there are lots of good landlords who have already put up this notice, and the people, instead of groaning and moaning, and becoming watery and thin, are as happy and jolly as they can be, and, in-stead of saying the landlords are tyranniz-

pleasant sort of place for them to live in." "The extraordinary thing," he points out "is that our naval and military forces, speaking roughly, amount to thirty millions a year, and that is just what we raise from selling drink, and so we get thirty millions for killing people abroad by poisoning people at home. It is a horrible system, and I am dead against it."

"SOMEBODY PAYS."

A druggist in one of our large cities said lately, "If I am prompt and careful in my business, I owe it to a lesson which I learned when I was an errand-boy in the house of which I am now master. I was sent one day to deliver a vial of medicine just at noon, but being hungry stopped to

eat my luncheon. "The patient, for lack of the medicine, sank rapidly, and for some days was thought to be dying.

"I felt myself his murderer. The agony of that long suspence made a man of me. I learned then that for every one of our acts of carelessness or misdoing, however petty, some one pays in suffering. .The law is the more terrible to me because it is not always the misdoer himself who suffers.'

This law is usually ignored by young people. The act of carelessness or selfishness is so triffing, what harm can it do? No harm, apparently, to the actor, who goes happily on his way; but somebody)avs.

A young girl, to make conversation, thoughtlessly repeats a bit of gossip which she forgets the next moment; but long afterward the woman whom she has maligned finds her good name tainted by the poisonous whisper.

A lad, accustomed to take wine, persuades a chance comrade to drink with him, partly out of a good-humored wish to be hospitable, partly, it may be, out of con-tempt for "fanatical reformers."

He goes on his way, and never knows that his chance guest, having inherited the disease of alcoholism, continues to drink, and becomes a hopeless victim.

Our grandfathers expressed this truth in way of their own.

For the lack of a nail the shoe was lost, For the lack of the shoe the rider was lost, For the lack of the rider the message was lost. For the lack of the message the battle was lost.

Our blindness to the consequences of our short-comings is a merciful provision of God. Who could look composedly upon the rank outgrowth of all his vice or folly from childhood to middle age ?

But though we do not see it, we do well o remember that it is there; and to remind ourselves at the beginning of every day that each careless act, each unkind word in it, will be paid for, not by us, perhaps, but in the want or pain of some one Youth's Companion.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL. Three things enter into beauty-fine features, color and expression. The features, the forms of brow and nose and chin, bequests, coming often from far ancestors; our colors, too, are in the main bequests, depending on the quality of tissue and of blood, the more immediate parents give it; but expression is very largely our own affair. And, even with good features and the clearest colors, expression is the best part of beauty. The play of thought and will and feeling on the face-of noble thoughts, firmness, self-control, and pure, unselfish, gentle feelings—we can secure if we will. Ten years of habit, three years, or only one, will affect expression much. Some one said that "Every face ought to be beautiful at forty," and another that, "No old person has a right to be ugly, bething more than traps and pitfalls for the cause he has had all his life in which to working men.' If the working men donot grow beautiful." That is to say, life's opportunities of nobleness, or even forty years of opportunity, if well used, are enough to make so much within that it can not help coming through the surface in graceful habits of the nerves and muscles. The transfiguration of a pleasant smile, kindly lightings of eyes, restful lines of self-control about the lips, pure shinings of the face as great thoughts kindle inwardly -these things no parent makes inevitably ours, and no fitful week or two of goodness

graciousness within; and this will give them all.

Splendor from within! It is the only thing which makes the real and lasting splendor without! Trust that inevitable law of self-expression. Be, not seem ! Be, to seem. Be beautiful, and you will by and by seen so. Carve the face from within, not dress it from without. Within lies the robing-room, the sculptor's workshop. For whosoever would be fairer, illumination must begin in the soul -the face catches the glow only from that side. It is the spirit's beauty that makes the best face, even for the evening's company; and spirit beauty is the only beauty that outlasts the work, the wear and pain of life.—The Bombay Guardian.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S ADVICE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in addressing a class of students at a business college in Philadelphia, recently, closed his address thus: "To summarize what I have said: Aim for the highest; never enter a barroom; do not touch liquor; never endorse beyond your surplus cash fund ; make your firm's interest yours ; break orders always to save owners; concentrate; put all your eggs in one basket and watch that basket; expenditure always within revenue ; lastly, do not be impatient, for, as Emerson says. no one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves."

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