[illegible] Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE GODERICH AS FOLLOWS:

No. 1 Express, 7.00 a. m., for Toronto London and Buffalo.
No. 7 Mixed, 8.45 a. m., for Stratford.
No. 3 Mail Express, 12.10 p. m., for Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo.
No. 9 Mixed, 3.30 p. m.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 8 Mixed, 11.45 a. m., from Stratford.
No. 2 Mail Express, 3.10 p. m., from Toronto, Detroit and Buffalo.
No. 10 Mixed, 7.00 p. m., from Stratford.
No. 4 Express, 10.00 p. m., from Buffalo.

Huron Signal.

GODERICH, NOV. 22, 1876.

Standing its Key-Note.

Our town cotemporary has, after much hesitancy, announced its stand with regard to the Dunkin Act, and in taking issue with the L. V. A. it declares its sympathy with any measure which will "check the advance of intemperance." Without expressing its views as to a measure which would ensure its sympathy, it proceeds to argue against the Dunkin Act, making the statement that man has a craving for stimulants the foundation of its arguments. No doubt there does exist, as the result of a diseased physical condition, such a craving in the minds of many people; but to such liquor has proven a powerful enemy. There are more beneficial remedies for the disease which causes this craving, known to the medical profession, than strong liquors; and which are as beneficial to the system as the other so-called remedy is injurious.—We have voluminous evidences of the seductive effects of liquors used as a gentle stimulant to the wearied brain or weakened nerves—the first exhilarating effects, the gradual weakening of the responsive power until, when the liquor ceases to be a stimulant, an uncontrollable appetite has been formed, and the individual becomes a confirmed drunkard. And while opium, morphine, chloral and other stimulants are so carefully kept from the people, would it be asking too much to have whiskey, brandy, gin, &c.,—not such poisons, certainly, but in the extensiveness of their use much more destructive—managed with the same care? There are, of course, people who take their glass not as a stimulant but as something which pleasurably tickles their palates, and these may continue the habit through a lifetime without suffering thereby. Unfortunately for the weaker portion of humanity this latter class is not so charitable as to be willing to break off a habit in order to aid their weaker brethren to combat with a passion. And, in a great measure, to the arguments of this class the opportunities to procure liquor still continue numerous. With the abolition of barrooms, the aforesaid craving would more likely receive proper medical treatment, and much of the expensive, unequal and regular tippling which goes on now would cease. The Dunkin Act being *strictly prohibitory*, would also preclude the indulgence in liquors at home; but even when liquor may be imported, the bann which will be placed upon it by legal enactment will have the effect of curtailing its use, as compared with the present time. Family influences, as well as public opinion, will be powerful incentives to temperance.

As to hotels, the argument that a large part of their business would be cut off by the closing of the bar-rooms is truthful; but it does not follow that hotels will cease to pay. Prices at our city and town hotels are sufficient to pay a fair profit, but if not, the traveller can afford to pay more since he saves money by the absence of a bar-room.—The small country inns will be abolished, no doubt, and we don't think they will be missed. These half-way houses at which farmers stop to water their horses and take a drink themselves, probably, live almost exclusively upon the profits of their bars. Would it not be infinitely better for all concerned if these places were abolished, and the country grocery store made the stopping place?

Our cotem. reverts to the question of the revenue derived from the sale of licenses. It is apparent that the thousands of dollars expended in bar-rooms, would, in the case of prohibition, be expended for necessaries of life, the public health would be better and consequently more work would be done. Prosperity would follow, with its ability to meet the demands of Government. Less crime would be committed, and the cost of administering justice be greatly reduced. As it is now, the revenue from the liquor trade is very much less than is the cost of the administration of justice which is induced for the most part by the liquor trade. As to the town of Goderich suffering by the loss of visitors, we might say that we do not believe that it is the whiskey which is sold here or the bar-rooms, which draw visitors to this place. The Dunkin Act in force here would keep none of our usual visitors away, or we are greatly mistaken as to the object for which they come here.

Evils have existed ever since this earth was inhabited, but every now and then when we awake to the necessity of disposing of some of the evils, the attempt is made to make one less. Thus we have obtained good government, freedom of speech, religious toleration, &c. Slaves were emancipated, because public opinion had, after years of blunders become convinced of the great sin of slavery; and public opinion now acknowledges the existence of another kind of slavery, and demands its abolition. These two are very similar in some of their characteristics, and one is that the advocates of slavery were very indignant at their opponents crying the system down because cruelties were perpetrated while at the same time there were many well-treated slaves. In the present case we hear it said that because some people get drunk and make fools of themselves with liquor, it is unjust to try and stop all from using the same. When the slaves were emancipated, the Government paid to the owners a price, receiving therefor an equivalent in colored citizens. No real compensation was given. In the present case, the hotel keepers, if, the Dunkin Act is passed, will have their buildings and their businesses left, the privilege of keeping a bar-room alone being taken from them. If it is the simple sale of liquor which keeps up all our city and town hotels, the sooner the bar-rooms are closed the better for the community. We hardly imagined that the evil was so extensive. The public weal demands the sacrifice.

In conclusion, our cotem. says that the Act will prove inefficient to check drunkenness, which is a statement few will be prepared to accept, and says:—"We condemn this Act, because it is class legislation. It raises an obstacle to the poor man obtaining a drink, while it permits the rich man to indulge without any check." That will, however, prove one of its greatest beauties, for the poor man, who can ill afford to tamper with the health destroying and money-melting liquid, will bring all the more money home to his family and have a better chance of adding to his means.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of temperance organizations, mechanics' institutes, social societies and the various pleasing influences brought to bear upon young people to save them from falling into drunkard's graves, the number of liquor consumers is increasing year to year, thus demonstrating that the principle having failed to check the evil, the law should exert its power.

Let the Dunkin Act be enforced.

HON. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, M. P. for Cardwell, died at his residence in Toronto on the 14th inst. The deceased was descended from the Camerons of Glenevis, Scotland, and was born 14th April, 1817. He came to Canada when quite young, and received his education partly at Kilkenny College and finally at Upper Canada College. Under Hon. H. J. Bolton and Chancellor Spragge he studied law, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1838, to the bar of Lower Canada in 1840, and created Q. C. in 1846. He was distinguished in his profession, was an authority on legal matters, and compiled many valuable legal works. Mr. Cameron entered Parliament in 1866. He sat for Cornwall from 1866 to 1851; for Toronto from 1854 to 1857; for Peel from 1861 to 1872; for Cardwell from 1872 until his decease. He was defeated in Kent in 1848; in Toronto in 1853, and in Peel in 1872. He held the office of Solicitor-General from July, 1846, to March, 1848, and was member of the Executive Council from May, 1847, to March, 1848. In 1847 he was offered the Attorney-Generalship, which he declined on party grounds. His parliamentary career was honorable, and on one occasion he was the bearer to Her Majesty of an address setting forth certain colonial grievances, the abolition of which he secured. Throughout his political career he held prominent position in the Conservative ranks, his eloquence, great ability, judgment and moderation qualifying for him the esteem of his political opponents as well as that of his friends. His death is deeply lamented throughout the Dominion.

SOME disturbance was created in Mitchell a few days ago, over the hearing of a number of charges of selling liquor without license. The complaints were dismissed, owing to the "crooked" swearing of the witnesses, and after the court had closed one of the defendants harangued the crowd, and, as the report says, gave "some hard knocks to the commissioners who refused him his license, to the Government who passed the law, and to Mr. Coppin, the inspector, who he said did their dirty work." It is always the case that

"None e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

And the rule of the majority is so irksome to some of these people, that there is no language in their mind sufficiently abusive to express their opinion of that majority.

MR. J. J. HAWKINS, of Brantford, who is known to the electors of the West Riding of Huron as an active canvasser in the Reform interest in the last election, some time ago "went over to the enemy," and last week exerted himself in Mr. Dawson's interest in Bothwell. Mr. Hawkins set out as a Reformer; in 1867 he turned Conservative and stuck to that party through the Pacific Scandal business; in 1874 he returned to his first principles, but failing to secure an office, he has turned Tory again. He was a very demonstrative Reformer whilst in West Huron, and frequently told of the honesty of principle which induced him to leave the Tory ranks, but his fickleness proves him to be selfish and untrustworthy as a politician. Hon. Wm. McDougall should seek Mr. Hawkins and propose a partnership for political and fence-jumping purposes. Such kindred spirits are few and far between.

STANLEY, the African explorer, is gaining unpleasant notoriety, and so far from pursuing in the footsteps of the lamented Livgingstone is making himself the object of severe censure by the cruelties he is practicing upon the natives of the interior. In his published letters he reports having had severe contests with certain of the natives, in which a great number of his opponents were killed, and in several instances he shot down men who interfered with any of his arrangements. He has, also, carried the British flag in these engagements, thereby bringing that flag, which to Dr. Livingstone was made the emblem of peace in the eyes of the natives, into disrepute. Lord Derby has notified Stanley that he has no authority to carry the English flag.

THE Exeter *Times* is down on the Mowat Government for employing detectives to operate against the violators of the liquor law, and reports very jubilantly that the officers who visited that village were mobbed by some of the citizens. Our cotem. professes to be strongly in favor of temperance, but its partizan spirit is too strong to admit of its being faithful to that principle when its crabbed vision sees an opportunity to have "a slap at the Government." Morality in the *Times* office has come to a pretty pass, assuredly, when that journal looks approvingly upon mob law and cries down the agents of the law. The duties of the detectives' office may seem odious to some minds, but law and order demand the presence of such officials and therefore every honest man should do them justice.

MR. GEOFFRION, having through failing health been compelled to resign his charge of the Inland Revenue Department, the Conservative organs are busy circulating reports of divisions and dissensions in the Dominion Cabinet and declare that another "rat has left the ship." There is no occasion for this premature joy and anticipation of an approaching dissolution. Mr. Geoffrion has simply, and with good sense, resigned because his ill health prevented him from doing justice to the important office he held. Mr. Rudolphe Lafamme M. P. for Jacques Cartier, has been appointed to the vacant position, and will appear before his constituents for re-election, on the 28th inst.

THE opponents of the Dunkin Act are still harping upon the "five gallon clause," and holding it up as a great defect in the Act. And still they talk of the "vested rights" of liquor dealers being taken from them, if the Act is passed. Why should they cry thus? The passage of the Act would, according to their statement, relieve them of the necessity of paying a license at all. But they deny the evidence which is before them, in the examples furnished in Prince Edward, where no one attempts to sell under the objectionable clause, and where one who attempted to do so was punished. Hon. Adam Crooks further gives an assurance, which sets all doubts at rest.

THE ELECTION in Bothwell on Wednesday last resulted, as was fully anticipated, in the triumphant return of Hon. David Mills, the Ministerial candidate, by a majority of 507 votes. In the election of 1874, Mr. Mills' majority was 463, and considering the fact that his opponent of Wednesday was counted by the Conservatives a stronger man than they put up in the former contest, Mr. Bowell need no longer enquire, "is the Conservative reaction a fiction or a fact?"

A PECULIAR case was tried at the last Wentworth Assizes. A woman of Dundas brought action against a certain tavern-keeper for selling liquor to her husband, in opposition to her expressed warning, and obtained heavy damages. The case was dismissed, owing to the plaintiff not being prepared with evidence of the damages sustained.

An Appeal

FROM THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION TO THE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

Respected Pastors and Ministers of Christ:

WE, the women of Huron County and its vicinity, realizing the fearful ravages of intemperance in our midst, and believing that the legalized sale of intoxicating liquors is the principal cause of the crime and degradation which we so much deplore, have banded ourselves together in the name of our Divine Master to seek His protection and guidance in our efforts to obtain redress for the wrongs so mercilessly inflicted upon us. We see there we love ensnared, debauched and ruined, and are powerless to save them. Under the very shadow of our churches are bruised heart-broken wives and mothers toiling day and night to save their families from starvation, enduring at the same time all the cruelties and degradation which husbands, debauched and maddened by alcohol, can inflict. The money that should have sustained them and their children has gone into the till of the liquor seller, and the equivalent received is profane and cruel words, and in many instances still more cruel blows. These innocent victims of this wicked traffic are in very many instances debarred from the privileges of the sanctuary and Sabbath school through want of suitable clothing; their Sabbaths are rendered intolerable through the profanity and drunken revelling of him who should have been their protector and sustainer. These licensed dens of vice which convert the fathers of our county into fiends are training schools for our gaols and penitentiaries. The young men of our county are being enslaved and debased. These bar-rooms *nominally closed*, but virtually open on the Sabbath, are depopulating our churches. The money that should be used to extend the gospel, is being employed to sink men into perdition. The late Rev. Albert Harris says:—"Intemperance is the key of the gospel. It opposes the progress of the reign of Christ in every village, town and city, and at the corner of every street. It stands in the way of revivals of religion, and of the glories of the millenial morn. Every drunkard stands in the way of it, every liquor seller stands in the way of it." A city missionary of long experience says:—"We may build churches, and multiply schools, but until the drunken habits of the lower classes are changed our efforts are well nigh vain. Until the church uses all her influence for the entire removal of the liquor traffic she is doing little better than wasting her money in supporting city missionaries." The warden of a prison says:—"You may build a church in every street, and make your religious organizations as complete as you will; but as long as you allow the dram shops to be open, they will make criminals faster than you can reclaim them." This wicked traffic is not only preventing the reception of truth, and hindering the efforts of the Christian ministry in bringing sinners to Christ, but it is robbing the church of its members. Almost every church and every minister have to weep over spiritual hopes blasted and Christianity outraged by intoxicating liquors. What then is the duty of the hour? Here is a tangible form of sin of gigantic proportions, a monster iniquity which is doing more to injure our race than all other forms of evil combined. We appeal to you ministers of Christ in the name of our Divine Master, for the sake of the perishing around us; enter your protest against the evil itself, and against everything that will foster this evil; and let it be such a protest as shall lay the axe to the very root of the tree, a protest that shall manifest to the world that watchmen on Zion's walls are not asleep while a fiery flood is sweeping their fellow-beings on to destruction. While you defend the truth and guard assiduously against the introduction of errors in doctrine, suffer not this pre-eminent sin in practice to continue in our midst. The church of Christ has a duty to perform in this matter, a duty that no other organization can perform, and who shall rouse her up, and lead her on but the heralds of the Cross? The Hon. John Bright says: "The ministers of religion and the multitudes of good men and women who look to them from week to week can make the reform you seek." At this important crisis when our County is about to be called upon to record its verdict with regard to the liquor traffic, will you not impress upon the minds of those who possess the franchise to use it for God and for humanity; that it is no mere party contest, but a question of life or death, to the ordinary cash price of the article there is added the interest that may accrue during the time that credit is allowed. This, moreover, is not all—there must be a premium exacted by the dealer for the risk he runs in trusting out his goods. There is no such cheap purchaser as cash, and the firm that sells for cash must necessarily have the cheapest goods.

GRAIN BUSINESS.—Very little grain has been brought in during the past week owing to bad roads and the fact that the fall ploughing occupied the farmers attention. The Harbor Mill received about 1200 bushels. A cargo of 37,000 bushels was also received from Milwaukee by the prop Tecumseh. The shipments were as follows: Harbor Mills 3200 bushels wheat; Wm. Seymour & Co., 800 bushels wheat, and 2,000 bushels barley by Schr. Star from here and 1,000 do from Bayfield by same vessel eastward. Corn and barley to the amount of 22,923 bushels was shipped from the Grand Trunk elevator.

COMPLIMENTARY TEA.—The ladies of North St. Church, on Wednesday, prepared a very enjoyable entertainment in honor of the clerical visitors. The attendance was quite large, and those in charge of the refreshment tables were busily employed for a time with their task. All the items in the bill of fare were first class, and with the assistance of the attentive waiters, all were fully satisfied with the result of the visit to the lecture room. The audience assembled in the church, when Rev. Mr. Lavell was called to the chair. After the opening exercises, Rev. J. H. Robinson was called upon and gave an address upon the "Social Element in Religion," directing his remarks principally against coldness and formality in congregations, and advocating small churches and tea meetings, as tending to induce more familiarity amongst the members. Rev. W. R. Parker, M. A., followed on the subject of "Music, its power and place in the Congregation." He said the heart made music through the vocal organs, and when the thoughts accompanied the singing the song was acceptable to God. Music was a potent and mighty auxiliary to worship. He admired the organ, for it first arrested the attention, then drew the thoughts to the music, to worship and to thoughts of heaven. Rev. Alex Langford spoke upon "Woman's Work in the church," and opened by saying that the women in his town (Brantford) were busy canvassing for the Dunkin Act, and were doing a noble work. He thought it was woman's work to visit strangers as well as each other, to call on the poor, and take part in the public service. It was wrong, he thought, to expect the Minister's wife to do all the work, for she had her own household duties to attend to. Rev. Dr. Rice spoke upon the "Christian use of money," taking the ground that systematic contributions would prove very convenient to the churches, as they would be more reliable. Each person should devote a certain per centage of his income to church purposes, and not leave the contributing to a few persons, as is generally the case. Votes of thanks were tendered to the ladies, the choir and the Chairman, and the chairman expressed the thanks of the members of the conference to Rev. Messrs. Henderson and Sanderson for their unremitting attention. The choir furnished excellent music during the evening, Miss Barnes presiding at the organ. Proceeds, about $75.

Local News.

ABOUT TOWN.

S. S. INSTITUTE.—Mr. T. J. Moss has kindly placed a room at our disposal for holding meetings for Sabbath School purposes.

HOUSE OPEN.—A letter from Mr. Vanfleet, will appear next week, giving a review of his tour.

PAPER.—Mr. Joseph Woodman of this town passed his second intermediate examination in the Law Society, on 15th inst.

SHIPMENT OF SHEEP.—On Wednesday last Mr. Wm. McClain shipped another lot of sheep to Buffalo, the number this time being 300.

HARBOR MILLS.—The shipments from the mill last week were 1145 bags flour and 200 bags bran. Considerable grain was shipped. Milling operations were suspended during the week.

STREET LAMPS.—The four street lamps erected by the Council, as an experiment, were placed in position on the Market Square on Saturday, much to the public satisfaction.

WHISKEY.—Last week 370 bbls. of whiskey were received at the forwarding house of Mr. Wm Stitt, from the Windsor distillery, consigned to dealers in Goderich and Clinton.

SEED POTATOES.—Messrs Whitely and Elliott have a few bushels of the celebrated Allen hybrid potatoes for sale. This potato grows large, is very prolific and of extra fine quality, far exceeding the Early Rose.

NAVIGATION.—The Benton, Bertachy and Holland have ceased calling at this port, and Asa of the Windsor line which went as far Prince Arthur's Landing, and the Ontario of the Beatty line passed down on Monday on their last trips.

ANTI DUNKIN ACT CONVENTION.—A pretty large meeting of hotel keepers and others opposed to the passage of the Dunkin Act took place at the Albion Hotel on Tuesday. The business transacted was of a private character.

I. O. O. F.—The Oddfellows of Exeter will have a grand professional musical entertainment on Dec. 6th, in Drew's Hall, under the auspices of Exeter Encampment No. 33. Some of the best talent in Ontario has been secured.

SHIPMENTS.—Among the shipments from the station last week were the following: Robt McLean, 3 bbls tallow and 2 bales sheepskins; Thos. P. Attrill, 8 head of oxen and 5 horses; W. G. Smith 7 rolls of leather and 23 hides; H. Beam & Co., 2 bbls potash; Kirkpatrick Bros & Co., 5 rolls of leather.

FISH SHIPMENTS.—Last week the shipments of cured fish were as follows: D. Ferguson 30,400 lbs; salmon trout, Wm. Stitt, 5,400 lbs; Wm. Lee, 39,700; Jas Mitchell, 3,450 lbs; Hugh Bain, 2,400 lbs; Wm. Campbell 1,600 lbs. The Schr Star during the week brought 213 brls to Wm Lee, and 129 bls to Wm Stitt.

BELL RINGERS.—The performance given in the Oddfellows hall by the Swiss bell ringer's last week was fair. The manager of the hall should make some arrangement by which order could be kept. The conduct of the boys who congregate in the back seats is invariably the worst, and the public looks to the managers to apply a remedy.

SPICED BEEF AND HAM.—Mr. Alex. Adam of Victoria Street is now prepared to supply all customers with spiced meats, cured, smoked and spiced by himself, after the most approved fashion. Hams fully equal to the celebrated Glasgow cured hams can be purchased from Mr. Adam. Give him a call and examine his stock of groceries also, all first class and at lowest prices.

TOM THUMB.—This famous little gentleman, together with his equally minute wife and Miss Minnie Warren, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, will visit Goderich on Wednesday, 29th inst. The mirth-provoking Major Newell accompanies the little people, and together they will give a very amusing entertainment. Do not fail to see the entertainment.

HORSES.—On Tuesday Mr. A. M. Polley shipped by rail to Port Huron, sixteen fine horses. Fourteen of these animals are intended for the Michigan lumber woods, being heavy well bred animals, and the other two, handsome bay colts from Mr. J. R. McDonogh's (Colborne) Fanny, which mare was exhibited at the Centennial, are being taken across the line by Mr. Polley to be placed on a "stock farm." The two latter animals cost $400, and the value of the whole lot foots up a little over $3,000.

J. C. DETLOR & Co., have wisely come to the conclusion that there is money to be made by running their business on the Cash System—both for themselves and their customers. The housekeeper has always to pay dearer when she does not pay cash. To the ordinary cash price of the article there is added the interest that may accrue during the time that credit is allowed. This, moreover, is not all—there must be a premium exacted by the dealer for the risk he runs in trusting out his goods. There is no such cheap purchaser as cash, and the firm that sells for cash must necessarily have the cheapest goods.

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PERSONAL.—Last week we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Thos. Hilliard of the Waterloo *Chronicle*, who was attending the meeting of the London Conference.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dixie Watson discoursed excellent music to the people of Kincardine at a concert there last week.

—Mr. J. J. Wright, of the Point Pelee, returned home from his trip to England last week.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the initial number of the *Observer*, a weekly paper printed in Toronto. Its motto is "We battle for the right," a very commendable one. While disagreeing with the principles of the paper, we wish, for the sake of the printers and staff connected therewith, that the venture may not prove disastrous to them.

CONNECTION.—In our report last week of Mr. J. R. Miller's address to the Teachers' Convention giving a description of his trip to the "old country," we incorrectly credited him with saying that he visited the second best school in Scotland and found the head teacher drunk. It should have read that he found one of the teachers under the influence of liquor. Also Glasgow, instead of Edinburgh as stated by the report, is supplied with water from Loch Katrine.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The public missionary meeting in connection with the London Conference, held in North St. church, on Tuesday evening of last week was largely attended. Rev. G. R. Sanderson, President of the Conference, occupied the chair, and delivered an opening address. Rev. Mr. Clarkson presented a report showing the condition of the six conferences of Canada, showing the following figures: Missions, including 3 in Japan, 422; Missionaries, 400; Missionary members, 14,145; Paid Agents in the several Departments of the Missionary work, in all, 515. Income, $162,639.73, being an increase over the previous year of $15,471.23. Addresses followed by Mr. J. A. Donolly, Rev. E. B. Ryckman M. A., Mr. G. G. Germyn, Mr. R. Ray and Rev. Mr. Griffin, which were listened to very attentively. The choir during the evening sang several pleasing selections.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The Board met on Monday last and appointed Mr. S. O. Halls, of Usborne, assistant teacher. Mr. Halls comes well recommended as a successful teacher, an excellent English scholar and mathematician. He holds a First Class Provincial Certificate and also a certificate making him eligible to act as Examiner of Public School Teachers, in which capacity he has acted west and most discreet, and "we admit there are circumstances where for the benefit of a whole nation the interest of some shall give way," and if there is any one law that gives evidence of the wisdom of the Conservative administration of John A. McDonald, it is the Temperance Act of 1864, commonly called the Dunkin Act, which has so pleased the people of Canada that neither party have thought best to repeal it.

I am pleased to see you have no fellowship with the views of some of your correspondents and opponents of the act, which you do not quite like, (it does not quite meet my own views in every respect). That you are not in sympathy with a pamphlet issued by the Licensed Victuallers Association, who believe the evils of intemperance are greatly exaggerated and the increase of intemperance tends to diminish crime. You say "none can feel more deeply than we do the evils of drunkenness, nor could any one lend more willingly a helping hand towards any measure that would check the advances of intemperance," and if you are compelled to oppose the Dunkin Act it is solely because you believe it will not accomplish the desired end. While I have no reason to question the deep impression this evil has made on your mind, it is only when I read this statement in the light of your other declarations, that I am staggered on the question of your orthodoxy. You say "it is a vice that most emphatically calls for attention." Would not action have been a better term to use, as in the next sentence you say "the best means of checking the vice has long occupied the thoughts of various temperance organizations, *also* a large section of the intelligent public." If it has been thought of so long by both temperance organizations *and* the intelligent public *also* (to which latter class you and I belong as we don't train with the other class), would it not be well for us as intelligent temperance men to take some action, and not merely keep up a terrible thinking till we are ready for our graves least some of our friends begin to question the rank of intelligence to which *we* think we belong.

As you oppose this act solely on the ground that you believe it will not accomplish the desired end, now will you, as a temperance man, tell us which of the different schemes that have been proposed from time to time has received your support, and what were the results, or have none of them so commended themselves to the wisdom of the majority as to be adopted? Now friend *Star*, it won't do for you and I and others of our intelligent class to adopt the "dog in the manger" policy—do nothing ourselves, take no action after our long thoughts on this evil and not only denounce the efforts of a large class of earnest men—withhold our shoulder from the wheel of the temperance car, but get right in its pathway and cry "whoa" to the team. We must come out and show our hand like men, nail our colors to the mast, tell the world for what port we have chartered our vessel and what our craft is, otherwise our intelligent comrades will be deserting us, telling us they have lost confidence in us as intelligent temperance men. Let us see if we cannot agree on some line of *action*, and whatever is done must be done unitedly. It won't do for each to fire on the enemy on his own hook. Sharp shooters are good in their place to put bullets into the leaders of the enemy, but a solid column 100,000 strong, obedient soldiers, to walk right up to the enemy at the polls is worth a whole regiment of generals, however intelligent, who only sit down in their tents to plan and figure, but whose planning never results in action. It wants good generalship and planning, but we have been doing this for years; now we want the results of our campaign. I will give you my opinion that prohibition and license have been the only measures I have advocated, and they have been tried prohibiting it in all cases except a few instances where license has been given for a consideration. We tried this, thinking restriction of the sale to a few respectable men who would not sell to drunkards would cure the evil, and for years we have been reducing the number of sellers, but drunkenness seems to increase, as they will sell to such; 4000 of them being made and die every year. Little by little we have been killing the evil, just as the boy did his dog by cutting off a piece of his tail at a time and to stop its wagging, which was the sign of life. The shorter it grew, the faster it wagged. You have seen such short tails; just so with this traffic. So long as it had life given it by license from headquarters, the more it was restrained, the more of the evil we saw, and the only way I know of to effectually kill it is to do as the boy did, cut off his tail just behind his ears. Now you may not believe but what the tail would still continue to wag, and wag faster too as you say you don't believe it would accomplish the desired end. But is it not worth trying? You say a man from long indulgence, &c., craves, if he does not need, a stimulant and if it cannot be had legitimately he will get it some way. Now friend *Star*, in justice to your better sense I think you borrowed that idea from one of your correspondents. Moderation, I think his name was, and however wise above that which is written he may be, I would not counsel you to follow him into deep water. It was he who said 'Adam would never have had any desire for the fatal apple had not the Almighty fenced it in with a prohibitory law.' No doubt the Almighty law of moral government is open to Moderation's criticism, and from his display of wisdom, reminds me of St. Paul who said he was like one born out of due time. He, Moderation, should have been the Creator's first work, that the Creator might have had his counsel. There have not been wanting those who have endeavored to sell liquor in quantities of five gallons or one dozen bottles in the County of Prince Edward, but they were brought before the magistrates and fined, and in cases of appeal the higher courts confirmed the decisions.

Space will not allow of more at present.

Respectfully,
A READER.

An open letter to the "Star" on the Dunkin Act.

Having given the public to understand that in your last issue you would state your position on the Dunkin Act, they have anxiously awaited this number now before me, believing you would have positive, clear and well digested views on whichever side of this question you were found. My first impulse on a hasty reading of the first portion of your statement was to extend to you the right hand of fellowship, as a true temperance man. Before doing so, however, I have thought fit to ask a few questions to satisfy myself that you are orthodox beyond a doubt, for while the Order to which I belong stands on no narrow base as I assure you, but has a platform broad enough to welcome to its folds any man who at heart is a temperance man and has in view in all his actions in society the broad idea "the greatest good to the greatest number," yet we want no man but such as will stand fire and not run. The order has no secrets, no pass word, is not sectarian or straight jacketed, as you will see. Its platform attacks no man's views on the question of drinking being a sin. It does not require you to pledge to never smell or look upon wine. It simply recognizes the right of the State, Province or Society in an organized form to protect itself from increasing pauperism, crime and misery, and by its acts promote prosperity, morality and happiness. In our order a man may be pious or not, have religion enough to hurt, belong to any sect or denomination or not,—conservative or radical. So you see you are not necessarily excluded. For myself I may say I am naturally a little conservative—a protectionist, believing in restraint, as contrasted with radicalism, license and free trade, especially in whiskey. You and I are a unit as far as the political aspect of the question is concerned, and though we do not allow party to affect our action, I may say I believe with the [License] Vic. Association of Huron that the laws of a country are made by a small minority of the wisest and most discreet, and "we admit there are circumstances where for the benefit of a whole nation the interest of some shall give way," and if there is any one law that gives evidence of the wisdom of the Conservative administration of John A. McDonald, it is the Temperance Act of 1864, commonly called the Dunkin Act, which has so pleased the people of Canada that neither party have thought best to repeal it.

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As you oppose this act solely on the ground that you believe it will not accomplish the desired end, now will you, as a temperance man, tell us which of the different schemes that have been proposed from time to time has received your support, and what were the results, or have none of them so commended themselves to the wisdom of the majority as to be adopted? Now friend *Star*, it won't do for you and I and others of our intelligent class to adopt the "dog in the manger" policy—do nothing ourselves, take no action after our long thoughts on this evil and not only denounce the efforts of a large class of earnest men—withhold our shoulder from the wheel of the temperance car, but get right in its pathway and cry "whoa" to the team. We must come out and show our hand like men, nail our colors to the mast, tell the world for what port we have chartered our vessel and what our craft is, otherwise our intelligent comrades will be deserting us, telling us they have lost confidence in us as intelligent temperance men. Let us see if we cannot agree on some line of *action*, and whatever is done must be done unitedly. It won't do for each to fire on the enemy on his own hook. Sharp shooters are good in their place to put bullets into the leaders of the enemy, but a solid column 100,000 strong, obedient soldiers, to walk right up to the enemy at the polls is worth a whole regiment of generals, however intelligent, who only sit down in their tents to plan and figure, but whose planning never results in action. It wants good generalship and planning, but we have been doing this for years; now we want the results of our campaign. I will give you my opinion that prohibition and license have been the only measures I have advocated, and they have been tried prohibiting it in all cases except a few instances where license has been given for a consideration. We tried this, thinking restriction of the sale to a few respectable men who would not sell to drunkards would cure the evil, and for years we have been reducing the number of sellers, but drunkenness seems to increase, as they will sell to such; 4000 of them being made and die every year. Little by little we have been killing the evil, just as the boy did his dog by cutting off a piece of his tail at a time and to stop its wagging, which was the sign of life. The shorter it grew, the faster it wagged. You have seen such short tails; just so with this traffic. So long as it had life given it by license from headquarters, the more it was restrained, the more of the evil we saw, and the only way I know of to effectually kill it is to do as the boy did, cut off his tail just behind his ears. Now you may not believe but what the tail would still continue to wag, and wag faster too as you say you don't believe it would accomplish the desired end. But is it not worth trying? You say a man from long indulgence, &c., craves, if he does not need, a stimulant and if it cannot be had legitimately he will get it some way. Now friend *Star*, in justice to your better sense I think you borrowed that idea from one of your correspondents. Moderation, I think his name was, and however wise above that which is written he may be, I would not counsel you to follow him into deep water. It was he who said 'Adam would never have had any desire for the fatal apple had not the Almighty fenced it in with a prohibitory law.' No doubt the Almighty law of moral government is open to Moderation's criticism, and from his display of wisdom, reminds me of St. Paul who said he was like one born out of due time. He, Moderation, should have been the Creator's first work, that the Creator might have had his counsel. An eccentric preacher, by the name of Dow, gave, as a reason why the Creator made man last that had to been the first of His works he would have had so many suggestions to make by way of improvement the Creator would never have finished the job. But as Moderation was not permitted to see light till the Creator's prohibitory law had been in successful operation over 6,000 years, I see in this fact additional proof of the Creator's wisdom, and believing Moderation's theology faulty and not orthodox I would counsel you not to adopt his views, I would have you right on this point.

Again you object to the Act, "because it doesn't mean prohibition in its strict sense, if it were, you would regard it with more favor." Here your orthodoxy commends itself, and if I can assist you on this point I shall feel like taking you into full connection. You think it would increase drunkenness, more liquor drank, and of course more manufactured. Here, I think you are astray, and not supported in your view by any authority for I find hardly every one opposed to the Act, as well as those who favor it, of the opposite opinion. The opponents of the Act have issued a circular to the farmers, calling on them to vote down this Act and protect themselves. It says the existence of this Act in an active sense means a less demand for their grain by just the amount now consumed in the manufacture of liquors, so if this amount of grain is not made into whiskey, it will not be sold, and is not this prohibition in its strictest sense? You would not stick for a prohibitory enactment as to manufacture, if the want of demand would do it, and this circular says there would be no demand for the grain when this law is in existence actively. You probably have not seen the circular, as you would not have expressed such doubts, when both those who oppose and favor the Act are a unit on this vital point. This being your main objection to the Act, I shall expect to see you sink your minor objections, as I have mine, and come out in support of the Act, as "no one would lend more willingly a helping hand toward any measure that would check the advance of intemperance" than yourself. There are other questions I would ask you but my letter is now longer than I intended it to be, and I will close, hoping you will give us your plan of attack on this enemy and scheme you mention, should you still as a temperance man withold your support from the Dunkin Act.

CONSISTENCY.

Bayfield Cemetery

On Saturday, the 18th inst, I had occasion to visit the cemetery, together with a stranger, on entering which we found the gate wide open, the miserable snake fence, on the far side, broken down, and 9 head of cattle quietly feeding in "God's acre;" the neat iron railings around three of the sacred lots were broken down and the gra