

The Son of Temperance.

VOL. I.

BRANTFORD, DECEMBER, 1879.

No. 8

The Good of the Order.

The Drunkard's Bride.

By ANNA GRAY.

[Pathetic style, with a serious tone of voice.]

Eager she listened to the pattering sleet,
Out in the lone deserted street;
Listened to hear the well-known tread
Of one, whom others had already said,
Better, far better, she had never wed.
Beside her lay, in all its grace,
Her long white veil of marriage-lace;
But the face it had decked was sad and wan,

As if that day had long since gone.
Days had wrought, with their blighting tears,
Changes not to be erased in years.

Still she listened, as her heart beat low;
Why did he linger away from her so!
Only yesterday morn she stood by his side

And breathed the vows of a happy bride;
But to-night she prayed, in that lonely room,
For one ray of sunshine to break the gloom.

Then, still as she listened to the driving sleet,
That seemed on her very heart to beat,
Distinctly she heard the heavy tread
That told her heart they bore home the dead!

WILDLY SHE WATCHED THEM, though without a fear,
Beating in the heavy, unsightly bier;
And listened on, with eyes unblurred,
To each unfeeling, thoughtless word,
As they whispered round in a careless way,

"Good for her that he died in this drunken fray!"
Then they bore the form from the lonely room

That seemed too small to bear its doom,
And smoothed her tresses of silken hair,
And told her, "Life would yet be fair,"
Yes, they bore her away, and she never stirred;

The grief in her heart they never heard:
But she, who loved him too well to dread

The frightful looks of the ghastly dead,
Lit her lamp and slipped away to his side,
Where, briefly before, she had stood a bride;

And, kneeling there, gazed long and well—
Asked if those lips would no secret tell—

'Mid the horrid scenes of the drunken strife,
Did they breathe no sigh to your lonely wife!

Was there no thought [of her whose un-
faltering trust
Would have mingled her own with a
drunkard's dust!

Didst ever think, O dearest dead!
Of the plighted vows you have lately said!
Then, kissing the death-damp from the icy brow—

Is there no way to answer me now?
Must I wait and watch, and never know
The secret that wrought this heavy blow!—

Must think that I was forgotten quite
In the short, short hours of a single night!—

No white-winged vision thrilled her soul,
As a strange, wild tremor o'er her stole;
No broken whisper sounded near,
But the very air breathed in her ear,

"I know, and feel thy presence, dear,
Which, though loved on earth, is more so here:

I feel thy breath fan lip and cheek
In the same old way, but they cannot speak;

I feel thy tears fall for my sake,
But the seal of death they may not break;

But to thee, who wert earth's idol dear,
I'll tell the secret that brought me here;
My paltry gold lured the tempter's snare;

I forgot thy loving word, 'BEWARE!'
And, though I loved thee as I ought,
I drained the cup of its bitter draught.

Madness came; but God knows well
That I loved thee then more than words can tell;

And as heavy grief as may meet me here
Is to see thy heart bleed at a drunkard's bier,

And to know that thy mind, so like a child,
Must leave Reason's throne in raving wild;

For God, 'Who doeth all things well.'
Will consign my bride to a maniac's cell."

"I Believe in Moderation."

[A Dialogue for two Characters.]

John. I reckon you teetotalers as at the one extreme, and the drunkards at the other. I believe in moderation.

Paul. And you reckon the man who stands half way between the two as in a better position than either; do you?

John. No doubt.

Paul. Why?

John. Why? Because I think both the teetotaler and the drunkard are intemperate, and I hold that the middle course is always the best.

Paul. Gently there. One reason at a time is enough, if you please. I shall begin to think you intemperate, if you use so many more words than are necessary.

John. But I have only used

one. I prefer moderate drinking because, being the middle course, it is the true temperance in respect to the use of strong drink.

Paul. That is, because it is the middle course it is the true temperance; and being so, it is better than either of the extremes!

John. Yes, exactly.

Paul. But, my dear "sir," is there not another question that has to be decided first? Are you not assuming something? You say that a moderate use of intoxicating drinks is the middle course between abstinence and drunkenness. But if I choose a longer range, and remind you that the question is one of dietetics, and you are bound to consider why a man drinks at all, and whether all the natural wants of the body in respect of drink are not amply provided for in the fluids nature supplies. You say a moderate use of intoxicating drinks is the half-way house between total abstinence and intemperance. What if I insist on a longer journey? If I make the whole range of drinking to extend from cold water in just sufficient quantity to quench the thirst—then milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, and the rest of the non-intoxicating drinks used in this country, then intoxicants in small quantities, and lastly in excess. Where is the middle point then? Are you not assuming too much when you take it over the line among the intoxicants at all?

John. Well, perhaps, if you put it in [that way; but that is not the question. The question is between abstinence, moderation, and excess.

Paul. But don't you see you have another question to settle first?

John. What is that?

Paul. Is there any "right use" of alcohol as an article of food? That is the question. If there is, I, who abstain, am certainly

an extreme man. If there is not, you, who drink, however moderately, go beyond what nature demands, and the intemperance is with you.

John. Then the whole question comes back to the chemical and physiological one?

Paul. Precisely so; and till you can show me that all the functions of life cannot be as well performed without as with alcohol, I maintain that my teetotalism is the true temperance.

John. But the proof rests with you teetotalers, who have assumed an exceptional position.

Paul. As you choose. We are quite prepared. Only I am not quite clear that I should admit your last statement. We have only gone back to a practice from which drinking intoxicants was a deviation. You admit that, I suppose?

John. Certainly; but I might, and do, call it not a deviation, but an improvement.

Paul. But, again, you would be required to furnish proof.

John. Exactly; and one of the proofs I would give is that mankind generally, having adopted the use of stimulants, seem satisfied to abide by them, in spite of teetotal teaching.

Paul. What if I said that there is nothing more common than obstinate persistence in an evil way?

John. That would not prove moderate drinking to be an evil way.

Paul. Certainly not; but it would knock out that prop of common consent and general usage which you are inclined to plead.

John. And we should have to go back to physiology and chemistry after all?

Paul. To that and a wider experience than the one you quote; the experience of both sides of the question.

John. Well, I think I could meet you there.

Paul. You think you could; but it strikes me that you would find out your mistake very soon, for every-day experience goes to prove that the drinks are totally unnecessary, and also that all the drunkards begin by the so-called moderate use, while in each case

where men and women totally abstain, however drunk they might have been in the habit of getting, they are at once cured. Thus you see the superiority of our plan over yours. We can prevent people from ever becoming drunkards, and we can also cure drunkards completely, if they will only practise total abstinence.

John. Well, I think I must go, for I fancy if I stay much longer I shall not have an inch of ground to stand on.

Paul. Then you had better take to water, or perhaps it will be too late, as, alas! many have found it, and yet believe in moderation, so called.

Our Divisions.

Division-room Amusements.

DEAR SIR,—The amusement question having come up for discussion in the meeting of the District Division for York Co. with your permission, I should like to give a short report of that part of the proceedings. A delegate stated that some time ago, his Division had held a "nigger show," in which the young lads had taken considerable interest. Though there was nothing to call really bad, yet some low and vulgar things were said, and the lady members, in a body, deserted the Division room, and had not been in it since. It seems a great pity that anything so decidedly objectionable as a low entertainment of that description, should be tolerated by Sons of Temperance. Some of the members believed that the clergy were frequently kept away from our meetings, because they did not approve of the songs and readings given. Bro. G. M. Rose took the floor, and said that if a man could sing, he ought to sing a good, wholesome song; or read, or recite, then the readings or recitations ought to be of a similar nature. Anything low, or otherwise objectionable, should be put down. The younger members sometimes sang such songs, thinking there was no harm in them. The elder part of the Division ought mildly to show them the impropriety of

such conduct, and raise the taste of the lads to a higher level. If a man sang a ribald song, Mr. Rose would not leave the Division on that account. It might make him dislike the man, but he would not dislike the Division. He gave an instance that occurred in a temperance soiree at Toronto, when a person came before the audience with blackened face and hands, just as he had left work. He commenced to sing a coarse song; at the close of the first verse, Mr. Rose hissed the singer; at the second, other members joined in the hiss, and, by the time he had finished the third verse, they compelled him to take his seat. His brother's name was also on the programme; but he declined to take his part, on account of what had happened. He was immediately informed by some of the audience that if he attempted to sing such a song as his brother had done, he would be treated in a similar manner. Mr. Editor, I was anxious for the members to read this short account, because many of the brothers and sisters become disgusted by some vulgar song or reading, and either leave the Division or cease to attend regularly. Mr. Rose's plan is by far the best. He believes in putting down what is low and objectionable, and tolerating nothing in the Division but what is good and elevating,—Yours truly,

M. S.

Toronto District Division.

DEAR SIR,—As a District Division has recently been organized for the City of Toronto, your readers may feel interested in a short account of the proceedings. After one or two preliminary meetings had been held, and the principal officers elected, the District Division met on the 22nd October, in the hall belonging to Coldstream Division. When after a service of fruit Bro. G. M. Rose, District Worthy Patriarch, took the chair. In his opening address, he spoke of the sixteen Washingtonians who were the "fathers" of our Order. The other organizations were too loose,

there was nothing central to gather around, and therefore the Sons of Temperance were formed. Various changes had taken place since then; ladies, who were once excluded, were now admitted to full privileges and gave their assistance. Time was, added Mr. Rose, when we could not speak of prohibition in the Division-Room; but now, we cannot divest our minds of the fact that prohibition is the great political question of the day. He spoke of the good which has been accomplished by our Order, and declared that thousands, yes, tens of thousands, not only of the living but the dead would, in the other world, bless God that the Sons of Temperance had ever existed.

Various plans of work were discussed by Brothers McMillan, Daniel Rose, J. E. Pell, and others. Brother G. M. Rose advocated the immediate commencement of a campaign, stating that the Divisions must first be aroused and then open meetings be held all over the city.

An executive committee was appointed which met for conference a day or two afterwards.

On the 4th November, the District Division held its second meeting in Crystal Fountain Division-room. The D.W.P., Brother G. M. Rose occupied the chair, and stated in his opening address, that we were here to discuss the best method of increasing the strength of our Divisions; and first, how we may induce those persons to attend who are members already. In some of our City Divisions, with a hundred names on their books, the average attendance was comparatively small. Young people will frequently connect themselves with our Order, and, after coming a short time to the Division-room, abandon it altogether. There must be some cause for this. Brother Rose wished to inaugurate a reform and keep the members if possible. He said the very life of the Order depended upon the young men and women, who were growing up, to take our places. The older members attended very faithfully,

which was well, because otherwise some of the Divisions would have gone down long ago. He then called upon the G.W.P., Brother Caswell, for suggestions as to how we can induce our members to attend more regularly. Brother Caswell promptly replied: First, that we ought to have in our Divisions a visiting committee, whose special duty was to look after absentees; second, we should have a good programme announced at the previous meeting. Several of the members made useful suggestions.

After an intermission, during which coffee and cake were served, Brother Pell gave a short address relative to the Churches and Temperance work. It was then moved by Brother Pell and carried, that the District Division request the clergy of our city to preach a Temperance Sermon on the 14th December next (or as near to the Christmas holidays as possible).

Brothers Boyle and Richardson made short speeches, after which Brother James Dilworth, who has been indefatigable in urging absentees to attend, gave an account of the usual excuses made by such non-attendants. Brother G. M. Rose replied that it was impossible to please all parties. The complainants were invariably of that class who never thought of doing good to others, but expected the meetings of the Division to be conducted for their special benefit. He added, this Order has existed for thirty-five years and will continue to exist as long as Almighty God gives it a work to do. The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.—Yours in Love, Purity and Fidelity.—S.

Miscellaneous.

A Good Resolve.

IT is related by a Chester (Pa.) lady that when General William Henry Harrison was running for the Presidency of the United States, he stopped at the old Washington House in Chester for dinner. After dinner wine was introduced. It was noticed that the General pledged his toast

in water, and one of the gentlemen from New York in offering another said: "General, will you not favour me by drinking a glass of wine?" The General declined in a very gentlemanly manner. Again he was urged to join them in a glass of wine. This was too much. He rose from the table, his full form erect, and in the most dignified manner replied: "Gentlemen, I have refused twice to partake of the wine-cup, that should have been sufficient; though you press the cup to my lips not a drop shall pass the portals. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink, and I have never broken it. I am one of a class of seventeen young men who graduated, and the other sixteen fill drunkard's graves, all through the pernicious habit of social wine-drinking. I owe all my health, happiness and prosperity to that resolution. Will you urge me now?"

Informers.

REV. E. F. HOE, referring to liquor detectives, says: "Let me say, frankly and plainly, that I can see no reason why the employment of detectives to obtain evidence against one class of criminals is not as honorable and proper as against another class. I cannot see why men who go among thieves and robbers in order to learn their plans and prevent their crimes are called by the honourable name of 'detectives,' and those who do the same work to prevent the crime of liquor-selling are called by the opprobrious name of 'spies and informers.' I cannot see why men who have nothing but approval for the work and methods of detectives when employed to secure evidence of other crimes, lift up their heads and voices in holy horror so soon as the same methods are employed to prevent the crime of putting vile and polluting literature or pictures into the hands of our youth, or to prevent the crime of helping to make men brutes, to impoverish their families, and beat their wives and children.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.—The poem you allude to, is to be found in Will Carleton's collection of Farm Ballads.

Mother.—Coddling your child in hot rooms and loading his bed with clothes, and smothering up his bed with curtains, can only have one effect, and that is, of making him extremely delicate.

Son.—We think you can with propriety ask the questions at the Annual Session.

S. of T.—Yes. We would like to hear the question fairly discussed, but have a decided objection to the introduction of personalities.

The Son of Temperance

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
AND CAN BE PROCURED OF
THOMAS WEBSTER,
Grand Scribe, BRANTFORD.

To whom all business letters must be addressed.

Communications, articles, etc., intended for insertion should be sent in by 20th of each month, addressed "To the Editor," P. O. Box 2029, Toronto.

BRANTFORD, DECEMBER, 1879.

The Annual Session.

THE next Annual Session of our Order will commence in Almonte, on 2nd of December next, at 2 p.m. The public meeting will be held on the evening of the same day. Sir Leonard Tilley, P.M.W.P., and George W. Ross, Esq., M.W.P. of our Order have both promised to be present at this meeting, and we also have an indefinite promise that H. S. McCollum, the G.W.P. of Western New York, will try to be with us. Arrangements have been made by the G. Scribe for the conveyance of persons to and from Almonte at one and one-third fares, and the G.W.P. is in communication with the Manager of the G. T. R. for a special rate from Toronto to Almonte over both railways and back. If possible the rate will be mentioned in this month's paper.

A notice of motion is on the table of the G. D. to be brought up at Almonte, to reduce the capitation tax, and while it cannot pass in the form of the notice

on account of the N. D.'s amendment to the Constitution at the last session, it is likely an important discussion will arise on the subject of this tax generally, the means of spreading our Order, and how to provide the necessary funds. Certain it is that the country was never in a better position to plant Divisions in it. Old Divisions are being revived. New ones are being organized, and owing to the waning of the interest in the open Temperance organizations, and the number of Temples of the I.O.G.T. that have gone down, and the fact that that Order is curtailing their work instead of spreading it, we can increase our Order just as fast as the members please. On the 7th of Nov., the G.W.P. went fifteen miles to attend a meeting and organized Malvern Division before coming home, and others can do just such work if they but try.

At the next session too will come up the insurance scheme approved of by the N. D. at Washington, or the Mutual Relief Society, referred to in last May's number of this paper, and from the aggressive movements of the Royal Templars in our Province, it is thought by many we should be up and stirring in this matter or we will be left behind. While we have no fears of that, it becomes us to be progressive, and if the insurance scheme is a good one, to make the proper use of it.

The N. D. at Washington permitted G. D.'s to select a time for electing representatives to the G. D. Now they are elected by

Sub. Divisions on the first meeting in October. Hereafter they are to be elected at such time as the several G. D.'s may select, and at Almonte we must decide at what time in the year we prefer to choose them. Then the Reps. to the N. D. are to be elected by ballot, and it is becoming to have a large attendance to see that this is properly done.

The Canada Temperance Act may come up for discussion, and especially so in connection with the recent decisions in New Brunswick and the appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. It will be for the G. D. to decide whether they will recommend our Sub. Divisions to try to get the Act submitted in Counties until this case is decided at Ottawa.

The Session is likely, therefore, to be a very important one, and it is right that the attendance be as large as possible, and every Subordinate Division should see to it that it is properly represented there. The selection of proper officers at such a time in the history of our Order is important and is a matter that will have to be decided at Almonte.

"Does Prohibition Prohibit?"

OUR old and highly respected friend, Brother Charles Esplin, of Ottawa, now at Rat Portage, Keewatin Territory, under date of Nov. 3rd, sends us the following interesting account of the "Great Lone Land":—

"I got out here about two months ago, and I must say that I have never yet been in any place where I could enjoy myself as I do here. The scenery is unequalled. The climate perfection itself, and the vegetation magnifi-

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cent. Until the last few days the woods looked just like a flower garden, and the flowers growing here wild, are, many of them, the cultivated favourites in Ontario.

"If you want to see the full benefit of Prohibition, come out here. Here we have no whiskey, no license law—nothing but stern prohibition—and I scarcely believed before I saw it that its benefits would have been so manifest. During the whole time I have been here, though being in continual contact with R.R. navies and others of a class who cause nearly all the trouble in whiskey countries, I have not heard a single ugly word, nor seen the slightest symptoms of ill-nature—nothing but the most genial kindness between all,—while the only thing required to make this a very hell upon earth, is to introduce the Demon Whiskey. I trust that Keewatin will never be polluted with it; and if I make this my future home, you may depend upon it that all my energies will be bent to keep it clear of the curse."

From the Grand Scribe.

Receipts from Divisions from Oct. 20th, to Nov. 10th.

PROSPECT, \$5.32; Byron, \$5.11; Lorne, \$2.66; Salem Star, \$1.34; Brougham, \$4.34; Forest Home, \$2.45; Newtonville, \$3.29; Woodham, \$2.59; No Surrender, 30 cents; Exeter, \$4.50; Walnut Grove, \$1.40; Solina, \$3.85; Pure Retreat, \$1.70; Triumph, \$4.00; Elm-bank, \$4.62; Franklin, \$2.00; Bowmanville, \$4.27; Crystal Fountain, \$6.65; Embro, \$1.19; Enniskillen, \$2.31; Welland, \$1.03; Utica, \$2.24; Royal City, \$2.03; Welcome, \$1.05; Sprague's Road, \$1.89; Newark, \$1.40; Mount Albert, \$1.12; Plainville, \$3.50; Alberta, \$2.59; Siloam, \$1.27; Jarratt's Corners, 84 cents; Ramsay, \$1.75; Unionist, \$2.59; Brougham, \$2.50; Springford, \$6.44; Mount Carswell, \$3.72; Crewson's Corners, \$4.00; Tilsonburg, \$1.40;

Welland, \$3.08; Aberfryle, 70 cents; Kettleby, \$9.00; Ashworth, \$1.33; Box Grove, 91 cents; East Whitby, \$3.47; Table Rock, \$6.09.

Contributions to "Son of Temperance."

Mount Meldrum Division, No. 210, \$1.00; Friend in Crystal Fountain Division, Toronto, \$6.

The Annual Session.

TICKETS on the several rail-ways at one and one-third fare for the double journey will be issued, good to go between the 28th November and the 2nd December, and valid for return up to the 8th December. Delegates on the line of the G.W.R. take tickets to Toronto, thence by G. T. R. to Brockville, and Canada Central to Almonte. On all other railways get tickets to nearest point on G.T.R., and thence to Brockville and Almonte, as above. Certificates to enable representatives to take advantage of these reduced fares should be applied for at once to the Grand Scribe, and applicants should state on which road they intend to commence the journey.

Agency and Lecture Work.

PRO. R. M. BARRATT has been labouring to extend the Order in the Counties of Carleton and Russell, but has not met with that success which his efforts deserve.

Bro. Carswell has been filling some engagements in Western New York State. He expects to visit the County of Northumberland during the week previous to the Annual Session, if arrangements can be made for meetings.

Bro. Bancroft, Prov. D.G.W.P., is visiting the counties north of Durham, and will engage in the work of organizing Divisions.

Bro. W. H. Griffin, Prov. D. G.W.P., is visiting the Counties of Wentworth and Wellington on a similar mission.

The Work and the Workers.

—Bronte Division held lately its Annual Tea Meeting, which proved a great success.

—A new Division has been organized by Bro. E. Carswell, P.M.W.A., in Beamsville.

—Oak Leaf, Mount Albert, and Olive Branch Divisions have been resuscitated, after being dormant for several months past.

—The G.W.P. reports having organized a new Division in the Township of Scarboro'. He was assisted on the occasion by Bros. Maginn, Brooks, Elliot, and Bewell. Bro. A. Russell was elected W.P.

—The District Division of Northumberland held its regular meeting in Wicklow on 29th October. Five Subordinate Divisions were represented. The interests of the Order in the county were freely discussed, and a resolution adopted requesting the Grand Division to send a lecturer into the county to deliver two lectures in each township. The proceedings closed with a public meeting in the evening. The District will hold its next meeting in Harwood on the second Tuesday in January, 1880.

—The Gospel Temperance meetings, held lately in different parts of New York City, have been full of interest and well attended.

—The Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society is inaugurating a series of Sabbath-evening temperance meetings in the City of Boston.

—According to the report of the Lords' Committee on Intemperance, out of 32,012 arrests for drunkenness in London in 1875, 14,524 were women.

—A Philadelphia brewery sold last year 43,107 barrels of beer. And yet drunkenness still abounds in Philadelphia. Alas! for the "beer remedy."

—It has been alleged that the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Maine has led to a largely increased consumption of tobacco, opium, etc., in that State. Ex-Governor Dingley, in a late address, called attention to the very significant fact that the revenue reports show that while the expenditure for tobacco averages

one dollar per capita in the United States, it averages but seven-cent cents per capita in Maine.

—Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler says: "If I know my own temperament, I am quite sure but for a pledge of abstinence signed in my boyhood, I should have been swamped into ruin by the drinking customs then prevalent in Princeton College. My own early experiences have been confirmed by all my later observations, and I have now reached two very positive conclusions. The first one is that the only effectual way to prevent drunkenness, is by total abstinence; and that ought to be commenced in early life. My second conclusion is that the only effectual method of dealing with dram-shops is by prohibition."

—The *Living Age*, a New York temperance paper, says, with regard to the "Reign of Rum," that "If the people of this country (United States) had to pay two billions of money every year to sustain a king over them who squandered their property, corrupted their young men, debauched their daughters, and destroyed nearly one hundred thousand lives in ruinous and foolish wars, they would rebel. The people of this country do pay that amount every year to sustain a despot who does all those wicked things; but instead of rebelling against his authority, they vote—a large majority of them—to put and keep his servants over them."

Correspondence.

REFORM.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—Now that the Grand Worthy Patriarch, in his letter in last month's *Son*, frankly admits all I have asserted with regard to the position of the Grand Treasurer and the incorrectness of the Balance Sheet presented at the Session held at Galt, I have nothing more to say on the subject, and only hope that our chief executive officer will see that a true statement of

our financial affairs is presented at Almonte.

With regard to "J. K. Stewart's" letter, I do not wish to take up your space with a reply to it, but simply refer your readers to the letter signed by me in the September number, which letter I think covers nearly all the ground he has taken.

In conclusion I will say, that I hope Bro. J. K. Stewart and some of the "leading members in Ottawa and vicinity" when they go to Almonte, will look more closely after our affairs than they have hitherto done, and then perhaps there will be less cause for grumbling. They, I am sure, will agree with me when I state that it does not look well to see the representatives of a Division, which appears by our records to be owing the Grand Division nothing, come forward and declare that their Division is due the Grand Division a large sum of money, and pleading in the name of poverty to have said indebtedness cancelled. Such a case occurred not very long ago.—Yours in L, P. and F.

OLD SON.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—In the last number of your paper appeared a letter from Bro. J. K. Stewart of Ottawa, commenting very freely on, and endorsing an attack made by "Another Old Son" on "Old Son" for his having attempted to ventilate what he considers grievances, in which discussion, I, along with others, have taken a lively interest. I hope the combatants in this case will pardon me for interfering; but I would not have done so, had it not been that Bro. Stewart has fallen into a few errors, and I wish to put him right.

Bro. Stewart, without any attempt to deny, defend, or even to explain, proceeds like "Another Old Son" to draw into the discussion the Grand Scribe, who, it would appear, is to be made a shuttle cock of, and being out of place in the discussion, is likely to suffer by Bro. S.'s indiscretion.

Business is business Bro. S., and the Grand Scribe's official duties may be discussed without interfering with him as Bro. Webster. The office was in existence before the present incumbent held it, and he is not strictly responsible for the system. The Grand Division is responsible, and "Old Son's" letter is addressed to those who elect the Grand Division, and therefore it is a proper subject for discussion by every member of the Order. Why then attempt to stifle discussion by imputing base motives to any Brother who is exercising his rights? Why accuse him of a desire to undermine a zealous officer who has "largely contributed to raise the Order," and this raising of the Order has been credited to so many that it is astonishing it should be so low at present. My dear Brother you say that when the Auditing Committee makes its report, then is the time to discuss the subject matter of "Old Son's" letters. So say I; but Bro. S. we have no Auditing Committee, and, therefore, cannot discuss its report. Did you not know this before, Bro. S., when you took up your pen at the suggestion of a "large number of leading members of the Order in Ottawa and vicinity?" Did they not tell you so? Had there been an Auditing Committee at our last Annual Session, the Grand Division might have been \$74.00 richer to-day and the "leading members in Ottawa and vicinity" that much poorer. But you can scarcely know anything of that matter. "The leading members" neglected to post you. Bro. S. take my advice and let them write their own articles in the future. Do you remember the Session at Port Perry, where an inoffending member moved that we have an Auditing Committee appointed (the same as every other organization in the country) and what was the result? He was accused of "undermining a useful and zealous officer," and barely escaped with his life. His "good name" was of no consequence. "Old Son" failed to take warning,

and has touched on a forbidden subject, and is met by the same tactics. Foolish "Old Son!" such things are not to be mentioned, except in a whisper to the Executive, otherwise certain members (see letter by "Another Old Son"), "leading members" I presume, will have the opinion that you are a "snake in the grass," are "undermining" &c. Bro. J. K. S. choose better company; let those men write their own letters; they know what they want to say, and you do not. Choose for your associates men who are careful in thinking evil of their brethren,—men who are determined to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may;" and if you do you may in time come to the conclusion that I have arrived at, and that is, that "Old Son" and every other Son has a right to discuss matters pertaining to the good of the order, in the Grand Division, and in the organ of the Order in Ontario, and should be protected in that right by every true Son of Temperance. Au revoir, mon cher Stewart, and believe me, Mr. Editor and friends, yours truly,

JOHN McMILLAN.

THE PER CAPITA TAX.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—I see "J. McM" goes in for reducing the per capita tax. Well, I for one would like to see a reduction made, if by any possibility more or even the same amount of work could be done by the Grand Division with less money. I think his allusion to the Good Templars is rather unfortunate, for the financial difficulties of that body is such that few Sons of Temperance would wish to see us in the same predicament.

I am glad to see that "Old Son" in the July number has got a reply in the September number that I think has so thoroughly gone over the ground that nothing is left unanswered. Regarding the system the books are kept in, "Another Old Son"

says "the present is simple and as open as day where all can see." Having audited the books I can vouch for the correctness of the above statement in every particular.—Yours fraternally,

W. C.

Hamilton, Oct. 24, 1879.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondence columns are becoming so crowded that it is doubtful whether you will feel inclined to insert this letter in reply to "J. McM." In my opinion it would have been far more wise in the Good Templars to have increased their per capita tax, than "retrench" in the manner they have done, viz., by withdrawing their support from the *Casket*; cutting down the salary of their Grand Secretary; and, worse still, giving up the employment of lecturers for the year. Even then, they have been obliged to appeal to the subordinate lodges to help them out of their financial difficulties. The Rev. T. Parker of the N. Y. Grand Lodge visited the recent Hamilton Session, and says in the *Gem*, "The great question with which the Grand Lodge (of Ontario) had to grapple, was the payment of its indebtedness of more than \$3,000. The per capita tax is only five cents per quarter, and, as is always the case with so small a tax, the moment the G. L. attempts to do work for the advancement of the Order it gets in debt, as the per capita furnishes barely means enough to carry on the Grand Lodge. *It had not the courage to raise the per capita tax, though the motion to do so barely failed.*" In New York the per capita tax is ten cents, three of which are returned to the County Lodges. The Hon. D. S. Hastings who was for many terms R. W. Grand Templar, and consequently has had much valuable experience with regard to the Order, says of Wisconsin, "We have twelve cents per capita, all of which the Grand Lodge holds. Last year we gave two cents to our District Lodges, but this year that is

taken from them, as it had not been wisely used." It seems a pity that we cannot learn something from the experience of the Good Templars.—Yours, etc.,

SON OF TEMPERANCE.

Toronto, Nov. 1879.

Directory.

Grand Division of Ontario, Officers for 1879.

- G.W.P., Thos. Caswell, Toronto.
- G.W.A., W. H. Bewell, Scarborough.
- G. Scribe, Thos. Webster, Brantford.
- G. Treasurer, John Finch, Whitevale.
- G. Chap., W. McDonagh, Paris.
- G. Conductor, W. Coultas, Galt.
- G. Sentinel, A. C. McMillan, Nassagaweya.
- P.G.W.P., David Millar, Toronto.

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Ontario, holds its next Annual Session on 2nd of December, at Almonte.

[We will insert for one year, notices such as under for \$1.00.]

Grand River Division meets every Wednesday evening, in the Orange Hall, Market Square, Brantford.

Crystal Fountain Division meets every Tuesday evening, in the basement, Temperance Hall, Temperance St., Toronto.

Advertisements.

[We will insert for one year, Business Cards similar to those underneath, for \$2.00.]

HUNTER, ROSE & CO., Printers, Bookbinders, Publishers, Electro and Stereotypers, 25 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

CAMERON & CASWELL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc., 64 King St. E., Toronto.

JOHN McMILLAN, Baker, Confectioner, and dealer in all kinds of Fruit. Sales on Commission. 397 Yonge St. Toronto.

DAVID MILLAR, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, 510 Queen St. W., Toronto.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

NATIONAL

Mutual Relief Society.

THIS Society admits only Sons of Temperance to membership who are in good standing. At a cost of TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR (if you are under forty-five years of age), you can have an insurance of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and if you feel able to pay about FOUR DOLLARS PER MONTH, you can have an insurance of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The admission fee is small and uniform, and only \$3 to each class for all ages. Blank forms for Application for Membership, copies of By-laws, &c., can be had on application to the Special Solicitor for Ontario.

THOMAS WEBSTER, G.S.,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Brantford, Oct. 22, 1879.

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PLEDGE CARDS OF THE ORDER.—Neatly printed. Every Division should have a supply for circulation at public meetings. Price one dollar per hundred.

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ADDRESS—**THOS. WEBSTER,** Brantford, Ont.

SUPPLIES FOR DIVISIONS.

The following is a Price List of Supplies, which are supplied by the Grand Division. The attention of Divisions is called to the report of the Finance Committee of the Grand Division, which requires that all orders for supplies should be accompanied by the Cash.

Send P. O. Order when it can be obtained, if not, Registered Letter; and if sending stamps, send only in three or one cent denominations, and address THOMAS WEBSTER, G. S., Brantford, Ont.

Please observe these instructions strictly in ordering supplies and remitting Cap. Tax.

Charter and Supplies for New Division	\$8 50
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One Set Officers' Cards (seven in set)	1 00
Officers' Cards (single)	15
Twelve Ode Cards (\$5 per hundred)	60
One Quire Blank Returns	25
One " Proposition Sheets	25
One " Treasurer's Bonds	25
Fifty Constitution and By-Laws (6c. each single)	2 50
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Horton's Manual and Instructor	15
Decisions of the National Division	15
Book of Laws, single	15
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Rituals	06

Blank notices and Forms of all kinds; Note and Letter Paper, with Emblem of Order, Name, Number and Location of Division, printed on heading. The publications of the National Temperance Society, and all kinds of Temperance Literature, Dialogues, &c., supplied to order. The cash should accompany all orders.

Printed by Hunter, Rose & Co., Book and Job Printers, Toronto.