Temperance Column.

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THE HON. GEORGE CURZON ON TEMPERANCE.

(Continued.)

But I am glad to say those times are past and gone; we are living ourselves in better days; the Church has risen to the level of her high calling. She herself sets the example to her followers, she herself starts the crusade against this curse of drink, she herself binds the cross upon the shoulders of her adher-(Applause.) Well, I think onts, we may fairly say that the signs of the times are in our favor. The clergymen, we see, have pronounced for Temperance; the doctors have pronounced for it, and you may be perfectly certain that the doctors are not the people to go in for a dying cause. (Laughter.) Society is daily more and more pronouncing for it; and what is perhaps more important still, the great masses, the millions of the country, are becoming converted. Having all these forces working in one direction, the issue cannot be long postponed, and of its character there can be very little doubt. As to the minor differences which may separate us, the Church ought above all things to be tolerant. She is the Church not of one sect or section only, but of the whole people, and the prin-ciple of toleration is extended to the duty of Temperance. She does not insist upon binding all down to conformity with one rigid rule. The C.E.T.S. adopts and pursues this principle of toleration by hav-ing two classes of disciples. There is the class for those who advocate and who practise Temperance or moderation, and there is the class for those who advocate and practise Total Abstinence or Tectotalism. The difference between the two is not altogether unlike that which we recognize between the forces of Conservatism and Radicalism in the political arena. That is to say, one party prefors and pursues a modorate line, the other party likes sweeping and drastic reform. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Well, for my own part, I honestly con-foss to you that I belong to the former, or Temperance section. I am not myself a Total Abstainer, nor am I in favor of total prohibition. I believe that we have to see that drink is properly used, and to see that it is in no case abused; and if there are some of you who think you can best attain that object by going in for its disuse altogother, I tender you my respect. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me that although there may be differonces between the actions of different people amongst us, yet these differences are as nothing to the great bond of unity which holds us together, and although there are some who prefer to be moderate drinkers, and others who profer to be Total Abstainers, yet we all stand side by side working loyally in the same direction, the suppression of this gigantic curse. (Applause.) We can recognize in each other comrades who must stand side by side to stom this tide of evil and lift up the cause of good,

and if in our efforts to do so we succeed in rescuing one soul from the clutches of the fiend of drink, or in restoring peace to one unhappy home, we may well feel our labor has not been lost, that we have done good service in our gene-ration. (Loud cheers.)

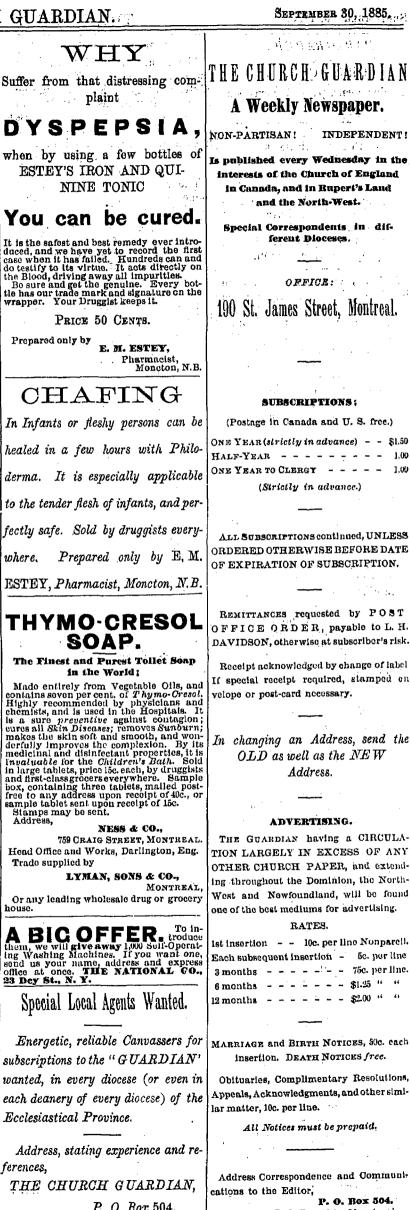


Since 1862, THE COLONIAL and Indian Exhibi-tion to be held in LONDON, Eng-land, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intend-ed to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Em-pire with each other. In order to give becoming significance to the event, a koyal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty. The very large space of 51,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Can-nda by command of the President, His loyal Highness. This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do. The grandest opportunity ever offered to

will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do. The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distin-guished place she occupies, by the progress whe has made in Agriculture, in Horticul-ture, in the Industrial and Fine Aris, in the Manufacturing Industries, in the Newest Improvements in Manufacturing Machinery and Implements in Public Works by Models and Designs: also in an alcounte display of her vast resources in the Fisherices, and in Forest and Mineral weath, and also in Shipping. All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavoring on this great oc-casion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world. Every farmer, every producer, and overy manutacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been alrendy demonstrated that ex-tension of trade always follows such efforts. By order, UOHN LOWE.

Liston of the creates iono we such enorts. By order, JOHN LOWE, Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture. Oltawa, 1st Sept., 1885. 3t

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