

# The Templar Quarterly

A SOCIAL REFORM MAGAZINE.

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No. 1.



WANTED—A DAVID.

Adapted from Ram's Horn.



## 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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THE TEMPLAR PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
HAMILTON, CANADA.

"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.

MAY, 1896.

SINCE LAST ISSUE.

The House of Commons dissolved on the 25th of April. The Prohibition resolution introduced by Thos. B. Flint was not reached again after the adjournment of the debate moved by Hon. David Mills. Indeed the motion made by Mr. Mills was designed to defeat the resolution.

The Governor-General and Countess gave a historical ball in the Senate chamber during the session. The contractors who were fitting the chamber for the event kept their men at work during the Sunday preceding, and this act of Sabbath desecration and violation of law within the precincts of the chief legislative building of the Dominion, and under the direction of the representative of the Queen called forth much unfavorable comment. The Ontario Provincial Royal Templar convention, in session in Guelph, condemned the Sunday work in a strong resolution. The ball itself, according to the press reports, was marked by many unpleasant scenes owing to the indulgence of guests. Rev. W. A. MacKay, D. D., of Woodstock, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, referred in his pulpit to the matters connected with the ball and also to the disgraceful drunkenness of members of the Commons. He condemned severely the maintenance of the drinking saloon in the Parliament buildings. His criticism was censured by Sir Charles Tupper and other members in the House; but his brave words were re-echoed from many pulpits, and Rev.

Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa, a Methodist clergyman, spoke out with equal clearness in condemnation. The Protestant Ministerial Association adopted a resolution expressing their surprise and shame with the revelation. From the general discussion a lively agitation for the abolition of the Parliament House saloon spread throughout the country, and will certainly make itself felt as soon as the new Parliament assembles.

The long-looked-for decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain on the Test case, submitted by the Ontario and Dominion Governments, was handed down on the 9th of May, and an extended article on another page, gives a very fair presentation of the result.

The dissolution of the House of Commons and the issue of the election writs, naming June 23rd for polling day, precipitated immediate activity among Social Reformers of the practical type. In Hamilton, an Independent candidate was already in the field—W. W. Buchanan—nominated by the Prohibition and Social Reform Association. Each of the two old political parties nominated two candidates, and as the city is represented by two members, the Association named a second candidate as a colleague for Mr. Buchanan in the person of Frederick W. Watkins, a leading mercantile man. Bitterly opposed by the old parties, these gentlemen are prosecuting a vigorous national campaign. An immense tent has been erected on a central square, where the new political doctrines are preached nightly to crowded audiences; a copy of the address issued to the electors will be found on another page. No less than seventy-five or eighty Independent candidates are already in the field, a circumstance which speaks for the widespread dissatisfaction with the present party organizations.

The Dominion Alliance executive held a meeting and decided to call a convention after the general elections. This announcement called out many expressions of disapproval from those who hoped to see some serious effort made to influence the elections.

The Dominion Council of Royal Templars of Temperance met in Hamilton in March. Every province was represented by the full quota of delegates. This is the only Temperance Order which has a national organization and holds a national convention. The reports were very satisfactory, showing in the Benefit Department alone an increase of nearly twelve hundred policies, and an increase of over three millions of dollars of insurance, bringing the total amount of risks up to more than ten millions of dollars. There was no change made in the executive officers.

In New Brunswick a new license law was adopted by the Legislature, placing increased restrictions upon the liquor trade. The most marked feature, however, was the assumption of the license patronage by the Provincial Government, which is certain to mean an administration of the law in the interest of the political party controlling the Government.

In Ontario an influential deputation representing the Royal Templars waited upon the Provincial Government and urged a reduction of the number of licenses and better administration of the law. Geo. F. Marter, then leader of the Opposition, introduced a vote of want of confidence in the Government on the administration of the license law, and it was supported by the Patron party, but, of course, was voted down by the Government majority. The debate was a long one and seriously worried the Government, but it

brought out the fact that the members of the Assembly who are willing to attack the Government on its liquor policy are not well enough posted to make the best of their case.

Mr. Geo. F. Marter resigned the leadership of the Provincial Conservative party at the close of the session, and it is an open secret that his advanced stand upon Prohibition had something to do with the change. Mr. Whitney, his successor, has shown no special sympathy with Temperance reform.

Rev. Leonard M. Isitt, of New Zealand, editor of "The Prohibitionist," of Christchurch, and a social reform leader of that colony, visited Canada and was heard on the public platform in Toronto and Hamilton. In each place under the auspices of the Royal Templars. He proved himself a powerful and eloquent speaker.

"The Weekly Templar," the only national Prohibition newspaper in Canada, celebrated its fifth birthday in May. In the same month was held the second Gold Medal contest of the Prohibition Eloquence Contest Movement inaugurated by "The Templar." Seven Silver Medallists competed, and the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Marion Murray, of Hamilton.



MISS MARION MURRAY,  
Gold Medallist of Hamilton District.

### LINCOLN'S STORY.

Very often when President Lincoln could not or did not care to give direct reply or comment, he would tell a story, sometimes funny, but not always so, and these stories were the best responses possible.

In the gloomiest period of the war, he had a call from a large delegation of bank presidents. In the talk after business was settled, one of the bankers asked Mr. Lincoln if his confidence in the permanency of the Union was not beginning to be shaken—whereupon, says Walt Whitman, the homely President told a little story.

"When I was a young man in Illinois," said he, "I boarded for a time with a deacon of the Presbyterian church. One night I was roused from my sleep by a rap at the door, and I heard the deacon's voice exclaiming: 'Arise, Abraham! the day of judgment has come!'"

"I sprang from my bed and rushed to the window, and saw the stars falling in great showers; but looking back of them in the heavens I saw the grand old constellations, with which I was so well acquainted, fixed and true in their places.

"Gentlemen, the world did not come to an end then, nor will the Union now."

RECORD OF PARLIAMENT.

Votes on Prohibition During the Last Session of the Commons.

We boast of a system of responsible government unsurpassed, and profess to hold our legislators to strict account for the manner in which they discharge the high trust committed to them. Not as Prohibitionists only, but as citizens we are simply consistent when we demand that our representatives shall explain and justify their votes or accept the consequence—an adverse ballot at the first opportunity. As often happens, an issue may arise subsequent to the general elections, and the members of the House be called upon to take action without the electorate having an opportunity to express itself upon the same: for example, the Manitoba school question. Such, however, is not the history of Prohibition: that question has been long before the country and various expressions of the people's will have been recorded upon the subject—in Scott Act votes and Provincial plebiscites, etc.

FIRST SESSION—1891.

Nor was the question first raised in the expiring days of Parliament. The House met in its first session on April 29, 1891, and within three weeks thereafter, on May 20th, Mr. Jamieson moved, seconded by Mr. Fraser, the following resolution, previously approved by the Legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

The debate was not concluded when the Speaker left the chair. The following day, May 21st, Mr. Mackintosh (Ottawa) moved, seconded by Mr. Roome (North Middlesex):

Mackintosh Moves for a Select Committee.

"Whereas, the numerous petitions presented to this and preceding Parliaments, praying for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, indicate a desire upon the part of a large portion of the population that the question should receive serious consideration from the people's representatives.

"That this House is of opinion that, as such petitions and reports made by various committees of Parliament, well allege that the social, moral and civil standing of the subject is imperilled by the existence of such trade in intoxicating liquors, immediate steps should be taken to obtain full and reliable information upon all practical and financial details connected with the question.

"That this House is fully cognizant of the immense loss of revenue which would, for the time being, follow the enactment of Prohibitory measures, not alone to the Dominion exchequer, but to the various Provinces of the Union, and the possibility of complications arising between the Provincial and Federal authorities consequent upon such reduction of financial resources.

"That this House, whilst desirous of moving in the direction of amelioration of evils complained of, is of the opinion that any legislation should be so safe-guarded as not to too suddenly disturb the revenue of the country or the vested interests claiming compensation.

"In view of the considerations, the House is of opinion that a select committee should be appointed to report upon all the details involved in the subject, more particularly:

"1. The annual loss to the Federal exchequer;



THE OLD BRITISH METHOD.

LAURIER AND FOSTER IN UNISON—"Electors of Canada! Look on this!! If you would change the division list, there is the Old British Method of sending representatives to Parliament who will vote the other way."

- "2. The amount invested in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors;
  - "3. The amount necessary to compensate those now embarked in the manufacture and sale of liquors, should such policy be deemed expedient;
  - "4. The amount of annual loss to each Provincial exchequer;
  - "5. The amount of annual loss to each municipality throughout the Dominion;
  - "6. An estimate of the probable amount requisite by taxation, in lieu of license fees in each Province and Federal Excise and Customs duties;
- "Together with all information obtainable touching the present cost of maintaining the various institutions for the suppression and punishment of crime throughout the Dominion:
- "Said committee to consist of Messrs. Coatsworth, Curran, Davies, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Girouard, Gordon, Hazen, Jamieson, Mills (Annapolis), Mills (Bothwell), Prefontaine, Ross (Lisgar), Scriber, Taylor, Wallace and Wood (Westmorland) to report at the earliest period."
- Should First Consult the Electorate.
- Mr. Taylor (South Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. McNeill (North Bruce), the following amendment to the amendment:
- "That all the words after the word

"That" in the original motion, and all the words of the proposed amendment be struck out, and the following words added instead thereof: this House renews the expression of its opinion, made in preceding Parliaments, as to the expediency of prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, but declares that, in a question of such far-reaching importance, affecting long-established social and trade interests, involving the loss of many millions of necessary revenue and the consequent imposition of new and heavy taxation, it is essential to the effectual working and permanent maintenance of such an enactment that the electorate of Canada should first pronounce a definite opinion upon the subject at the polls."

After recess a motion by Mr. Sproule (East Grey) to adjourn the debate was rejected by a vote of 65 to 74. Later in the evening, however, it was adopted by a vote of 98 to 80.

Another Postponement.

May 27th.—When the Order of the Day was reached Sir Hector Langevin asked, and Mr. Jamieson agreed, that the question be postponed to an early day.

June 4th.—Sir Hector Langevin again asked that Mr. Jamieson consent to

further postponement. This he did, Mr. Laurier, observing that he had gathered from the remark of the Minister of Justice, that afternoon, "that the Government will have a policy on this question."

June 17th.—Sir John Thompson requested a week's further postponement, giving a qualified promise that no more delay would be asked.

It was not till June 24th that the debate on the Prohibition resolution was resumed by the mover replying to the objections which had been advanced.

The House divided on the amendment (Mr. Taylor) to the amendment, and it was rejected by a vote of 7 to 185. The "yeas" were Baker, Hodgins, McNeill, Madill, Ross (Dundas), Taylor and Wood (Brockville).—7.

#### Motion to Appoint the Royal Commission.

Mr. Foster then moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words of the proposed amendment be struck out, and the following words added instead thereof:

"In the opinion of this House, it is desirable, without delay, to obtain for the information and consideration of Parliament, by means of a Royal Commission, the fullest and most reliable data possible respecting—

"1. The effects of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada.

"2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic.

"3. The results of these measures in each case.

"4. The effect that the enactment of a Prohibitory liquor law in Canada would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural business, industrial and commercial interests, of the revenue requirements of municipalities, provinces and the Dominion, and also, as to its capability of efficient enforcement.

"5. All other information bearing on the question of Prohibition."

In the course of the debate on this amendment, Mr. Davies (P. E. I.) explained that he had expected to move for a Dominion plebiscite.

#### The Royal Commission Proposal Adopted.

Mr. Foster's resolution for the appointment of a Royal Commission was adopted upon the following vote:

Yeas.—Adams, Baker, Barnard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bowell, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Carignan, Carpenter, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Cleveland, Coatsworth, Cochrane, Cockburn, Corbould, Corby, Costigan, Craig, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin, Davis, Denison, Desaulniers, Desjardines, (L'Islet), Dowdney, Dugas, Dupont, Dyer, Earle, Fairbairn, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Foster, Frechette, Gillies, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Haggart, Hazen, Henderson, Hodgins, Hutchins, Ingram, Ives, Joncas, Kaulbach, Kenny, Kirkpatrick, Langevin (Sir Hector), La Riviere, Leger, Lippe, Macdonald (King's) Macdonald (Winnipeg), Macdonnell (Algoma), Mackintosh, McAllister, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Ploton), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McKay, McKeen, McLean, McLennan, McLeod, McNeill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Miller, Mills (Annapolis), Moncrieff, Montague, Patterson (Colchester), Pelletier, Pope, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Robillard, Roome, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Lisgar), Ryckman, Skinner, Sproule, Stairs, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Sir John), Tisdale, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Weldon, White (Cardwell), White (Sheburne), Wilmont, Wood (Brockville) and Wood (Westmorland).—107.

Nays.—Allan, Allison, Amyot, Armstrong, Bain, Barron, Beausoleil, Bechard, Belth, Bernier, Borden, Bourassa,



THOMAS B. FLINT,  
Prohibition Leader in the House of Commons.

Bowers, Bowman, Brodeur, Brown (Chateauguay), Brown (Monck), Burdett, Cameron (Huron), Campbell, Carroll, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Charlton, Choquette, Christie, Colter, Davidson, Davies, Dawson, Delisle, Dickey, Edgar, Edwards, Fauvel, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Fraser, Gauthier, Geofrion, Gibson, Gillmor, Godbout, Grieve, Guay, Hargraff, Harwood, Hyman, Innes, Jameson, King, Landerkin, Langeller, Laurier, Lavergne, Leduc, Legris, Lepine, Lister, Livingston, Macdonald (Huron), McGregor, McMillan, McMullen, Mignault, Mills (Bothwell), Mousseau, Mulock, Murray, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Proulx, Rider, Rinfret, Sanborn, Savard, Scriver, Semple, Simard, Somerville, Spohn, Sutherland, Trow, Truax, Vaillancourt, Watson, Welsh and Yeo.—88.

#### SECOND SESSION—1892.

May 16th.—Mr. Charlton addressed the House in favor of a Dominion plebiscite and concluded by moving the following resolution:

"That the state of public opinion upon the question of the Prohibition of the manufacturing, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, should be ascertained by a reference of the question to the electors of Canada at the polls."

After a brief debate the resolution was withdrawn.

#### THIRD SESSION—1893.

March 9th.—The House was in Com-

mittee of Supply and upon motion to appropriate \$15,000 for expenses of the Royal Commission a sharp attack was made upon the Commission.

#### Light on the Proposed Liberal Plebiscite.

A most significant speech, in the light of later events was made by Mr. Davies (Prince Edward Island). Replying to the question how he would find out whether there is a sufficient opinion in favor of a Prohibitory law to enable such a law to be carried into effect he said:

"By a plebiscite, I would not determine the question simply on the vote polled, but as to whether a majority of the registered electors declared themselves in favor of that system. If voters stayed away from the polls, that fact would show that their hearts were not in favor of the system. If, however, a majority of the registered electors declared in favor of Prohibition, that phase of the question would be settled, and we then would be brought face to face with the question as to whether our economic and financial position would justify the Government in carrying out Prohibition. That is the question which the Government would have to solve."

On the 30th of March, Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Coatsworth's questions, said the Government had not taken, nor would take till the Commissioner's report had been received, any action upon the petition for the passage of a Prohibitory law received from the Manitoba Government.



**A FAIR PROPOSAL.**

Disfranchised Womanhood: Unlock these bonds and with my free hands I will make you free.

**FOURTH SESSION—1894.**

March 28th.—Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Flint, announced that the Prohibition Commission had concluded the taking of evidence and the hearing of arguments. To Mr. Laurier: There is not yet a preliminary report, the major part of the evidence is in print, and such evidence will be presented to Parliament with the report of the Commission. The Government expects to receive the report of the Commission before a very long time.

**Mr. Flint Moves the Prohibition Resolution**

May 7th.—Mr. Flint moved, seconded by Mr. Roome, the following resolution, which had been entrusted to him by the Legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance: "That it is expedient that as speedily as possible this Parliament should enact a law to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada, except for medicinal, manufacturing and sacramental purposes."

Sir Adolph Caron: "The House is a very empty House, and I would move the adjournment of this debate."—Carried.

The resolution was not reached during this session.

**FIFTH SESSION—1895.**

**Royal Commission Report Received.**

April 24th.—Mr. Foster laid on the Table of the House the reports of the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic and the evidence taken before the Commissioners. In reply to Mr. Edgar, Mr. Foster said that \$69,376.63 has thus far been paid on account of expenses in connection with the Royal Commission.

**Mr. Facing-Both-Ways.**

Jan. 13th.—In Committee of Supply Mr. Fraser, discussing a vote of \$8,000 for the Royal Commission, said: "I commend to the House and the country the fact that this evidence has not been read by a single member of the Government; even the report has not been read by a single member of the Government. I commend to the country the fact that the Government will not say whether they will accept the report of the majority or the minority, and they have no opinion upon this question. This is the position of Mr. Facing-both-ways."

**Mr. Flint's Resolution and the Amendments.**

June 17th.—Mr. Flint moved, second-

ed by Mr. Craig, the following resolution which had been previously approved by the Legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance:

"That in the opinion of this House, the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada, except for sacramental, scientific, manufacturing and medicinal purposes, should be prohibited by law."

Mr. Guillet moved in amendment:

"That all the words after 'That' in the proposed motion be struck out and the following inserted instead thereof: 'Whereas there is now before the Judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council the appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; the further consideration of this question be deferred until the appeal shall have been decided and the reports of the Judicial Committee thereon received.'"

Mr. Taylor moved in amendment to the amendment:

"That all the words in the proposed motion after the word 'That,' and all the words in the amendment be struck out and the following inserted instead thereof: 'This House, while reaffirming the position taken in 1884 and 1889 upon



"Come in Gent,  
what'll you take?"



"Another round eh?"



"Shall I fill em up  
again?"



"Going to make a  
night of it? That's the  
talk! Ha! Ha!"



"What dye say?  
Broke already?"



"Get out of here  
you drunken loafers!"

the question of Prohibition, is of the opinion that it is inadvisable at the present time, until the results of the Commission which has recently reported, have been made available for examination and until the appeals now before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, involving the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures and the Dominion Parliament in the matter have been decided, to further legislate with respect to the importation, sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors."

#### Taylor's Amendment Rejected.

The amendment (Mr. Taylor) to the amendment was rejected on the following vote:

Yeas.—Amyot, Bain (Soulanges), Bechard, Bergeron, Bowman, Cameron, Cargill, Carling (Sir John), Chesley, Corbould, Costigan, Curran, Daly, Davis (Alberta), Denison, Dupont, Earle, Fairbairn, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Gillies, Girouard (Two Mountains), Grandbois, Grant (Sir James), Haslam, Hazen, Henderson, Hutchins, Ingram, Jeannotte, Lachapelle, Langevin (Sir Hector), Leclair, Lippe, Macdonell (Algoma), McDougald (Pictou), McKay, McLennan, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Miller, Montague, Northrup, Oulmet, Patterson (Colchester), Prior, Robillard, Taylor, Tupper (Sir Charles Hibbert), and White (Shelburne).—51.

Nays.—Adams, Allan, Bain (Wentworth), Belth, Belle, Bergin, Bernier, Blanchard, Borden, Bruneau, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Christie, Coatsworth, Colter, Craig, Davies (Prince Edward Island), Davin, Davis (Alberta), Dawson, Dickey, Dyer, Edgar, Edwards, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Foster, Gillmor, Grieve, Guay, Guillet, Harwood, Hodgins, Innes, Langeller, Laurier, Macdonald (Huron), Macdonald (King's), McAllister, McInerney, McMillan, Mills (Annapolis), Mills (Bothwell), Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Pridham, Rinfret, Roome, Ross (Lisgar), Sanborn, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Stevenson, Sutherland, Tarte, Tisdale, Vaillancourt, Wallace, Weldon, Wilmot, Wilson and Yeo.—70.

Carroll and McMullen paired on this vote—the latter against, the former for the amendment.

#### The Guillet Amendment Adopted.

The Guillet amendment was adopted upon the following division:

Yeas.—Amyot, Bain (Soulanges), Bechard, Belle, Bennett, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Bowman, Bruneau, Cameron, Cargill, Carling (Sir John), Caron (Sir Adolphe), Casey, Chesley, Corbould, Costigan, Curran, Daly, Davies (Prince Edward Island), Davis (Alberta), Denison, Dupont, Earle, Fairbairn, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Gillies, Girouard (Two Mountains), Grandbois, Grant (Sir James), Guay, Guillet, Harwood, Haslam, Hazen, Hutchins, Jeannotte, Lachapelle, Langeller, Langevin

(Sir Hector), Laurier, Leclair, Lippe, Macdonell (Algoma), McDougald (Pictou), McKay, McLennan, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Miller, Mills (Bothwell), Montague, Northrup, Oulmet, Patterson (Colchester), Prior, Reid, Rinfret, Robillard, Ross (Lisgar), Tarte, Tisdale, Tupper (Sir Charles Hibbert), Vaillancourt, and White (Shelburne).—68.

Nays.—Adams, Allan, Bain (Wentworth), Belth, Blanchard, Borden, Boston, Bourassa, Bowers, Boyd, Brown, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Christie, Coatsworth, Colter, Craig, Davin, Dawson, Dickey, Dyer, Edgar, Edwards, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Foster, Gillmor, Grieve, Henderson, Hodgins, Ingram, Innes, Kaulbach, Macdonald (Huron), Macdonald (King's), McAllister, McDonald (Victoria), McInerney, McMillan, Mills (Annapolis), Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Pridham, Roome, Sanborn, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Stevenson, Sutherland, Taylor, Wallace, Weldon, Wilmot, Wilson and Yeo.—57.

Carroll and McMullen again paired—the latter against, the former for the amendment.

#### SIXTH SESSION—1896.

January 8th.—Mr. Flint gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution for the Prohibition of the liquor traffic.

February 12th.—Mr. Flint moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes, should be prohibited by law."

He held that the competence of Parliament to enact such a law was not referred to the Privy Council, and challenged the production of a judicial decision or other authority disputing the right of the Federal Parliament to pass a Prohibitory liquor law. The debate was not closed at six o'clock, and stands over.

February 24th.—Mr. Guillet moved, seconded by Mr. Belle, that the words after "that" be struck out and the following substituted: "Whereas the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council has not as yet decided on the appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the question submitted to ascertain the powers of Provincial Legislatures to enact laws prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors, therefore the further consideration of this question be deferred till this appeal shall have been decided."

Hon. David Mills moved the adjournment of the debate to await the judgment of the Privy Council.

Mr. Flint objected to this, and stated that the supporters of his motion wished Parliament to dissolve with its assent given to this principle so that they might be strengthened in urging it before the people.

#### The Vote.

The division was taken on Mr. Mills' amendment to the amendment, which was carried on the following vote:

Yeas.—Bergeron, Bernier, Bowman, Brodeur, Cameron (Inverness), Cargill, Carscallen, Casey, Charbonneau, Chesley, Choquette, Corbould, Davies, Delle, Desaulniers, Dupont, Earle, Fraser, Frechette, Girouard, Godbout, Haggart, Harwood, Hazen, Hutchins, Jeannotte, Joncas, Lachapelle, Landarkin, Laurier, Leclair, Macdonald (King's), Macdonell (Algoma), McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McDougald (Cape Breton), McGregor, McIsaac, McLennan, MoShane, Mara, Mignault, Mills (Bothwell), Monet, Oulmet, Pope, Proulx, Rinfret, Rosamond, Smith (Ontario), Stairs, Stubbs, Tarte, Tisdale, White (Shelburne), Wood.—56.

Nays.—Allan, Angers, Baird, Bechard, Belle, Borden, Boston, Bowers, Boyd, Brown, Campbell, Carpenter, Christie, Colter, Costigan, Craig, Davin, Dickey, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Foster, Fremont, Gillmor, Guillet, Haslam, Innes, Kaulbach, Lavergne, Macdonald (Huron), McAllister, McMullen, Mills (Annapolis), Paterson (Brant), Perry, Pridham, Prior, Rider, Roome, Sanborn, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Stevenson, Vaillancourt, Wilson, Yeo.—47.

April 25th.—Parliament dissolved. Thus the session was terminated without a vote being reached on the Prohibition resolution and to Hon. David Mills belongs the honor of this result.

#### WILL THEY DO IT?

After stating strongly the declarations of the General Conference against the liquor traffic and clericalism, The Christian Guardian calls upon all Methodist electors to insist upon their principles at the polls, as follows:

"The electors of the church within the next five years, and through the opportunity of the next general election, should see these things done—these principles embodied in legislation and administration.

"If Methodists stand together, it will necessarily drive the others into one camp, viz. the defenders of intoxicants, and the defenders of clericalism. What effect will this have on present political parties? The Guardian does not know, does not want to know, and does not consider the question worthy of five minutes' consideration. Let the Methodist electors make up their minds that the Canadian national future is a thousandfold more important than the future of either political party. This is the way of the awakening of the Christian electorate to carry Christ's sovereignty into politics."

No man can serve two masters.



**IT IS NOT MEET TO TAKE THE PEOPLES' BREAD AND CAST IT TO THE HOGS.**

Miss CANADA—Sir Charles, these hogs are fat enough, and you have made enough out of them. If the interests of the masses are not considered I fear for the future.



### INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES IN HAMILTON.

#### DEVOTED TO DUTY.

At the corner of Essex street and Harrison avenue, Boston, is a marble tablet inscribed:

"Here Wendell Phillips rested during forty years, devoted by him to efforts to secure the abolition of American slavery in this country. The charms of home, the enjoyments of wealth and learning, ever the kindly recognition of his fellow-citizens, were by him accounted as naught compared with duty. Erected in 1894 by order of the City Council of Boston."

Every true Christian heart now feels a response to the noble, self-sacrificing life of the crowned liberator. But during the struggle for victory, Phillips knew what it was to be alone, to be denied sympathy, and even to have to withstand the assaults of the slaveholder and the professed ambassador of Jesus Christ. Alas, that the history of Christianity has been stained by the wrongs inflicted by the church upon those who were doing the work of the Messiah—bringing deliverance to the captive!

There are men to-day who, while praising the labors of Phillips and Garrison and Brown to abolish American slavery, have not eyes to see the crime of the licensed liquor traffic, nor ears to hear the groanings of the enslaved wives and starving children, made such by this awful legalised curse, but are heaping maledictions upon the heads of those brave men and women who, inspired with the spirit of Christ, are seeking the overthrow of the gigantic crime of crimes—the saloon.

One solace sustained and cheered the spirit of Phillips—DUTY. He heard this call and its summons precluded all conference with flesh and blood or with the church at Jerusalem, but, taking his life in his hand, he went forward whithersoever it led and through obloquy, privation and suffering followed to his coronation in the very city which despised and persecuted him.

The demand for such heroes has not slackened. Duty, which summoned

Phillips to labor for the abolition of American slavery, which chained only the bodies of about four millions of Afric's sons, thunders forth her demands to-day upon the followers of Jesus Christ that they take up the cross and account the charms of home, the enjoyment of wealth and learning, even the kindly recognition of their fellow-citizens as naught, to secure the emancipation of the millions of our race who are enslaved body and soul and delivered to the degradation, destruction and damnation of the drink traffic. But how few hear the call—their ears they have closed—and, fewer still, they who respond! The admiring and applauding millions confess their moral cowardice in the presence of a duty to be performed that means party reproach and the trade's revenge, and silently steal away to their couches to enjoy lives of indolence and ease and—death.

When will Duty—the spirit of Him who must be about His Father's business—control the professing church of Jesus Christ and lead them to Jerusalem, though they know that there they shall be delivered into the hands of sinners to be crucified and be raised again, in a resurrection in which the craven, coward spirits that crowd the Christian temples of this day can have no part?

#### The Prayer of the New Crusader.

The sincerity of the women who led in the crusade against the Ohio saloons over twenty years ago does not admit of doubt. Mother Stewart and Mother Thompson walked right up to the light they had when they knelt before and in the saloons and prayed God to close them. He heard and answered their prayers. He did more than they asked or thought: He raised up a generation trained under new conditions, who are planning the legal overthrow of the saloon, and has put a new spirit in the women who fight the traffic. The "Cleveland W. C. T. U." does not discredit the earlier movement, but feels that an advance must be made. It

says: "In a new crusade we would not kneel before rum shops or in the gutter, but would kneel upon the steps of fine churches, or in a body attend church prayer meetings and implore God to stir up the sleeping consciences of church members and help them to see that they have the power with the ballot to shut the saloons that are sending more souls to destruction than the church can save. Help them to see that they must not pray 'Thy kingdom come,' and then cast their ballot to license the devil's kingdom."

#### SWALLOWED A SAW MILL.

"The Templar," a few weeks ago, gave an incident of a man who, through intemperance, dissipated his fortune, which included a splendid saw mill and timber limit. The story was a striking one and all the more effective because it was true. "The War Cry" copied the story and illustrated it in this fashion:





CANADA'S JANE CAKEBREAD.

The fame of Jane Cakebread, of London, Eng., who has served upwards of three hundred terms in prison for the crime of getting drunk upon liquor legally sold in the metropolis, has spread over the English-speaking world. The crime, not hers but the nation's, has been lately presented in a most peculiar light. Lady Henry Somerset interested herself in Jane Cakebread and had her brought to a retreat conducted under her direction. But she proved intractable, and was allowed to depart; not, however, till Lady Somerset had formed her plans to secure, if possible, Jane's committal to an asylum, being fully convinced that she was insane. Shortly after her departure from the retreat Jane was arrested for drunkenness; and immediately Lady Somerset secured an examination of the prisoner by experts who declared her insane, and she is now confined in a government institution for the care of that class of the community. An incident of this case was the contempt shown by certain London journals for the philanthropic work of Lady Somerset. The "Pall Mall Gazette," the property of Mr. Astor, who went from New York to buy his way into exclusive English society, was particularly severe, and declared that if Jane Cakebread was not mad before, it was enough to drive her mad to have Lady Somerset pursue her. The "Gazette" refused to retract and apologize, and a suit for libel was entered. But just before the case was called in court the "Gazette" offered to make ample apology and pay all costs, and Lady Somerset agreed to withdraw the suit. Twenty other English journals who had been misled by the "Gazette," followed also its apologetic course.

The Ambitious City has its Jane Cakebread. On Tuesday, April 21st, Mary Lewis was released from the Hamilton jail, having just served her hundredth term in that institution, all on account of drink.

The writer, by kind permission of the sheriff, was allowed to visit the prison last week and learn from her own lips some of the facts of her life. Mary Lewis was born in the city of Galway, Ireland, and shares in a good degree the wit of her race. In reply to a question of her nationality, she said: "I am of Irish birth, and that is the best feather in my wing." One would take her to be about seventy years of age, but her earliest prison record—Nov. 17th, 1865—would make her present age sixty-six. Her features tell the story of dissipation, and suggest that mercy has tempered justice when it has afforded her the shelter of the prison and compelled periodic abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors. When only fifteen years of age Mary came to this country and settled in this vicinity. She was married in Dundas, Ont., to her husband whose name she now bears. They subsequently lived in Hamilton, and for fourteen years, till his death from smallpox, thirty-six years ago, Welsh was employed in the Customs service. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom are living—three sons in the United States, and one daughter in Ireland and another in an Ontario town. For some reason, they do not concern themselves about her but leave her to her fate. Her prison record dates back to Nov. 17th, 1865—five years after her husband's death; March 14th, 1872, she reached the first quarter, and was sent down for the twenty-fifth term—an average of a little more than four terms per year; and on April 7th, 1896, she began her round century of service in Hamilton



MARY LEWIS, HAMILTON'S "JANE CAKEBREAD."

jail. This record does not by any means indicate the frequency of her appearance before the magistrate, but only those instances when she has been sentenced to prison.

Mary Lewis is the product of the drink traffic; one of the ripe fruits of that institution whose legalized existence is the reproach of our boasted Christian civilization. When only a child, she says, she went frequently to the distillery, so common in Ireland at that time and secured a drop of the creature in a cup which she would drink and literally fall down and lie on the grass stupid, if not drunk. She has always had liquor. "I had plenty of liquor in my home," she says. "We were never without it; but I used it in moderation." This is the old story. Did ever a victim of the traffic come to his ruin except along the same path of "moderation"? She significantly remarked, "While my husband lived I never was in Hamilton jail." The records sustain this. It was not till five years after his death that she received her first sentence to jail.

Released on Tuesday last; how long will it be till she finds her way back to the kindly shelter of the prison? Not long. What defence has she against the legalized traps that are set upon almost every street of the city to ensnare their victims? She has no friends who naturally feel any responsibility for her, but must find a refuge among strangers who may befriend her for a night or two. It is to be feared that in the past some of those who have befriended her have not served her well. Their tastes and her being similar, they have drowned their mutual sorrows or increased their joys by resorting to drink.

Where does she get her liquor? In the saloons. Her statements on this point

were confictory. In reply to the question: "How do I get drink?" she said, "Why often a man goes in to get a drink and will give me a taste. Then I get a glass, and one glass leads to another." Again she said: "I often go into a saloon when I want to get a glass. I would go in, but never drink any there. I bring it away with me and drink it elsewhere. I sometimes go in and get ten or fifteen cents worth of whisky for others and, of course, get my share of that." The one thing that appears clear in the foregoing is that she is able to buy liquor from men who hold authority from the Ontario Government, supported by the people, to sell liquor to her. How can such as Mary Lewis hope to escape as long as the saloons line our streets and are managed by men who will accept her ten and fifteen cents for liquor that will inevitably land her in prison? Mary knows that liquor is her enemy, and freely admits that while she has taken it with "the hope of drowning trouble it has fetched on more," yet she is powerless to resist the solicitation of the saloon; and, it would seem, there are vendors equally powerless to resist the temptation to give her liquor in exchange for her few cents. Such are the traffic and its victims. Shall this disgrace to the city continue? Can nothing be done to end the scandal, and provide for Mary Lewis in her enfeebled age? Certainly she should not be neglected, nor suffered to remain in surroundings that urge her on to renewed dissipation. There should be some means of compelling the traffic which has left her so wrecked and helpless to support her, but that is not its genius. No, why should it? Has it not paid for the privilege of robbing her and leaving her on the wayside till the Samaritan come along and minister to her need?

## PRIVY COUNCIL ON PROHIBITION.

Dominion Only Can Give Prohibition,  
Province Only Restriction.

For more than two years the celebrated "Test case" on Prohibition, referred to the Privy Council by the Ontario and Dominion Governments, has been an effective blockade to aggressive Prohibition effort. On Saturday, May 9th, the Law Lords handed down their decision and completed another chapter in the history of this irrepressible conflict. Now the politicians will be compelled to invent another excuse for delay. There is no indication that either political party, or any political leader, is prepared to meet the issue fairly.

The cartoon, "Waiting for the Verdict," which appeared in "The Templar" of May 1st, happily hit the situation at the proper moment. The tardiness in preparing the case, the repeated postponement of the hearing, and then the long drawn-out wait of months for the judgment gave the slowest minds ample time to discover the hollowness of the whole operation, and to clearly see that behind it all was nothing more nor less than party expediency.

A slight qualification ought to be put upon the above statement. One of the seven questions submitted was really in dispute and required the decision of the courts; namely, the local option question, and it is a remarkable fact that this is the only question seriously dealt with and directly answered by the Privy Council. But the submission of that question alone would have offered no excuse to Sir Oliver for delay in amending the License Law, and no excuse for Hon. David Mills' amendment to destroy Thos. B. Flint's resolution for Prohibition in the House of Commons.

The Privy Council decision sustains the local option law of Ontario and in that respect is satisfactory. On the other questions it simply settles what was never seriously disputed, that the Dominion alone has the power to pass Prohibition, and the Province alone has the authority to license, and by license and police power, regulate and restrict the traffic. There it is in a nutshell.

The story of the movement which led to this reference to the Privy Council may be briefly summarized. With the sweeping out of the Scott Act in Ontario, all sensible Prohibitionists learned the lesson that a law without an administration behind it, responsible for its success or failure, was a delusion and a snare, a positive hindrance rather than a help to the cause of Prohibition. Prohibition sentiment grew strong and concentrated in a demand for National Prohibition from the Dominion Parliament; and for increased restrictions and honest administration from the Provincial Assembly. This was the course persistently and constantly advocated by "The Templar," and adopted by the Advanced Prohibition movement.

About three years ago, or a little better, it became evident that the demand upon the Ontario Government for reform of the License Law was serious, and if refused would bring disaster to the Administration. Mr. Marter, a member of the Opposition in the Assembly introduced a very stringent measure of restriction, in effect bordering upon Prohibition, but in principle, based upon the license and police power of the province. A Prohibition convention, hurriedly called, was more largely attended than any previous Prohibition gathering of the kind in the province, and a practically unanimous endorsement was given the Mar-



REV. G. W. WATCH,  
Social Purity Superintendent for Canada R. T. of T.

ter Bill. To offset this bill and retain the temperance vote the Government took a plebiscite, not on license reform, but on Prohibition. The overwhelming majority for Prohibition on the plebiscite and a monster convention in Toronto to decide upon the next step, were met with Sir Oliver Mowat's celebrated promise not to give license reform, which everybody knew he could give, but to give Prohibition if the courts decided he had the power. Up to that time no sensible or sane man ever ventured the proposition that the province possessed this power, but singularly enough not only thousands of Temperance people, and some of them recognized leaders, were prepared to wait for the decision of the courts before they would ask the Ontario Government to reform its license laws. The Royal Templars and Advanced Prohibitionists and Epworth Leagues, still consistently pressed upon the Government the duty of amending the License Laws, although the Ontario Alliance refrained from co-operation, and did not even hold a convention during the whole period.

Exactly as prophesied by "The Templar," at the time the reference was proposed, the decision of the Privy Council leaves the Temperance forces where they were, with the loss of more than two years' time, and the utter dissipation of the fresh enthusiasm which followed the plebiscite victory. More than one Provincial election, in which license reform should have been

made a question has gone, and the "waiting for the verdict" leaves the forces disorganized and unprepared in the face of a Dominion election.

The full text of the decision is probably very long, as it is stated that Lord Watson occupied an hour in delivering judgment. The cable report of replies to the questions is as follows:

1. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the sale within the province of spirituous, fermented or intoxicating liquors?

(See answer to question 7, which covers.)

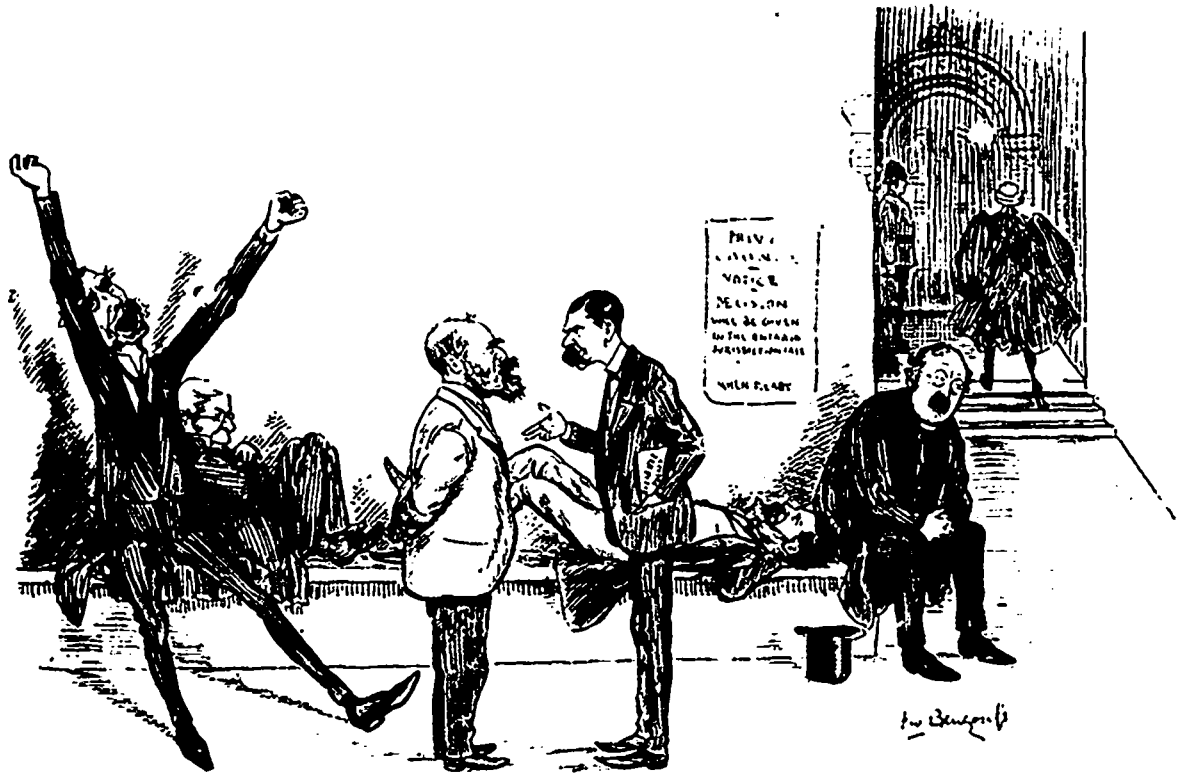
2. Has the Legislature such jurisdiction regarding such portions of the province as to which the Canada Temperance Act is not in operation?

(See answer to question 7, which covers.)

3. Has a Provincial Legislature jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture of such liquors within the province? Answer.—Their Lordships think the provinces would have jurisdiction if the manufacture was so conducted as to make Prohibition merely a local matter.

4. Can it prohibit the importation of such liquors into the Province? Answer.—No; as Provinces would probably trench upon the exclusive authority of the Federal Government.

5. If it cannot prohibit the sale of such liquor irrespective of quantity, can it prohibit the sale by retail, according to the definition of a sale by retailer in statutes in force in the



**WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.**

**THE M-S:** More than two years gone—Mowat and Ross sound asleep—Maclaren ready for a nap and Dr. Mackay completely disgusted. It is a shameful condition.

**S-P-E:** Sh! Don't disturb Sir Oliver. He deserves better treatment after giving us the plebiscite. Have a little patience.

Province of Confederation or any other definition thereof? (See answer to question seven, which covers.)

6. If a Provincial Legislature has a limited jurisdiction only as regards prohibition of sales subject to the limit provided by the several sub-sections of the 99th section of C. T. Act or any of them? (See answer to question seven, which covers.)

7. Has the Ontario Legislature the jurisdiction to enact the 18th section of the Act in 53 Vic.: "An Act to improve the Liquor License Acts," as said section is explained by the Act in 54 Vic.: "An act respecting local option in the matter of liquor selling?"

Yes; but its provisions become in-operative if they clash, where the second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1886 (which prohibits the sale of liquor, except in quantities over ten gallons, for consumption outside the district where the Act is operative) is in force.

**SHALL THERE BE UNION?**

Shall there be a union of the several Temperance orders of the Dominion in a National organization, reaching from sea to sea and from the river to the great north? At its last meeting, the Dominion Council of Royal Templars considered the subject, affirmed the principle and directed that negotiations should be set on foot looking to its accomplishment. This action has been

approved by some of the church papers. The last issue of the "Ontario Good Templar," organ of the Independent Order of Good Templars, evinces a sincere disposition to have the matter maturely considered and gives its favorable judgment in advance. It says:

"The Royal Templars in their recent Dominion convention discussed the question of the organic union of existing Temperance orders and declared in favor of the idea. We have always warmly advocated this proposal. It ought to be carried out.

"The present separation of forces is extravagant. It means weakness, division, and waste. Now that many beneficiary organizations and the development of church work among young people have circumscribed the field of Temperance society effort, the harmfulness of this division is still more manifest.

"The time is favorable for action. No immediate special campaign is on hand. Cannot the leaders of the Temperance societies in Canada take a little time for consultation and work towards the desirable, the necessary union of the forces that ought to be not only harmoniously co-operating, but strong in the power that must come from judicious unification."

"The Templar" invites discussion of the subject, and offers the free use of its columns for this purpose.

**Not Without Precedent.**

There is a precedent for the "disgraceful orgies" which occurred in the House at Ottawa during the recent prolonged debate. Mr. Wheatley, in the new edition of his well known "Good Old Days," covering the period from July, 1667, to April, 1668, quotes Pepys as saying of his great speech made at the bar of the House—a speech which won him golden opinions from all sorts of people—"My speech being so long, many had got out to dinner and come in again *not drunk*." Some of our Ottawa legislators appear to have come back quite drunk. But then it must be remembered that never did a British Parliament sit for 129 consecutive hours. There must be some occult connection between long speeches in the Commons and drinking at the bar. One or other of these evils must be abolished; and difficult as it may be, it is more practicable to banish the bar than to prohibit the ordinary M.P. making a long speech so long as "Hansard" is published.

**Drink and Gambling Essential.**

Judge the character of the Canadian turf by the fact that the Criminal Code legalizes gambling upon chartered tracks, and License Commissioners consider it necessary to grant licenses for the sale of liquors thereat or wink at their illicit sale.

## THE VILLAGE "BAR."

The results of the great work of temperance reformers have not been tabulated. Much of the fruit of their self-sacrificing labor has been plainly declared; but much lies concealed from view or only suggested by unlooked for incidents. The leavening process goes steadily forward and the whole mass of public opinion will yet be leavened, and the day is hastening when the legalized traffic in Canada will be a thing of the past. A recent editorial in the Toronto "World" on treating suggests these reflections. It says:

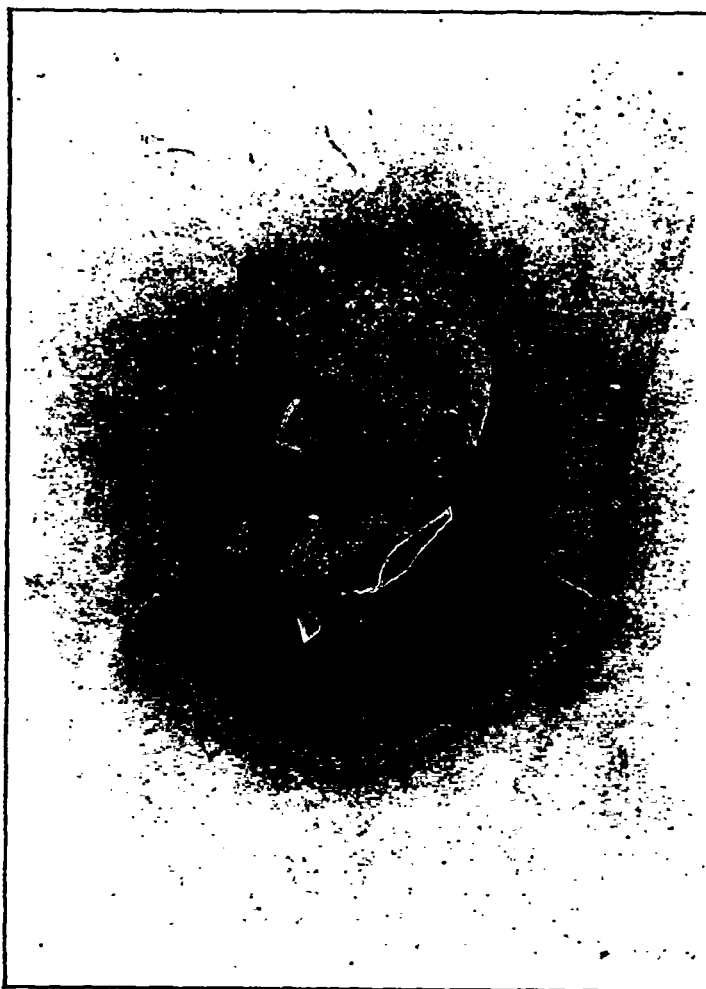
"A philosopher might write volumes on the subject of treating. It is a custom that has a firm grip on us Canadians whether we journey along the township sidewalk or pace the street of the crowded city. The 'bar' is a recognized institution of the country, as firmly anchored in our social life as our public school system or our municipal institutions. What would the Canadian village be without its tavern? And what would the tavern be without its bar? Such a condition of things would surely turn the township into a desert without oases. The tavern at the cross roads is the very centre of township life. It is the clearing house of village gossip, the rostrum of primary politics. Politics and the bar seem to have a decided magnetic attraction for each other. It has been noted by keen observers that wherever a crowd of men find themselves discussing politics a little investigation will reveal the existence of a bar near by. Much speculation has been indulged in as to the cause of this peculiar natural phenomenon, but it is now admitted by the highest authorities that it is the bar that magnetizes the crowd and not vice versa."

The vein of irony which pervades the "World's" philosophizing does not effectually neutralize the grim facts which evoke the editorial. The suggested possibilities of the Canadian village without the "bar" revive many painful memories associated with that awful, legalized institution. Without the village tavern and its bar, the magnetism which liquor supplies might have been wanting in politics; there might have been no clearing house of village gossip in which the reputation of many a neighbor was sacrificed, and the men on change morally as well as financially bankrupted; but who can believe that the township would have been turned into a desert without cases? No; the influence of the bar has been as the pestilent breath of the Sahara carrying blight and death into the once happy home circle; the scores of communities have their sad histories which had never been written but for the village tavern and its bar.

"The tavern at the country cross roads the very centre of township life"! Rather, let the truth be written, it has been the very malcontent reaching out into the currents of social life and gathering into its insatiable maw the brightest and best of the youth of the townships.

We are obliged to our contemporary for the admission that "it is the bar which magnetizes the crowd, and not vice versa." For this reason we have believed that the abolition of the "bar" would prevent a large number of the crimes which its magnetized patrons are almost certain to commit, and have therefore declared that the bar must go.

"The Weekly Templar" is Canada's national Prohibition newspaper. It deals with politics and politicians from a Christian standpoint, but not from the plane of the pietist.



GEORGE F. MARTER,

Ex-leader Conservative Party, Legislative Assembly, Ontario.

## WHY?

Why do some leaders of public thought attempt to conceal the terrible facts that are being piled up in condemnation of the licensed liquor traffic? Coroners refuse to enquire into deaths that are known to result directly from the liquor traffic; coroners' juries, with honorable exceptions, neglect to record in their verdicts the facts developed under oath, establishing the complicity of the "trade" in the murder of the citizen; and, too often, the local press suppress that portion of the evidence and, in some cases, of the verdict that arraigns the liquor traffic as the cause of the fatality. While many journals admitted in their news columns that the shocking tragedy in Brockville was enacted by a victim of the drink habit, few of our exchanges editorially discussed the guilt of the "trade," or sought to direct public indignation against the co-conspirators, while others deliberately strove to mislead their readers by urging that the deed was that of a crazy man. But what made him crazy? The testimony of those who knew Lapointe well is that he was "a perfectly harmless and inoffensive man when not under the influence of liquor."

From this general indictment the Dundas "Banner" must be excepted. That journal had the candor to say:

"The man Lapointe, who ran wild in Brockville, and shot nine citizens, killing one on the spot, was clearly insane, frenzied with strong drink, and were it not for this, useful lives would have been spared to the country."

The church papers have redeemed the situation by their outspoken condemnation of the licensed system that is yielding this manner of fruit every season. "Onward," the leading Sunday school journal of America, edited by the brilliant litterateur, Dr. Withrow, says:

"The dreadful tragedy which took place at Brockville is another crime which must in large part be laid at the door of the drink traffic. In Malaya the natives, maddened with Indian hemp, will sometimes run 'amuck' through the streets stabbing and wounding every one they meet. In like manner the murderer, Lapointe, is said to have been inoffensive enough when sober, but when his murderous propensities were aroused by drink he was a perfect madman. The liquor seller who furnishes such a man with that which frenzies his brain is a participator in his crime, and so is the community and the country which give him a license stamped with the seal of the municipality and defended with all the power of the law.

"It is not often that such cruel and wholesale murders are the outcome of



The man who attached himself to the cow's tail to keep it from "switching" resembles the temperance man who stays in the old party to control it. It isn't the tail alone he has to deal with, but the beast at the other end of it.

this drink traffic, but all over the land in almost every village and hamlet worse murders are perpetrated every year. Patient, suffering, martyred wives are done to death by the cruelty, neglect, and ill-usage of those who have promised to love and cherish and protect them. Hearts are broken, homes are wrecked, children are orphaned, the wretched drunkard himself is degraded, and transformed from honorable manhood to a beasthood, more loathsome than that of the wallowing swine, more cruel than that of the revenging wolf.

"Year after year the victims of the drink traffic are more in number than those Italian soldiers, whose slaughter in the mountains of Abyssinia has roused the indignation in almost every city in Italy. Yet Canada endures this annual slaughter patiently, while politicians talk themselves hoarse about the rights of Manitoba and the duty on

nails or foreign fruit. Have the suffering womanhood, and worse than orphaned children of our country, no rights? At the approaching elections we hope that every elector will demand that the man who seeks his suffrage shall be a man who shall vote for the protection of the home, and not for the protection of its greatest enemy—the liquor traffic."

#### PARLIAMENTARY BARKEEPING.

All attempts to further deny the debauching influence of the House of Commons bar have been abandoned, and the press of both political parties, compelled by the "disgraceful orgies," as Sir Richard Cartwright termed them in his place in the House, and for which he threatened to "name" the offending M.P's, have united in condemning the bar as not only unnecessary, but positively detrimental to the

national interests. The "Globe" of last Monday said.

"Some melancholy spectacles in the House of Commons are undoubtedly to be attributed to the constant temptation of the bar stationed in the building close to the chamber. Another drinking place of the same kind is attached to the Senate. There is no need for either of them. A saloon is not a necessary or appropriate adjunct to the business of law-making, and upon occasions like the present it becomes a nuisance and a public scandal. Parliament has more than once declared itself in favor of Prohibition, and a resolution to abolish the bar in the building ought to have the support not only of Prohibitionists but of all those who are in favor of the orderly and decorous transaction of public business. It is said that ordinarily much of the drinking is not done by members, but by other persons employed about the

buildings. In that case the reasons for abolition are so much the stronger, for the argument, such as it is, that the bar is a convenience to members disappears. As a matter of fact, however, it is a convenience to nobody, but a temptation to tipping and a hindrance to the public business. Abolition would not be a restriction on the liberty of members, for there are plenty of hotel facilities at Ottawa without Parliament going into the business of saloon-keeping. The custom is a bad one and ought to die with the present Parliament."

It is not impossible, nor improbable, that the Liberals will assume control of affairs at Ottawa after the approaching general elections; in which event the "Globe" may be able to induce its friends to readopt the policy of the Mackenzie administration and abolish the bar.

### THE SALVATION ARMY.

#### Rapid Development of the Social Reform Work.

The Salvation Army has long commanded the admiration of all lovers of humanity for its aggressiveness, vigor and devotion. It is not strange that its overwhelming spirit of love for the tolling masses and the submerged of society, has led it into many schemes of social reform. Starting out as a purely revival movement, seeking what is popularly styled the "salvation of the soul" and promising little more than spiritual ecstasy in this world, the Salvationists have boxed the compass and in practical work now lead the van amongst Christian organizations in preaching Christ as the Savior of society.

These years of experience in the effort to reach the poor and downtrodden have brought a rich harvest of practical plans and enlarged views. A larger conception of Christ means a larger conception of God, a larger conception of man, a larger conception of life, a clearer and more adequate conception of duty both to God and to our fellows.

From this time out there will be a growing interest amongst outsiders in Salvation Army work, and its various social schemes, so practical, so concrete and utilitarian, will be watched and praised and criticized. These social schemes and operations will reveal the true Savior, the larger Christ, to thousands of doubting souls who would never hear any music in the Army drum nor any sweetness in the holy enthusiasm of the barracks' meeting.

In Canada under the regime of Commandant Herbert Booth, a son of the General, these social schemes have developed rapidly. Mrs. Booth, the wife of the Commandant, is a woman of great intellectual power and she seems to have devoted more than usual energy to the social schemes of the Army. These noble leaders have been called to the antipodes to take charge of the Army under the Southern Cross. Their removal will be deeply regretted by Canadians of all classes and creeds.

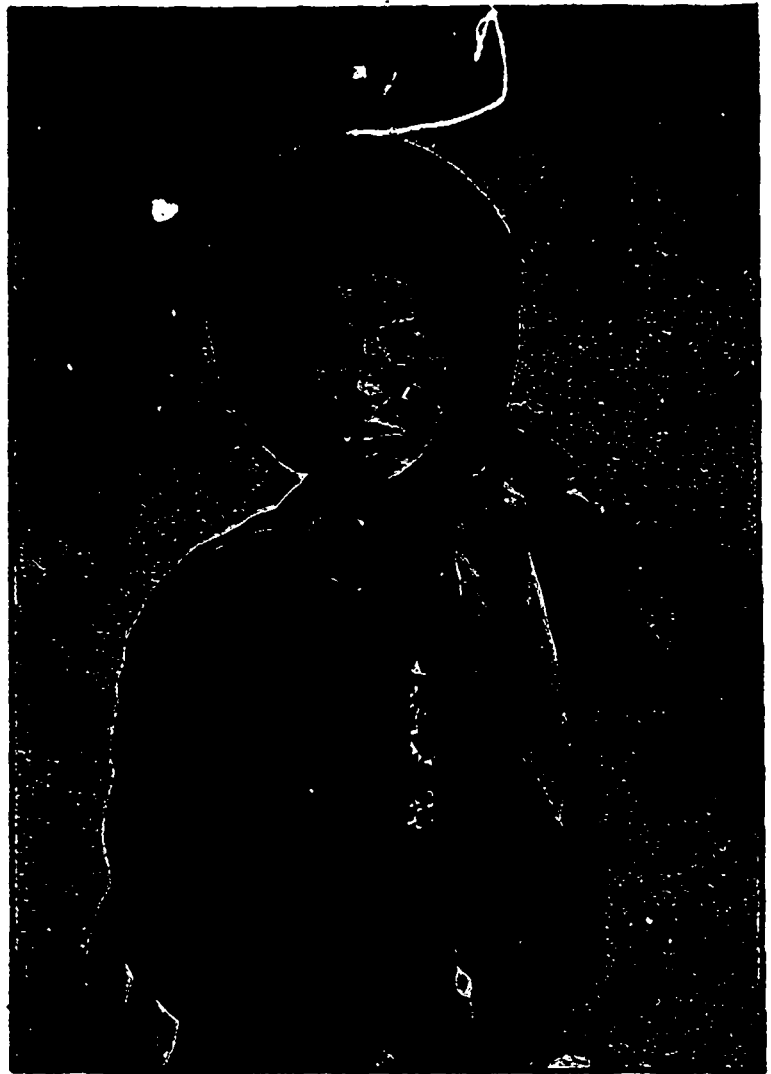
Another child of the General, his fourth daughter, Eva Booth, who played such an active part in the events which led to the change of leadership of the Army in the United States, will succeed Commandant Herbert Booth as the head of the Army in Canada. The good wishes of "The Templar" and its friends will go with Commandant Booth and his noble wife to their new field of labor, and a hearty welcome will greet the daughter of the General who comes to preside over the destinies of the Army in our beloved Canada.



COM. HERBERT BOOTH.



MRS. H. BOOTH.



COMMISSIONER EVA BOOTH.



This is a Yankee silver dollar, and the idea is borrowed from "The Voice," of New York, but it tells the Canadian story with equal effect.

1. How the dollar is made. 2. The woman who makes it. 3. The husband who drinks it. 4. The son who is learning to drink it. 5. The manufacturer who harvests it. 6. The bar-keeper who gathers it in. 7. The preacher who gets part of it for trying to convert the liquor men without injuring their business. 8. The legislator who wants a share of it for revenue. 9. The brewer's wife who decorates herself with the silver earned by a hundred washer women at the tub.

**DIABOLISM.**

The infamy of the liquor traffic is like hell, a bottomless pit full of diabolism. Sometimes we think we must have learned of its "nethermost," only to read of still more infamous deeds. Could hell do worse than is reported in the following from the "Golden Rule": "The awful inhumanity of the saloon is sometimes shown with fearful clearness by a single act. Such an incident was related the other day by a friend who is connected with a rescue mission in the slums of a great city. In connection with this mission a lodging-house is conducted, so that men who

are striving after the better life need not return to their old haunts of sin. Upon most of these men rum has a terrific grip, and their safety lies largely in keeping out of temptation's way. When the saloonkeepers discovered that some of their best customers were being lifted out of the old life by the mission, they devised a diabolical plan to pull them down again. They hired men to profess a desire for reformation and to secure quarters in the mission lodging-house. These men carried with them quantities of liquor, provided by their masters, and during the night they offered it freely to their reformed companions, well knowing the power

the old appetite had upon them. The result, as anticipated by the saloonkeepers, was that some were again in the thrall of the drink monster. It is almost inconceivable that men could resort to such inhuman means to fasten the devil's chains upon a fellow being; yet, after all, we must remember that the life of the saloon necessitates the death of men."

Men who operate our railroads must abstain from liquor; but men who run the affairs of state—well, for further information apply to the House of Commons bartender.

## OUR DANGER: OUR DUTY.

We cannot too persistently warn the Canadian public against the danger which threatens our free institutions in the growing power of the liquor traffic. Not content to destroy the citizen who buys the product of the mash tub or the still, the manufacturers are seeking to perpetuate their privileges against the advancing tide of enlightened public sentiment: they have invaded the political domain with the airs of the boss or dictator and demanded the submission of the legislature and the review of its acts by the "trade." That they may enforce these demands, they have been steadily directing their efforts to secure a voting power which they could control for or against the politician accordingly as he proves responsive or otherwise to their wishes.

This result is achieved in England by the system of "tied" houses, and in America by the chattel mortgage. We recently quoted the New York "Wine and Spirit Gazette" as saying, "There are 550 saloons in Toledo, O., 80 per cent of which are controlled by brewers." During the recent agitation occasioned by Sunday enforcement in New York, it was declared that the brewers of that city had an equally high percentage of the saloonkeepers in their power. "The Templar" some two or three years ago proved from the public records that the brewers of Hamilton held chattel mortgages from over 60 per cent of the license holders of the city. No doubt the brewers propose by this means to secure an output for their products; but, it is equally certain, they use the system to command votes in support of those political favorites who recognize and concede their demands.

The president of the American Brewers' Association, in addressing the members in convention, said with considerable gusto:

"We are organized not only to control a capital of \$200,000,000, but to command thousands of votes politically, by which legislators will discern our power."

Whether such language is diplomatic we leave others to say; but, there can be no doubt, it is understandable.

"Command" votes!

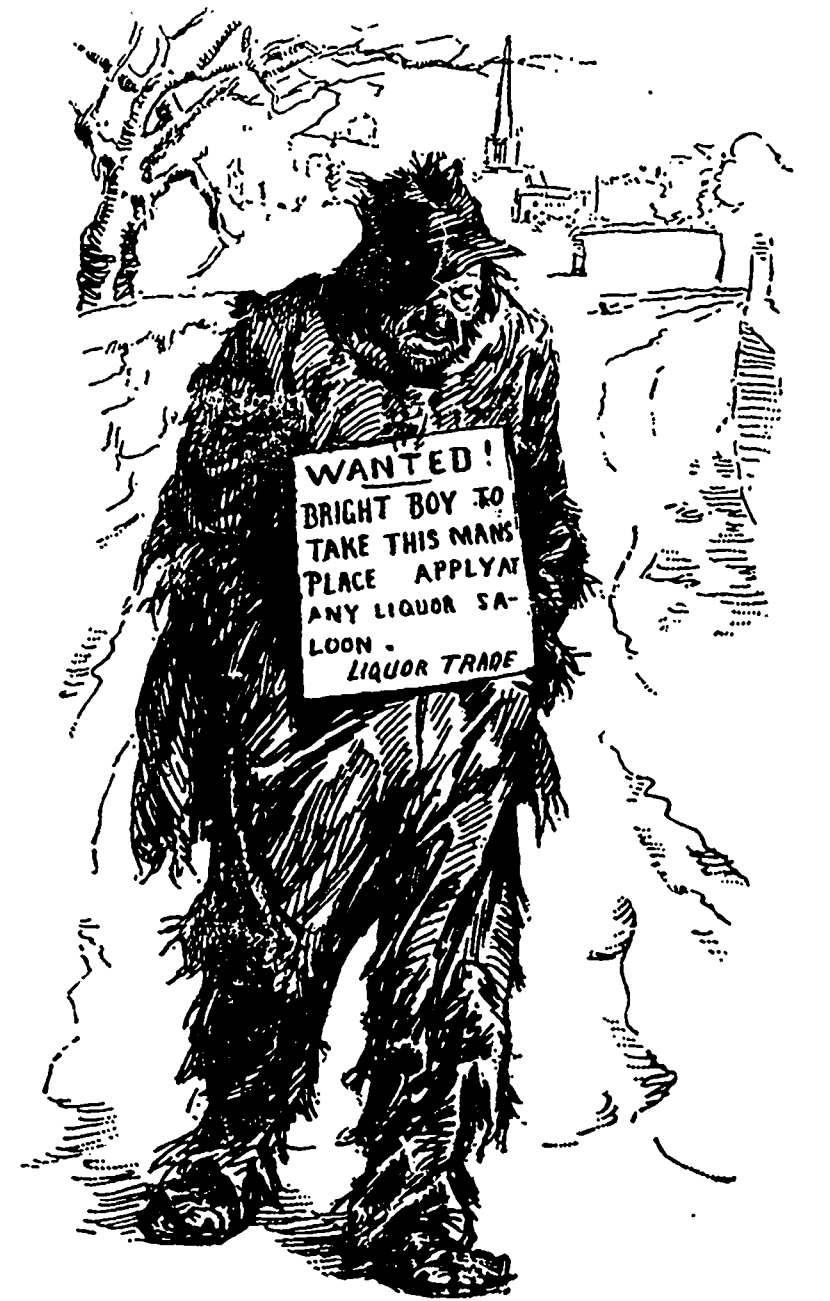
That is it, exactly.

With a capital of \$200,000,000 and with over 50 per cent of the retail vendors in their power who will blame the president of the American Brewers' Association for asserting their competence to impress legislators with a sense of their power. The corruptness of such a transaction does not seem for one moment to have even been suggested to him or them.

What are we to do in the presence of this malign force in the politics of the nation? Let the brewers hold undisputed sway? Such advice has been tendered—but by intense partisans ready to make a deal with the liquor vote if they can thereby remain on or get on the treasury benches.

Prohibitionists have not millions to spend in bribing the electorate or Parliament—they need no bribery and corruption fund. They have no mortgaged vote to be driven to the polls—they cast the ballots of freemen. Against the millions and minions of the brewers they must oppose the pure ballots of patriots who have learned to "render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's."

The duty of Christian citizenship must be more clearly recognized and its obligations fully met. The hour cometh and now is when every lover of his country should respond to the defiant challenge of the trade and, by marking a ballot embodying his moral convictions regarding the liquor traffic,



check the arrogance of these enemies of God and home and country.

It can be done. There is enough light now pouring upon this hellish trade to preclude all possible misapprehension of its true character—it is evil, only evil, and that continually.

There is a sufficient voting power in the Christian churches that have declared the trade to be "contrary to the word of God and to the spirit of the Christian religion"; that "it cannot be legalized without sin"—enough power to overwhelm the liquor hordes as completely as the pursuing Egyptians were extinguished in the Red Sea. It only remains that the Christians give proof to Heaven and earth and hell that principle is dearer to them than party and morality more prized than the brewers' millions.

It can be done—but only if the Christians vote it. The church has been long

preaching and praying for liquor's overthrow, and God has now put into her hand the power to compel it to go and not to stand, either, on the order of its going.

But it tarries.

What is it waiting for? To see whether the Church will undertake to answer her prayers by using the power God has placed at her command. This is the spectacle that will shortly engage angels and devils and politicians. They stand wondering whether the church means to do her duty or will she form, as in the former days, the unholy alliance, and once more mark her ballot for beer and the party.

The church can cast the ballot only as the individual member does his duty. Nor should he wait in this matter to see how other members will vote. "What is that to thee?" Your crime in voting with the liquor party will not



be lessened by the knowledge that you are not the only Benedict Arnold.

The liquor traffic is a crime against God and man; to license it is a crime; to support a party that licenses it is a crime. Will you, by your vote, become an accessory after the fact in this crime of crimes?

**A SOLDIER'S BATTLE.**

The necessity of organization to win a victory is becoming more and more apparent to the friends of Prohibition. Sentiment in abundance, we had almost said superabundance, covers the land; yet, like electricity latent in all nature but requiring the dynamo to induce it and direct it to beneficent ends, for want of the dynamo it is powerless, comparatively, to harm, and its presence is revealed only in vivid, blinding flashes of sheet lightning—a brilliant pyrotechnical display.

Two years have elapsed since representative, delegated Prohibitionists met in Montreal to consider the situation and resolve upon a plan of campaign for the approaching elections. After two days' deliberations they unanimously approved the plan requiring candidates to publicly pledge support of Prohibition regardless of fealty to party, as the condition of receiving the support of the friends of Prohibition, and referred the plan to the Dominion Alliance Executive, which had invited the National Convention to meet in Montreal, and requested it to carry into effect the policy thus endorsed. How far that body has kept faith with the convention is known to our readers. It has done little or nothing in organizing the Prohibition electors; and it is an open secret that prominent members of the executive have retained office while dissenting from and even discrediting the policy adopted. Frequent appeals to them to move have been treated with contempt, and now on the very verge of the elections we have the Secretary of the Alliance declaring through his organ, the "Ontario Good Templar":

"Prohibitionists have not yet sufficiently realized the fact that they must be wisely united, acting persistently and systematically before they can attain the end they have in view.

"The people of Canada believe in Prohibition. They earnestly desire Prohibition. They fail to secure Prohibition. Why?

"To some extent, because they have not yet deserved success by adopting the simple methods that always have been, and always will be, effective.

"A few men, disciplined, co-operating, wisely directed, will rout a mob ten times their number. Our daily life crowds upon us other equally forcible illustrations. Even in temperance work our experience ought to have taught us the same lesson. In many a local contest for restricting the traffic we have organized and won. We can only win in the wider field of national politics by the same common sense plan."

"The Templar" would do the Alliance Secretary the credit of saying that the above, we believe, honestly expresses the sincere regret of his soul that he finds the Prohibitionists face to face with the enemy and comparatively unorganized.

But this is scarcely the hour for re-primations, they will come in due time; but meanwhile, it is the duty of every Prohibitionist to stand loyally for the cause in his locality. Inkerman was a "soldier's battle," says Kinglake. The conditions precluded concerted action, and each group was obliged to fight for its own existence. The fight of June 23rd must be largely a soldier's battle, and every Prohibitionist must



**THE SALOON BLOCKS THE WAY.**

YOUNG CANADA: It is the saloon that hinders our progress. Let every true Reformer seize hold of this rope and we will soon clear the way.

do his full duty for God and home and country not less courageously, but more determinedly, because we are not able to fight under such organization as the old political parties enjoy.

The battle is for HOME. And history has no greener laurels than those she has placed upon the brows of the disorganized homeguards who have gone forth, not from the barracks, but from the home of the loved ones, with the kisses of mother, wife or sister yet fresh upon their cheeks, and their right arms nerved by the thought that it is for defenceless women and children they dared do battle—such raw recruits have shown themselves equal to the hour and have wrested victory from disciplined veteran allies who fought but for spoils.

Let us not be discouraged. The battle is before us: fight we must; fight we will; fall we may; but never let it be said that we went over to the enemy or turned our backs to the foe.

**MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW ON HEREDITARY APPELITE.**

The ablest lawyer whom I ever knew—and that is saying a great deal—came from a family where the men had for generations all died drunkards at an early age. This gentleman, who had every advantage of education, was inordinately ambitious, and, possessed of ability which amounted to genius, determined to reverse the family history. His process was to give his days and nights to the most exhaustive labor in the prosecution of his profession. At forty-five he was retained in every case within 200 miles of the village where he practised, and a Supreme Court judgeship was to be his at his first vacancy. He had a wife to whom he was devoted, and a most interesting family of children. Those who knew the story of his heredity thought he had outlived and outgrown its curse, but at forty-seven, after a trial in which he had been almost sleeplessly engaged for three weeks, he endeavored to recuperate by the aid of brandy and went on a prolonged spree. From then until he died he was never sober. His clients left him, he abandoned his family, settled in a remote part of the country, and died in two years.

"The Weekly Templar" is published nearly every post-office in Canada.

Twenty-five cents will pay for a trial trip of three months to "The Weekly Templar." Address "The Templar" office, Hamilton, Ont.



BY AUTHORITY OF THE PEOPLE.

**POLITICAL ACTION.**

The following declaration on Political Action was unanimously adopted by the Grand Council of Royal Templars of Temperance at its meeting in Guelph, Ont., Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1896:

1. "That we maintain a vigorous agitation in platform work and in the distribution of literature to promote the development of independent Prohibition sentiment.

2. "That no candidate for Assembly or Parliament receive our support who will not publicly pledge himself to advocate Prohibition and to vote for it in the House at every opportunity, regardless of the demands of party.

3. That independent Prohibition candidates be nominated and supported as a practical protest in constituencies where other candidates refuse or fail to advocate Prohibition.

4. "That we demand direct representation for the Prohibition reform in

Parliament that the question may be made an issue in the House, free from the restrictions forced upon members by the party caucus.

5. "That the Prohibition forces of the province be concentrated upon the nomination and election of at least six independent Prohibition candidates for the Commons in the approaching general elections.

6. "That strong deputations wait upon the Government of the day in every session of the Assembly or Par-



"I am hungry for those good Prohibition doughnuts, but they seem to be out of my reach. There would be trouble and sacrifice in trying to reach them, so I had better satisfy myself with drinking the poison that I can reach." And he is quite as logical as the professed Prohibition voter who says, "Well, I can't vote for a Prohibitionist because there is not one in the field, so I will vote for the candidate of one of the license parties." Or, worse still, the voter who says, "I would like to elect the Prohibition candidate, but I am afraid he won't get enough votes, so I will vote for the anti-prohibitionist who I think can be elected."

liament to press for all the Prohibition legislation the Government is able to give.

7. "That so far as they can consistently do so, Prohibition electors seek election to party nominating conventions for the purpose of committing the

conventions to Prohibition and to promote the selection of favorable candidates."

The dram drinker is apt at saying tea and coffee are stimulants, and that those who use them are on a par with

the liquor consumer. But, did coffee or tea ever make a husband beat his wife, stain his hands with blood, or dishonor his own name? Does the mayor have to issue a proclamation on election day, closing the coffee houses from fear of riot?

## A LYING REPORT.

## The British Medical Association on Alcohol and Longevity.

Whatever may be the relative mortality of users and non-users of alcohol, there can be no doubt of the vitality of the lying report sent out by the Liquor Traffic Press Bureau some years since, for the purpose of discrediting the total abstinence movement and encouraging the beverage use of intoxicating liquors. A Montreal correspondent has forwarded the following, clipped from the Montreal "Herald" of a recent date, and wants to know if it is correct:

"The British Medical Association appointed a committee to make inquiries, in order to ascertain the average age of the different categories of drinkers—that is to say, those who refrain completely from alcoholic drink, those who indulge more or less in moderation, and those who drink to excess. This committee has handed in its report. Its conclusions are drawn from 4,234 deaths, which are divided into five categories of individuals, with the average of age attained by each:

	Years.	Days.
1. Total abstainers. . . . .	51	22
2. Habitual temperance drinkers. . . . .	63	13
3. Careless drinkers. . . . .	59	67
4. Free drinkers. . . . .	57	59
5. Decidedly intemperate drinkers. . . . .	53	3

"These figures show, singularly enough, that those who reach the shortest age are those who drink no alcohol whatever; after them come the drunkards, who only exceed them by a trifle. The great average age is reached by those who drink moderately.—Revue Scientifique and London Daily Telegraph."

This is the old fake so often exposed in these columns that we blush to think we should have to make one more effort to kill the thing. It is scarcely credible that anybody could, at this date, be deceived into the belief that the beverage use of alcohol contributes to longevity, and the present reproduction of the item is a simple attempt to trade upon the ignorance of the "Herald's" readers.

The figures quoted were contained in a report submitted by Dr. Isambard Owen to the British Medical Association in 1888, and were first published in the British Medical Journal of June 23 of that year. When Dr. Owen learned how the statistics were being employed, he published the following explanation:

"As the author of the report 'The Connection of Disease with Habits of Intemperance,' issued last year by the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association, I shall be glad if you will allow me to correct certain erroneous ideas of its purport which, I am informed by numerous correspondents, have become current among the public, and are being disseminated by interested persons in a manner calculated to do serious mischief.

"It is constantly being asserted, I am told, on the authority of the report in question, that abstinence from alcoholic liquors has been proved to be a habit eminently prejudicial to health, and that total abstainers have been shown to be a shorter lived body of men even than habitual drunkards.

"Permit me to say, sir, that my report is not answerable for any such absurdities. The assertions I refer to are founded on certain statistical figures contained in the report, which are systematically quoted apart from their context, and in defiance of the explanations therein given. The ac-

tual conclusions of the report, as regards relative longevity, are as follows:

"1. That habitual indulgence in alcoholic liquors beyond the most moderate amounts has a distinct tendency to shorten life, the average shortening being roughly proportioned to the degree of indulgence.

"2. That of men who have passed the age of 25, the strictly temperate, on the average, live at least ten years longer than those who become decidedly intemperate. (We have not, in these returns, the means of coming to any conclusion as to the relative duration of life of total abstainers and habitually temperate drinkers of alcoholic liquors)."

As Dr. Owen explains, the statisticians do not afford the means of arriving at the rate of mortality of the respective classes. This must be reached otherwise.

"The rate of mortality is a mathematical relation between the numbers living at different ages; so that having given a large number of persons alive at one age, it can be deduced by the law what number shall survive any given number of years. Practically speaking, it is the exhibition in a table of the number surviving at the end of each year."—Mortality, Law of. (English Cyclopaedia, Science and Arts Div., vol. 5, p. 765.)

From two facts—the number born

and the number surviving each year—is deduced a third, the number dying, and the ratio of the number dying to the number born is the rate of mortality.

How do we arrive at the mean duration of life?

"The mean duration of life, or the number of years which, one person with another, enjoyed by individuals of a given age, is found from the tables of mortality which give out of a certain number born, the number who are left on every successive birthday."—Life, Mean Duration of. (English Cyclopaedia, Arts and Science Div., vol. 5, p. 258.)

Here again, from two facts—the number born and the number surviving—is deduced a third—the average length of life of the class.

In both cases, then, it is laid down that the number living and the number dying are necessary factors in measuring the duration of life and rate of mortality.

Now, in the table circulated by the brewers, we have not, as a matter of fact, nor was it intended that we should have, these two necessary facts, for the inquiry was for no such purpose. It does not even give the number dying. It gives the average age at death, but of how many, or as to how many living furnished those deaths we have not a word.



HON. GEO. W. ROSS,  
Ontario's Minister of Education.

In a tract on this subject, Charles Smith, of Maidstone, Eng., supplies the following illustration, showing the worthlessness of the table for the purpose to which the brewers put it:

"In a sick benefit society of drinkers it is found that the average age of the members dying in a given year is 42 years. In a sick benefit society of abstainers it is found that the average age of the members dying in a given year is 37 years."

This one isolated fact in each case in those particular years shows the average age at death of the drinker was 42 years; and of abstainers 37 years. But when all the co-relative facts are obtained, it is found that each society has 1,000 members, and that the actual number dying, and ages at death, were as follows:

**A Club of 1,000 Drinkers--Mortality Experience.**

No of Members Dying.	Ages at Death.	Years of Life.
1	70	70
1	58	58
3	52	156
2	40	80
2	26	52
1	22	22
1	20	20
—	—	—
11	—	453

Average each 42

**A Club of 1,000 Abstainers - Mortality Experience.**

No of Members Dying.	Ages at Death.	Years of Life.
1	65	65
2	45	90
2	24	48
1	20	20
—	—	—
6	—	223

Average each 37

It will be seen how misleading is the one fact as to the average age at death. When all the facts are noted it will be seen that the mortality of the drinkers was nearly double that of the abstainers—11 per thousand in one and 6 per thousand in the other. Over 55 per cent of the drinkers' deaths occurred at 40 years of age and under, as against 50 per cent among abstainers; while above that age the latter class would not die, but kept on living.

Other facts given in this very report, but of course not disclosed by the liquor party, reveal a similar condition of things. Out of the 4,234 deaths scheduled in the report, only 122 were of abstainers, or 1 in 34; that is, there were 30 deaths amongst the drinkers, to one amongst the teetotallers. Assuming these latter to be one-tenth of the community, and their death-rate to be the same as the others, we should have had 423 deaths of abstainers instead of only 122.

It must be evident to the reader how wholly specious and misleading are the figures circulated by the liquor press, and how inconclusive as evidence of the greater longevity of moderate drinkers. Within one week of the publication of this table in the "British Medical Journal," the "Insurance Monitor" said: "This reading of the table only illustrates the fallacies that lurk in statistics. Every actuary knows that a mortality table formed from deaths alone is utterly untrustworthy, and these figures are vitiated by the same error."

The "British Medical Journal" of Sept. 1st, 1888, said: "Rarely has any document been the subject of such extraordinary misconception and misrepresentation. . . . All over the Kingdom Dr. Owen has been represented as laying down from the returns sent to this committee that abstainers do not live so long as moderate drinkers, or even as those who



SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

are actually intemperate. We need hardly say to our readers that Dr. Owen has never said anything of the kind. On the contrary, he distinctly stated that no conclusion could be drawn from the returns as to the relative longevity of teetotallers. . . . The conclusion, erroneously attributed to Dr. Owen, is utterly unwarrantable, though it has been paraded in high-class journals of which better things might have been expected."

The "trade" continuing to circulate the table with their false conclusions, the London "Lancet" on April 13, 1889, said: "By dint, however, of quoting figures and omitting the equally important context, some spokesmen of the liquor-selling interest have claimed to assure the public on 'medical authority' that abstinence has been proved to be highly detrimental to health, and that abstainers are a shorter lived body of men even than habitual drunkards. The doctrine thus badly presented is fortunately preposterous enough to defeat its own object, but none the less it is well that its falsity should be pointed out in detail."

Though the lying report has shown such remarkable vitality, we cherish the hope that it is in decline and will not long survive. We are encouraged hereto by the fact that while the "Mail" and "Empire," then divided, both published these figures in the famous fake cablegram nearly two years ago, and did not offer any apol-

ogy to the public for the fraud perpetrated in representing to their readers that the table had been presented at the session of the British Medical Association of 1894, the "Mail and Empire," consolidated, has published an editorial, from which we quote:

"The general public have been much astonished by a circumstantial statement concocted and circulated by the 'Wine and Spirit Gazette,' of New York, claiming to show that as a mass habitual drunkards live longer than moderate men or total abstainers. The figures given in support of this astounding assertion were boldly asserted to be reliable; but, as a matter of fact, they were garbled and utterly wrong. The 'Wine and Spirit Gazette' represented that its statement was founded on the result of an elaborate investigation instituted by the British Medical Association, but this statement is wholly false and misleading. The report of the British Medical Association was drawn up by that eminent physician Dr. Isambard Owen, and he has again called attention to the continued falsification of his report by interested parties. It is easy to understand why the 'Wine and Spirit Gazette' takes the stand that it does."

It concludes: "We have on a former occasion referred to the evidence furnished by the subjoined tables in support of temperance, but such persistent efforts have been made to misrepresent the truth that we again quote them.

The strongest fact connected with the subject is furnished by the experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, of London, England, which has two classes of life insurance; namely, a total abstainer section and a general section, which latter, of course, includes moderate drinkers. In the twenty-nine years, 1865 to 1894, the results were as follows: In the general section the expected deaths per actuaries' tables were 8,836, and the actual deaths 8,617, or 97 per cent of the number looked for. In the total abstainer section, the expected death per actuaries' tables were 6,187, but the actual claims were 4,368, or only 70 per cent. The results show—starting at twenty-five, when the expectation of life is thirty-seven years—that in the case of total abstainers, the expectation of life is one-fourth longer than in the case of moderate drinkers. Of course no one ever suspected of intemperance is accepted in the general section. The foregoing facts completely demolish the garbled statements of the "Wine and Spirit Gazette."

#### MISS WILLARD'S "DEN" NO MORE.

"Rest Cottage," Evanston, for many years the home of Miss Frances E. Willard, was rented two years ago to A. W. Kimball. For a long time after Mr. Kimball rented the cottage, the most famous room, Miss Willard's "den," was left undisturbed, but its identity is no more.

In it were presents given to Miss Willard by famous people the world over. Photographs of literary lights, philanthropists and statesmen of all countries hung upon the walls and lay in profusion about the table. Relics of liquor crusades in many states were there. Mottoes penned by distinguished friends helped to make the room more interesting. In this room Miss Willard had been accustomed to work.

The Kimball family needed more room, and with Miss Willard's consent the relics were packed. When they had been moved out a billiard table was moved in, and the place is now used for a smoking and billiard room.

For the last two months mysterious noises about the house at night have disturbed the family. It was discovered that a pair of mischievous squirrels were the cause.

#### THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

##### An Old Lady Tells of the Days When Rum Drinking Was Common.

Mrs. Helen Campbell has admirably put the argument of the new times as contrasted with the old. She says that an energetic lady eighty years of age declared that the good old times were largely humbug. She said: "Don't I remember! There was my beautiful Aunt Adelaide, whose husband kicked her out into the snow one winter's night in one of our periodical sprees. He had done it before, and this time she would not go back. But the law gave him her property and the three children, and she ended her days in an insane asylum because she could not get them.

"No, my dear, thank God you live to-day and not 100 years ago, and every new day will give you more and more cause for being thankful. It is a better time for every soul on earth, and this thing people call 'good old times' is a dreary humbug that might better be decently interred and done with. Give me the new time and the new man, for he is coming right along side by side with the new woman—God bless her!" And God bless him too!

## MEDAL CONTEST SELECTIONS.

The articles under this heading may be used for "The Templar" Medal Contests. Full particulars of contests may be secured by sending a 3 cent stamp to "The Templar" Office, Hamilton, Ont.

#### THE MARTYRED MOTHER.

OLIVE HARPER.

"He is lost, my son is lost,  
Have any of you seen him?  
He was tall and lithe and handsome  
And strong of body and limb,  
His cheeks were red as apples,  
His eyes were bright and blue,  
His teeth were white and even,  
And he was good and true.

"But somehow I have lost him,  
And I do need him so;  
I want my darling Charlie,  
Oh! tell me where to go.  
Some of you must have known him,  
He was so blithe and gay,  
Oh, take pity, friends, upon me  
And help me in the way.

"Sure some of you must know him,  
My Charlie, all my pride;  
He's only lost a little while—  
Thy told me he had died.  
But I know better; in my heart  
I feel that he is near;  
You can't deceive a mother,  
Who loves her son so dear.

"But, friends, oh! it is cruel,  
That you so silent keep;  
You need not fear that I'll give way  
As women do, and weep.  
I know my son; I'm proud and glad  
To have so good a boy;  
So tell me where he is, good folks,  
I will not faint from joy.

"I've wandered all this country o'er,  
Since my dear boy was lost;  
I've walked and walked and wept and  
prayed,  
Through heat and through the frost;  
I've asked so many where he was,  
Who only turned and smiled;  
And others looked so sad and grieved.  
It drove me almost wild.

"Sometimes I've had no food for days,  
Have slept out in the air,  
And I have searched so long, so long,  
That grief has bleached my hair.  
Please tell me where he is, my friends,  
My strength is almost spent,  
I must find Charlie, my dear son,  
Oh, tell me where he went."

"'Twas a woman, old and worn and  
pale,  
In faded, ragged clothes;  
Who held her claw-like hands out-  
stretched,  
In helpless prayer to those  
Who gathered idly in the street,  
And stood in silence there,  
While this poor mother, crazed with  
grief,  
Made this pathetic prayer.

No answer came to heal her heart,  
No hand outstretched in aid;  
Too common was her misery.  
The boy for whom she prayed—  
Why, what was he? A hundred boys  
Were lost, and mothers' tears  
Flowed on in silence down pale cheeks,  
And so had flowed for years.

And so the people one by one,  
Began to turn and go;  
Some were careless, some were touch-  
ed,  
By that old woman's woe;  
But still she moaned and wrung her  
hands  
And uttered still her prayer:

"Oh where is he? I want my boy,  
My boy, so young and fair."

From out the crowd an unkept tramp,  
Shambled with shameful pace;  
His clothes were rags, his eyes were  
bleared.

The beard upon his face  
Hid not the purple, bloated skin,  
The sodden mouth, the low degree  
To where he'd fallen. He heared her  
side,

"Mother, look at me!"

She stood stock still. She looked at  
him,

Her lips moved yet were dumb.  
"Mother, 'tis I. I've sinned too great,  
I did not mean to come.  
Mother forgive me, oh, forgive!  
And take me to your heart  
I'll break the bonds of slavery,  
I'll act a manly part.

"I did not know you loved me so,  
I've been so weak, so wild;  
Mother have pity, speak to me,  
I'm Charlie, your own child,  
Lost! Lost I was, but now I'm found,  
Oh, God, I praise Thee now!  
Look down upon me pitying Christ,  
Listen and hear my vow.

"I swear to be a man again,  
Here on my bended knees;  
I've done with rum, accursed stuff,  
Mother, oh, hear me, please!  
Do not look so strange and white,  
For us has dawned the day;  
I'll work for you, I'll die for you,  
Ah! do not turn away."

"You are not my handsome son,  
Does anybody think  
That such a change could come to  
pass  
Even by help of drink?  
You are mistaken, my poor man."  
She said, and sadly smiled.  
"Greatly mistaken, I am not  
Your mother, nor you my child.

"But, oh, young man, if so it be  
That your mother is alive,  
As you see the grief I bear in vain,  
And you would truly strive,  
Go back to her and at her knees  
Make that same holy vow,  
And she will be so glad, I know—  
And take my blessing now."

"But, mother! oh, my God! my God!  
She does not know me more,  
Her grief has crazed her, she but sees  
Her boy, as he was before—  
Before the curse of rum absorbed  
My manhood, honor, all,  
Before I grew to beastly guise  
Through this debasing thrall!

"Ah, God in heaven, have pity once,  
Oh, once look kindly down,  
Long have I groveled in the dirt  
While she, a martyr's crown has  
won.

Oh mother, once again  
I pray you look on me,  
Am I not Charlie? Oh look, look!"  
"No, no, you are not he."

"Mother, oh, listen, let me tell  
You of my childhood's days,  
My father's name, my sister's grave  
Where we planted two green bays.  
"I told you before; drink makes men  
mad,  
Perhaps you have gone mad,  
Perhaps your name is Charles, and I  
Look like your mother, lad."

"My horse, my bird, the little house  
That stood beside the hill;  
The well, where once I nearly drown—  
My crippled cousin Will;  
And how I left to go to school,  
And how I ran away—  
Father was harsh, I hat I school,  
So I left it all one day.

"I wandered here and was ashamed  
To write to you again,  
I don't think boys can realize  
That they are giving pain.  
For I did not; I always said,  
When I get rich I'll go  
And see my mother; but you see  
I took to drink, and so—

"I lost myself. Yes, I was lost,  
But I am found again,  
And, mother, it is not too late,  
Ah! never, never pain.  
Nor sorrow— What, not that! not  
that!

Oh, mother, live for me,  
You're only faint, some help, oh, help!  
She's only faint, you see!

"What, dead? She's not; she's not, I  
say.

She's only faint and weak;  
You've heard her story, 'tis but  
fatigue.

Speak to me, mother, speak!  
Her lips are cold, her heart is still,  
Great heavens! she is dead,  
'Tis I who killed her, yes, 'tis I,  
God's curse be on my head!"

They raised the martyred mother up  
And bore her to the tomb,  
Where prone upon the pauper's grave  
He wept in lonely gloom.  
His broken heart he offered up  
And prayed for heavenly aid,  
And with that help, he rose a man—  
But oh, the price he paid!

#### A PROHIBITIONIST'S VIEW OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

W. W. HUCHANAN.

(An extract from an address at the Toronto Labor Day Demonstration, 1905.)

"Temperance men are often spoken of as men of one idea. That may be true, but that idea is as grand as humanity, as broad as the love of Christ, and as deep as the heart of God. It is the idea of the brotherhood of man; the idea of social justice; the idea that the welfare of the people should be the supreme law.

"This is the dominant idea of the age, and it involves the whole Labor problem. I have studied it earnestly, persistently and sympathetically. My study of the phenomena of the Labor movement has aroused two strong emotions. The first, one of profound sympathy for those who are robbed of a large proportion of the product of their labor; for those who have to beg for the privilege of working; for those who have to starve because the labor market is crowded with old men who should be resting after toil, and with children who should be receiving education in the schools. The other emotion, one of profound disgust with the cowardice, cupidity and servility of workingmen. They bend their necks to the yoke as if they possessed no rights. That political freedom, of which we boast, but mocks the workingmen while industrial tyranny remains. And, it will remain until workingmen cease to come back like dogs to lick the hand that smites them.

"Even in this young land, with its wonderful natural resources, the struggle for existence has already become brutal, aye, worse than brutal. The brutes at least start over fresh on equal terms with each generation, while under our social system, the few obtain their special privileges by in-

heritance, which empower them to lord it over the many, and reap where they have not sown. And social conditions, instead of getting better, are getting worse. The workingmen who make the wealth of the country are given a bare subsistence, while those who live upon their shoulders, and neither toil nor spin, are accumulating wealth with which they know not what to do.

"Henry George was not far astray when he divided all the people into three classes; namely, workingmen, beggars and thieves. Those who are able to produce wealth by labor and yet subsist upon the labor of others, are none the less thieves because they are protected in their robbery by legal enactment.

"The difficulties which beset labor, which make the life of the workingman a struggle for existence are not natural nor immovable; they are artificial and mainly political. By virtue of unjust laws, privileged classes are established; a few are able to control the tools and machinery of industry and extort tribute from labor for their use; a few are able to control the currency, the measure of values, and sweat labor for its use; a few are able to control transportation and toll every product for all it will stand; a few are able to control the land and to tax men for the privilege of even getting back to mother earth. Our laws permit men to plunder the markets, to corner prices and to gamble with the food and clothing of the people.

"The worst of it all is not that these things are true, but that they are all we deserve; that they are all that we have the intelligence and courage as men to command.

"Your demands as Labor reformers are not extreme nor unreasonable. Indeed, in many respects they are modest. You ask that eight hours be made a working day. Why, bless my heart, more than a thousand years ago Alfred the Great divided the day into three parts, and gave eight hours to labor, eight hours to pleasure and eight hours to sleep. If eight hours' labor would sustain a man in the days of Alfred the Great, what has become of the centuries of labor-saving inventions which have intervened? With these inventions labor can produce more in two hours to-day than in eight hours a thousand years ago.

"If eight hours made a proper day's work then, surely four hours should be long enough for any man to work to-day. The Lieutenant-Governor told you that great achievements of political freedom had been made in later decades and that you are all princes in the Government of the country. What kind of princes are you? You given under the oppression of monopoly, you sweat under the extortion of privileged classes, you are robbed of the greater portion of the product of your toil, and yet on a day when you should be princes, when you should break the slavish chains which bind you, when you should assert your political freedom and use it to bring industrial freedom, you are blinded with chaff, you are purchased with a drink of grog, a two-dollar bill or the promise of a paltry office. The tyranny of a decent Czar would be preferable to such democracy as this. The politicians flatter you with honeyed phrases at election times and make their bids for the Labor vote. They boast of pitiful little enactments in the interest of Labor, but every session of every legislature they are piling up bills which grant greater privileges to the monopolists and the capitalists and which fasten more firmly the fetters upon you.

"It is not new legislation in favor of Labor, or the creation of special privi-

leges for other classes that is needed, but a revolution that will knock out all special privileges and give all equal rights and social justice. We want to be rid of the 'classes' altogether, and if the 'masses' had intelligence and courage we would make short work of the problem. The great thing needed is a union of the political forces to do battle for industrial freedom.

The masses of the people are toilers and producers. They have a common interest in ridding the country of privileged classes, and they should have a common impulse for co-operation. The Labor movement is a pioneer in this direction, and it should stand ready to make allies of all who are coming up to the battle for industrial freedom.

"The light is breaking in the darkness. The Patron movement is a bright gleam that promises reinforcements and victory. The Prohibition movement, with its moral enthusiasm, makes in the same direction, not as some of you think, for interference with a man who drinks a glass of beer or a glass of wine, but for the overthrow of a tyrant privileged class, which fattens upon the woes of the people and corrupts democracy beyond any other force in the land. The hope of victory lies in the union of these elements with Labor, and the present moment is rich with promise for a speedy federation of the forces.

"I believe that the great Master Mechanic has laid upon this generation the working out of the problem of social order and social justice, and has provided the genius and spirit which will weld all the elements. What is the spirit of this new crusade? It is the spirit of the Carpenter of Judea, whose mission it was to teach brotherly love, whose religion is the cause of humanity, whose church is the pulsating hearts of the common people.

"Do you look askance at the church? Do you charge that the ministers are in league with monopolists and shysters? Do you hold yourself aloof from Christian organization? Ah, the privileged classes, the monopolists, the social thieves, are more shrewd than you. They buy the best seats in the synagogue and make themselves solid with the church, though they have to play the hypocrite to do it, because they know that without the power of the church they will not be able to hold you in bondage. I am not here to-day to discuss dogma, or prescribe creeds, or appeal for ordinances, but I tell you in plain Anglo-Saxon that you are fools, worthy of all the oppression that comes to you, if you have not sufficient sense to seize upon every movement that makes for your salvation and freedom. I am not here to defend the church, her priests or her ministers. They have been sentimental, abstract, hesitating, but the power of the church makes for the social salvation, as well as the eternal salvation, of men. 'Hitch your wagon to a star,' said Emerson, but I say hitch your movement to the most potent force on earth for the overthrow of tyranny, for the extension of the brotherhood of man. I appeal to you to lay aside exclusiveness and selfishness, and, in the spirit of Him who came to redeem you from oppression, quit you like men, be strong."

#### A PLEA FOR THE FATHERLAND.

JOHN LLOYD THOMAS.

It is said that during the days when Napoleon was making his devastating march through the countries of Europe he held a conference with the Russian Emperor and the Prussian King at Tilsit. Seated one day in an upper

room of a lofty building a discussion arose as to the comparative devotion of their troops. An immediate test was determined upon, and the Russian Emperor summoned a Cossack trooper. The soldier entered the room, and Alexander addressed him: "Lovest thou the Emperor?"

"Ay, little father," replied the Cossack; "thou knowest that I love thee."

"Then throw thyself out of yonder window," cried Alexander. "Forward; march!" and at the word the trooper went to the window and cast himself headlong to the pavement below.

"Bravo," cried Napoleon, and he summoned a Grenadier of his own Guards. He entered, and Napoleon put the question: "Eugene, lovest thou Napoleon?"

The soldier replied: "Sire, I left France to fight thy battles for love of thee."

"Prove it," said Napoleon, "by casting thyself from yonder window."

The Grenadier hesitated a moment, then said he: "Sire, I leave wife and children in France; wilt thou provide for them?"

"Yes," said Napoleon, "I will see that they are cared for. Forward!" and with a salute the Frenchman marched proudly to the window and followed the Cossack to his death.

Frederick of Prussia summoned to his presence a noble-looking German soldier. His breast was adorned with medals and his brow scarred with wounds—mute witnesses of his courage on many battlefields.

Again this question was put: "Lovest thou the king?"

"These scars answer the question," replied the soldier.

"Good," said Frederick. "Prove thy devotion by throwing thyself from that window."

The soldier smiled, and in a firm voice asked: "Sire, is it for the fatherland?"

"No," replied Frederick. "but a Russian and Frenchman have thus testified their loyalty. Would you do less than they?"

Again, with greater emphasis, the soldier asked: "Is it for the fatherland?"

"No," said Frederick. "It is for me."

"Then," said the soldier, "I will not do it;" and, with a proud salute, he turned on his heel and marched downstairs to his regiment.

This story well typifies the political situation to-day, and should come to the young men of this nation with the force of an inspiration.

Three political parties seek the votes of Canadian citizens. One party asks: "Do you love the old party?" Immediately comes the reply: "Yes! yes! Hurrah for Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson and for the old party."

"Then," says the party, "throw your vote away;" and, at the word, hundreds of thousands of voters go to the ballot-box and throw their votes away without a thought as to what the result may be.

Another party asks: "Do you love the grand old party?" And the reply comes: "Yes, we love it. We fought its battles in troublous times to win freedom for the people. We followed Brown and Mackenzie in their campaigns for responsible government. Yes, we love the grand old party."

And this party says: "Prove it. Throw away your vote."

Then the question is frequently asked: "If I do so, will you provide for those of my political household? Will you divide the offices among my political kindred? What is there in this for me?"

And the party answers: "All right, we will see that you are taken care of;"

and on this assurance hundreds of thousands of voters throw their votes away, thinking only of personal ends to be gained thereby.

Another party asks: "Lovest thou the party?" And devoted hearts answer: "Yes, we love the party, and still more the principles for which it stands. We have sundered old political ties, separated from old and loved friends, won bitterest hate and cruelest persecution, all for the love of the party."

"Then," says the party, "cast your votes away." And quick comes back the question: "Is it for the fatherland?"

The reply is made: "Yes, for the fatherland, for a purified fatherland, for a fatherland which shall be a tabernacle of peace to its people, for blessed homes, for joyous wives, for cheerful mothers, for happy children, for victory over wrong, for the triumph of the right, for the overthrowing of oppression, for the establishment of justice, for the destruction of political tyranny and the building of a government by and for the people, for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, for God and home and native land cast your votes away."

And, at the word, a band of patriots, their hearts stirred to noble deeds, march to the ballot-box and cast their votes away, even as seed is sown on fertile ground. And that planting is watered by the tears and quickened by the prayers of women and children all over this land, and some day the harvest of Prohibition, peace and plenty will be gathered while a rejoicing people sings the "Harvest Home."

#### ARISE PROHIBITION VOTERS!

F. L. GRANT, RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

Written for The Templar.

Fling to the wind all party politics,  
And rise in concentrated force to break

The power of rum with its satanic  
tricks,  
Its rotten fabric into atoms shake.

Its cancerous corruptions bring to  
light;  
A hideous contagion hid from sight.

It is the blackest curse that stains our  
earth—

The vile precursor of a thousand ills.  
The bottomless abyss of its evil birth,  
Devised by Satan, who his kingdom  
fills

With victims who for greed of gold  
are slain,  
To be eternal slaves in his domain.

And if the traffic be not soon expunged,

The cry for justice will to vengeance  
change;  
In scenes of bloodshed will our land be  
plunged,

And greater woes our country will  
derange:  
For blood cries out for blood for  
ages shed.

From out the caverns of the  
slaughtered dead,

In years gone by, when slavery was rife,  
And cries and groans ascended to the  
throne

That God would stay the trade in human  
life,  
His wrath descended, by the sequel  
shown.

The nation shook, and life for life  
atoned,  
And blood was poured upon the  
slave-cursed ground.

A trade more cruel still exists to-day,  
That robs our homes and saps our  
greatest joys,

And turns to gall the hopes that once  
held sway:

With its vile besom sweeps from  
earth our boys.

Their wasted lives for justice cry  
aloud;  
Arc registered by an avenging God.

Our conflicts as a nation may not be  
With foreign foes for territorial gain;  
But there awaits a war internally—

Even now is gathering in the hearts  
of men—

To hurl from power the enemies of  
right  
Who dare defy and magnify their  
might.

Oh, surely! there are noble men and  
true—

Enough to prove, with God upon  
their side,

Their strength to carry Prohibition  
through:

To foil the schemers and to turn the  
tide

Against the wily scoffers, who ob-  
tain

Their claim to rule from men whom  
they disdain.

Wherein to show your fealty as men.  
Oh! vote for those whose principles are  
clear,

And not for those who thwart at  
every turn.

Another opportunity draws near  
Their "candlestick" removed from  
earthly place,

God as their judge will meet them  
face to face.

List not to babbling from the lips of  
those

Who promise fair with oily words and  
bland:

Who zealous are to join those who op-  
pose.

Until they gain the power they would  
command:

Who use the franchise for their  
selfish ends.

And fail to do that which on them  
depends.

Why pander to the gross cupidity  
Of party tricksters who delight in  
deeds,

That illustrate their dark duplicity,  
And blindly follow where their party  
leads?

Our country asks in vain to be re-  
lieved.

Has waited long, yet little is  
is achieved.

#### AL HASSAN AND THE KING.

STANLEY FITZPATRICK.

Al Haasan was the minstrel of the  
king,

The sweetest singer of the court. And  
once

The monarch said to him:  
"Go forth into

The world and seek for themes of  
mirth. Take then

Thine harp and sing, sing songs that  
thrill the heart

With gladness: that waken joyous  
echoes,

Billiesome, sweet; that send the blood  
swift coursing

Through the veins till even the old and  
middle aged

Grow young again."

Then on his quest the bard  
Went forth: and with a sight prophetic,  
keen,

The vision of a seer—for poets all  
Are seers—he scanned the world of  
things and men.

Then to his sovereign he returned. The  
king

Gave to the wanderer welcome meet,  
while



All the court pressed round the bard to hear him  
Sing the songs of mirth and gladness he had  
Gathered in his quest.

Slowly the bard arose  
And turned his eyes, deep, dark and burning with  
The mystic fire, from face to face, and there  
Was that in their still depths which none might read.  
The lyre he smote with trembling hand; and when  
His voice he raised, in place of blithe and mirth  
Provoking sounds it broke and fell in sighs  
Deep-drawn and long. And then the golden harp  
Aside he flung.

"O, king," he cried, "at thy Command I went into the world of men;  
I sought ful' earnestly the thing which I  
Might weave into the gay and lightsome song.  
I found it, king; 'twas there. Had I the art  
To look but on the fair outside I nothing  
Else had found. That art not mine. I saw what  
Lay beneath. And seeing thus I could not sing;  
For there, in dens more vile than wolf or jackal  
Ever sought, were herded, stifling, foul; the  
Writhing, crawling masses of mankind. Man!  
Ground down beneath oppression's iron heel  
Till God in him was crushed and driven back,  
And only that which with the brute he shares  
Finds room to upward grow.

"And in this world I saw how womanhood's fair flower  
had  
Never space its petals to unfold. How  
Childhood's tender bud was crushed and trampled  
Down in mire and filth too evil, foul, for beasts  
To be partakers in. For gold I saw  
The virgin sold; and motherhood was made  
A mock and scorn.

"I saw the fruit of labor  
Torn away from him who toiled, to further  
Swell the bursting coffers of the rich, while  
Babes and mothers lined and died of want.  
I saw dishonor and injustice thrive. I saw  
The wicked, ignorant, greedy and unclean,  
By means of bribes and baseness raised  
to seats  
Of power, from whence, with lashes pitiless  
And keen, they scourged the hungry, naked throng  
Whom first they robbed and then enslaved.

"All this I saw, and more, until at last, heart-sick,  
Away mine eyes I turned. And then upon  
Mine ears a sound arose. A muffled sound—  
A mingled, hideous roar. O, king! 'twas made  
Of sighs and groans; of wallings loud and curses  
Deep: of Terror's shrieks, and madmen's cries; of  
Prayers which there were none to hear.

"And looking,  
Listening then my brain took on each vibrant  
Thrill. My heart grew into one with this great,  
Moaning, throbbing heart of all the world. Each  
Nerve grew tense and quivering with its throes  
Of mortal pain. And thus I learned that I  
Was one with all that is. That each man's wrong,  
Or woe, or shame, is mine.

And this is why,  
O, king! when asked for songs of joy and mirth  
By thee, thy bard, Al Hassen, cannot sing.  
San Diego, Cal.

**WHY AND HOW HE KILLED HIS WIFE,  
AND WHY NO ONE PREVENTED HIM.**

REV. S. I. STONE, D.D., WINDSOR, ENG.  
"Then he began to kill her, a work on which he had spent an hour and a half! He beat her with the poker, the tongs, the fire-shovel, and the sweeping-brush. The shovel he broke over her head, and the tongs and the poker he bent with the violence of his blows. Once, in the middle of the business, he stopped, went out of the house for about twenty minutes, returned, and fell to work again. . . . These, however, strange to say, are not the most revolting features of the case. . . . The platen mustered pretty thickly at the Spen, . . . yet, in all this number of strong men, there was not one who dared to lift his arm in defence of this poor woman."—London, Eng., Times (Leader), March 7th, 1865.

**I.—Why and How He Killed His Wife.**  
Brave, true-hearted Englishmen!  
The pride of your sister-women and wives,  
For whom you would glory to peril your lives,  
Hear what the Drink-Fiend did at the Spen!

He took a man of your name,  
An heir with you of your father's fame;  
With hands like yours, and a heart the same;  
But that heart he filled with his poisonous blood,  
And those hands he fevered with burning flame,  
That nothing could cool but blood.

To his house went the man,  
And then the foul deed that I tell of began!  
Began, I say, for so cursed a deed,  
In the eyes of the Fiend,  
Was far too dear for confusion or speed,  
And those shrieks were too sweet to be soon at an end.

To his home went the man,  
And to slay a woman—his wife—began;  
Began! I repeat, for not in a breath,  
Not with the rush of an angry blow—  
Not for he might have repented so,  
And the Fiend's delight would have been less keen;  
But with a malice measured and slow,  
With pauses between,  
He steadily, carefully, beat her to death!

He beat her to pieces! I tell you, men!  
A woman—his wife!—  
One he had sworn to protect with his life—  
And not in the heat of a sudden strife,  
Not with the frenzied thrusts of a knife,

But with deliberate blow and blow,  
Measured and slow,  
As though by such horrible litters to feed  
The tyrannous lust of his bloody greed!  
Never so much as out of breath  
With passion or speed,  
He carefully, cruelly, beat her to death!

**II.—Why No One Prevented Him.**  
True, brave-hearted Englishmen!  
The pride of your sister-women and wives,  
For whom you would glory to peril your lives,  
Hear what the Fiend did more at the Spen!

Near and around, while the deed was done,  
Stood men of your name,  
Heirs with you of your fathers' fame  
That never was tainted with cowardly shame,  
With hands alike, and with heart the same—  
But this Fiend of ill  
Had their hands, too, and their hearts at his will,  
And noble courage he left them none,  
And for all that each was a woman's son,  
To pity and succor there was not one!  
Not one of nearly a dozen men,  
Strong and stalwart mining men!  
Some saw her blood on the cottage floor!  
And watched her tortured an hour or more!  
He beat her to pieces before their eyes!  
And every one heard the blows and her cries,  
And the cravens never lifted a hand!

O God! was this upon English land?  
Are these the seed of the men of yore  
Who never saw wrong on a woman done.  
But up they sprang, each mother's son!  
And each was a champion, fearing none.  
Aye, though the odds were a hundred to one. . . ?

Brave, true-hearted Englishmen!  
My heart is sick, and my brain is on fire,  
I am chill with shame, and hot with ire,  
For this deed at the Spen!  
I could sit and weep for the foul disgrace,  
This hideous blot on the ancient shield  
Of nobl' fame,  
That our glorious fathers bore a-field  
And left to their race,  
Soiled never before with craven shame.

One thing will I!  
While I can stand, and till I die,  
As far as in one man doth lie  
To cleanse that stain—  
I will give heart, and hand, and brain  
Myself to show  
That hated Fiend's determined foe!  
For he it is hath shamed us so.

Brave Englishmen!  
Heirs of the past! what say ye, then?  
Will ye join hand  
For the present need, and take your stand  
To drive this curse from off the land?  
God help us all!  
For if our future shall honor our past  
It cannot be that this misery last!  
The drink or our glory—one must fall:  
That it be not our glory, God help us all!

A license vote scatters thistles on  
some one's else farm, though you don't  
want them on yours. Sometimes they  
blow over.

## PROHIBITION ÆSOP.



### THE BABES AND THE BIRDS.

When the Babes had been Murdered in the Woods by their Wicked Uncle (whose name by the way was LI Quor-trallick), the Robins and the Bullfinches Determined to Cover up the Bodies with Leaves, and sent forth to invite all the other Birds to join in the Ceremony on an appointed day. A Company of Jackdaws Vociferously objected to the concealing of the great Crime, and the Protecting of the Criminal from the Punishment he deserved. Day and night they discoursed on this theme, going so far as to assert that every Bird who deposited a Leaf was particeps criminis in the Murder of the Babes. The Robin and Bullfinch Parties derided these speeches as cranky, though many of the other feathered citizens seemed disposed to agree with the Jackdaws. When the eventful Day arrived, not a Jackdaw's voice was heard, but, strange to relate! every member of the (lately so eloquent) board was carrying Leaves, some working with the Robins and some with the Bullfinches. "We can afford to overlook strong speeches every other day in the year," said the Robin Leader to the Bullfinch Chieftain, with a smile, "so long as they are with us to-day."

Moral: PROHIBITION SPEECHES GO FOR NOTHING, while Prohibitionists vote the same ballot as the Saloonkeepers.

### THE DREAD SENTENCE.

The Wolf, after a patient and impartial Trial, was declared Guilty of the Cruel Murder of Thousands of Innocent Lambs, and in due course he was brought before Mr. Justice Jackass for Sentence.

"Have you anything to say why Sen-

tence of Death should not be passed upon you?" asked the Judge.

"No, Your Lordship," answered the Criminal. "I have nothing to say, except that it is an irresistible impulse of my nature to destroy."

"You have had a Fair Trial," resumed the Judge, and the Evidence of your Guilt has been most Complete. Furthermore, the Evidence has not shown a single Extenuating Circumstance. Your Character is bad, and has no Redeeming Feature that I have been able to discover."

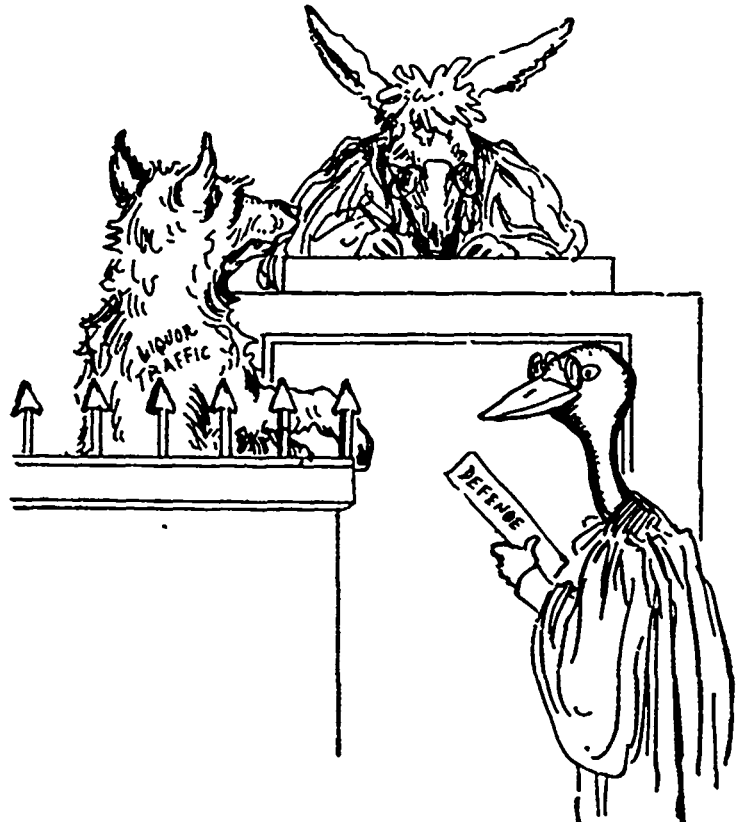
"True," replied the Culpit. "I am aware that I merit Extermination, and it would be no more than I deserve if you were to Sentence me to a Linger-ing Death."

"I will do so," said his Lordship, solemnly. "The Sentence of the Court upon you is that you go back to your Business of killing lambs, but that you shall hereafter pay an Annual Fee of \$250 so long as you continue in the business."

The Prisoner, upon hearing these Dread Words, swooned away, but his Attorney only smiled.

### THE TAIL AND THE DOG.

"I have been connected with this Dog for such a long time that it seems to me I ought to have a good deal of Influence," said a fine Bushy Tail. "I feel ashamed, too, to be attached to a Dog of such Scurvy Habits as this one, and I've made up my mind to do the Steering hereafter. I don't propose that he shall any longer go snuffing in the footsteps of the Whisky Vote. I will either Control him or Cut my-

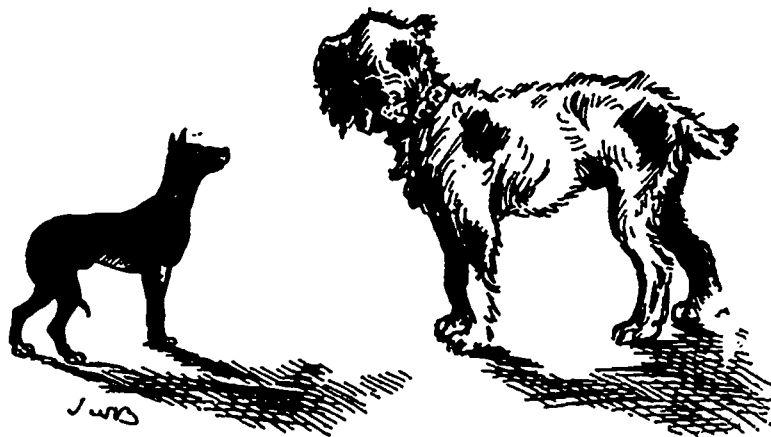
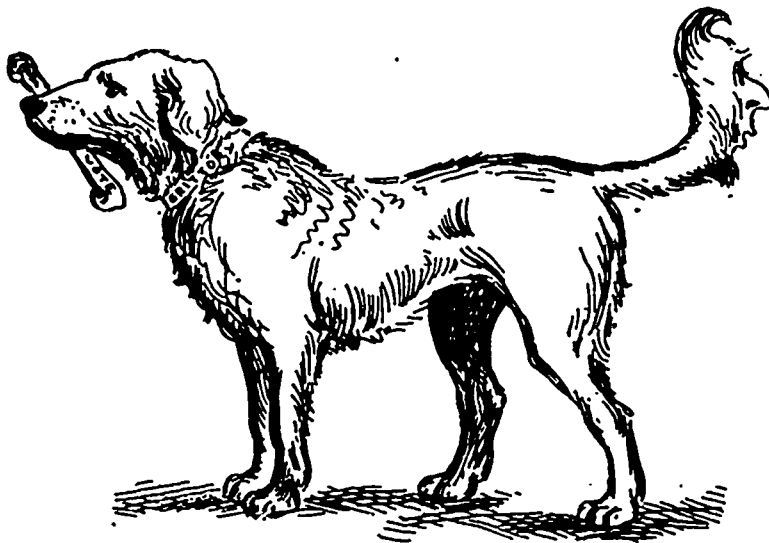


self off." The Dog heard this SoHoquy and smiled. So the Tail set itself earnestly to Wag the Dog into the Right path, but all to no purpose. "Well," sighed the Tail, "this is very discouraging and tries my patience sorely, but after all I am very much Attached to this Animal, and it would pain me to sever the connection. Besides, who knows but the Dog may some time take a dislike to the Bones he gets in the back yards of the Saloons."

And so the Dog continues to wag the Tail.

**THE TERRIER AND THE MONGREL.**

A very Pretty and Well Bred Black-and-Tan happening to fall in with a very Ugly Mongrel on the street, they entered into a discourse. "There is a matter that has long Puzzled my Brain," said the Black-and-Tan, "and perhaps you can throw some light on it. How comes it that You succeed so well in Life while I am a failure? I am Slim and Hungry, while you are always Fat and Well Fed, notwithstanding that I am Graceful, Good and of a Winning Disposition, while you—excuse my Frankness—are positively



that the Skunk should not be interfered with, as in their opinion every Animal had a sacred right to smell as he pleased, and the smell of Skunk was, after all, not so unpleasant when they got Used to it.

The Donkey and his Followers contended that the Skunk was unquestionably an offence to the Community, and ought to be Suppressed. The only practical means of doing this, they said, was to make every Polecat take out a License. It was out of the question to banish the Animal altogether, but this would control and regulate his smell.

The Water Spaniel and his Sympathizers strongly opposed the License system on the ground that it would not Suppress the Skunk to any appreciable extent, while in the meantime it would carry the bad smell into the Public Till. Their proposal was to summarily execute the Skunk and bury him in quicklime.

Whereat both the Hog and the Donkey Parties fell to calling the others Cranks.

Moral: Hard names don't answer arguments.

Ugly, and have not a Redeeming Feature, either in Form or Character. I am a Useful, Well-Meaning Dog, while You are not only Useless, but a notorious Nuisance. I am of a Benevolent Disposition, while you are just the Opposite, and yet, look at the Treatment we respectively receive! If I go to the Legislative Kitchen and ask for a few Amendments, or perhaps a whole Act, I am either Kicked out, or, what amounts to the same thing, Dismissed with Fair Words and good-humored Contempt; whereas You seem to have the Run of the Place, and the political Cooks vie with each other in supplying You with whatever You may have a fancy for. Can you explain the Mystery?" The Mongrel gave a horrible Grin, while he displayed a set of very White and Sharp teeth. "There is no mystery at all about it," he replied. "I get what I ask for because the Politicians know I Want it, and, what is more, that I mean to Have it, or take the worth of it out of their Calves. They know I'll Bite; whereas they know you'll just put your Tail between your Legs and yelp."

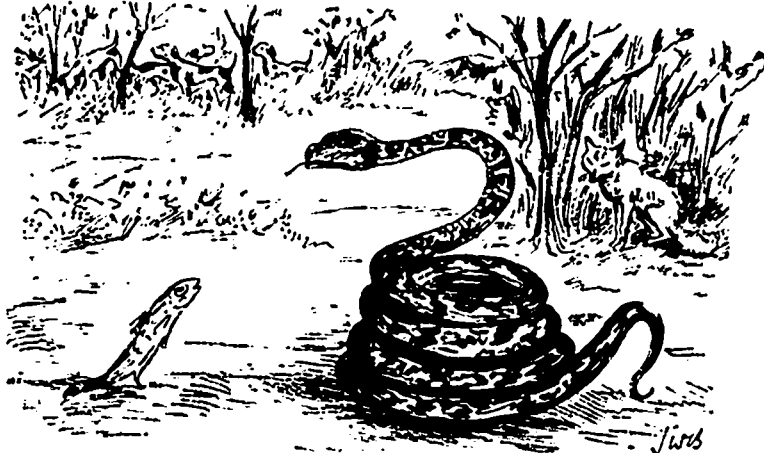
Moral: When the Temperance Forces are as united and as much in Earnest as the Liquor Forces, they will have equal success with the Political Parties.

**THE SKUNK UP FOR TRIAL.**

There was a Council of Animals held to decide what should be done with the

Skunk, which had become a Public Nuisance, and after a long discussion, the Meeting divided into three Parties. The Hog and his Friends declared





**THE SERPENT AND THE RED HERRING.**

The Serpent, having been made Prime Minister of the Cabinet, which ruled the Country of the Hounds, professed the Greatest Anxiety to serve the Public in every Way, and to prove himself a highly Moral and Honorable Statesman. He professed in particular to be Willing, nay Anxious, to assist the Hounds in accomplishing the much to be desired object of Exterminating the great Enemy of the State—the Fox. When a Deputation waited upon him to propose a National Fox-hunt, the Serpent at once gave his Assent, expressing the Hope that the Result would be the Early Capture and Death of the Fox, something he assured them he desired as Earnestly as they possibly could. The Day having been duly appointed for the Hunt, and everything made ready, the Serpent secretly sent for his Accomplice, the Red Herring, to whom he said: "These Cranks are bent upon Destroying our Mutual Friend, the Fox, a thing I am determined to Prevent as long as I possibly can, for does not the Fox assist right valiantly in Keeping me in Office? Now, on the Day of the Hunt I want you to carry out my Real Wishes. Your Duty will be to Cross the Path of the Fox and fool these fanatical Hounds by delaying and misleading their Chase. I think if we work it Properly we can guarantee our friend Reynard Immunity from all immediate Danger." And in pursuance of this Arrangement the Royal Red Her-

ring performed his Part, and so befuddled the Hounds that they went off on a Side Track to follow up an enquiry as to whether Foxes are fond of Spring Chicken.

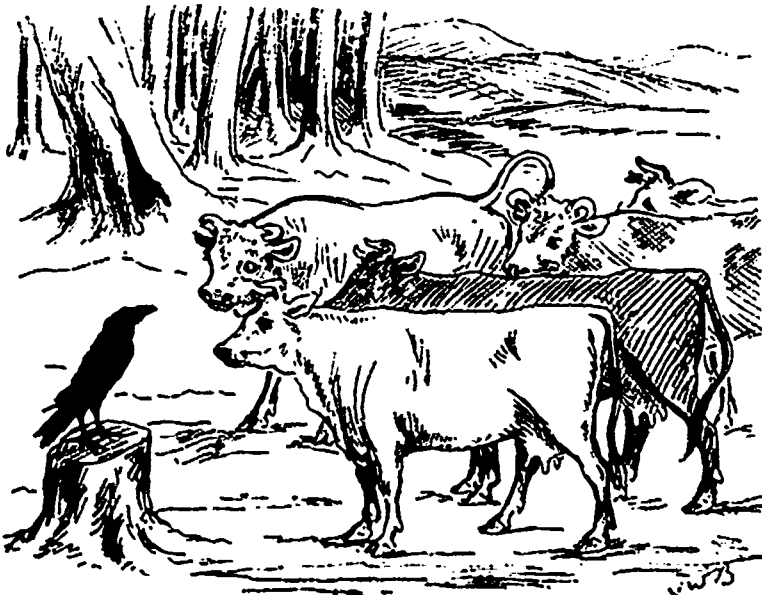
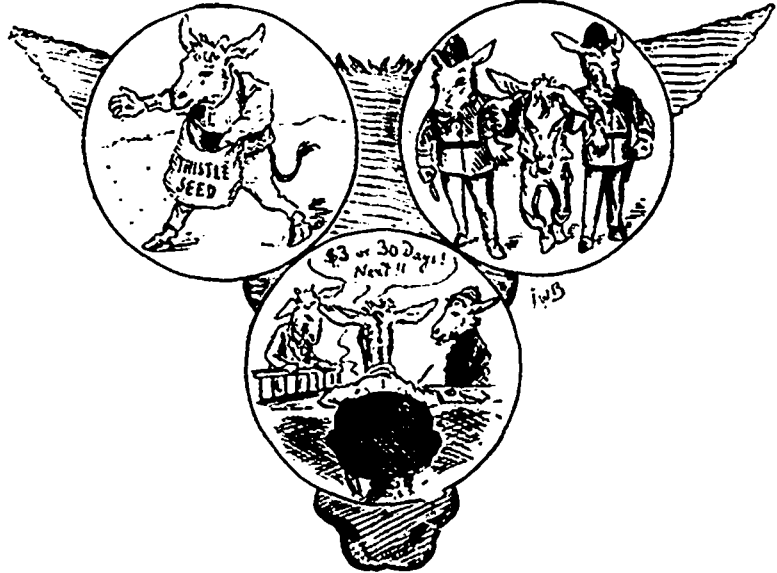
Moral: It is weakness to expect anything like straightforward dealing from a Serpent administration.

**THE REVENUE OF DONKEYVILLE.'**

The Donkeys met in Council to devise ways and means of raising Revenue for their Community. Many Schemes were proposed, but at length the Greatest Ass in the Assembly rose and propounded a Plan which was at once accepted as both Brilliant and Practical. Said he: "Brethren, it is well known that the taste for Thistles is innate in every Donkey, and there is no species of Food a Donkey will go further to Obtain. True, it was originally a Cultivated Taste, but the forces of Heredity have made it now as strong and general as if it had been a part of our Original Constitution. True, also, Thistles may be injurious as a Diet, but that point we need not discuss. My proposal is this: That we sow Thistles broadcast in our Town, and take all due care in the Cultivation of them. Then we will pass an edict making it a Criminal Offence for any Donkey to eat thistles, punishing every such offence by Fine after trial at a Police Court to be Established; which Court shall sit every morning."

Moral: Men are but Donkeys of a biped growth.

Righteousness exalteth a nation.



**THE CATTLE AND THE BEAR.**

A Bear that lived in a Hollow Tree in the Forest had a confirmed habit of making raids into an adjacent Farm Yard, whence he carried off helpless Calves nightly. After discussion the Cattle decided that the only Effective Course would be to set Fire to the Tree in which he lived, after duly stopping up the Door, which was his only means of entrance and exit. A time was set for the doing of the Job, but just as the Cattle were about to start for the Forest on their Worthy Mission, a Crow waited upon them and presented a set of specious Arguments in favor of Postponing the Destruction of the Bear to a more Convenient Season. The Cattle strongly Dissented at first, but in due time were so far overcome by the Crow's Sophistry that they agreed to his Proposal. What Motive, think you, had the Crow for thus interfering on behalf of the Bear? Was he a particular friend of Bruin's? No; but he had his own Nest in the Branches of the Tree in which the Bear lived.

Moral: It is respect for the Liquor Vote that makes the Governments afraid of Prohibition proposals.



SIR CHARLES TUPPER,  
Dominion Premier.



HON. WILFRID LAURIER,  
Dominion Leader of Opposition.

**QUARTERLY TEMPERANCE RECORD.**

**Index to Important Events of January, February and March, 1896.**

Thursday, Jan. 2.—Canadian Parliament opened in sixth extraordinary session.

Monday, Jan. 6.—The third attempt to repeal the Scott Act in Westmorland county, N.B., defeated by a majority of 3/5.—R. J. Fleming elected mayor of Toronto for the third term, by a majority of about 2,000, and Frank S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, an alderman of that city.—The W. C. T. U.'s celebrate the anniversary of Mrs. Letitia Youmans' birth.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Sir Adolphe Caron announced in Parliament the resignation of seven members of the Government.

Wednesday, Jan. 8. T. B. Flint, M.P., gave notice in Parliament of his intention to introduce a Prohibition resolution.—Manitoba Assembly nominations; eight Government supporters elected by acclamation.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.—Ontario Court of Appeal gives judgment confirming the Provincial Act, requiring brewers and distillers to take out Provincial licenses.—Mr. Firman McClure nominated by the Colchester, N. S., Liberals and accepted the nomination with the distinct understanding that he would give a supreme support to Prohibition.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.—The Manitoba elections. Government carried thirty-two, Conservatives six and Patrons two seats.—Sir Adolphe Caron announced the reconstructed Government.

Friday, Jan. 17.—W. W. Buchanan nominated as independent candidate for the Legislature in South Wentworth.

Monday, Jan. 20.—The anti in Westmorland county, N.B., obtained an

order for a recount of the ballots cast in the late Scott Act elections.

Friday, Jan. 24.—Six hundred and thirty votes were polled for the independent candidate in South Wentworth.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.—Nova Scotia Grand Division Sons of Temperance, in session in New Glasgow, adopt "Immediate Prohibition for Canada" as their watchword.—Alex. Laing, Governor of Barrie, Ont., jail, a pioneer Prohibitionist, died in his 56th year.

Saturday, Feb. 1.—Mrs. (Rev.) Alfred Andrews, of Minnedosa, Man., an active temperance worker, died suddenly at her home.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—British Columbia Grand Council, R. T. of T., began its sixth annual session in Nanaimo.—Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., elected in Cape Breton.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—British Columbia Grand Council R. T. of T. concluded its labors, having elected W. A. Gleason, Grand Councilor.

Friday, Feb. 7.—Scott Act recount in Westmorland, N.B. The returning officer testified that in his absence the ballots had been stolen.

Monday, Feb. 10.—The Remedial Bill was submitted to Parliament.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—First Gold Medal in "The Templar" Medal contests won by Miss Ethel Adams, Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba Grand Council, R. T. of T., met in Winnipeg.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—T. B. Flint, M.P., in an elaborate address, moved the Prohibition resolution.—Manitoba R. T. of T. Grand Council elected A. F. Andrews, Cypress River, Grand Councilor.

Friday, Feb. 14.—"The Templar" published an exhaustive digest of Prohibition in Parliament 1891-6.—Deputation of Manitoba Royal Templars interviewed Premier Greenway seeking amendments to the License Act.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.—Ontario Grand Council, R. T. of T., opened its session at Guelph. In the evening the Council was publicly welcomed in the City Hall, T. B. Flint, M.P., and Rev. Dr. J. S. Ross delivered stirring Prohibition speeches.—N. W. T. Grand Council, R. T. of T., met in Medicine Hat.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.—New Brunswick Prohibition convention at Fredericton, Rev. Dr. McLeod in the chair. Public meeting in the evening, addressed by Sir Leonard Tilley and F. S. Spence.—W. J. Kernaghan, Prince Albert, elected Grand Councilor N. W. T.

Thursday, Feb. 20.—Ontario Grand Council adjourned after re-electing Geo. H. Lees Grand Councilor and adopting a platform of political action, the most advanced ever issued by Canadian Prohibitionists.—Re Westmorland N.B., Scott Act recount. Judge Wells held that owing to theft of ballots he could not proceed with re-count.

Monday, Feb. 24.—T. B. Flint, M.P., resumed debate on Prohibition motion. Hon. David Mills moved the adjournment of debate, which was adopted by a vote of 56 to 47.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.—Quebec Grand Council, R. T. of T., met in Cornwall, Ont.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.—T. B. Flint, M.P., addressed public meeting under auspices of Quebec Grand Council, R. T. of T., at Cornwall. J. H. Spicer, Montreal, re-elected Grand Councilor.—Manitoba Legislature by vote of 31 to 7 protested against the passage of Dominion Government's Remedial Bill.

Friday, Feb. 28.—Influential deputation of Royal Templars waited upon Sir Oliver, requesting amendments to the License Act.

Tuesday, March 3.—Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. moved the second reading of the Remedial Bill. Mr. Laurier

moved in amendment, the six months' hold.

Friday, March 6.—"The Templar" announced the inauguration of a Literature campaign.

Monday, March 9.—John G. Woolley addressed a large audience, in the Centenary church, Hamilton, on the subject of "Good Citizenship in Relation to the Liquor Traffic."—Lapointe, while crazy with drink, ran amuck in the streets of Brockville, Ont., killing one Peter Moore, and seriously injuring several others.

Thursday, March 12.—Mr. Geo. F. Marter, M.P.P., moved, in amendment to the motion that the Assembly go into a Committee of Supply, an amendment providing for the re-organization of the Ontario License Board on a non-partizan basis. The debate was continued until the adjournment of the House.

Saturday, March 14.—Solicitor-General White introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature a bill enabling the Province to take over the licensing power from the municipalities.

Monday, March 16.—Mr. Frederick W. Watkins, Hamilton, President of the Advanced Prohibitionists, distributed the sum of \$2,500 among his eighty-five employes, in commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of his commencement in business.

Tuesday, March 17.—Mr. Marter's motion in the Assembly for the re-organization of the License Board was rejected by a vote of 31 to 44. The Patrons supported the amendment.—The Dominion Council, R. T. of T., met in its first biennial session, Hamilton, Ont.—Rev. Father Zurcher, of Buffalo, N.Y., lectured on Prohibition in Paris, Ont.

Friday, March 20.—Gen. Neal Dow celebrated the 92nd anniversary of his birth.—Dominion Council, R. T. of T., elected its officers and concluded its sessions. A. M. Featherston, Montreal, was re-elected Dominion Councilor.—The Remedial Bill was read a second time by a vote of 112 to 94.

Saturday, March 21.—The Supreme Court of New Brunswick gave judgment upholding the anti-Screen law, an amendment to the Liquor License Act requiring the removal of all screens etc., designed to obstruct a clear view of the sale of liquor. The liquor sellers will appeal.

Wednesday, March 25.—Liquor dealers' association met in convention at Ottawa.

Sunday, March 29.—Bowmanville, Ont. W. C. T. U. observe Children's Crusade Day with an appropriate service.

### THE CHILDREN OF DRUNKARDS.

A sad and startling disclosure has been made by a Parisian scientist, yet it is one that will hardly astonish either Christian or scientist, since both necessarily believe that the sins of the father may be and often are visited upon the children. Dr. Paul Garnier, of Paris, who has been making a special study of the children of habitual drunkards, comes to this conclusion: "There is a flaw in the very nature of these young wretches that the psychologist sees clearly and notes with apprehension—the absence of affectionate emotion; and when they do not become lunatics they show insensibility and pitilessness." Here is a temperance lesson of unusual power for all to ponder.—Christian Herald.

At a recent London, Eng., Inquest evidence was given that a woman had practically been continually intoxicated for about eight years.

### HAMILTON CAMPAIGN.

#### Address of Prohibition and Social Reform Candidates.

##### Fellow Electors:

In response to the pressure of many friends, and the nomination of the Hamilton Prohibition and Social Reform Association, we have entered the field as Independent candidates for the House of Commons. It is not our intention to make a personal canvass. We regard the ballot as a sacred trust, which each elector is in duty bound to use, with an eye single to the welfare of the country. Holding this view, we dare not appeal for support upon any claim of friendship, favor or party. So far as we stand for principles and measures which you believe should be crystallized into legislation and administration, we expect to receive your endorsement at the ballot-box.

Arrangements have been made for a number of public meetings in a large tent, on the corner of King, Walnut and Main streets, where we shall be pleased to meet you, and where we will discuss the questions of the day in greater detail, but we herewith submit for your consideration a brief statement of our views.

Partisanship has been carried to such an exclusive extreme in this Dominion, that it has become a serious menace to political progress, blocking the avenues of independent thought, and strangling every movement of reform. Our nomination is a protest against the tyranny of party. The fact that, in Ontario alone, there are upwards of sixty independent candidates in the field in this election is evidence that the revolt against the partisanship of to-day is wide-spread and certain to be effective.

We believe that the welfare of the people should be the supreme law, and that it is both impolitic and unrighteous to prevent by legislation the natural distribution of wealth, and to establish special privileges by which the few grow wealthy at the expense of the many. We deplore the trend of legislation in this direction, and will exert our utmost influence to secure laws that will promote the well-being of the masses, rather than increase the wealth of the classes.

We regard the drink traffic as an enemy of every interest of society, which should not be sanctioned by law or protected by Government. We are in favor of the total prohibition of the saloon, and the complete control by the Government of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors for legitimate purposes.

We are devoted to the development of Canadian national sentiment and Canadian national character. A prime factor in this patriotic evolution is the establishment of national schools, entirely free from denominational or creed interference, and we shall promote such a movement as far as it can be carried out within the limits of the constitution. We will oppose the coercion of Manitoba, and will persistently oppose any Government which seeks to invade the rights of a province in educational matters. We will also oppose the extension of racial distinctions or privileges, and the maintenance of dual languages.

With respect to the fiscal policy of the country, we would favor a minimum tariff toward countries that will reciprocate, and a maximum tariff toward countries that will not. Trusts, combines and monopolies, which are disposed to cut down the wage-earner on one hand, and rob the consumer on the other, are not entitled to tariff encouragement.

We believe in the immediate nationalization of the telegraph and telephone systems, and their incorporation with the postoffice. The very same reasons which obtained years ago, in settling the question of Government control of the carrying of letters, apply with equal force to-day, to the control of these added means of communication which have been brought to us by electrical invention.

We believe in the nationalization of the railways. Our fathers saw the importance of preserving the king's highways for the common use of the people, free from speculative exploitation. Our waterways and canals have also been preserved from monopoly, and are national undertakings. The progress of invention has made the railway the great highway of to-day. Vested in private corporations, this power levies tribute on every product of the land for all it will bear. It has come to the question as to whether the people will own the railways or the railways will own the people. We stand for the former and against the latter.

Our present system of electing members of the Legislatures is neither representative nor democratic, and is grossly abused by gerrymander and franchise acts. Parliament should be a fair reflex of the sentiment of the country; but under our system every reform must win a majority of a constituency before it can even be heard in the councils of the Dominion. A grouping of constituencies, with proportional representation, is the simplest and most effective settlement of the gerrymander evil, and it would also liberate the electorate from the slavery of the party.

We advocate the equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. It is not a question of whether women will use the ballot ill or well, it is a question of their right, and we contend that woman has a natural, equal right with man to share the responsibilities and liberties of the social state.

The Dominion Senate is an encumbrance upon representative democracy. It is neither representative nor democratic. It is entirely out of accord with the genius of our country, and ought to be abolished.

We are opposed to the taxation of industry, to the placing of burdens upon labor, and to monopoly and speculation in land.

We acknowledge God as the author of civil government, and His law as the standard of all human enactments. We claim for Christ the right to reign in the realm of politics, and will demand the application of the spirit of the brotherhood of man to all legislation and administration, that there may be justice in government and no compromise with wrong.

We believe that the triumph of these principles is demanded in the present political crisis, and with faith in the justice of our cause, we confidently appeal for your co-operation and support.

W. W. BUCHANAN,  
FREDERICK W. WATKINS.

The Government Statist for Victoria, Australia, reports that although the rate of duty on spirits has been increased the consumption has so diminished that the revenue therefrom since 1890 has diminished 33 per cent; and this has been accompanied by a decrease of 30 per cent in the arrests for drunkenness, and a decrease in the death-rate in the capital, Melbourne.



MR. W. F. BROCKENSHIRE.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Grand Lodge of Canada Meets in Toronto on the 17th of June.

The Independent Order of Good Templars will hold their annual meeting in Toronto, opening on the 17th day of June. Although bearing the name of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the body is really a provincial organization, representing the members of the order in Ontario. It was organized in Hamilton forty-three years ago, and has since done magnificent service for the development of the temperance reform. Fifteen or twenty years ago it was, numerically, a very strong organization in this province, reaching up to nearly thirty thousand members, but owing to one cause or another there has been for some time a steady decline of membership until last year only about five thousand members in round numbers were reported. During the year the order in this province has been under the leadership of a very vigorous man, Mr. W. F. Brockenshire, of Wingham, and it is expected that there will be, if not an actual increase of membership to report, at least a showing that the order has held its own numerically and increased its working power. Mr. J. D. Andrews, who preceded Mr. Brockenshire as chief of the order, is a Hamilton man, who holds very radical views and is full of enterprise and devotion to the temperance cause.

Mr. F. S. Spence, the well-known Secretary of the Alliance, is Secretary of the Good Templars for this province, and under his editorship a little monthly is issued as the organ of the order.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

A Needed Reform—Theory Explained and Illustrated.

REV. W. A. VROOMAN, HOISSEVAIN, MAN.

Among the reforms that are required to secure justice is that which will secure justice in Parliamentary representation. The present method of electing party representatives from small constituencies encourages gerrymander and political corruption and lays the foundation for much of the injustice complained of by the laboring and agricultural classes, and by small

parties of reformers. Men of similar political opinion who would act together to secure legislation they desire are often divided by the present system by artificial lines drawn arbitrarily around a limited area to suit the convenience of the party in power. They are prevented from acting together, and are crushed beneath the heels of a dominant majority.

The present method of electing favors political corruption because where each voter has the choice only of two or three party candidates, the preferences of each are easily ascertained and the change of a very few votes by bribery or intimidation may entirely alter the results of the election. Hence the purchasable votes are sought and frequently decide the election. Under the present system there is an immense loss of voting power. Nearly one half of the voters may be entirely disfranchised or sometimes more than half will "throw away" their votes, having no one elected for whom they voted. In a constituency with 1,000 votes cast, one candidate may receive 502 and the other 498 votes, in which case the 498 voters have no representation; or one candidate may receive 350 votes, and two others 325, in which case 650 voters would have no representation, while 350 of their fellow-citizens would politically control the constituency. The present system encourages the nomination and election of men of small local popularity rather than men of broad views and possessing true principles of statesmanship. When candidates find it necessary to truckle to the passions and prejudices of a mass of ignorant voters in order to secure election, the trimmer and smooth politician, the demagogue and time-server is given an advantage over the men of sterling character and high principles. Because of this many of the best men refuse to stand as candidates for election, and that some do stand and succeed under even the present system is simply a prophecy of better results under a better system.

The injustice and danger of the present system may be seen more clearly by practical illustrations.

In the Congressional election of 1894, in Iowa, the party votes were: Republicans, 230,692; Democratic, 132,467; Populists, 52,762; Prohibition, 3,599, and the result was the election of eleven Republicans, with no representatives of any of the other parties, or 188,828 votes practically disfranchised.

In nine constituencies in Southern Manitoba, at the election of 1896, there were elected one Conservative, eight Liberals and no Patrons. The one Conservative member represents in the House 1,300 votes cast for party in these constituencies; the eight Liberal members represent an average of 346 votes each, and the 1,075 Patrons who voted have no representative. This cannot be called just and right by any fair-minded man. It might have happened that the Liberal party might have obtained a majority of one in each of these constituencies, and with a majority of nine in Southern Manitoba, they would have a majority of nine members in the House. The pernicious effects of such a fundamental injustice in our method of electing representatives are quite evident. Under the system of Proportional Representation, assuming that all votes would be cast for the same candidate, there would have been elected from these nine constituencies two Conservatives, six Liberals and one Patron, which, as all will admit, would have been fairer to all the electors. Let all groups of electors, even minorities, have fair play, and



MR. J. D. ANDREWS.

representation in the House in proportion to their numbers.

Under a law securing Proportional Representation the candidates for the Legislature, House of Commons or council are voted for at large upon a general ticket, the district or ward lines being either abolished entirely or the electoral districts or wards being made so extensive and electing so large a number of members that all parties can be represented in proportion to their numbers with substantial accuracy.

The voting under this system is by ballot, as at present, but each elector may vote for as many candidates as there are members to be elected. Each party or group of electors nominating candidates must be in the proper manner a list of candidates nominated. Suppose the district lines should be abolished between the nine constituencies in Southern Manitoba and the electors included in these be asked to elect nine members of the Legislature, each elector would vote for the nine men whom he would prefer. Each might vote the straight ticket of his party, or distribute part of his votes so as to support part of the other party candidates, and some others whom he, on grounds of personal character or ability, would like to see in the house. Suppose that 9,000 voters appear at the polls and mark their ballots for the candidates of their choice, and nine are to be elected, 1,000 votes would be the quota entitling any party or group of electors to a representative, and each party polling that number would be represented, and it is not probable that any elector would be unrepresented. If the Liberal party should poll 5,000 votes it would have five members, and the Patrons poll 3,000 votes they would elect three members, and if the Independent Prohibitionists should poll 2,000 votes they would have two representatives; or, if the Conservative party polled 3,000 votes it would be entitled to three members. Fractions of a 1,000 could easily be arranged for in the law. By this means small independent bodies of men could secure representation. If the Prohibitionists have 2,000 votes scattered through nine constituencies they may be a hopeless minority in each, but under this system they could elect two members. All the benefits of this method are not evident at first sight, and the whole question will bear careful investigation.

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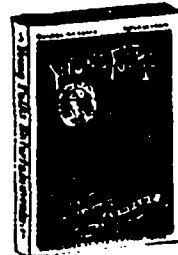


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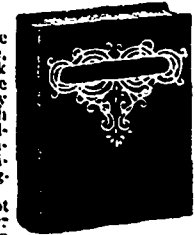


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