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# The Son of Temperance.

VOL. II.

BRANTFORD, MAY, 1880.

No. 1

## The Good of the Order.

### The Tippler's Fright.

*(Comic style, with care in the dialogue.)*  
 There once was a toper—I'll not tell his name—  
 Who had for his comfort a scolding old dame;  
 And often and often he wished himself dead,  
 For if drunk he came home she would beat him to bed.  
 He spent all his evenings away from his home,  
 And, when he returned, he would sneakingly come,  
 And try to walk straightly, and say not a word—  
 Just to keep his dear wife from abusing her lord.  
 For if he dared say his tongue was his own,  
 'Twould set her tongue going, in no gentle tone;  
 And she'd huff him, and cuff him, and call him hard names,  
 And he'd sigh to be rid of all scolding old dames.

It happened one night on a frolic he went;  
 He stayed till his very last penny was spent.  
 But how to go home and get safely to bed,  
 Was the thing on his heart that most heavily weighed.  
 But home he must go; so he caught up his hat,  
 And off he went singing by this and by that:  
 "I'll pluck up my courage; I guess she's in bed:  
 If she ain't 'tis no matter, I'm sure. Who's afraid?"  
 He came to his door; he lingered until He peeped and he listened, and all seemed quite still.  
 In he went, and his wife, sure enough, was in bed:  
 "Oh," said he, "it's just as I thought. Who's afraid?"  
 He crept about softly, and spoke not a word;  
 His wife seemed to sleep, for she never e'en stirred.  
 Thought he, "For this night then my fortune is made;  
 For my dear scolding wife is asleep. Who's afraid?"  
 But soon he felt thirsty; and slyly he rose,  
 And groping around, to the table he goes;  
 The pitcher found empty, and so was the bowl,  
 The pail and the tumblers—she'd emptied the whole!  
 At length in a corner a vessel he found;  
 Says he, "Here's something to drink, I'll be bound!"  
 And eagerly seizing, he lifted it up,  
 And drank it all off at one long, hearty sup.

It tasted so queerly, and what could it be?  
 He wondered. It neither was water nor tea!  
 Just then a thought struck him and filled him with fear:  
 "Oh, it must be poison for rats, I declare!"  
 And loudly he called on his dear sleeping wife,  
 And begged her to RISE—"For," said he, "ON MY LIFE  
 I FEAR IT WAS POISON THE BOWL DID CONTAIN.  
 OH, DEAR, YES, IT WAS POISON; I NOW FEEL THE PAIN!"  
 "And what made you dry, sir!" the wife sharply cried;  
 "'Twould serve you just right if from poison you died.  
 And you've done a fine job, and you'd now better march,  
 FOR JUST SEE, YOU BRUTE, YOU HAVE DRUNK ALL MY STARCH."

### The Grog-Seller Vanquished.

Characters—Bob and Jack.

[Enter Bob.]

BOB [*musically*].—Well! well! well! What the mischief is all the world coming to? Every fellow says he's going to be a Son of Temperance, or a Cadet, or a Good Templar, or some other of these new-fangled societies. I wonder what kind of a magnet they have in their meeting rooms, for they seem to be drawing every chap there.

[Enter Jack.]

Holloa, Jack! what wind brought you here? I haven't seen you this age. What's the best news, young man?

JACK.—Well, Bob, I don't know any new's just now of much importance, except that all our family have joined the Temperance Society, and Uncle Samuel is to be initiated to-night in the same Division that father belongs to. But I suppose that is not the best news to your mind.

BOB.—Pshaw! As to that I don't care a fig, for your father never spent much money in our place. It was only at night that he used to come, and then he always got so confoundedly drunk that father and I had to kick him out every night. But he won't

have the pleasure of spending a comfortable evening over a glass of grog, now that he has joined your water gruel affair. However let him go, and joy go with him. He will soon find out how to fetch himself back here again though, depend on it.

JACK.—I hope not, Bob; he has had enough of such quarters as these already, I can assure you.

BOB.—You may think so, Jack, but if he does not soon fall back into his good old ways, my name isn't Bob Swig-a-little. But, Jack, tell me how your old dad came to join the Sons? for I thought they would only like those whom they thought were orderly and respectable citizens, and I'm sure they could not find, out of gaol, a more drunken beastly fellow than your dad used to be.

JACK.—Perhaps you saw some bills on the fences the other day and in the shop windows, with this heading: "Mind your helm shipmates, and steer steady over the ocean of life!" If you did not read this bill, Bob, I can tell you that it was about a Temperance lecture to be given in the Town Hall by an old sailor who had been a drunkard. Well, father happened to pass by, and read it, so he determined to go and hear the lecture, never dreaming that it would lead him to sign the pledge or join a Temperance Society. The night came and accordingly he wended his way to the hall, reaching it in time to secure a good seat.

BOB.—Well, Jack, and what did the old fellow have to say?

JACK.—I can't tell you all he said, but I know this—his arguments were so forcible, that father could hold out no longer; he signed the pledge, and determined while in the room to get Mr. Faithful to propose him as a member of the Sons of Temperance.

BOB.—He did ! Well he must have had a pretty hard cheek to do that ; for I thought old Faithful would not be seen speaking to such a ragged, filthy, drunken chap as your dad was. However, I s'pose it's the fashion these days for drunkards to go hand in hand with them teetotal fellers. Well, let them go, for all that I care.

JACK.—Don't be rash, Bob ; father saw no other means of becoming a respectable man again without he did so, therefore he took courage to pop the momentous question, as a lover would say, to Mr. Faithful, as he was the only Son of Temperance we knew anything about ; and oh ! Bob, I cannot thank Mr. Faithful enough for his kindness.

BOB.—Pshaw ! Now you talk like a fool. What sense was there in thanking Faithful ? What good did he do your father ? None that I can see, except squeezing two or three dollars of an initiation fee out of him, and preventing him from taking a comfortable glass now and then.

JACK.—Perhaps I do talk like a fool in your estimation, but your language sounds far more foolish to me. You can see the good that Mr. Faithful and total abstinence have done for father and I, as well as all the family, by the different way we dress ; you can't see any rags about us now, as you used to, I can assure you. And did you not say a few minutes ago that your father used to kick mine from his door almost every evening because he was so intoxicated ?

BOB.—Yes, Jack, I did, and will swear to it to the last.

JACK.—Well, then, do you call that *comfortable* for my father, or honourable for yours, after he had enticed all my father's money from him, to take him by the shoulders and pitch him into the street ? If that is what honourable means my dictionary has gone astray. However, Bob, we have had enough of this subject ; if we do not break off our conversation, we may not be as good friends when we say good-bye as we were on meeting.

BOB.—Very well, Jack, I'm willing, and perhaps you are half right in what you say, after all. But there was one thing I wanted to ask you—have you seen Bill Sawyer lately ? I saw him serving in Mr. Steady's store the other day, and he used to be a perfect street loafer a few months ago. What wheel of fortune can have carried him into such a situation ?

JACK.—Yes ; I see him every Wednesday evening, at our Section of Cadets.

BOB.—The mischief you do ! Has he joined your Temperance Society too ? Well after that I shouldn't be surprised to be taken in there myself some day. How did he gain admittance to your Section, as you call it ?

JACK.—Easy enough. He had only to promise that he would abstain from tobacco and all intoxicating drinks, and we received him as a member immediately.

BOB.—How does he act at your meetings ? Don't he seem out of place ?

JACK.—Not at all. I could praise him all day for his untiring exertions. I believe he would submit to any inconvenience if he thought it would benefit our Section in the least. But you must have lost track of Bill for some time, Bob ; would you like to hear how he became a Cadet ?

BOB.—Indeed I would, then. Tell me all you can about it.

JACK.—Well, then, this is his history. You know, some time ago there was a large fire in Riot Street. Father happened to be passing that way one night shortly after the fire, and saw what he supposed was a half-burnt log in the gutter. Imagine his surprise when he heard a bitter groan proceed from the supposed log. There was poor Bill, sleeping as sound as a top, and seemed in as much pleasure as a pig in a mud-hole. At first father thought of giving him in charge of a constable ; then he resolved to see what kind treatment would do. Just at that moment Mr. Faithful came by in his buggy, and they decided to take charge of poor Bill.

BOB.—Well, and what did they do for him first ?

JACK.—They determined to lose no time in splicing and bandaging one of his legs, pretending that it was broken. Mr. Faithful agreeing to send a man every morning in the character of a doctor, with a bottle containing pure cold water, to rub it.

BOB.—How did their plan succeed ? Did poor Bob think that he was going to kick the bucket ?

JACK.—I believe he thought his leg was broken in reality, for when he awoke from his drunken sleep and found it bandaged stiffly, he almost fainted. However a good drink of pure cold water succeeded in bringing him to his senses again.

BOB.—And how long did they keep him a prisoner.

JACK.—About a fortnight, during which he had plenty of time for reflection, and promised me to join the Cadets as soon as he was well again.

BOB.—Did he ever find out the trick they had played on him ?

JACK.—Oh, yes ; he knew all about it the night after he left his bed. We were all sitting round the fire when Mr. Faithful and father came in, and told Bill all about it. He laughed as heartily as any of us at the good joke, but resolved that they would never have the chance of playing such a trick on him again ; so he joined our Society, and shortly after he obtained a good situation in Mr. Steady's large dry-goods store.

BOB.—Thank you, Jack, for telling me these things, Perhaps the Temperance Society would be able to make a man out of Bob Swig-a-little yet. Do you think I am a hopeless case or not worth saving ?

JACK.—No, indeed, Bob ; there is the making of a noble man in you. Come with me to-night ; there's a good fellow [*taking his arm and looking earnestly at him*]. We will go up to our Section, and firmly united in the bonds of Virtue, Love and Temperance, we will prove to the world that

our Society, under God's blessing has added one more to the list of saved, snatched from the way of ruin.

BOB.—But my father—what will he say? He intends to have me tending bar this winter. Oh, if you would only talk to him, and get him to give up his cursed trade that is breaking my mother's heart! It has changed my noble, generous father into a cruel, heartless money-seeker! Perhaps even he might see these things in a true light, and commence some more honest business, and then we shall be so happy again.

JACK.—Oh, Bob, it does my heart good to hear you talk so! Let us go to him right away, and may God open his heart to receive us kindly! He always was so proud of you, and liked me because I was your friend. He will listen I know, and we will tell him all about your wishes. Come dear Bob, let us go to him now. (*Exit, arm in arm.*)

### Our Divisions.

#### Toronto District Division.

DEAR SIR, two of your correspondents, in last month's issue, referred to a successful public meeting, which had just been held by Coldstream Division. With your permission, I should like to give a more extended notice of the same. The meeting was called by the Toronto District Division, who furnished the speakers and made the necessary arrangements. The hall was well filled, and the D.W.P., Bro. T. Caswell, occupied the chair. A number of boys were stationed in the gallery, and the chairman, after giving them some earnest advice, called upon the first speaker, Bro. G. M. Rose, who advanced to the front of the platform and addressed the audience. He spoke of the time, about 70 years ago, when drunkenness was almost universal, of the various attempts to get rid of the evil, by means of moderation societies of different kinds, of their complete failure, and then, of the establishment of Total Abstin-

ence Societies, which proved to be the only true remedy. The Temperance Reform had made great progress. Some time ago the churches were not in favour of it—men took up the Bible and endeavoured to justify the drinking usages of society by it. Mr. Rose said that the Jews used to drink and brought punishment upon themselves, but that was no reason why *we* should do so. In the church which he attended, as a boy, in Scotland, the leading elder was a liquor dealer; and, when the minister joined the Total Abstinence Society, and was about to discipline a member for drunkenness, the said liquor dealer went to the minister, rudely put his fist under his nose, and remarked, "If you bring up that man, sir, we will put you out of the church." Mr. Rose remained for some years after this event in the vicinity, and saw the day when the liquor-selling elder, and not the minister, was "put out of the church." The speaker proceeded to relate an instance which took place at his father's house, in order to show how men were accustomed to justify their drinking habits by the Bible. His father used to partake of liquor moderately, but signed the pledge under Robert Grey Mason and kept it ever after. *An elder of the church* tried to tempt him to break it; the incident took place between church services. There were three every Sunday, which Mr. Rose, as a boy, was required to attend, in addition to going to Sunday school; he had the option of attending a prayer meeting as well, but that he always shirked, thinking he had enough without. Between the services the elder would frequently take lunch at the house of Mr. Rose's father, and on one of these occasions, while discussing total abstinence, the elder tried hard to prove from the Bible that total abstinence was wrong. The speaker well remembered how his father arose, struck the table with his fist, and hotly declared, "*I don't care what the Bible says—I don't care what you say; but, this I know, that I will*

*bless the bones of Robert Grey Mason for making me a Teetotaler.*" Mr. Rose then spoke of those persons who were continually quoting the advice of Paul to Timothy, and urging their friends to take advantage of the Apostle's counsel. The speaker warmly remarked, "If any one said so to me, I would say, '*I'm not Timothy, I'm G. M. Rose, and don't want any of your wine.*'" He then gave a review of Robert Grey Mason's work in the north of Scotland, of the labours of father Matthew in Ireland and of the Washingtonian Movement in America, which culminated in the formation of the Sons of Temperance. After a brilliant description of the origin and progress of our Order, Mr. Rose spoke of its small beginning, and asked, "What did Christianity spring from? They talk of heresy and heretics—why Jesus Christ stood alone at one time in Jerusalem—He was then a heretic, and they persecuted Him and put Him to death." To illustrate small beginnings and great results, the speaker quoted the lines:

"A grain of corn an infant's hand  
May sow upon an inch of land,  
Whence twenty stalks would rise and  
yield  
Enough to stock a little field;  
The harvest of that field might then  
Be multiplied to ten times ten,  
Which sown thrice more, would furnish  
bread  
Whereby an army might be fed."

"That's the principle—that's the principle," continued Mr. Rose, "and great reforms have sprung from little movements like that." He proceeded to speak of the four divisions of our Order, and remarked, "The chairman said that you boys in the gallery could be admitted, as members, when fourteen years of age—why, bless you, we can admit babies if we like, for we have our sections of Cadets and Bands of Hope." Mr. Rose then urged the lads to come and unite with us; he afterwards explained the aim and objects of the Order, the nature of Division employments, their literary and musical entertainments, etc. After relating an interesting incident of the New Brunswick elections some years

ago, in which the newly returned members were found fully qualified for their duties in the House, through the training received in the Division Room, he concluded by eloquently urging all present, both young and old, to come and unite with the Order, declaring there was, in his opinion, no greater ark of safety than the Sons of Temperance, who would continue to exist until God's design regarding them was fully accomplished. The speaker's remarks were greeted with frequent bursts of applause. Short speeches followed from the chairman, and brothers Millar and Farley, which were interspersed with singing.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock p.m.

Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER.

TORONTO, 14th April, 1880.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Lizzie.*—We are not aware of the exact number of months Mr. Edward Carswell intends spending in California, but the field being large, we do not think he can get over it in less than three months.

*L.*—We cannot answer for the Lecture Committee of the Grand Division, but if we had our way and if Mr. Carswell was agreeable, we would find him constant employment in Ontario.

*Alpha.*—Yes; the decision of the Supreme Court is in favor of the Constitutionality of the Temperance Act, and we do hope you will stir up the friends in your county to have petitions at once circulated. You have wasted too much time already thinking. *Action* should now be the WATCHWORD.

## The Son of Temperance

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AND CAN BE PROCURED OF

THOMAS WEBSTER,

Grand Scribe, BRANTFORD.

To whom all business letters must be addressed.

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BRANTFORD, MAY, 1880.

Our Semi-Annual Session.

THE coming Session at Orillia will be just what representatives make it. If all come imbued with the spirit to build up the Order, no matter what person or thing may stand in the way, we will have a good meeting. If, on the other hand, it is

to be a meeting to praise and laud up certain persons, the meeting will be a failure. Our Order has been losing ground for some years back, and we hope we have reached *hard pan*, and that we will now increase in numbers and in influence. The old Order of the Sons has not lost its power or its prestige, and it is only for the members of our Divisions to add strength to the Divisions, and thus to the Grand Division and Order. One important way to help on the Order is to attend and take an interest in our Grand Division Sessions as well as in our Subordinate Division Sessions.

At Orillia the brethren are making preparations for a good and vigorous Session, and if the representatives turn out in large numbers they will not be disappointed. The expense of going to the Session is not much—from Toronto not more than \$3.50 for the return trip ticket, and a fare and one-third over any of the roads to Toronto, and \$1.00 per day at Orillia. The whole trip will not average more than \$10.00 to each representative, and this sum would be spent on the Queen's Birthday by most of them, and have no good result from it. Each Session lets us see more of the Province at a cheap rate, and we learn how the Order prospers, and encourage one another "in our work of faith and labour of love."

Rep. Bottrell's motion, of which he gave notice at Almonte, to make it compulsory upon the Order in the various counties to organize District Divisions, will be brought up at Orillia; also dis-

ussion upon the favorable decision of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, and the work necessary to be done, and the part the Order will take in the work of submitting the Act in various counties. Then the state of the Order will be more fully gone into than it can be at an Annual Session.

Let the representatives come out in large numbers, and let the work be done promptly and well.

The Scott Act.

IN another column we give the decision of the Supreme Court Judges on the Canada Temperance Act, the constitutionality of which has been sustained by three of the four Judges who comprise the highest tribunal in the land. The result of the struggle cannot be but satisfactory to all true Canadians, and it now remains for us to go to work and have it enacted in every county in the Dominion.

From the Grand Scribe.

Receipts from Divisions from March 20th to April 20th.

CLM GROVE, \$1.40; Thorold, \$1.40; Trent Bridge \$5.00; Cobourg, \$0.25; Ontario, \$2.94; Grafton, \$3.50; Maple Grove, \$3.57; Renfrew, \$1.70; Eugenie, \$1.61; Strathroy, \$1.50; Philanthropic, \$0.70; Glenmorris, \$2.52; Stanley Mills, \$1; Forest Home, \$2.04; Wyebridge, \$2.80; Sharon \$1; Tyrone, \$4.06; Pleasant Valley, \$1.90; Henderson, \$2.90; Avonbank, \$5.39; Port Robinson, \$2.80; Standard, \$2.15; Welcome, \$2.17; Alberta, \$2.25; Allenwood, \$2.24; Mount Meldrum, \$3.22; Enniskillen, \$2.48; Union Star, \$4.34; Box Grove, \$1.61; Cedardale, \$4.83; Plainville, \$5.81; Rideau Union,

\$3.25; Ravine, \$2.31; Harvest Home, \$2.65; Huron Belle, \$1.00; Embro, \$1.00; Fairview, \$1.40; Tilsonburg, \$0.70; Malton, \$2.03; Leskard, \$3.29; Ethel, \$4.69; Huron, \$3.08; Ramsay, \$1.54; Siloam, \$1.26; Cobourg, \$5.39; Quarry, \$3.00; Orono, \$6.23; Prospect, \$3.64; Walkerton, \$1.40; Galt, \$5.00; Laskay, \$3.43; Utica, \$1.61; Greenbank, \$4.06; Arran, \$3.00; Martinton, \$3.00; Solina, \$4.69; Mount Carswell, \$2.68; Rising Sun, \$2.10; Triumph, \$1.68; Lobo, \$9.00; Welland, \$1.40; Rising Star, \$3.50; Jarratts C., \$2.24; Ayr, \$6.00; Salem Star, \$1.19; Bowmanville, \$5.58; Grantham, \$4.13; Exeter, \$3.99; East Whitby, \$3.92; Oshawa, \$4.34; Thorold, \$2.52; Vernonville, \$2.17; Bowmanville, \$5.68; Byron, \$5.25; Phoenix, \$2.94; Leaskdale, \$0.84; Stirton, \$1.12; Newton, \$3.15; Bronte, \$0.75; Huron, \$1.00.

*Contributions to "Son of Temperance."*

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Harvest Home, \$1.00; Cedardale, \$1.00; Ashworth, \$1.00; Leskard, \$1.00; Stirton, \$1.00; Newton, \$1.85; Almonte, \$1.00.

*Contributions to Lecture Fund.*

Huron Belle, \$1.00; Port Robinson, \$2.30; Rising Sun, \$2.55.

**The Work and the Workers.**

—A Maine correspondent writes that the great need recognized among them to advance the temperance cause is Education on the subject of liquor using. The Portland Woman's C. T. Union petitioned the School Board asking for the introduction of temperance text-books in the school. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, has been employed to give some lectures on the need of a temperance education. That is just the right thing. We have been surfeited with stories and mimicry and the like. Give the people sound reasons for the faith we

have, and teach the children the true and scientific basis of the temperance reform.

—The *Leader* published in the interest of the various temperance associations of the city of Hamilton, gives each week full facts in regard to the prosecutions in that city in connection with the drink traffic. Here is last week's quota. We believe it is about the usual amount:—For drunkenness, pure and simple, there were 13 cases before the Police Court, and 11 convictions; 11 disorderlies, with 8 convictions; 8 cases of assault; 8 cases of gambling, 1 vagrancy, and 6 cases of trespass and card-playing. There were also two charges against a shopkeeper for allowing liquor drunk on the premises, with one conviction and one charge of tampering with witnesses in a whiskey case. In Hamilton "the trade" is receiving attention.

**Correspondence.**

THE GRAND DIVISION MEETING.

*To the Editor,*

DEAR SIR.—Can you please inform your readers whether the semi-annual session of the Grand Division will be occupied with dry business details, or if it will be likely to prove of interest to the members? Also, what subjects will probably be brought up for discussion?—In the bonds of the Order,

SARAH.

Toronto, 10th April, 1880.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

*To the Editor,*

DEAR SIR.—The warm summer weather will soon be upon us, and our Divisions, which are many of them low enough at present, will no doubt have difficulty at times in obtaining a quorum. Would it not be wise to utilize picnics, excursions, etc., for Temperance purposes? And, could not meetings be held on Sunday afternoons in the open air? The success of the Temperance gatherings held in the Queen's Park, last summer, was self-evident to

all who attended them, and that, in spite of the fact that they were conducted by the most, in my opinion, inefficient chairman who ever occupied such a position. If the Sons and Good Templars would take the lead, not only in Toronto, but other cities, great good might be accomplished even during the sultry season when Temperance men usually rest on their oars.—Yours, in Faith, Hope and Charity,

G. T. and S. of T.

Toronto, April, 1880.

**Miscellaneous.**

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT DECIDED TO BE VALID.

*Mr. Justice Henry Dissents.*

GROUND OF THE JUDGMENT—CONCURRENCE OF JUSTICES TASCHE-REAU, GWYNNE AND FOURNIER.

THE Supreme Court met at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 13th, and proceeded to deliver judgment in the case of *Fredericton v. the Queen*, which involves the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act. H. R. H. the Princess Louise and suite were present during a portion of the proceedings, while in the rear might have been observed Hon. R. W. Scott, Hon. Mr. Vidal, Rev. Thomas Gales, Rev. J. Wood, Rev. Mr. Pearson, Rev. A. A. Cameron, Hon. Mr. Ferrier and other prominent temperance men.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, explained the nature of the appeal and the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. It was contended, assuming that the Parliament of Canada had the power to pass an Act for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, that the first part of the Act was a relegation of legislative power to a portion of the people, and that Parliament had no right to delegate such powers and to make legislation subject to its being adopted by any other body. He found no limitation in the British North America Act to prevent the passing of legislation which

might be applicable to one part of the Dominion and not to another. This, however, was a general law, although its provisions were not to be brought into operation at the same time throughout the whole Dominion. The real question arose, Has the Dominion Parliament power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor? It was contended that this was strictly a Temperance Act, passed solely for the promotion of temperance, and that the sale of spirituous liquors and the granting of licenses therefor, and laws for the prevention of drunkenness, were within the exclusive powers of the local legislatures. If the Dominion Parliament legislated strictly within the powers conferred by the British North America Act they had no right to enquire what motive induced Parliament to exercise those powers. This statute declared that the Dominion Parliament had power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. If, then, Parliament in its wisdom deemed it expedient for the peace, order, and good government of Canada so to regulate trade and commerce as to restrict or prohibit trade or traffic in intoxicating liquor, it mattered not, so far as they were concerned, nor had they the right to enquire whether such legislation was prompted by a desire to establish uniformity of legislation with respect to the traffic dealt with, to increase or diminish such traffic, to diminish crime, or for the promotion of temperance, or to in any other way regulate trade or commerce within the scope of the legislative power confided to Parliament for securing the peace, order, and good government of Canada. The effect of a regulation of trade might be to aid the temperance cause, but that would but make the legislation *ultra vires*, if the enactment was a regulation of trade and commerce. The power to make the law was

all they could judge of. The recital of the object of the Act contained in the preamble could not in any way affect the enacting clause. His lordship pointed out that the Dominion Parliament had control in matters relating to trade and commerce, and the importation and manufacture of spirituous liquors; and with reference to this particular traffic, he held that if it had power to regulate, it had also power to prohibit. It had been contended that if the Dominion Parliament had the right to prohibit this traffic, it would interfere with the right of the Local Legislatures to grant tavern and shop licenses granted them under the British North America Act, and to deprive them of the revenue derived therefrom. If they precluded the Dominion Parliament from legislating with respect to that branch of trade and commerce, carried on in intoxicating liquor, they would take away the right to regulate alike foreign and internal commerce. When the Dominion Parliament, in its undoubted right, adopted legislation which interfered with local legislation, then the latter must give way. Legislation respecting trade and commerce was not to be overridden by local legislation with reference to any subject over which power had been given to the Local Legislatures. He pointed out that it was also clear that the Local Legislatures had not power to prohibit, and mentioned that this had been very clearly decided in a case which came up for trial when he was on the New Brunswick Bench. He had then held the opinion that this power belonged to the Dominion Parliament, and he thought so still. He was consequently of opinion that the appeal should be allowed.

Mr. Justice Fournier, in a few words, announced his concurrence in the views of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Henry dissented, holding that the Act in question was a usurpation of power by the Dominion Parliament, and an interference with Provincial rights.

Mr. Justice Taschereau con-

tended that any subject not specially assigned to the Local Legislatures was vested in the Dominion Parliament. He concurred with the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice Gwynne also concurred, and the Chief Justice announced that the appeal would be allowed with costs.

#### Ingersoll on Intemperance.

**I**NTEMPERANCE cuts down youth in its vigour, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doting mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots filial attachments, blights parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars. It feeds rheumatism, arouses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your alms houses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riot. It crowds your penitentiaries and furnishes victims for the scaffolds. It is the blood of the gambler, the element of the burglar, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of a midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligations, reverences fraud, and honours infamy. It hates love, scorns virtue and slanders innocence. Incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to grind the parental age. It burns up men, consumes women, detests life, curses God and hates heaven. It suborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, defiles the jury-box and judicial ermine. It bribes votes, disqualifies voters, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions, and endangers government. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonours the statesman, and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honour; terror, not safety; despair,

not hope; misery, not happiness; and with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and, insatiated with havoc, it kills peace, poisons felicity, ruins morals, blights confidence, slays reputation, and wipes out national honour, then curses the world and laughs at its ruin. It does that and more, it murders the soul. It is the sum of all crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy.

#### Paul and Timothy.

**D**ID not Paul tell Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities?" and the strong, stalwart clergyman looked triumphantly into the face of the quiet little woman who had come to persuade him to join the ranks of total abstainers and set his example against the drinking habits of his town. He smiled all over his face, for he thought he had utterly discomfited her, and effectually stopped her woman's nonsense. But he had not. The quiet little woman held her ground, and quietly replied: "Yes sir, he did, that is, *Paul did*; and he gave the prescription as you stated, but—to *Timothy*; and Timothy was not strong and stalwart, but was troubled with dyspepsia and subject to frequent infirmities. Now sir, when you get to be troubled as Timothy was and as good a man as Paul gives you the prescription, you may take a little wine; but it is not quite exegetically correct for you to plead that single restricted prescription in support of a healthy man keeping his cellar stocked with liquors, and using them as a common beverage." If any but the quiet little lady had been by, the laugh would have been on the other side.

—An Indian named Philip Gooley, fifty years of age, was found dead from the effects of drink, near the Pipe house, on the other side of the North-west Arm, Halifax, N. S., yesterday morning.

#### The Semi-Annual Session.

The next Session of the Grand Division of Ontario, will be held in Shaftesbury Hall, Orillia, commencing on the 25th of this month. See that we have a good meeting. The usual reductions in railway fare will be made.

#### Selections.

"Gain, save, give all you can."  
—*John Wesley.*

"There is nothing so powerful in the world, or in the universe, as character."—*Rev. W. R. G. Mellen.*

"He who has not forgiven an enemy has never yet tasted one of the most sublime enjoyments of life."—*Lavater.*

"A wise man will desire no more than he can get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly."—*Bacon.*

"'Tis sweet to stammer one letter of the Eternal's language; on earth it is called Forgiveness!"—*From the Swedish of Bishop Tegner.*

"The conception of Christ by the authors of the Gospels, would have been a greater miracle than any that the Gospels ascribe to Jesus."—*Rousseau.*

*Rules of a London Merchant.*—  
"If rich, be not too joyful in having; too solicitous in keeping; too anxious in increasing; nor too sorrowful in losing."

FORGIVENESS.—"He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man hath need to be forgiven."—*Lord Herbert.*

"Look at the fact, the mathematical certainty, that if you deduct from the experience of a man's holiness for a while you have deducted something of absolutely measureless value. You have poisoned him for once. Now this positive evil of diminishing the possible bliss of that man is

to last some time! It never will stop its course—will it? 'There will be no final pain or permanent loss in the universe. Oh, no!' I affirm that you cannot take out of human history six thousand years, and give them over to your blackest sins, or to your least black, without subtracting from the bliss of the universe, and that this gap is a part of the record of the past, and that you never can fill it up. That gap will exist

'Till the sun is old,  
And the stars are cold,  
And the leaves of the judgment-book unfold.

—*Bayard Taylor's translation of a Persian Hymn.*

INFLUENCE.—"The watchman of the lighthouse at Calais, was once boasting to a traveller of the brilliancy of his lantern, which can be seen ten leagues at sea, when the visitor said to him, 'What if one of the lights should chance to go out?' 'Never, impossible!' he cried, with a sort of consternation at the bare hypothesis. 'Sir,' said he pointing to the ocean, 'yonder where nothing can be seen, there are ships going by to all parts of the world. If to-night one of my burners were out, within six months would come a letter, perhaps from India, perhaps from America, perhaps from some place I never heard of, saying, such a night at such an hour, the light off Calais burned dim, the watchman neglected his post, and vessels were in danger. Ah, Sir, sometimes in the dark nights in stormy weather I look out at sea, and I feel as if the eyes of the whole world were looking at my light. Go out? Burn dim? Never!'—*Quoted by Dr. Vincent.*

#### Directory.

##### Grand Division of Ontario, Officers for 1880.

G.W.P., J. G. Howe, Ottawa.  
G.W.A., A. R. Hopkins, Gloucester.  
G. Scribe, Thos. Webster, Brantford.  
G. Treasurer, David Millar, Toronto.  
G. Chap., John Jewell, Plainville.  
G. Conductor, James Brooks, Wexford  
G. Sentinel, G. P. Bliss, New Edinburgh.  
P.G.W.P., Thos. Caswell, Toronto.

Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Ontario, holds its next Semi-Annual Session in Orillia, last Tuesday in May, and the Annual Session in Oshawa, first Tuesday in December, 1880.

[Each Division, contributing the sum of one dollar annually is entitled to have its card inserted in this Directory.]

Harvest Home, No. 317, meets in their Hall, Wexford, Co. of York, every Tuesday evening.

Leskard, No. 98, meets in their Hall, Leskard, Co. of Durham, every Friday evening.

Cedardale, No. 55, meets in their Hall, Cedardale, Co. of Ontario, every Thursday evening.

Ashworth, No. 84, meets in Temperance Hall, Ashworth, Co. of Ontario, every Friday evening.

Stirton, No. 136, meets in their Hall, Stirton, Co. of Wellington, every Saturday evening.

Newton, No. 243, meets in their Hall, Clarke, Co. of Durham, every Friday evening.

Almonte, No. 114, meets in Temperance Hall, Almonte, Co. of Lanark, every Tuesday evening.

Arran Division, No. 315, meets in their Hall, Arran, Co. of Bruce, every Wednesday evening.

Stirton Division, No. 136, meets in their Hall, Stirton, Co. of Wellington, every Saturday evening.

Malton Division, No. 295, meets in their Hall, Malton, Co. of Peel, every Wednesday evening.

Tyrone Division, No. 126, meets in their Hall, Co. of Durham, every Thursday evening.

Ethel Division, No. 149, meets in their Division Room, Ethel, Co. of Huron, every Friday evening.

Green River Division, No. 105, meets in their Division Room, Green River, Co. of Ontario, every Saturday evening.

Newton Division, No. 243, meets in their Division Room, Clarke, Co. of Durham, every Friday evening.

Chaudiere Division, No. 333, meets in their Division Room, Cor. of O'Connor and Sparks Streets, Ottawa, every Friday evening.

Greenbank Division, No. 331, meets in their Division Room, Greenbank, Co. of Ontario, every Saturday evening.

Royal City Division, No. 1, British Columbia, meets in their Division Room, New Westminster, B. C., every Thursday evening.

Mount Meldrum Division, No. 210, meets in their Hall, Agincourt, Co. of York, every Monday evening.

Bethesda Division, No. 372 meets in their Hall, Binbrook, Co. of Wentworth, every Saturday evening.

Standard Division, No. 148, meets in their Hall, Branchton, Co. of Waterloo, every Thursday evening.

Huron Belle Division, No. 177, meets in their Division Room, Lochalsh, Co. of Huron, every Friday evening.

Plainville Division, No. 398 meets in their Hall, Plainville, Co. of Northumberland, every Thursday evening.

Crown Division, No. 356, meets in their Hall, Granton, Co. of Middlesex, every Friday evening.

Zephyr Division, No. 275, meets in their Division Room, Zephyr, Co. of Ontario, every Tuesday evening.

Laskey Division, No. 220, meets in their Hall, Laskey, Co. of York, every Friday evening.

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

### Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

### SUPPLIES FOR DIVISIONS.

The following will be mailed on receipt of price:

THE ODES OF THE ORDER.—Set to music; on thick board, double size card, with hinge. Price per dozen, 75c.

THE BOOK OF LAWS.—Comprising the Constitutions of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance of North America, together with the Code of Laws, Digest of Decisions of the National and Grand Divisions, Forms for Trial and Appeal, Order of Processions and Funerals, Regalia, etc.; also the By-Laws and Rules of Order of the Grand Division of Ontario, to which is appended the Acts incorporating the Order in Ontario. Price, Paper Covers, 15c; neatly bound in heavy Cloth Covers, 40c.

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

DISTRICT DIVISION RITUALS, also the Constitution of District Divisions. Price 5c. each.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT OF 1878. With Suggestions how to bring it into operation. Price 10 cents per copy. 12 copies for \$1.00. Sent post free on receipt of price. Large quantities at a reduction.

AFFLECK'S TEMPERANCE GEMS. A collection of twenty-eight Hymns and Songs, suitable for Temperance meetings, Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Temples, Cadets of Temper-

ance, Bands of Hope, Sunday Schools, etc. A package containing one dozen will be mailed free of postage to any address, on receipt of 50 cents.

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

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

THOMAS WEBSTER, G. S.,  
Brantford, Ont.

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

Charter and Supplies for New Division.....	\$8 50
One Blue Book .....	1 25
One Set Officers' Cards (seven in set) .....	1 00
Officers' Cards (single).....	15
Twelve Ode Cards (\$5 per hundred) .....	60
One Quire Blank Returns .....	25
One " Proposition Sheets....	25
One " Treasurer's Bonds....	25
Fifty Constitution and By-Laws (6c. each single) .....	2 50
Six Withdrawal or Travelling Cards .....	75
Public Ceremony Book (set of six 50c) single .....	10
Hodge's Manual of Business....	15
Horton's Manual and Instructor	15
Decisions of the National Division .....	15
Book of Laws, single.....	15
Odes of the Order, set to music, per doz.....	75

### CADETS' REQUISITES.

Charter and Set of Books, &c., complete for a new Section....	2 00
One Red Book, extra.....	25
One Set of Officers' Cards.....	25
Ten Ode Cards .....	25
Twenty-five By-Laws .....	75
One Set of Ritual.....	1 00

### BANDS OF HOPE.

Charter and Book, &c., for a new Band of Hope.....	1 00
Rituals.....	06

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

ADDRESS—

THOS. WEBSTER,  
Brantford, Ont.

Printed by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto.