



The Templar Quarterly

Proclaims Christ's Cure as the only

Salvation for Society.

Applied Christianity will purify politics, destroy monopolies, wipe out class privileges, and establish the Brotherhood of Man. Friends of Social Reform are invited to co-operate in extending the usefulness of this magazine.

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"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.—Eph. 6: 12.

AUGUST, 1895.

THE TWO COMMANDMENTS.

"All the law hangs, and all the prophets hang,
On these commandments," spake he,
"on these two."
So did our Lord, out of their own mouth, judge
Those hypocrites, telling how this life makes
Veil and dim vestibule of larger life,
Eternal, boundless; and what separates
twain
Sway the commingling realms so manifest,
Wherein, who loves his brother, seen and known,
Loves God unseen, unknown, and who by faith
Finds the far Father in the close sweet Son
Is one with both.

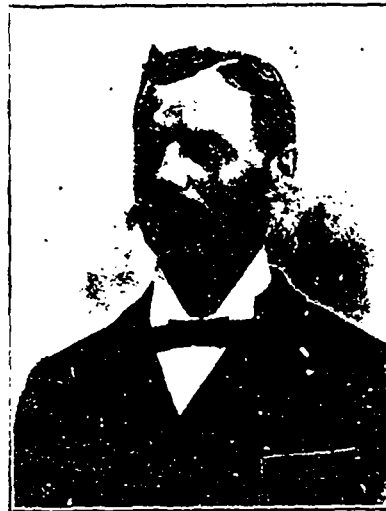
THE QUARTER.

The battle for Social Reform for the better distribution of wealth, for the abolition of monopolies and privileges, for the enthronement of Justice, for the coming of the Kingdom, is a stern warfare, confronted by many obstacles, but the course is onward and upward. The record of every month and every year is a record of Progress. The history of the last three months is no

exception, although a summer quarter. A brief retrospect is encouraging, eye inspiring.

"The Templar Quarterly" confines itself pretty closely to Canadian affairs, Canadian events and Council in conditions.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. R. Flint, member for Yarmouth, N.S., introduced a resolution, committing the House to the adoption of a law prohibiting the trade in intoxicating



T. R. MAYBERRY, Woodstock, Patron-Prohibition Candidate for South Oxford.

drinks. He made an excellent speech in support of his resolution. Dr. Boone, of West Middlesex, and Mr. Craig, of East Durham, also spoke in favor of the resolution. Notwithstanding the fact that the resolution had been adopted by the caucus of members supposed to be friendly to Prohibition, very few had the courage to raise their voices in the House. The conspiracy of silence was shameful, and the cowardly members merit defeat at the polls. Nearly one-third of the members were absent during the debate. The resolution was defeated by an amendment introduced by Mr. Gullett, of East Northumberland, urging delay until the Test case before the Privy Council was settled. The excuse for delay was paltry, as there is no question about the authority of the Dominion Parliament to prohibit the liquor traffic. Gullett's amendment was adopted by a vote of 68 to 57. The division list, and the list of absentees will be found in "The Templar" of June 21st. Mr. Foster, the Leader of the House, voted against the amendment, and presumably in favor of the resolution. Mr. Laurier voted for the Gullett amendment.

A very important feature of the quarter is the coming together of the Patron and the Prohibition movements. The courting seems to have been very much better managed in Canada than between parallel principles in the United States. The Patrons and the Prohibitionists stand upon common ground in opposing special privileges and monopolies; the liquor traffic is the greatest monopoly in the country, carried on by men who are given special favors by Government. In Manitoba and the Northwest the representative Patron body deliberately declared for Woman's Suffrage and Prohibition, placing these planks in

the platform. By this step the Patron candidates for the Commons, which are in the field for every constituency in that part of the Dominion, with one exception, were made Prohibition candidates, and Prohibition will be made the live issue in the coming campaign. A Union convention of Patrons and Prohibitionists was held in Winnipeg on the 18th and 19th of July, when resolutions were unanimously adopted providing for a working basis of union and co-operation. In future Prohibitionists will be invited to all nominating conventions held by the Patrons in Manitoba and the Northwest. The Patrons of Quebec have also adopted Prohibition as a plank in their platform. The Patrons of Ontario have submitted the question to a vote of their lodges, and the result will be announced this autumn. A very practical indication of the trend of feeling amongst the Patrons is to be found in the fusion of the forces in the county of Oxford, where a joint convention of Patrons and Prohibitionists was held, and candidates nominated for the Commons. These candidates are called Patron-Prohibition candidates, and they will make the question of Prohibition the vital issue in their campaign. This adds two more to the list of out-and-out Prohibitionists in the field for the next general elections. Mr. T. R. Mayberry, the Patron-Prohibition candidate for South Oxford, will face Sir Richard Cartwright, the nominee of the Liberals, and with every prospect of success. Mr. Mayberry, although still a young man, is an ex-warden of the county, a very popular public man, and, if elected, will make an able representative. Mr. Hugh McDonald, will oppose Mr. James Sutherland, the Liberal Whip, and Mr. Kern, the well-known piano manufacturer, as Conservative candidate, making in that constituency a three-cornered contest. Mr. McDonald is a sturdy farmer of East Zorra township, and an incisive speaker. He will put up a strong campaign.



HUGH McDONALD, Patron-Prohibition Candidate for North Oxford.

The Pan-American Congress, held in Toronto, brought together many of the best-known and ablest public men of the day. Nearly all the addresses delivered referred to, or were mainly devoted to the question of Social Reform, and the application of Christian

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