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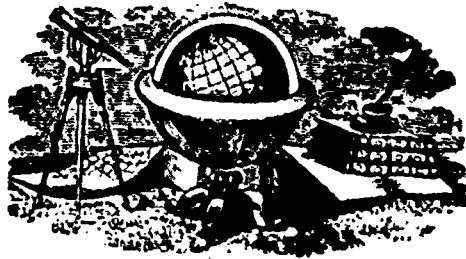
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# The Weekly Visitor.



DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF THE DIFFERENT TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

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## KATE KILBORN!

OR

### Sowing and Reaping.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JEANIE MORRISON."

#### CHAPTER I—

#### THE CONSULTATION.

"First the blade, then the ear, and after that, the full corn in the ear."

"Kate, I want to talk with you a little."

"Well! about what?"

"About our future course; I am sure you think as I do, that we have something serious to think about."

"You mean, I suppose, that father has seen fit to drink up every thing he could lay his hands upon, and that mother is sick, and there are three children and ourselves, to be provided for. In short, you mean that we are poor enough, and that it is quite time that we were looking out for some means of getting a living."

"Yes, sister, that is what I meant, but how can you speak in such a careless way of our dead father?"

"Why should I care for him? He never cared for me, or any of us; at any rate, I wish he had died long ago, rather than to have disgraced us all as he has done. He might have supported us comfortably, and left us plenty; but he preferred to drink brandy. I don't see why I should care for him, I'm sure!"

"Hush, Kate! I will not hear you talk so, you do not know what you are saying, I am sure. You are excited now."

"You are mistaken. I am not excited, or at least more so than I always am when I think of these things. It's a shame for a father to do so!"

"Kate, you shock me!"

"Then don't talk to me on such a subject, if your nerves are so delicate. But what did you want to say to me?"

"I wish to ask you what course we are to take. Have you thought of any thing?"

"To be sure I have; let mother go to her relations; they are able to support her, and the children too, if they are only a mind to."

"But you know they will not, and ought not to be expected to do it."

"Well, I don't care where they go, if they are only taken care of some way; I don't intend to trouble myself about them. It's all I can do to take care of myself."

"How do you expect to take care of yourself, Kate?"

"That's my affair, don't trouble yourself about it. What scheme have you got in your head now? I see plainly that your mind is labouring with some grand idea."

"On the contrary, it only is the simplest and most natural thing in the world; but I can scarcely hope for your assistance or approbation, after hearing the sentiments you have just expressed."

"Never mind, let's hear it, any way. What is your plan; what do you wish to do?"

"It is, in short, to endeavour to keep the family together; take care of mother, and educate the children."

"I don't wonder that you called it the simplest thing in the world," said Kate, scornfully, "nothing could be simpler, I can assure you. But how do you propose to do it?"

"The house and lot; you know, are mother's."

"I don't know any such thing; I'm entitled to my share of it, and so will you be before long."

"Kate, what ails you?"

"Nothing—nothing—only go on!"

"I thought, if we keep Margaret, we can perhaps take a half a dozen boarders; if we are willing to assist some about house, and so as we have no house-rent to pay, by careful economy we might get along until I finish my studies; after that I can teach, you know, and not only help the family some, but instruct the girls, and keep Frank in Mr. Haskell's school."

"And what shall I be doing all this time?"

"Any thing you please, sister. I have not presumed to plan for you."

"Am I you are a singleton?"

"Not altogether, I hope."

"This fine scheme of yours is unmitigated folly, and I tell you now that I, for one, will have nothing to do with it."

"Then, Kate, in that case, I must even work alone. I am determined, if I have health and strength, to do the utmost I can to provide for mother, and keep the family together. Mother I think will not object, and by God's blessing I shall accomplish what I undertake."

"And work, and worry yourself to death! Who do you suppose will thank you when you get done?"

"That is a question I do not ask. But I know I shall in that way do my duty, and honor my parents."

"Duty! fiddlesticks! there's no duty in the matter at all!"

"Kate, what else can be done?"

"I told you what. Let mother and the girls go and live with Uncle Charles. Then we can have this place sold, I am of age, and you will be soon, and we can all take our portions according to law. Frank can have a guardian to look after him and his share of the property, until he is old enough to take care of himself."

"Our mother shall never go to Uncle

Charles or any one else to be supported, as long as I have hands to work. You know well enough, she would not be happy there, and it seems to me that she has already seen trouble and sorrow enough to have her wishes and comfort consulted in our future arrangements. The girl, too, need to be in school."

"Very Quixotic and exemplary. Well, take your own course; but don't take me into any of your calculations. I give you fair warning that I intend to look out for myself."

"Which means, I suppose," said Emeline, laughing, "that you intend to get married. I only hope you'll get a good husband."

"I promise you two things beforehand."

"What are they?"

"The first is, he will have plenty of money, and I mean to have the handling of it."

"Ah, indeed!"

"The second is—"

"I thought I had heard two things already. Did n't you say he must have plenty of money, and you would have the handling of it?"

"That is one and the same thing; of course, if my husband has money, I shall have the use of it?"

"Very well, what is the second?"

"The second is, that if you persist in this insane scheme which you propose, you never need any of you come to me for help, or expect to live on me."

"In the first place then, Kate, I very much doubt your ever being in a situation to help us. It will require a pretty large fortune to supply all your wants. And secondly, I trust it will never be necessary for us to burden you."

"Need, or not, don't come to me; I tell you now, once, for all."

#### CHAPTER II SELFISHNESS.

"I'll never see what wickedness I do,  
If th' one comes to good!"

"Kate, my dear girl, what have you done?"

"Not any thing very bad, that I know of. What do you mean?"

"Is it really true that you have disappointed Mr Hamilton?"

"It is really true that I have refused to marry him; if he is disappointed, he may thank himself for it."

"How could you do it, Kate; I am sure you liked him, and have given him plenty of encouragement."

"I am sure I do not know what you call encouragement."

"Have you not walked with him, rode with him, accepted presents, and received without the least hesitation the most

devoted attention from him? What more could he expect?"

"Nothing, certainly, except that I should crow all this folly by marrying him."

"Kate, I am ashamed of you!"

"I can't help it."

"Sister," said Emeline, "you shall not speak in that way to our mother while I am present."

"Then leave the room, Em. I shall say what I please."

"But, my daughter, what reason have you for doing this, and disappointing the young man, for I am sure he is disappointed."

"The best of all reasons, simply because he is poor!"

"What of that, Kate? He is both able and willing to work, and has more than ordinary personal merit; there is no doubt of his rising to eminence."

"Let him rise! I shall not wait for him, though. I marry no man who has his fortune to make."

"He is altogether too good for you, Kate."

"Never mind; get him yourself, then, Em. Now I think of it, why don't you take his case into serious consideration, and make him one of your beneficiaries? You might just take him home, and by working for him some, lay a claim, to his everlasting gratitude, and all that.— But there is no chance for you at all, Em. You are homely enough, we all know, and Mr. Hamilton says he would not marry the best woman in the world unless she was beautiful."

"If Mr. Hamilton ever said that, which I doubt, it is the only silly thing I ever heard of him."

"Oh, mother! you will have to give it up, you really can't have him for a son-in-law, that's plain, for he won't have Em. and I won't have him."

"You may change your mind when it is too late; stranger things than that have happened."

"Well, never mind, there is something I want; you must let me have twenty-five dollars, mother."

"Twenty-five dollars, Kate! that is utterly impossible."

"Not impossible, for I know you have it. Mr. Hart paid his board bill yesterday, and you must spare me so much."

"I tell you, Kate, I have not a single dollar left."

"Then Em has it, so it makes no difference; the money I must have in some way this morning."

"I have but twenty dollars to pay Louisa's music bill, it is due to-day."

"There is no kind of need of Louisa's

taking music lessons at all; and more than that, Mrs. Marshall can wait. The money I must have this morning; if you will not let me have it, I know where I can get it."

"What is your particular need, my child?"

"Well, if I must explain all, I want some things to wear to Mrs. Meyers' party to-morrow night."

"Don't go, Kate," said Emeline, "I would n't if I were you."

"That is easily said, particularly as you have no invitation. Come, give me the money, for I am in haste."

"I should not think you would ask it. You know that we must practice the closest economy to get along."

"Practice as close economy as you please, but just let me have the money."

"What shall I do about Mrs. Marshall?"

"Let her wait for once, you always pay up every one. Let her wait awhile."

"And when she has waited, what then?"

"What then? why, pay her, I suppose."

"Where shall I get the money?"

"I'll give it to you."

"Where will you get it?"

"That's my affair, not yours. If I'm to have the money, just hand it over, or, I give you my word, I'll do what you will be sorry for."

"Give it to her, Emeline, that is, if she has a heart to take it."

"I have a heart to take it, and some more besides, which may possibly be called for before you expect it."

"What do you mean, Kate?"

"Never mind, now; you will be likely to find out soon enough."

The money obtained, Kate made immediate preparations to attend the party at Mrs. Myers'. It was given in honor of a nephew of hers, a gentleman of New York, who was reputed wealthy, and a widower. Had Mrs. Kilborn and Emeline known these things, they would have been less at a loss to account for Kate's movements.

(To be continued)

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For The Weekly Visitor.

**PAPERS**  
ON A  
**PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW**  
FOR CANADA.

BY A. W. G. GERRARD.

NO. 11.

VARIOUS and diversified are the objections raised against the enactment of this law. A few of the more prominent ones we will mention, and humbly endeavour to answer:—

In the first place—Our opponents tell us that "it destroys private property." This assertion is incorrect. It destroys nothing legally held; it allows a man to keep, use, or sell what is lawful.

SECONDLY—"It interferes with, and destroys business." So do labor-saving machines. So do canals with turnpikes, and railroads with steamboats.

THIRDLY—"It renders that unlawful which has been held legal." Formerly there was a law in Canada which, in case of the Father's death made the eldest son heir to all the property; but that law has been repealed. Now, every member of the family receives his or her equal share. The good of the community requires it.

FOURTHLY—"It affects the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the country." Though some crops may be rendered useless, yet it will leave the ground for others. If all the money which is now expended for liquor in Canada were to be applied to the purchasing of bread, meat, comfortable houses, and education, we would be relieved of nine-tenths of our taxes; every branch of industry would be benefited, and capital would be added to the country.

FIFTHLY—"The people are not prepared for it." We think otherwise. The crime, pauperism, taxation, and suffering humanity of our country call for it.

SIXTHLY—"The requirements of the law are too stringent." Not at all. Where there is a will to obey there is a way to do it. To secure the object in view it is necessary to be stringent.

SEVENTHLY—"It can never be enforced." In the State where the law received its birth it has been demonstrated beyond contradiction that no other law ever was enforced so easily. It enforces itself. The people are too well convinced of its inestimable qualities and benign influences to allow it to remain a dead letter on the Statute Book. When it will have had a fair trial, those who now oppose it will then bestow flattering encomiums upon it.

EIGHTHLY—"It deprives men of their

rights." It has not in those States where it is in operation, and it never will do so. The rum-sellers, it is true, will be deprived of their rights in so far that they will no longer be allowed to destroy the bodies and souls of our fellow creatures.

NINTHLY—"Dissatisfaction will prevail, blood will be shed, and difficulties of every imaginable description will be the result of the enactment of such a summary law." Behold the blood-stained walls of the temple of alcohol; gaze on the hundreds of thousands of bleeding bodies and broken hearts strewn before us, throughout the length and breadth of our land; remember that there are two or three hundred millions currency expended in this wholesale licensed human slaughter-house business, lose not sight of the six or seven millions of abandoned and almost hopeless objects that are still indulging in the besetting sin of drunkenness. A few lives could be sacrificed or spared in this conflict for one of the greatest reforms that ever blessed our race. Intemperance has ever been the bane of society.

TENTHLY—"It is fanaticism." Were the men fanatics who legislated for and passed laws for the abolition of war and despotism; breaking up of counterfeiting and forgery? The liquor traffic is a warfare against the immortal spirits of men; it is a species of despotism more oppressive and intolerable than it is possible to conceive. Man is performing a duty that he owes to his God and his fellow creature when he stretches forth his hand to snatch an inebriate from the brink of a drunkard's hell.

ELEVENTHLY—"The public would sympathize with the rum-seller on account of the stringency of the law; consequently intemperance would increase." Not a tear would be shed if the liquor-vender were to loose his license to-morrow. No one would be found to weep for the man who poisons our nearest and dearest friend, regardless of age, station, life, death, the resurrection, or the final judgment.

TWELFTHLY—"It mingles temperance with politics." Well, we will take it for granted that it does. Has it not been in former years, the custom in Canada to mingle whiskey with politics—for party demagogues to purchase votes with whiskey? And now have not the friends of the Prohibitory Liquor Law a right to purchase votes with cold water influence, if it be for the good of the people so to do?

LASTLY—"If the traffic be abolished it will destroy the sources of human health, comfort, and social enjoyment!" It is our opinion that the passage of this law

will preserve health, and lengthen life; it will afford pure, hallowed, and heaven-born comforts and enjoyments,—while the liquor traffic would ever place from within our reach those advantages and gratifications. Our goals, almshouses, penitentiaries, and drunken and brawling families establish the correctness of our statements.

Toronto, July, 1861

For The Weekly Visitor.

**PEN AND INK SKETCHES**  
OF SELF-TAUGHT MEN.

By MARCUS.

No. 111.

GEORGE STEPHENSON—JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD.

It is not improbable that the greatest triumphs in skill have already been achieved, the most valuable theories made, and the deepest depths of literature fathomed. Truly there have lived as brilliant examples of men having risen from penury to opulence, from obscurity to eminence, and from ignorance to knowledge, as it is possible for to live. Yet the future is a sealed book, and the great power may so actuate our progeny as to revolutionize our apparently orthodox system, and bring light out of darkness, virtue out of vice, and burst a fount of erudition from the sterile ranks of the illiterate; thereby mentally remodeling our race, expunging new theories, and establishing a firm moral, intellectual and physical basis for all time.

George Stephenson, whose name is so identified with the introduction of steam as a self-acting power, but especially with that great triumph of modern volition, the Railway Locomotive, was born of humble parents in the county of Durham, England, in 1787. Their limited means prevented their giving George much schooling, hence he was early set afloat on "life's tempestuous sea," for we find him at a very youthful age picking turnips for two pence per day, and subsequently a brakeman on a wagon train-road. His versatility would not suffer him to step in the beston to stumps of his ancestors, for he is next engaged in repairing clocks and watches at which he was reported very clever. This, however, was not the turning point in his life, which may be attributed to an invention of a safety lamp on a similar principle to Humphrey Davy's. This gave him means, enabling him to enlarge his views and expand his mechanical intellect,

until finally he turned his whole attention to locomotion. His first engine travelled at the rate of ten miles an hour, and anyone venturing to presume treble or even double that speed was at once designated a fanatic. The eyes of the people were at last opened to his improvements, and he was eventually acknowledged the originator and propagator of Railway Engines.

Being himself, in boyhood, debarred from receiving any but an indifferent education, he sought to avoid a like misfortune in his son Robert, who had now grown up to be a valuable aid to his father. Together they labored, mentally and physically until the great iron contest on began to fall and while he found himself gathering to his father, he saw his son perpetuating his beneficent work and founding a posterity and a reputation that time cannot efface but magnify. In August, 1848, the world lost a great mind and a true man in the person of George Stephenson, whose family name is connected with everything great in modern engineering, the Victoria Tubular Bridge to wit. If the readers of the *Visitor* wish to become acquainted with one of our most eminent mechanics let them carefully peruse *Smith's Life of George Stephenson*.

Another remarkable life is that of  
**JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD.**

It is an injustice to the men thus noticed to attempt even a sketch, for their lives are books, and their actions monuments in our midst. Of such a class was Josiah Wedgwood, familiarly, yet universally titled the "Father of the Potteries!" He was born of poor parents in 1730, struggled like kindred public benefactors, with this perverse world—fought with the grim monster poverty, as may be seen from the fact of his working as a "thrower to his brother's wheel." Shortly afterwards he caught the small pox, which, settling in his left leg necessitated its amputation, rendering him incapable of manual labor.

At this period nearly all the earthen ware used in England was imported from abroad. Wedgwood turned his attention to supply home consumption by competing with China and other wares. As each experiment improved on the former one, his heart burned with enthusiasm, and the strong arm of hope supported him in many a difficulty; for his life like most enthusiasts was fraught with disappointments, pecuniary difficulties, etc. In fact it appears essential to the attainment of a great object, or the pre-eminence in any one science or art to become partially monomaniac.

Wedgwood went step by step up the ladder of fame, but it was well earned; no mere accident of fortune but a steady perseverance; a succession of results from

a corresponding number of trials. The first tea-set made for royalty in England, he made for Queen Charlotte; and, it is said, felt very proud of being "Potter to the Queen." To Josiah Wedgwood belongs the honor of increasing the Pottery trade from being a confined branch, giving employment to a few hundred people, to an immense trade with some 20,000 workers; and, instead of importing ware, there now emanates from Staffordshire earthenware for the world. At 63 years of age Wedgwood died, than whom a more persevering man never lived. A statute has lately been erected to his memory in England, but his greatest monument is the trade he established which will not crumble with stone, but be as enduring as our race itself.

For The Weekly Visitor.

## Literary Men and their Labors.

No. V.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "CLANDESTINE."

### THEIR MISFORTUNES AND THE WORLD'S ADVANTAGE.

VICTIMS await alike on all, the wise, the good, the gay; for "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favor to men of skill, but time and chance happeneth to them all." The sages, the leaders, the teachers of the world have not been over safe, they have not ever successfully piloted their bark through raging storms; they have suffered loss even as others. But like the flowers crushed under foot of man they have not been killed, they have only emitted a more abundant flood of fragrance to lead the whispering zephyrs as they pass by and press onward. They have been cast down but not overcome. The laboring clouds have hung dark curtains over Fingall's Cave, the surly winds have hoarsely roared within; the maddened waves have spent their fury on its tall heaven-made pillars, yet all in vain—they came, they went; they began, they ended, but the cave of Fingall is unhurt, unmoved, immovable. It is a study to observe how learned men with stout hearts, determined wills, and strong characters,—when the hearts of other men have failed within them for fear,—have stood the storm and braved the tempest; if they have suffered injury, it is an experience that will be turned to the best advantage. They are like the bruised oyster, that mends its shell with a pearl; they turn all into precious merchandise. Adversity only secums the bullion dress and

refines the valued remnant. It unveils the hidden secrets and powers of the heart and mind, and stirs them to increased action. Or, as often it does,—it casts them into quiet obscurity and leaves them unmolested to pursue their loved study and meditation.

Jonathan Edwards has been twenty-four years pastor of a Congregational Church in Northampton. The blessing of the Lord ever and anon has blessed his labors. The small one has become a thousand. The increase of numbers however has not secured a corresponding increase of gallantry, their spiritual life runs low, the word has been faithfully preached but it has been held in unrighteousness, a root of bitterness springing up among them troubled them and thereby many were defiled. The faithful sentinel from the watchtower gives the alarm. At first it is listened to approvingly, but at length it leads to mutiny—the sentinel is torn from his post and thrust out of the city. Such treatment was rude, ruthless and unmerciful. Yet nobly did that great man bear it, calm and unshaken he stood like the highest Alps he rose in majestic grandeur high above the storm that raged sultry and severe beneath. He meekly submitted, and having preached an affecting farewell sermon he bade adieu to an ungrateful people and shortly after was appointed by the Commissioners for Indian Affairs in Boston their missionary to the Indians at Stockbridge, a small town in the western part of Massachusetts Bay, fifty miles from Northampton. There, unburdened with care, free from interruption by calls or company, possessing all his time he gave himself up to investigations in morals and theology, and hence his two great works on the "Freedom of the Will" and "Original Sin." The dark cloud had indeed a bright side—a silver lining, and that has given light ever since intellectually and spiritually.

Queen Elizabeth is dead. James VI, of Scotland and I, of England reigns in her stead. Conspiracy is set on foot against him by Lords Grey, Cobham, and Sir Walter Raleigh—the former are pardoned and Sir Walter Raleigh is imprisoned. Thus sings Thomson of him:

"Raleigh the scourge of Spain" who breast  
 with all

The age, the pat lot, and the hero burned.  
 Nor sunk his vigor when a coward reign  
 The warrior fetter'd, and at last resigned  
 To glut the vengeance of a vanquish'd foe.  
 Then active still and unrestrain'd his mind  
 Explored the vast extent of aces' pow'r,  
 And with his prison hours enrich'd the world."

The prison has been a profitable place to the world. It has protected the thrones of kings, the castles of courtiers, and the homes of the people. It has kept secure

the villainous traitor, circumscribed the bounds of the roving deprederator, and afforded an asylum to men of letters.

What a curious chapter in the course of time could the deeds done, the words spoken, the thoughts conceived, the feelings indulged, the hopes entertained, and the scenes witnessed or transpired in the dark dungeon, make! Could the stones cry out of the wall, and could the fastening out of the timber answer it, what wondrous tales would be told, and what strange revelations would be made! There Sir Walter Raleigh wrote "Aphorisms" for Prince Henry, and spent eleven years of unwearied unremitting toil on his "History of the World." There Buchanan composed his Paraphrases of the Psalms of David; and Grotius his "Commentary on St. Matthew"; there Howell penned most of his "Familiar Letters," and John Bunyan his "Pilgrim's Progress"; there the Apostle Paul wrote his Epistles to the Churches, and sent thence his letters of encouragement and confidence to the saints; there Boethius composed his "Consolations of Philosophy," and De Foe began his "Review"; there Selden prepared his "History of Eadmer," and Voltaire drew out the plan of his "Henriade." But the prison is only one of the ways in which the ills of life have come upon men of mind and lovers of letters.

The captive in bonds has bid farewell to melancholy and made all be merry as a marriage bell. Cebrantes fills his volume, though far from his beloved Spain, with

"Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles."

The exile, friendless on a foreign shore, hated at home, unknown abroad, has alleviated his sufferings by the employment which his unfinished manuscripts gave him. Thus it was with Dante, banished from Florence, wandering, homeless and destitute from city to city seeking rest, with no kind angel to whisper peace to his soul—nor no companion to light up his loneliness, every earthly stay gone, he sinks in peace on his lengthening Cantos, and finds balmly consolation.

John Locke is suspected of sharing in Monmouth's rebellion, he has thereby excited the rage and incurred the resentment of James II.'s government. To screen himself from the impending danger, he withdraws into concealment, and fills up the measure of the flying hours in the composition of that justly renowned and great work "An Essay on the Human Understanding."

The Church of England has grown hugely great. Differences of opinion begin to obtain. To smite all into one and

preserve the "one faith," the Act of Uniformity becomes law—all entering the National Church, yea, all in it must conform to its requirements. Dissent cannot be tolerated, liberty of conscience is not the right of every man—subscribed articles and standards blind the soul and exclude the very idea of free spontaneous thought—the soul must be still and know that enacted law is master. Thousands not seeing the reasonableness of such enactments, and not finding it according to the word of truth, desired rather for "conscience sake" to keep by the law and by the testimony, and asked with John Milton "the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely above all liberties," which being denied them they left their homes, their friends, their all, and exiled abroad on the continent—especially in Holland—where they gave themselves up to the closest study of the scriptures—they prayed, they pondered, they preached, they lived, and then they wrote their spiritual experiences, their divine illuminations, their heavenly teachings; hence to this "misfortune" we trace the treasure and deep mine of "Puritan Theology," a mine that shall be longer workable than the mines of Golconda. And what shall we say of others in different straits, misfortunes and perplexities?

Think of the trials of a Camargo, the sufferings of Lasso, and other blindness of Milton. What did a love of literature do for them? And what has their trials, their sufferings, their blindness done for the world? These were all winter blasts and winter breathings of sleet and snow and hardening frosts. They seemed to carry wide ruin all around—to make the world a waste—nevertheless they treasured strength and made a lovely spring which brought a fruitful autumn.

What a rich harvest we reap from the unfulfilled early expectations of our literary men! Had Thompson entered the pulpit, or Goldsmith gone to India we should probably have lacked their charming productions. They were misfortunes to them but highly advantageous to us. Thus works over the diving law of compensation. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." So runs the old proverb, and it speaketh truly. What one loses another gains, so there can be no loss. Pursue these wandering thoughts as we will round a thousand circles, widening a thousand removes, yet we must ever come back to find their centre in the great fundamental truth, that

"There's a deity that shapes our nodes  
Howe'er as we will."

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The Weekly Visitor.

VOLUME IV.

TORONTO THURSDAY JULY 14, 1881

Subscribe for Vol. IV. at once, and secure the numbers from the commencement of the quarter.

A correspondent, writing from Montreal, says: "The lodges (B. A. O. G. T.) are all progressing well down here, as also the two Bands of Hope."

Mr. Howson, News Agent, next door to the Post Office, Yorkville, will be happy to see, at his establishment, all who need anything in his line of business, and we

will be also happy to hear of a large number of the Yorkville folks calling on him to subscribe for the *Visitor*.

## "KATE KILBORN!"

MANY of our readers object to our inserting continued stories in our pages, while a large number are continually clamouring for one. There are some who threaten to discontinue their subscription if we insert such, while others again will not continue if our columns do not contain one. Believing that it is a moral impossibility to suit the wishes of all, as "there are many men of many minds," we will not attempt the task. In our opinion the story of "KATE KILBORN" will satisfy the vast majority of our readers, as it is one which the most precise cannot but read with interest, and in place of our subscriptions growing less we feel assured that not only will those we now have remain but hundreds of new ones will be added before the quarter expires.

### CRUSADE LODGE.

The Crusaders intend holding a Re-Union in their Lodge Room, Missionary Church, Elizabeth St., on Thursday evening, July 28. Chair taken at 8 o'clock, P. M. Admittance, 10 cents. As they wish to raise a little funds we hope the members of the different temperance organizations, and their friends, will give them their hearty support.

### OUR BOUND VOLUMES.

Those parties who wish to get bound copies of Volumes I. and III. can do so by applying at the office. Prices: Vol. I. 25 cents; Vol. III. (containing the Story of

"Ruth Morrison" complete,) 30c. The "Star of Temperance" can also be had; price, 5 cents.

### CONTRIBUTORS

Must sign their real names to their articles, although not necessary for publication. A. K. L. will please comply.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. D., Kilbride.—Received for one year.

H. D. H., Newland.—Sent as directed.  
J. B., Tyrone.—Sent usual number of No. 1, without names, to your address. I have mailed No. 1 to Hampton and Ashburn Post Offices, and No. 2 will be mailed only to those parties whose names you transmitted.

J. C., Morpeth.—Received for two. The Agent having also remitted your subscription you are now paid for vol. V.

J. McG., Morpeth.—Received for six. Eight of No. 1 were sent you, without the addresses, which you will please see delivered.

J. M., Dawn Mills.—Received for volumes IV and V.

W. H. C., Montreal.—Papers for April and May forwarded. Will write L. C. McK. All your inquiries can be answered in a favorable tone.

THE CITY BATHS, MARIA ST.—These Baths are now open to the public under the management of Mr. John Shaw, who has leased the same. He has fitted them up with every convenience, and parties can now have a Plunge or Swimming Bath at the low rate of 5 cents, or 25 for \$1.00, a hot or cold private bath for 5 cents or 15 for \$1.00. Season Tickets are placed at an equally low figure. These baths will certainly be a great convenience for all living in the west end, and we hope the proprietor may be liberally compensated for his enterprise.

### ONTARIO DIVISION, NO. 26, S of T.

The following is a list of the officers installed for the current term:—

W P—J. B. McGann  
W A—Dan. Scott  
T—J. W. Woodall  
F S—N. McEachren  
R S—Jas. Mitchell  
A R S—W. T. Manning  
C—Mullen  
A C—Currie  
I S—M. Smith, Jun.  
O S—Wm. Cullin  
P W P—Peter Deisamine

### TYRONE DIVISION, NO. 126, S of T.

On Thursday evening last the following officers were installed for the current quarter by Bro. Wm. Windatt D G W P,

Bro. Abraham Yannie as Grand Conductor.  
W P—William H. Law  
W A—Samuel Vanstone  
R S—John Hodgson  
A R S—Gilbert H. Jardine  
F S—John Gibbard  
T—John Hellyar  
Chap—John R. Hamly  
C—William Williams  
A C—James Linton  
I S—Calob Bell  
O S—Thomas Windatt  
P W P—William E. Tilley

### LADY ORATORS.

Lady Conductor—Miss M. Gibbard  
Love—Miss Eliza Hodgson  
Purity—Sarah T. Vanstone  
Fidelity—Mary Ann Brent

### TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT AILSA CRAIG.

A grand temperance demonstration, under the auspices of Defiance Lodge, No. 8, British American Order of Good Templars, took place on Wednesday, the 6th inst., in a beautiful grove on the river Aux Sables, near Ailsa Craig, at which a large number of persons were present. About 500 members of different temperance organizations marched in procession to the place of meeting, where refreshments were served up in splendid style. The whole were headed by the Forest brass band, and flags and banners were plentifully displayed through the whole route of march. After the brethren had assembled, James Gillean, Esq. of London, was unanimously called to the chair, the duties of which he discharged with very good grace and general satisfaction. His opening address was remarkable for sound common sense, and was heartily applauded. Mr. N. C. Gowan, of Toronto, grand secretary of the order, made an excellent speech, followed by the Rev. Mr. Gundy, grand treasurer, Rev. H. Caulfield, Rev. Mr. Owen, Rev. Mr. Fletcher and the Rev. Mr. Sexemith, all of whom were listened to with marked attention. The band played some interesting pieces of music between the speeches, under the leadership of Mr. Atwood. At the close, votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman, the speakers, the committee and the band, when at six o'clock p. m., the proceedings ended with three cheers for the Queen, all present being much gratified and pleased with the success of the demonstration, and the kind.

ness of the good folks of Ail-a-Craig, which was every where observable.

**HARVEST HOME DIVISION, S of T,  
NO. 317.**

The officers of the above division were installed on Tuesday evening, July 5, by the Rev. William Rowe, G. W. P., assisted by A. W. Milne, D. G. W. P. The following are the names of the officers for the ensuing quarter:—

- W P—Henry Duncan
- W A—William Taylor
- R S—William Thompson
- A R S—George Dallimore
- F S—John Coulson
- T—John Leadler
- C—George Milker
- A C—Andrew Tingle
- I S—John E. Elliott
- O S—Robert Evans
- Chap.—J. R. Miller
- P W P—James Coulson

A large number of visitors were present from Sutton Division, and after installation, addresses were delivered by the G. W. P., as well as by members of Sutton and Harvest Home Divisions. This Division has been in existence for about 13 years, and is one of the old stamp giving benefits to sick members. From the report of the Treas. it appears that \$20 have been given in this way during the last quarter. It is situated in a rural district near the Towline, between York and Scarborough, and through its instrumentality many have been brought to habits of sobriety. There are about 60 members, with nearly 30 female visitors. Its meetings in general are well attended. The cause is progressing very favorably in this locality, and every day becoming more firmly rooted, and we are led to believe that ere long there will not be left a single advocate in favour of moderate drinking in this neighbourhood.

To the Editor of The Weekly Visitor.

WOOLER, July 8, 1864.

After an address on Temperance by Mr. N. C. Gowans, Worthy Grand Secretary of the British Order of Good Templars, Nassau Lodge, No. 242, was revived, duly organized, and the following Ladies and Gentlemen, initiated, viz:—Messrs. A. M. Phillips, M. H. Fieldhouse, John A. McColl, Thomas Mitchell, Esrom Westels, Wm. Murray, Alexander McColl, Donald L. McColl, S. Curry, Phillip Lawson, Nicholas McColl, Hugh Murray, Wm. D. Fieldhouse, Benjamin Maybee, H. Cunningham, Albert Maybee, Thomas Gough, Joseph Day, Jno. Collins, Isaac Howley, John Chapman, Daniel Struthers, Donald McColl, and Jno.

McPhail, Miss J. McColl, Miss M. Fieldhouse, Miss C. McPhail, Miss E. Fitzgerald, Mrs. McColl, Messrs. Hugh Murray senr., D. Murray, J. R. Gatratt, and W. J. Bell.

The following officers were elected and installed for the remainder of this term:—  
W C T—Bro. A. M. Phillips; W V—Sis. J. McColl; W C—Bro. T. Mitchell; W S—Bro. M. H. Fieldhouse; W T—Bro. E. Westels; W F S—John Chapman; W M—Bro. J. McColl; W D M—Hugh Murray Junr.; W I G—Sister M. Fieldhouse; J O G—Bro. Wm. Murray; W A S—Bro. Jno. McColl; D T—Bro. J. A. McColl; P. D.—A. M. Phillips;

The Degrees were conferred upon Bro. A. M. Phillips, J. A. McColl, J. R. Garrett, J. Chapman, W. J. Bell, T. M. Gough. It was then moved by Bro. M. H. Fieldhouse, seconded by Bro. A. M. Phillips and resolved, that the night of meeting for this Lodge be Friday evenings,

To the Editor of The Weekly Visitor.

FRANKFORD, July 9, 1864.

On the evening of the day above named, Mr. N. C. Gowans, Grand Worthy Secretary of the British order of Good Templars, delivered a Lecture on Temperance in the School House in Frankford, after which he initiated the following persons into the mysteries of the Order, viz:—Miss Ellen Eagle, Miss Margaret Anna Coveney, Miss Pannella Davis, Messrs. Henry A. Davis, Wm. Rixon, John G. Gennan, James A. Williams, David Martin, Thadous S. J. Aikin, E. J. Perry, Thomas Foser, Rev. D. Ryan, Rev. Charles Newton, James Kearns, John Vanorman, John A. Rowe, M. D. Marshall B. Robinson, J. P.

The following officers were then elected and duly installed, viz:—W C T—Bro. M. B. Robinson; W V—Sister Pannella Davis; W C—Bro. the Rev. D. Ryan; W S—Bro. J. A. Rowe, M. D.; W A S—Bro. John G. Gennan; W T—Bro. Henry S. Davis; W F S—Bro. Wm. Rixon; W M—Bro. D. Martin; W D M—Sister Ellen Eagle; W I G—Sister Margaret A. Coveney; W O G—Bro. J. A. Williams; W R H S—Bro. John Vanorman; W L H S—James Kearns; P W C T—Bro. the Rev. Charles Newton; D T—Bro. J. A. Rowe, M. D.; P D—Bro. E. J. Perry.

It was then moved by Bro. Rixon, seconded by Sister Davis, and Resolved, that the night of meeting of this Lodge be Friday evenings.

It was then moved by the Rev. D. Ryan, seconded by Bro. J. G. Gennan and Res. that the hour for meeting be eight o'clock.

It was then moved by Bro. Marshall Robinson, seconded by Bro. John Rowe, and Resolved, that the name of this Lodge be Frankford Lodge, No. 347.

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