

The Son of Temperance.

VOL. I.

BRANTFORD, AUGUST, 1879.

No. 4

Charles Jewett, M.D.

TO HOLD IN LOVING MEMORY.

By George S. Burtleigh.

A noble life well rounded to its goal !
A gallant race well run !
I see the crowning of a worthy soul,
I hear the sweet " Well done,
Faithful and true, unbettered by the
best
For loyal service ; enter into rest."

If they may sorrow who have lost a
friend,
Then all things pure and glad
Shall be his mourners ; champions who
defend
The innocent, wronged, or sad,
Truth's lover and virtue's guardian, by
whose side
His keen steel flashed, will weep that he
has died.

But if the fulfilled stature of a man,
That like a star defies
The blight of years, a heart whose clear
blood ran
For truth that never dies,
May lift a proud love o'er the shafts of
loss,
Then this man's life shall crown our
sorrow's cross.

A loving life that made home beautiful
With more than wealth could buy ;
A life of service to the golden rule
That wheels the orbs on high ;
By all that sweetened his own hearth's
delight
Sent forth to rescue withered homes from
blight.

World's honours—incense of the flatter-
ing crowd,
The market's glittering prize,
Civic or martial wreaths, the garlands
proud
That tempt ambitious eyes—
Though clear within his ample grasp,
apart
From his high task drew not his stead-
fast heart.

Above the lute of pleasure, and the
clang
Of clarions blown for fame,
The long, shrill shriek of murdered
mothers rang,
The wail of orphans came,
With sob and curse and idiot laugh and
whine
Of manhood blasted in the drench of
wine.

Behind the scepter and the shield of law,
Counting their bloody gain,
The gloating villains of this woe he saw
Caressed by fashion's train.
Then rose the hero, sank all soft desire ;
His eye was lightning and his blood was
fire.

Then his long war of forty years began
On virtue's deadliest foes ;
Flashed his wit's falchion in the battle's
van,
Fast fell his broadsword blows ;
And his keen scalpel's pitiless surgery
Let slip the wind of many a bloated lie.

On in the darkness, faithful as in light ;
If earth below grew black,
God overhead was everlasting might
To him who turned not back—
On, never resting till that great heart's
tide
Broke its own barriers, and he sank and
died.

Here drop the curtain ; looking up
through tears
For light of larger faith,
To see the harvest of his all-riped years
Sown by the angel Death.
For a true life goes broadening from the
grave,
Through untold time, to bless, inspire,
and save.

LITTLE COMPTON, R. I.,
May 10th, 1879.

The Russians at Home.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

WE have come on a flying visit
to Odessa, and are living in
a many-storied house, whose
dvornik or porter is a responsible
person, and we are sorry to say
that he is often drunk. Sorry, be-
cause his multifarious duties re-
quire a sober mind. He takes
the rent of lodgers and gives re-
ceipts for it ; he must keep bad
characters and vagabond dogs out
of the house-yard ; he has to raise
an alarm in case of fire, to see
that the sewers are clear, to light
the petroleum lamps on the stair-
case after dark, to scatter ashes
over the pavement when it is
slippery with frost, and to sweep
away the snow. If he neglects
any of these tasks he is liable to
be fined, and even chastised in
private by the police ; yet he
drinks himself incapable every
feast-day, and our *istvoschik* or
coachman gets still more drunk
in his company. Happily, coach-
man and porter make no pretence
of attending to their duties when
the boozing fit is on them. They
simply vanish out of sight, and

leave you to get on without them
as you can. The tipsiness of the
dvornik always leads to a big
theft of the fuel stacked in the
front yard ; that of the *istvoschik*
obliges you to hire a public dros-
chi, which is, after all, better
than being driven about by a
fuddled coachman, who might
charge the acacias that border
the dusty streets, or plunge at
full gallop off the quay into the
port, as some have been known
to do. Both the men are good,
industrious fellows when sober,
and express regret for their weak-
ness ; but they have a doleful
story to tell, of how they once
tried to become total abstainers
and got into trouble with the
authorities in consequence. This
was about a dozen years ago,
when the liquor traffic was
farmed out by Government to
speculators, who abused their
monopoly to sell vodka at exor-
bitant rates. The peasantry,
knowing that there was a tariff
which was only eluded by con-
nivance with the provincial au-
thorities, whom the monopolists
bribed, banded themselves into
temperance societies, with a view
to forcing down the prices. Here-
upon the farmers complained to
Government, and the teetotal
leagues were dissolved, as illegal
secret societies. This had already
happened in 1854 and 1859, be-
fore serfage was abolished ; and
on both these occasions very
summary measures were taken
towards forcing the people to
contribute to the revenue by their
intemperance. Policemen and
soldiers were sent into the disaf-
fected districts, and the tee-
totalers were flogged into drink-
ing ; some, who doggedly held
out, had liquor poured into their
mouths through funnels, and were
afterwards hauled off to prison as
rebels ; at the same time the
clergy were ordered to preach in
their churches against the new

form of sedition, and the press-censorship thenceforth laid its veto upon all publications in which the immorality of the liquor traffic was denounced. In 1865 the people fancied that because they were no longer serfs they could not be treated so unceremoniously as of yore, but they found out their mistake. They were simply dealt with as insurgents, and though not beaten, were fined, bullied, and preached at till there was no spirit of resistance left in them. However, this new rising led to the abolition of the monopolies. An excise was substituted, the price of vodka fell by competition, and the lower orders of Russia are now drunker than ever. According to the latest returns (*Wesselowski's Annual Register*), the liquor duties yield the revenue 800,000,000 roubles (£32,000,000 sterling) a year.

One morning a soft-spoken policeman, in a grey top-coat, calls to say that our coachman, who vanished overnight, is lying at the station, under a charge of assault, committed while inebriate. Is it our pleasure that he should be made to act as public scavenger for three days in the "drunk gang?" We have a private idea that to sweep the streets would do our *istvoschik* no harm, but the point is really this—shall we bribe him out of his scrape, or by declining to do so stir up the police to prefer a charge which may keep him in prison, not for days, but months? We produce three roubles, reflecting that we can deduct them from Ivan Ivanovitch's wages, and by-and-by Ivan turns up, sober and thankful, to explain that he would never have been arrested at all if the police had not felt sure that his master would buy him off. This is so true that the man will be sacred in policemen's eyes for perhaps three months to come. Let him stagger about as rowdily as he pleases, be quarrelsome and insolent, the police will take no notice of him till the time has arrived when they think they may decently

claim three more roubles. As influential persons, such as great noblemen, bishops, diplomatic and consular agents, cannot be called upon for black mail, their servants enjoy full license as to intoxication: so do petty civil servants and military officers, in their own persons; for a policeman who meddled with them might find himself in trouble: but all non-official people, whose servants exceed sobriety, or who do so themselves, must bribe, or take the consequences, which are unpleasant. A person may also be severely punished for not getting drunk, as a certain Polish school-master whom we met one day disconsolately wielding a besom on the quays, in company of a dozen kopeckless rogues who are being made examples of because they have no friends. The crime of our schoolmaster was that he lifted up his voice in his school and in tea-shops against "King Vodki," and tried to inveigle some university students into taking a temperance pledge. He was privately warned that he had better hold his peace, but he went on, and the result was that one evening, as he was walking home, somebody bumped against him—he protested—two policemen forthwith started up, hauled him off, charged him with being drunk and disorderly, and the next day he was sentenced to sweep the streets for three days—a sentence which, fortunately does not involve the social annihilation which it would in other countries. The fact is, that in Russia you must not advocate temperance principles; the vested interests in the drink trade are too many and strong. Nobody forces you to drink yourself; the *Raskolniks* or dissenters, who are the most respectable class of the Russian community, and number ten million souls, are, in general, abstainers—but they, like others, must not overtly try to make proselytes. There are many most enlightened men who hate and deplore the national vice, who try to check it among their own servants, who would support any rational

measure of legislation by which it could be diminished; but if one of them bestirred himself too actively in the matter he would find all his affairs, in some mysterious fashion, grow out of joint. Authors and journalists are still less in a position to cope with the evil, for the press-censors systematically refuse to pass writings in which the prevalence of drunkenness is taken for granted.

Before the abolition of the monopolies a landowner might set up a distillery on his estate, but he was compelled to sell the produce to the vodka-farmers, and these speculators might build a public-house on his land against his consent, though he was entitled to fix the spot and to receive a fair rent. At present the trade being free, licenses to distill and sell are conferred by Government (*i.e.* virtually bought of the *Tschinn*), and almost every landowner of consequence has one. Prince Wiskoff might get one if he pleased, and has more than once thought of so doing; but he has been deterred for want of capital to compete with his intimate enemy and neighbour, Prince Runoff, who has a distillery in full swing and floods the whole district with its produce. The Prince's chief agents are the priests, who in the farming days were allowed a regular percentage on the drink sold in their parishes, but who now receive a lump sum, nominally as an Easter gift, but on the tacit understanding that they are to push the sale of vodka by every means in their power. The pious men do not go the length of urging their parishioners to get drunk, but they multiply the church feasts whereon revelry is the custom; they affirm that stimulants are good for the health because of the cold climate, and they never reprove a peasant whose habitual intemperance is notorious. The Prince's land agent, the tax-collectors, the conscription officers, all join in promoting the consumption of vodka by transacting their business at the village dram-shop, with glasses before them, and even the doctor, who lives by the

Prince's patronage, prescribes vodka for every imaginary ailment. The inducements to drink in the towns are not less than in the country. When the coachman, Ivan Ivanowitch, goes out for a stroll among the fine streets of Odessa he is lured into the tea-shops by the loud music of barrel-organs, and vodka is served him with his tea as a matter of course. If he drives his master to a party, he has no sooner drawn up his trap under the shed in the host's yard, than the servants invite him into a lower room and give him as much spirit as he will drink; if he goes to the corn-chandler's for oats, to the veterinary surgeon about his horse's legs, to the harness-maker's or coachmaker's, the preface to all business is vodka; and when he sets out to visit his kinsmen upon holidays, vodka greets him upon every threshold. It is the same with the dvornik when he ascends to the different flats of the house to collect rent or to carry letters; vodka is offered him before he has had time to state his business; and under these hospitable circumstances the wonder is not that the man should occasionally exceed sobriety, but that he should so often be sober. But in Russia a sober servant means—*exceptis excipiendis*—one who only gets drunk upon the festivals of the church.—(London) *Pall Mall Budget*.

Prohibition in Maine.

REFERRING to recent statements of Governor Garcelon, of Maine, inimical to prohibition in that State, the *Lewiston (Me.) Journal*, says:

"There are probably less opiates used in Maine than in any State in the Union, according to population. We are not sure, however, but the Governor is right in one charge—that relative to the 'disgusting habit of chewing gum.' Maine, doubtless, in this respect, is a sinner above other States. The most prudent and cautious statistics show that there is not over one-tenth the amount of liquor consumed in this State, inhabitant for inhabi-

tant, that there was fifty years ago, and not one-eighth as much as in other States. In the cities of Maine there is some snuff-dipping imported from over the sea, but in the State at large people hardly know what snuff-dipping means. Snuff-inhaling is an obsolete habit. The number of opium-eaters in Maine is less than in most parts of the country. In 1833, in this State five hundred taverns ran open bars, and liquor was sold at almost every grocery. It was popular to drink New England rum. To-day drinking habits are under the ban of public opinion, and the rumseller is justly regarded as the foe of society. Moral suasion has been supplemented by legal suasion, and the law is now well enforced, except in a few of the larger cities, and in these few cities is to be found a large part of what intemperance there is in the State. Prohibition prohibits and supplements, just as the law against larceny prohibits, and just as this law supplements moral forces. Neither suppresses altogether, but both restrain.

Dr. Cuyler at Saratoga.

AT the recent memorable temperance meeting in connection with the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler made the closing address, and, as we hear from a variety of sources, the most effective he has made in many years, if not in his life, and this is saying a great deal. The *Philadelphia Presbyterian* says it was "a powerful oration, a commingling of fact, humour, argument and pathos quite irresistible, making a profound impression on the listeners." The *New York Observer* says: "Dr. Cuyler exceeded himself in the argument, appeal and illustrations with which he urged ministers and elders to make *temperance* a part of Christian work, and to begin with the children, training them in principles and habits of total abstinence." He emphasized the demand for prohibition well backed by public sentiment. He

presented the medical argument, drawn from alcohol's deadly effect on the brain, its paralysis of the moral sense and the spiritual life of man. *This*, he affirmed, was the hold and claim on the cause on God's churches. He explained and advocated the National Temperance Society's work, and made an eloquent, stirring appeal which roused a marked degree of interest and enthusiasm in the immense audience. In such a champion the temperance cause is indeed richly blessed. It was agreed on all hands that, as a whole, the meeting of which Dr. Cuyler's admirable address formed a part, was the grandest temperance demonstration ever made in a General Assembly.

"Stop the Tap."

SIR Wilfred Lawson tells the following very suggestive anecdote, illustrative of the "moderation" theory.

"It was a species of temperance meeting. Three excellent clergymen spoke. They harped on the elastic and indefinite word 'moderation,' condemning intemperance, but setting up Timothy as their model man, morally and constitutionally, lauding and magnifying sobriety, but commending the temperate consumption of alcohol. When they had concluded, an elderly farmer rose and said: "I've heard that kind of talk for the last forty years, and I can't see that people are a bit more sober now than when it commenced. It reminds me of what I once saw take place at a retreat for imbeciles. It is the custom there, after the patients have been in residence for a certain time, to put them to a kind of test to see whether they are fit to leave the asylum or not. They are taken to a trough full of water, with a small pipe continually running into it and supplying it. They are given a ladle, and told to empty it. Those who have not regained their senses keep ladling away, while the water flows in as fast as they ladle out, but them that isn't idiots stop the tap."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.—The more meetings the better. The National Division has always recommended the brotherhood throughout the country to support public temperance meetings.

Degrees.—The National Division expressed an opinion years ago, that the introduction of Degrees would not prove beneficial to the Order, and time has proved the correctness of their views. It has been tried and found wanting.

D.—Yes, you are correct in your view of the law; but we fail to see what good it will do to stir up the matter in the Division. We always like to see brethren dwell together in unity.

K.—The mourning badge of the Order should be black crape on the left arm, and a tri-colored ribbon (red, white and blue,) in the button hole of the left breast.

The Son of Temperance

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AND CAN BE PROCURED OF
THOMAS WEBSTER,

Grand Scribe, BRANTFORD.

To whom all communications must be addressed.

BRANTFORD, AUGUST, 1879.

To the Members of the Order.

THE Grand Scribe informs us that he will, on receipt of *fifteen cents*, supply any member of the Order with a copy of the "Book of Laws," which contains 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. This being the case, no one has an excuse for not being thoroughly posted upon all matters relating to the working of our institution.

We would suggest that all Recording Scribes canvas the

members, and have them send for a supply, and thus save the many wranglings and useless discussions which take place where the law is not understood.

Each Division, too, should have lots of tracts bearing on the temperance question for distribution by its members to those outside the Order. We believe in the power of printers' ink, and intend shortly to issue a series intended for Sons of Temperance.

The Work and the Workers.

— On the occasion of Bro. D. R. McDougall severing his connection with the St. Lawrence Division, of Quebec City, to seek another field of usefulness, the members presented him with a resolution expressing their regrets at his departure, and wishing him God speed in his future journeys through life.

— Sons of Temperance remember the idea of prohibitory laws is not to sober men, but it is to abolish all laws which make men drunk, and prevent them from getting drunk. How can a man get sober unless he has been drunk?

— It is claimed that 2,800 cases of intemperance have been cured by a Chicago doctor by the use of red Peruvian bark. Prohibition could do it much better. An ounce of "prevention" is better than tons of Peruvian bark.

— Temperance societies dwindle and die; temperance papers struggle against fate, then go down and are heard of no more—while the bane and curse of society grows in power and influence. United and persistent work alone, will give us the victory.

— The temperance men and women who are in the field often lose sight of the great work in which they are engaged, and

turn their energies against each other, and carry on a senseless and distracting fight between cliques, that gives them no chance for work against the common foe.

— The officers of Rising Sun Division, No. 387, Cainsville, were publicly installed by the Grand Scribe on the 8th inst. Short addresses, recitations and singing by members of Grand River Division, Brantford, constituted the programme. Several initiations are anticipated as the results of the open meeting.

— Lord Coleridge, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury in Bristol, England, before whom two murder cases were to come, said: "Drunkenness is the vice that fills the gaols of England. If we could make England sober, we could shut up nine-tenths of her prisons." The same can be said of Canada. Strong drink is the curse of our country.

— An engine-driver recently called at the shop of a well-known Son of Temperance and asked him if he could show him where Messrs. ———'s spirit vaults were situated. "Yes," replied the teetotalter, "come this way." Taking him through his shop and house, the back of which faces the parish church-yard, he said, pointing to the graves: "There are the vaults, but the spirits are all gone."

— The late William Lloyd Garrison once wrote: It is a cheap device to brand the temperance movement as fanatical. Now I deny that it has a single feature of fanaticism; for it is based upon physiological principle, chemical relations, the welfare of society, the laws of self preservation, the claims of suffering humanity, all that is noble in patriotism, generous in philanthropy, and pure and good in christianity.

— Dr. Norman Kerr, the noted English physician, gives this truthful testimony: "All intoxicating drinks are simply mixtures of an *irritant poison* and *water*; and in a state of perfect health,

are, to all persons indulging in their use, (in exact proportion to their alcoholic strength, and the physical capacity of the drinker to withstand their poisonous influence) neither more nor less than disturbers or poisons!

Correspondence.

REFORM.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see that "Old Son" has touched upon the subject of "Reform" in the management of the financial affairs of the Grand Division, and trust his remarks will have some effect upon the "Executive." I am sorry to confess I have not been long a member of the Grand Division; but, nevertheless, I have sometimes thought that too much power is delegated to a very few people. Who are the "Executive?" I have often heard the word used, but could never make out who this important body were. Is it composed of the G.W.P., the G.S. and the G.T.? for these are the only officers who get their expenses paid while attending the meetings of the Grand Division. If this is the "Executive," the sooner it is enlarged the better. And then who engages the lecturers, and who fixes their rate of remuneration? is a question I would like an answer to. Is this matter left too to the "Executive, or to the Grand Scribe? There are several other questions I would like to put, but will defer until next month.—Yours in the bonds of the Order,

YOUNG SON.

DIVISION MEETINGS.

To the Editor,

SIR,—I trust the few remarks made in your last issue by "Obligation," with regard to keeping up a regular attendance at the Division Meetings during the warm weather, will not be lost upon some of our friends.

It is highly important that the work of the Order should be prosecuted, even although some of

us should suffer a little from the heat. If the rum shops closed up as some of the Divisions do all would be well, but they don't. The work of death goes on day and night, and it is therefore our duty to do all in our power to counteract the vile influences constantly at work around us.—Yours, etc.

J. B.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

TORONTO, July 16, 1879.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—Whether you will allow a Good Templar to say a few words through your columns, is uncertain, but the matter is one which concerns your Order fully as much as our own.

I was glad to notice your advertisement, entitled "Tracts for the Times." They are very neatly printed, and consist of stirring appeals to the people. Nothing more suitable for distribution at Temperance meetings could be obtained. As for the "Rose Readers," (I believe that is what you call them), or "Readings, Recitations and Dialogues" Nos. I and II, they are admirable little books. The selections are all of the choicest nature, and are eminently fitted both to please and instruct. The more widely those books are circulated, the better for the cause; they will help to do away with the trash so often inflicted on the members of your Order as well as our own. Many parties are in the habit of procuring Temperance publications from the United States, and ignoring those at home. If such persons can find an American work, in any way superior or even equal to those "Rose Readers," the writer would very much like to see it.—Yours in Faith, Hope and Charity,

GOOD TEMPLAR.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS.]

To the Editor,

SIR,—Being a constant attendant at the meetings of the Blue-ribbon Clubs, I have not failed

to notice the boastful spirit which prevails, showing itself in the oft-repeated assertion that "no one can do any good for the cause of Temperance, except reformed drunkards." Such an idea is, in my opinion, altogether wrong. It is a wicked libel on God and human nature to say that a man must go down to the lowest depths of sin and degradation before he is able to raise his fellows.

Reformed drunkards may do good; there is no doubt of it. I want all the helpers we can get, of every kind and name, but such persons can never in any way be compared with those who have been Temperance workers through the whole course of their lives. Talk of lifting up the fallen—who lifted up so many of the fallen as Christ, we would like to know! Did our blessed Saviour pollute Himself before He made others pure? Did He go down into the gutter before He could save sinners? No. He was holy, spotless, undefiled; and the more nearly a man resembles Him, the better is he fitted for the Master's work, and the more good he will do.—Yours, etc.,

M.

Grand Division of Ontario.

Cash received from Divisions to July 17th.

AMBITIOUS City, Hamilton, 50c.; Malton, \$2.03; Bearline, \$2.45; Alberta, \$1.25; Forest Home, \$3.04; Haldimand, \$5.10; Rockview, \$1.72; Brougham, \$3.85; Ramsay, \$1.75; Prospect, \$6.72; Ayr, \$7.07; Arran, \$3.85; Port Robinson, \$3.24; Thorold, \$3.85; Goshen, 42c.; Newton, \$4.27; Newark, \$2.17; Leskard, \$2.59; Pine Orchard, \$1.33; Martintown, \$1.00; No Surrender, \$5.00; Ethel, \$3.00; Leaskdale, \$1.46; Orono, \$7.00; Lakeview, \$3.50; Triumph, \$1.55; Siloam, \$1.33; Greenbank, \$4.27; Don Mount, \$1.40; Pure Retreat, \$2.00; Ravine, \$2.00; Mount Vernon, \$2.00; Lone Star, \$1.40; Welcome, \$2.52; Hayden, \$2.45; Walnut Grove, \$3.15; Huron Belle, \$1.12; Salem Star, \$1.34; Cummins ville, 49c.; Standard,

\$2.45; New Edinburgh, \$2.52; Maple Grove, \$4.70; Tyrone, \$4.27; Sharon, 91c.; Avonbank, \$3.92; Wyebridge, \$3.50; Strathroy, \$2.80; Strathroy, 20c.; Laskay, \$6.01; St. George, 77c.; Rideau Union, \$2.73; Ontario, \$2.31; Boxgrove, 91c.; Henderson, \$2.87; Crystal Fountain, \$7.07; New Edinburgh W. P., 25c.; Allenwood, \$2.87; Huron Belle, 36c.; Conestego, 98c.; Otterville, \$2.52; Brownsville, \$4.55; Stanley Mills, \$1.26; East Whitby, \$4.00; Plainville, \$4.13; Strathallan, \$3.78; Glenmorris, \$2.73; Ethel, \$1.00; Cedardale, \$5.95; Bethel, \$1.54; Zephyr, \$1.96; Good Hope, \$1.61; Sheridan, \$3.24.

Sons of Temperance National Mutual Relief Society.

ON this matter, the following Resolution was adopted by the National Division:—

Whereas, The National Division has approved the principle of a National Mutual Relief Association, and *Whereas*, It is necessary, for the proper presentation of the subject to the members of the Order of Sons of Temperance, that the National Division should give the subject its endorsement, therefore

Resolved, That this National Division select a Commission of nine members, who shall be authorized to procure a Charter of Incorporation, and carry out the purposes of such an association.

The following were appointed on the Commission:—DENNISON of Penn., McCARTHY of Conn., MEAD of W. N. Y., YEATMAN of D. C., HOPKINS of E. N. Y., CLAPP of Mass., LITTELL of N. J., BRADLEY of D. C., and MORRIS of Ohio.

Decisions.

THE following Decisions made by the M. W. Patriarch, G. W. Ross, were submitted to, and confirmed by the National Division, at its Session held in Washington in June last:—

In cases where the By-Laws of a Grand Division contain no express provision, white balls ac-

cept, and black balls reject a candidate.

A visiting Brother has no right to make a proposition for membership as a visitor.

A member of the Order may give information to the members of any Division in regard to violations of the pledge, but no member can prefer a charge in the regular way against any member not belonging to his own Division.

Any By-Law of a Division imposing any obligation upon its members as a qualification for office, other than that required by the Constitution of the N. D., is illegal.

Dancing cannot legally form part of any entertainment held under the auspices of the Order.

Withdrawal cards that expired by lapse of time, were not re-suscitated by the action of the N. D., in 1869—that is, the legislation of the N. D. was not retroactive.

A majority of all the ballots cast for any candidate, constitutes an election; no matter how many candidates may be in nomination.

All resolutions and By-Laws of a Grand Division are in force so soon as the journals are signed by the proper officers, provided each Grand Division may by vote allow a period of not exceeding thirty days to elapse before becoming bound by this decision.

No candidate for membership can be admitted into the Order except by ballot, hence it is necessary to ballot for a candidate, whether the Investigating Committee report favorably or unfavorably.

A representative to a Grand Division is not eligible for office until after initiation into a Grand Division.

No part of the ordinary business of a Division, such as the installation of officers, can be transacted at a Sunday meeting for the propagation of temperance principles.

No appeal can be made against the legislation of a Grand Division on the ground that a certain number of representatives were ineligible, unless objection

was made at the time to the Report of the Committee on Credentials.

DECISION ON AN APPEAL.—All members must wear regalia at meetings, when requested to do so by the W. P., and any member may be expelled for refusing to do so.

Finances.

THE following is an extract from the Report of the Finance Committee of the National Division, which was adopted:—

"Your committee are fully persuaded that the Order, in its various departments, will never be placed upon a solid financial basis until the National Division fixes the minimum rate of initiation fees and dues to be required in the several jurisdictions, as well as the minimum of *per capita* tax to be charged by Grand Divisions. It seems folly for us to complain of lack of funds so long as we surrender to subordinate Divisions the authority to regulate, without interference or control, our whole financial system, and we recommend such changes in the law as will require Subordinate and Grand Divisions to collect sufficient revenue to make the Order a financial success.

On the Way to Washington.

BY invitation from the Grand Division of Maryland several of the representatives stayed over at Baltimore on their way to the National Division at Washington last month. Public meetings were held under the auspices of both Grand Divisions, senior and junior, the latter being composed of coloured members. The former held their meeting at Temperance Temple, North Grey Street, on the evening of June 16th. The Grand Scribe of the State, Bro. R. T. Smith, presided, and an address of welcome to the M. W. P. and representatives was delivered by the Rev. H. P. Jordan, G. W. P. Responsive addresses were delivered by Bro. G. W. Ross, M. W. P.; C. Henry Mead, G. W. P. of Western New York;

David Millar, P. G. W. P.; Thomas Caswell, G. W. P., and Thomas Webster, G. S., of Ontario. During the proceedings at the meeting, a delegation arrived from the junior Grand Division, and invited the delegates to attend a reception to be given in their honour in that Grand Division. Bros. G. W. Ross, G. M. Rose, J. W. Manning, and J. McMillan responded on behalf of the Ontario delegates, and received a hearty and cordial welcome; each of those brethren, on being called, delivered appropriate addresses, and expressed themselves greatly pleased with the warm reception accorded to them. Excellent music interspersed the proceedings. The programme reflected great credit on the committee in charge of it.

Constitutional Amendment.

THE Legislature of Kansas has recently passed a bill submitting to the voters in 1880 a Constitutional Amendment forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and the Republican State Convention of Iowa last month adopted a platform in which one plank favoured the passage of such a bill in that State. This indicates the rapid strides temperance has made, and other States will soon fall into line. The politicians are quick to see the rising tide of public opinion, and to take advantage of its wants. Let the temperance sentiment unite upon a line of action and present its demands to those who make its laws, and see if they will dare refuse to take action on this important question.

The Brewers' Rally.

THE *Western Brewer* urged the attendance of each member of the beer fraternity at the nineteenth Brewers' Congress at St. Louis, in the following significant terms:

"Help secure the importance of the gathering by your personal presence among your colleagues.

The preachers and the entire temperance fraternity are up in arms. State Legislatures, manipulated in the temperance interest, are gradually but surely drawing the chains tighter and tighter around the trade. You absolutely cannot afford to stay away from this coming meeting. You must be there!"

A Warning to Cider-Drinkers.

THE *Springfield Republican* says: "A curious case that has just come to light at Northbridge, Mass., of the death of two persons and the expected death of two others, all in one family, from the effects of cider-drinking, will re-enforce the arguments of those who condemn the practice. As nearly as can be made out, the father, aged sixty, mother, fifty-six, and two sons, thirty-five and thirty-one, have drunk since last fall between forty and fifty barrels of cider. The mother was taken with fits six weeks ago yesterday, and died the next Thursday. The youngest son was taken with fits three weeks ago, and died on Thursday, and last Thursday the oldest son was taken with fits like the others, and Friday night his physicians gave him up. The father is also in a very bad condition, 'sees snakes' nearly every night, and frequently gets up in the night and runs about the house crying 'Fire!' at the top of his voice, doubtless suffering from *delirium tremens*. All parties suffered greatly. No cause but the cider-drinking can be found."

This remarkable case furnishes another striking illustration of the fact that alcohol, whether in the milder or stronger beverages, is perilous in proportion to the quantity consumed. In this instance the quantity of cider drunk is enormous, and the results are as deadly and destructive as from whiskey or brandy drinking.

Gems of Thought.

The bread of life is love; the salt of life, work; the sugar of life is poetry; the water of life, faith.

Gold is universally worshipped without a single temple; and by all classes, without a single hypocrite.

More tender and more blessed is often the brooding influence of the sacred dead, than the words of the living.

The good heart, the tender feeling, and the pleasant disposition, make smiles, love and sunshine everywhere.

A wise man will speak well of his neighbour, love his wife, take home a newspaper, and pay for it in advance.

The great business of life is to watch over yourself. Second thoughts have novelty to guard against that.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

Directory.

Grand Division of Ontario, Officers for 1879.

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

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

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

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

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

Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

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

WEAPONS FOR THE FIGHT!

BOOKS AND TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.

Temperance & Prohibitory Publications.

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.

FINANCIAL SCRIBE'S BLANKS, with Receipts, on card, 50c. per hundred. Drafts on Treasurer, book of Fifty, Price 40c. Proposition Books with Report of Committee, 30c. Signature Book, containing the Constitution for signature, with Roll for members, neatly printed and ruled, with Heavy Board Cover, \$1.00.

OFFICERS EMBLEMS, the twelve pieces complete, on rosettes, \$16.00 to \$22.00.

WHITE REGALIA, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per dozen.

GRAND DIVISION REGALIA, \$5.00 to \$8.00 each.

D. G. W. P. EMBLEM, \$3.50.

TEN LECTURES ON TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.—An Autobiography of the author, and a miscellaneous collection of matter bearing on Temperance. By Thomas McMurray. A handsomely bound volume of 300 pages. Price \$1.00.

"THE CANADIAN MUSICAL FOUNTAIN AND PROHIBITION SINGER."—Just the thing for public meetings. Enclose forty cents and get a copy.

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.

ILLUMINATED CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP FOR SONS OF TEMPERANCE, designed by Geo. Maclean Rose, P. G. W. P. A tri-color Certificate, 13 x 16. The neatest and cheapest yet published. Send 25 cents and get a copy.

LIGHT FOR THE TEMPERANCE PLATFORM.—By Geo. Maclean Rose, P. G. W. P. A collection of Readings, Recitations and Dialogues for Sons, Templars, Cadets and Bands of Hope. No. 1 Series, Cloth bound only on hand. Price 50c. No. 2 Series, bound in Paper Covers, 30c.; in Cloth, 50c.

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 Temperance, 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.

SIGNATURE BOOK containing the printed Constitution with blank space for By-laws, Roll of Membership, spaces ruled for—'Date joined,' 'No.,' 'Page Record,' 'Name,' 'Age,' 'Occupation,' 'Residence,' 'Manner joined,' 'Date left,' 'Page Record,' 'Remarks,' showing a complete record of each member's connection with the Division. Price \$1.00.

FIVE STEPS IN DRINKING.—Price 25c.; a life-like and striking Lithograph, size 12 x 16 inches, representing a man taking the different steps or degrees in drinking, from the first glass, or moderation, until he becomes a common drunkard, ruined by himself, forsaken by his family and friends, and an outcast from society. Price 25c. each. The same printed on small cards, with appropriate texts on reverse side. One Dollar per hundred.

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.—No. 1. See what you drink. No. 2. Important notice by Death & Co. No. 3. The Bible about the bottle. No. 4. Is it right to license. No. 5. A young man's history in brief. No. 6. What are you doing? No. 7. The first glass. No. 8. The Liquor Seller's Advertisement. 62 each of the above tracts, in all 496 is contained in one package, and which will be forwarded free by mail on receipt of \$1.00.

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

SUPPLIES FOR DIVISIONS.

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

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

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

Charter and Supplies for New Division	\$8 50
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 Books, &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.

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