

# Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Vol. III.

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No. 20.

## The Weekly Messenger.

### THE WEEKLY MESSENGER

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### THE SOUDAN.

On Monday last Sir Michael Hicks-Beach repeated his former motion in the House of Commons, that the House regrets that the course of the Government has not tended to promote the success of General Gordon's mission, and that steps to secure his personal safety have been delayed. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a strong speech by the mover, denied that the Government had deserted General Gordon, and quoted official despatches to prove that officer's security. He said the Government declined to be driven on without considering the blood, the honor and the treasure of England, and also declined to enter upon a vast scheme of conquest to please a captious Opposition. It was expected that the Parnellites would have supported the Government on the motion of censure, in order not to endanger the success of the franchise bill, the democratic favors of which extend to Ireland. This expectation was, however, disappointed, for the House divided on Tuesday and the Parnellite members voted against the Government. The Government was, notwithstanding, sustained by a vote of 303 to 275. There is manifestly a strong feeling against the Government throughout city and country, which finds emphatic expression in the press of different parties. Mr. Forster, Liberal and late Irish Secretary in the Cabinet, and Mr. Cowen, advanced Radical, made furious attacks upon the Government in the debate. Probably only the fact that there is no united party, still less a policy upon which the opponents of the Government could unite, forthcoming in the event of its defeat saves the Government from that fate. And all this formidable opposition the Government stands up against with extraordinary fortitude because it will not consent to pour out the blood and treasure of the Empire like water to gain for the Imperial crown the possession of Egypt and the Soudan. Mr. Gladstone promises that General Gordon will be rescued, but the enemies of the Government refuse to accept any such assurance uncoupled with a scheme of conquest. It is not so very strange that the Irish members voted against the Government. For some time past the fire-eating Irish have not concealed their pretence that they would be ready to strike for Ireland's freedom whenever England became involved in a great war abroad. Therefore it is not surprising if the revolutionary Irish members of Parliament have viewed the prospect of a Tory Government swept in on a foreign war cry as their opportunity. Not that there will be any formidable rising in Ireland in such an event, but it would be easy to produce a commotion that would

bring in lucrative contributions to the designing and rascally leaders. The base desertion by the Parnellites of a Government that was strenuously fighting for Ireland's rights at that very time shows them to be no better than a parcel of skulking rebels who misrepresent the honest population of Ireland.

### COUNTER-ATTRACTIONS.

A want that cannot be ignored in the discussion of measures for the restriction of the drink evil is that of temperance places of resort for the classes in every town who have no homes there of their own. A writer advocating a coffee public-house in an Ontario town, refers to the re-arrangement of a temperance lecturer on the number of young men who stood on the street propping up the hotel walls in that town, and says, "Is it not far better for them to stand on the street than to sit inside, in the fumes of tobacco and liquor? Young men must have some place to warm on a cold day, and there are few so mean but they will leave something for the trouble they give. When they don't drink they will take a cigar. So, for the want of a temperance house, they must either smoke or drink alcohol." While it is a discredit to many towns that they do not have decent and comfortable places of resort for young men and boys, yet we do think that spirited young fellows could in most towns and villages do better either by day or night than loaf about taverns. In many places where the want indicated above is very striking the young people themselves are quite able, by organizing, to provide themselves with comfortable rooms for intercourse with each other, and with great minds through books and periodical literature. Indeed, there are cases in sight where pleasant quarters provided for young men and boys, either free or at nominal expense, were so neglected by most and abused by many of those for whose benefit they were designed as to make the experiment a failure. Young people will find out, if they give opportunity for the lesson, that the public will help those who help themselves.

### THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Mr. Cox has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to place General Grant on the retired list.

Mr. Hewitt has introduced a bill to modify the existing law relating to import duties and internal taxes. It makes coal free of duty, except Canadian coal until Canada shall admit coal from the United States on equal terms. Other bills affecting the tariff have been introduced.

AN AUSTRALIAN BARRISTER named Hugh Shortland some time ago eloped with the daughter of a wealthy Devonshire gentleman and soon afterward Mrs. Shortland's body was found in a pond. Consequently Shortland has just been arrested for wife murder.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND TONS of phosphates will be shipped from the Buckingham mines, Ottawa, this season.

### TWO GREAT WORKERS.

RECEPTION IN MONTREAL TO MESSRS. HOYLE AND BARKER, OF ENGLAND.

On Thursday evening of last week a reception was given by the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance to Mr. Hoyle, the famous temperance statistician, of Manchester, and Mr. Barker, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance. A large company of the temperance workers of Montreal, ladies and gentlemen, attended the reception, in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel, and had the pleasure of being presented to the worthies from over the sea. The guests were introduced to the party collectively by Mr. J. R. Dougall, of the *Daily Witness*, who said it was unfortunate that there had only been one day in which to arrange a reception to these gentlemen, whose names were household words. Mr. Hoyle's figures presented the loss of wealth by liquor to the world in startling and unanswerable form, and the accuracy of statistics "according to Hoyle" was proverbial. The speaker gave the figures of the consumption of strong drink, respectively, in the United States and Canada, remarking that the honorable showing made by Canada in the comparison was largely due to the prohibition throughout this country of the sale of liquor on Sunday. Mr. Barker he introduced as the Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance for thirty-one years, who had kept that noble organization, one of the greatest political machines ever organized, in good working order for that period. In closing he called upon the audience to join with him in sending a cordial and earnest invitation by the visitors

to the English parliamentary champion of prohibition, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, to visit Canada. The Rev. Messrs. McCaul and Lindsay having added brief addresses of welcome, Mr. Barker responded, frankly admitting that Canada led the Mother Country in temperance progress. He spoke of the greatness of the United Kingdom Alliance, especially as manifested in what it had done and was doing in moulding public opinion. For his part he should do all he could to induce Sir Wilfrid Lawson to come over and help us, and he urged Canadians to persevere in the good work, remembering that they were laboring not only for themselves but for the entire Anglo-Saxon race. Referring to the Scottish element present, he said of the sixty Scotch members forty five were for and fifteen against Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution in favor of prohibition, and had they local opinion now it would go into force in Scotland, Wales and the North of England at once. Mr. Barker was warmly applauded as he sat down. Mr. Hoyle followed with a very interesting speech, in which he described the change that had occurred from the time when the liquor makers and sellers were courted and the temperance people slighted by members of Parliament until now, when the temperance people are courted and caressed, and the liquor people avoided as dangerous company for aspirants to popular favor. He and his companion had travelled over a large part of America to restore natural powers exhausted by overwork in the cause, and they

had been astonished at the advanced position of temperance in the places visited from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Speaking of the high estimation in which Canadian liquor legislation was held in England, he said he hoped they would soon be able to point to the prohibitory law of Canada as a model for one in the United Kingdom. Mr. Hoyle closed with an eloquent representation of the evil of open dram-shops to a nation, and of the universality of the claims of the cause upon humanity. The Rev. Mr. Norton, the newly arrived rector of the Anglican Cathedral, made the closing speech, his first public utterance in Montreal, in which he gave no uncertain sound as to his attitude with respect to intemperance and other great vices of the day. Afterward the company was treated to refreshments, and the happy occasion closed with pleasant and informal intercourse.

DR. LOWRY, of Acton, Halton county, has written to the *Witness* explaining that the principal part of his prescriptions of whiskey was for outward applications and that he and most of those patients are supporters of the Scott Act, and would not touch liquor except medicinally. This places the matter in a more favorable light, and shows the temperance sentiment in Halton to be even stronger than it appeared before. It will be remembered that Dr. Lowry and other physicians were severely criticised for the amount of liquor the official records showed they had prescribed, upon the presumption that they thus helped to thwart the Scott Act.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT wishes to build a railway from the Russian city of Baku on the Caspian Sea to Resht, in Persia, and has sent two representatives to Teheran to ask for a concession. The Persian Government has given no definite reply as yet.

A MORMON APOSTLE has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for preaching the doctrines of his church in Vienna, Austria.

OUR ANTIPODES, the Australians, protest against a bill to be brought before the French Chambers providing that habitual criminals should be exported to New Caledonia. A society has been formed in Australia to send back to France all escaped French convicts found in the former country.

THE STOPPAGE of the Tankerville lead mines, the largest in Great Britain, has occasioned great distress in South Shropshire.

BY THE EXPLOSION of a cartridge in a dynamite factory in Ayrshire, Scotland ten women were blown into atoms and two seriously wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY out of one hundred and eighty Spanish Senators elected at the last elections supported the Government. This is not very encouraging to Zorilla, the rebel, and his crew.



CURED BY THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.

BY HOPE LEDYARD.

"Why, Ned, that doesn't look natural. Aren't you well?"

Ned Willets lifted his heavy eyes to his friend's face; for it was Mr. Hines, Ned's Sunday-school teacher, who had come in at that gate and found Ned sitting so forlornly at the hitching post. "I'm well enough, sir; it's father. He's well—he ain't sick, sir—but he's worse."

Mr. Hines knew what a hard drinker Ned's father was and understood what the boy meant.

"Ned," he said gently, "Jesus can cure that sickness."

"I know that," answered the boy wearily; "but father doesn't want to be cured."

Mr. Hines thought a moment and then taking out his little Testament, he opened to the ninth chapter of Matthew and read the second verse. "See, Ned, it says 'They brought to Him a man, sick'—it doesn't say the man wanted to come, but they (his friends) brought him. Suppose we take your father to Jesus?"

"O Mr. Willets! if papa only would stop. Mother says he'll lose his place Saturday night if he don't, and this is Tuesday."

"Ned, I've spoken to your father, and so has the minister, and I am sure your mother has talked to him; but perhaps we have not pushed close up to the dear Master with this sick man and asked Him to heal him. Let us pray together, Ned. Come right down to my shop; it's always quiet there till nine o'clock."

Ned got up feeling comforted already, and after kneeling with his kind friend in the dim, dark smithy, and listening to his prayer, which seemed to have just such power as his great strong arm, the boy went home feeling as if things must change for the better. He no longer sat and fretted, but, running into the kitchen, played with Tim and little Bessie, singing now and then, as if he could not forget it.

"Take it to the Lord in prayer."

Mrs. Willets went from one piece of work to another in a tired, discouraged way. At last Ned's brightness seemed to burthen her, so she said sharply: "You're bright enough now; but you'll need to get to work, boy as you are, the way things are going on."

"Oh! but they're not going so, mother. Father'll be better soon."

"What do you mean, Ned? Have the temperance people really got hold of him?"

"No; some one a great deal better even than them, mother. Mr. Hines and I have just been taking him to Jesus. I wish you could just have heard Mr. Hines tell Jesus about father. He says the Lord lets us take folks that don't want to go to Him."

Mrs. Willets had stopped her work and, taking Tim in her lap, began to rock quietly. "I'm ashamed to say I don't pray any more," she said half to herself.

Ned came close to her side and whispered coaxingly: "But you will now, mother. Mr. Hines says that when Jesus was on earth some friends brought a man to Him to be healed maybe he didn't care about getting well, he was that sick; but his friends just pushed and pushed till they got close to Jesus, and then when He saw that they believed He didn't stop for the man to believe but made him well at once! And Mr. Hines says He is that same Jesus now; so we've taken father, and I can't help feeling right sure that things will be better. Just 'pose father should come home to dinner! I do believe he will!"

The boy's faith made his mother think it might be just possible that her husband should come home instead of going to the liquor-store. "If he should come I'd like to have things looking better than this," she said; and cheered by Ned's voice as he sang to little Bessie.

"Take it to the Lord in prayer."

she hunted up some eggs and made a nice custard, boiled some coffee, and had just laid a clean cloth on the table when in walked Mr. Willets!

The children's pleasure at the sight of him touched the man. "Ned said you'd come," cried Bessie joyfully, "and so we've got custard and coffee; we an't had anything but oatmeal mush this week."

Sam Willets colored; he knew it was his fault the children had no better food.

"It's a shame, Bessie, to feed a little girl like you on mush. Papa'll bring you home a bit of meat to-night."

Ned longed to ask how it happened that his father had passed the liquor-store but

he knew better than to do so. "If he don't know who has kept him straight to-day, we do, mother," the boy said, as he helped his mother with her work after dinner. "I'm going to run down to Mr. Hines and see if he can't come in a minute or two, just so's you can hear him tell Jesus about father. Why, mother, I'most saw Jesus!"

Mr. Hines was not very busy, and closed his forge a half hour earlier than usual to step in and encourage Mrs. Willets; she was ready enough to kneel with him, and felt, like Ned, that Jesus was indeed near. As they rose from their knees Mr. Willets opened the door, a brown paper parcel in his hands, showing the meat had not been forgotten.

"Good evening, Mr. Hines. Been having a prayer with your Sunday-school boy?"

"It was for a sick man, papa," put in little Bessie.

"Was it, dear? Well, I hope he'll get well, I've brought home a steak for tea, wife, and I hope Mr. Hines can wait and eat a bit."

You may be sure Mr. Hines did wait and spend a long evening too, for he did not want Sam to feel dull and lonesome, and before he left Sam asked him to pray once more, little Bessie saying earnestly: "Don't 'on forget the sick man." The little girl did not know that her own father was sick unto death, fast bound in chains; but he himself was beginning to feel a longing to be well.

"It's been a mighty pleasant day, wife," he said as they shut up the house. "I wondered at noon-time what kept me from Tim Sharpe's store, but when I saw our Bessie so glad over a little custard I vowed I'd keep away a bit more. But I know well I've vowed before and never kept it."

"Sam, it was your own boy's prayers that kept you, and I believe they'll help you keep any vow you make to-night." And then Mrs. Willets told of the prayers.

"Praying for me! Taking me to Jesus when I never cared to go! Mary, if the Lord has heard my boy's prayer He shall hear mine." And Sam Willets knelt down.

Ned did not hear anything of this for a long time, but day after day went by and father kept his place, came home to every meal and made his wife and children happy, and at last one Sunday morning he opened the big Bible and said: "Ned, I guess we'll all pray together after this." And then Ned felt sure that Jesus had indeed cured his sick father.—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

MELISSA'S NEIGHBOR.

BY JULIA A. TIRRELL.

It was not the first time those girls had heard the story of the Good Samaritan, but somehow it made a new impression that Sabbath, as Miss Lyons applied its lessons. As they went from the class all felt a desire to benefit others.

All! No; Melissa Pearson thought she was more like the wounded, deserted man. Not that she had been robbed but she was hungry for love—though nobody would have suspected it.

Three of the girls walking homeward together talked the lesson over.

"I've thought of something splendid," exclaimed Carrie Waite. "There's Melissa Pearson right in our class, you know. They say her folks are awful poor. Couldn't we carry them something! There's my last winter's hat, and I know I can pick up a lot of things."

"Yes chimed in Matty Thomas, "and I'll carry a basket of food. Let's go right away—say to-morrow, after school. What can you take, Laura?"

Laura hesitated and blushed. Finally she said, "I'm not sure that your way would be best, girls. A great many people are sensitive about such matters."

"Oh, well," Carrie's lips curled scornfully, "of course you needn't help if you don't want to. I thought Miss Lyons had make us all feel like helping the poor."

With this parting thrust, Carrie stopped at her own door, unheeding the tears that sprang to Laura's eyes.

Meanwhile Melissa was saying to her mother at home:—

"No! I never want to go inside that church again! The girls will turn away and pretend not to see me, just because I can't dress as well as they. O mother, you don't know how proud they all are!"

Very unwisely, Mrs. Pearson answered: "Yes, I do, I know all about 'em. The women are just the same. Nobody cares for poor folks."

It was true that Mrs. Pearson and her daughter had but few friends, but it was not true that people avoided them on account of poverty. They had brooded over real or fancied neglects till they had grown bitter and disagreeable, and really they had more false pride than all the people they called proud. They needed help, but not of the kind Carrie and Matty supposed.

It was not strange that when the girls, each armed with a big basket, appeared next day, Mrs. Pearson treated them coolly.

"No, we don't want your things," she said. "I'm thankful to say I can always get hasty-pudding and milk enough for my family, even though bread and butter do run short. Clothes? No thank you, I've got old things enough around now. We ain't beggars yet."

And the two girls, confused and discouraged, carried back their heavy baskets, not feeling sure but they were priest and Levite, after all.

Half an hour later Laura Chase stood at Mrs. Pearson's door. The woman glanced at her suspiciously. She felt no doubt that some fresh insult was intended, though there was no basket in sight.

"Is Melissa at home?" asked Laura timidly.

"No."

"Will she be in soon?"

"I don't know."

There was a silence of more than a minute, in which Mrs. Pearson looked defiantly at Laura, and Laura almost decided to give up her mission.

"Please may I come in and wait?"

"If you want to."

Not a very cordial permission, but Laura entered.

She soon made friends with the toddler of two years, and at last Mrs. Pearson herself seemed to understand that Laura had not come as an enemy, and talked quite freely. She told how hard she had worked since her husband's death to keep the family, but had with all sympathy.

"Why," said she, "the last time I went to meeting not a single person shook hands with me, and it's been an age since anybody called."

Laura smiled. It did not seem strange that callers should be few if they were always treated as she had been. But she did not say this. She only replied,—

"I'm sure my mother would like to come and see you; and you must have hurried out of meeting before anybody could reach you, for the minister shakes hands with every one."

Just then Melissa came in. Laura greeted her warmly.

"I've come to invite you to my birthday party next Friday. Don't shake your head! you must come. And there's going to be a Sunday-school concert and I told Miss Lyons you had a beautiful voice, and you're to sing a solo to my accompaniment. Clothes? Your meeting dress is good enough; but if you really want it different, come to my house to-morrow. The dress-maker shall fix the over-kirt like mine, and we'll wear ribbons just alike. Won't it be splendid!" and she paused, breathless.

Melissa had never been called demonstrative, but now her voice was choked with tears.

"O Laura, can you forgive me? I've thought so wrongly of you, and of all the rest. But you do care for me after all!"

And Mrs. Pearson explained: "We've lived in this place three years, and I've seen a member of the church all this time; but you're the first one who has spoken to us like that."

Melissa's "neighbor" had come at last! The girls soon discovered that Melissa possessed a loving heart as well as a fine voice; and the grown people began to wonder why they had never known Mrs. Pearson better. They found her a woman of talent and a great help in all social undertakings. "A real lady, even though she does take in work," as one said.

Mother and daughter had no more occasion to complain of neglect. But while people are wondering how the change came about, Melissa thanks God every day for Laura.

Nothing wonderful about all this, you say? Neither was there anything wonder-

ful in the simple act of giving a cup of water to a thirsty disciple, but our Saviour said of the giver, "He shall in no wise lose his reward."—*Zion's News.*

A LITTLE FOX.

"There comes Bessie Edgerwood," said Laura, hastily throwing aside her work, and, to my astonishment, not running to the door to welcome her friend, but sweeping with one quick movement the last new magazine into the table drawer, and hiding a delightful new volume under the baby's embroidered blanket.

Presently Miss Edgerwood was announced. She entered, a sparkling brunette, all smiles and grace; her gay talk was charming, her manners were sprightly, and her call was a breezy interlude in the afternoon's sewing. I was puzzled to know why Laura had hidden her books, and wondered if the lady was a kleptomaniac, when, as she rose to leave, she said:

"O, Laura, do forgive me; I am the most thoughtless creature in the world. I meant fully to have brought your books home to-day, but I forgot all about them. Have you anything new?"

As she spoke, she tumbled over the leaves of a volume of poems in the way which would make the salesman in a bookstore shiver with dread. Laura did not answer her question, and soon, seeing no more books were produced for her inspection, the caller departed.

"Aunt, you no doubt thought my behavior strange," said my niece, "but I dread to lend a book I care for to Bessie. It comes home after a period of months, tossed, stained, loosened in the binding, and not fit to be handled by a fastidious person. Dick says I ought to tell her plainly that I hate to lend her a book, prizing books too, as I do, but I haven't the moral courage."

"A little fox," said I, "and it spoils the vines of a pleasant friendship. What a pity."

"Yes, indeed," sighed Laura.

"If I were you," said I, "I would adopt the plan pursued (to quote high authority) in the library of Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. He and Mrs. Gladstone lend their books freely, but a memorandum is made whenever a book is taken out. Why should you not keep a little book and pencil on purpose, and always on lending a volume or a periodical, put down the title, the date, and the borrower, in the borrower's presence."

"It might be a check on some people's carelessness, but not on poor Bessie's," said my niece. "And it would hurt some people's feelings."

"Not if they were possessed of common sense," said I.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

MY OWN BIBLE.

"Say, Will," said John Hester to his friend as they were going to Sunday-school together, "let me look at your Bible, will you?"

"Certainly, with pleasure," said Will Spencer.

"Now, that's nice," said John, as he took the beautiful book in his hand. "Opens splendidly, doesn't it? And stays open where you put it, too. Will, that cover looks as if it would never wear out. Good print, references—cover over the edges keeps them nice. Will, that's splendid! When did you get it?"

"On my birthday. Father and mother and sister Helen all put together and bought it for me; for, you see, such books cost a good deal of money. But then it will last; the binding won't break. It's my own Bible—just for my own use. I mean to carry it to Sunday-school and church with me. Somehow, John, it seems better to read out of this Bible than out of the old one in particular. This one, too, has got some things in it that will help me in studying it—maps and tables and a text-book."

"I tell you, Will, what I mean to do. I have some money saved up, and I mean to keep on saving till I get a Bible like that. It's better to wait and get a good one that will last all your life, isn't it?"

Will Spencer and John Hester were Christian boys and they valued a Bible most of all for what it teaches, but they knew they would think more of one of which they could say, "This is my own Bible."—*Young Reaper.*

# Three National Drink Bills!

What the Liquor Traffic costs the United States, Great Britain and Canada Every Year!  
**\$1,527,000,000!**

TWICE AS MUCH AS FOR BREAD!

The diagrams given here hardly need any explanation. They present the truth regarding the liquor traffic with far more force than could be done by words. The three which are placed side by side represent respectively the expenditures of Canada, Great Britain and the United States, arranged according to the size of their respective bills. Canada with a population of four and a half millions comes first, Great Britain with a population of thirty-five millions comes next, and the United States with a population of forty-five millions comes last. These three diagrams, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are all drawn on the same scale for purposes of comparison.

CANADA'S LIQUOR BILL, compared with various other large items of the expenditure of the Canadian people, based on the Census of 1881 and Government Blue Books, and compiled by Toronto Globe.

SCALE.—Each perpendicular inch represents \$200,000,000.

No. 1.

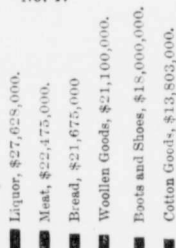


Diagram No. 4 is drawn upon a larger scale to show more accurately and more fully Canada's expenditure upon intoxicating liquors as compared with her expenditure upon other things.

## THE NATION'S DRINK BILL FOR 1883.

(To the Editor of the Times)

SIR,—The publication of the Excise Returns for 1883 enables us to ascertain the amount of the nation's expenditure upon intoxicating liquors during the year. The following table gives particulars of this expenditure. I also append the figures for 1882:—

	1883.	1882.
British spirits, 28-713,997 gals., at 20s. 6d.	£28,713,997	£28,554,264
Foreign spirits, 8,235,738 gals., at 24s. 6d.	9,882,885	9,950,425
Wine, 11,382,083 gals., at 18s. 9d.	12,944,085	12,988,154
Beer, 965,809,410 gals., at 1s. 6d.	72,435,768	73,258,516
British wines etc. estimated 15,000,000 gals., at 2s. 0d.	1,500,000	1,500,000
Totals	£125,477,275	£126,251,359

Comparing the figures for 1883 with those for 1882, your readers will note that there has been a decrease in the expenditure of £771,084. In 1882 there was a decrease from 1881 of 823,101; so that the two years, in this respect, run very close together. When we consider the enormous efforts which have been put forth, and the almost universal opinion which exists in favor of temperance, there

DIAGRAM, comparing the average Annual Expenditure of the United Kingdom on Intoxicating Liquors, with some other principal items of expenditure based on the figures of Mr. Hoyle.

AVERAGE of ten years, 1874-83.

SCALE.—Each perpendicular inch represents \$200,000,000.

No. 2.

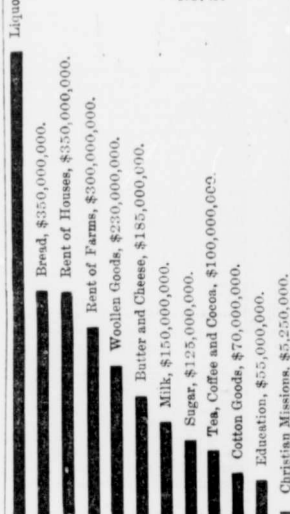


Diagram No. 5 shows the average expenditure for each person in the United States, Great Britain and Canada for purposes of comparison. In Canada liquor is cheaper than in either of the other two

## will be in many minds a feeling of disappointment that the decrease has not been greater.

At the present time the public mind is deeply moved in regard to matters affecting the social well being of the people. The questions of the housing of our poor, of overwork in schools, of the safety of our sailors, of the unimproved population, of the neglected children of our slums, together with other similar questions, are all creating an amount of interest which augurs well for the nation's future. Every one knows that there is nothing which exercises such a beneficial influence upon the social habits of the people as our habits in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors; and it would betray indifference to the discussions which are going on if, in presenting the drink bill, I did not make some reference to the facts which illustrate its influence upon the social life of the nation.

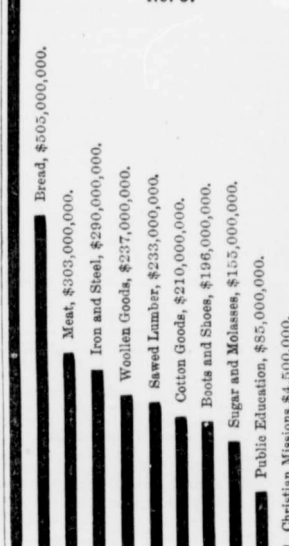
In presenting a few of these facts I will take the year 1860 and compare the facts of that year with those of 1882. I take 1860 because, first of all, the complete returns of crime were not published until a year or two before that date; and, secondly, because that year was a year when facilities for drinking were multiplied, and it was the beginning of a greatly increased consumption of intoxicating liquors in this country. We have the gradual rise in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, and along with it a faller record of its results.

In 1860, with a population of 28,775,000, the expenditure of the United Kingdom upon intoxicating liquors was £85,270,870. Year

DIAGRAM, comparing the Annual Expenditure in the United States for Intoxicating Liquors, with various other of the largest items of expenditure based on the figures of the Christian Union.

SCALE.—Each perpendicular inch represents \$200,000,000.

No. 3.



by year the expenditure rose until in 1876 it reached the enormous sum of £147,288,750. Thus, while our population had only grown 15 percent, our drink bill had grown 72 percent. Between 1876 and 1880 the drink bill receded from £147,000,000 to £122,000,000. This was largely owing to the great depression in trade, and to some extent it was also due to the vigorous efforts of temperance reformers. In 1881 the drink bill rose again to £127,000,000, since which year, as we have seen, it has fallen to the extent of about three quarters of a million sterling per annum.

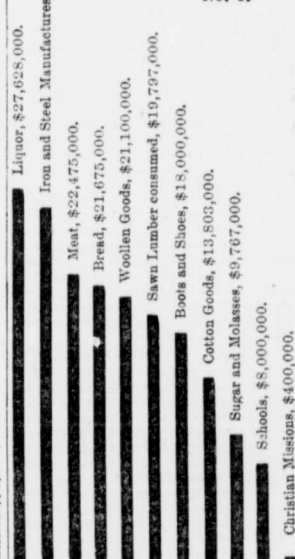
From a comparison of the judicial statistics for the year 1860, with those for 1882, I find that the total convictions for crimes which came before the magistrates in 1860 were 255,803, while in 1882 they numbered 575,593, being more than double. The population in the meantime having only grown about 23 percent, I am aware that the returns for 1882 contained some offences which had no existence in 1860, notably those connected with the Elementary Education Act; but most of these offences spring from, and are attributable to, the intemperance of our people. Having myself been for several years chairman of the school attendance committee in the Barry Union, I know that were it not for the intemperance of parents there would be very few children brought up for neglecting to attend school.

But it will be obvious to every one, and we shall be able to institute a fair comparison, if we take cognizance of such crimes only as were alike recognized by the law in 1860 and in 1882. The following table, copied from the judicial statistics for each year, supplies such a comparison:—

CANADA'S LIQUOR BILL, compared with various other large items of the expenditure of the Canadian people, based on the Census of 1881 and Government Blue Books, compiled by the Toronto Globe.

SCALE.—Each perpendicular inch represents \$10,000,000.

No. 4.



COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE per head on liquor in Canada, Great Britain and United States, based on same authorities as other diagrams.

No. 5.

Canada,	\$6.33 per head.
Great Britain and Ireland,	\$17.64 per head.
United States,	\$18 per head.

## Table showing the number of convictions before magistrates for various offences in each of the years 1860 and 1882:—

	1860.	1882.
Cases of drunkenness	88,341	189,697
Cases of assault	86,444	87,407
Indictable offences against the person	1,802	2,635
Deserting, or neglecting to support family	3,450	7,515
Larceny or theft	37,377	51,773
Prostitution	6,694	10,160
Begging	7,545	20,493
Having no visible means of subsistence	3,090	6,576
Malevolently destroying fruit trees &c.	14,877	20,764
Offences punishable as misdemeanors	8,344	13,877
Offence under the Vagrant Act.	6,160	15,451
Total	261,770	426,349

The reader will see that the above table deals with a class of offences which, perhaps more than any other, indicates the demoralized condition of the population socially, as resulting from intemperance, and it will be seen that, despite all the educational, religious, and moral agencies which have been at work, this class of offences has increased on the average 62 percent, the population in the meantime having only grown 22 percent.

The following facts, which are taken from the Government returns, may be given as supplementary and confirmatory of those already given:—

1. In 1860 the number of persons committed to prison in England and Wales was 116,282, while in 1882 they numbered 189,321.

2. In 1860 there were 30,769 women committed to prison; in 1882 there were 51,826.

3. In 1860 there were 2,584 women who were committed to prison ten times or more; in 1882 there were 8,946 women sent to prison ten times or more.

4. In 1860 the number of lunatics in asylums in England and Wales was 38,098; in 1882 there were 73,113.

5. In 1860 the amount paid in actual relief to the poor was £5,454,064, but in 1882 it was £8,232,472.

6. In 1879, according to the report of the Registrar General, one out of fifteen of the total deaths in England and Wales occurred in workhouses; and in London one out of every nine. If to these there be added those paupers who die outside of the workhouse, it will show the painful fact that about one person out of every seven who dies is a pauper.

7. During the past twenty-five years over 75,000 children have been torn from their homes and consigned to reformatories or industrial schools. Of these 30,000 have been sent during the last seven years.

No one can peruse the above sad catalogue of facts without experiencing a deep feeling of sorrow and humiliation, and this due largely, if not wholly, to the temptations which our Legislature places in the path of the people; and though we may seek to alleviate the miseries which result from the liquor traffic, it will be much more to the purpose (to quote the language of the Times) "to take warning and to do something toward staying the mischief which in one way or another confounds us all, and may, for we cannot be sure, crush and ruin any one of us."

I have already referred to the great interests which is now being taken in social questions, and I venture to say that when these questions have been fully and honestly investigated it will be seen that most of the evils which are deplored are the result of our drinking habits. How comes it that, as shown by Mr. Williams in his letter to the Times of February 22, that there are in the East End of London, in the district School Road 10,400 families occupying only one room to each family? The answer is found in the fact that while the grocers' shops in that district number but 682 the public-houses number 912. Here, too, is found the chief, if not the sole cause of the over-pressure in schools, for, as Mr. Williams says, "When forty percent of the children in a district go to school without breakfast they are physically or mentally, for the strain of the school." In other districts there may not be the same extent of destitution as in Finsbury, but everywhere destitution exists in a degree, and in all cases the result directly or indirectly, may be ascribed to drink.

The question of the safety of our seamen is also bound up with the drink question. In a letter to the Times some few years ago the Superintendent of Missions to Seamen in London remarked:—"I believe drunkenness to cause more disasters at sea than unseaworthy ships, and it is a great reflection upon sailors and owners that our seaports should be filled with public houses and dens of vice." Sailors too frequently get upon the spree, and when the time comes for joining their ships are not to be found; and so the vessels start short-handed, unequal to coping with storms if they arise. Or, as often occurs, the men go aboard intoxicated and unfit for duty, and if a storm arises disaster is the result.

The average yearly loss of life at sea, including both seamen and passengers, during the five years ending 1881, is given in the Statistical Abstract as 1,362, and the Government are ready to be commended for seeking to adopt measures to prevent this loss of life. Much of the loss of life, as we have seen, is due to intemperance, and therefore any remedy affecting our seamen which would not deal with this cause would be shortcoming.

But are not the lives of citizens on shore of as much value as those at sea? It is a very moderate estimate which gives the yearly loss of life through intemperance as 80,000, and of those killed by intemperance many are cut off after years of the most terrible suffering to themselves, their families, and often to their friends; and it is not an improper question to ask when so much concern is felt—and very properly felt—at the loss of 1,362 lives at sea, what ought to be the measure of the concern excited by the death of 80,000 persons through the temptations of intemperance?

But when, besides this loss of life resulting from drinking, we take account of the crime, poverty, lunacy, the damage to our trade, the injury to the nation's morals, the block it gives to political, social and moral progress, when we remember, too, the immeasurable extent of the miseries it produces, and note what a large proportion of the nation's efforts are spent in neutralizing the evils flowing therefrom, it is marvellous that the Government does not take earnest measures at once to remove the cause of all these evils, and that the nation does not, as one man, rise and demand that the Government, in the last paragraph of his work on political economy, Mr. Mill, referring to the functions of Government, observes: "Even in the best state which society has yet reached it is lamentable to think how great a proportion of all the efforts and talents in the world are spent in neutralizing one another. It is the proper end of Government to reduce this wretched waste to the smallest possible amount by taking such measures as shall cause the energies now spent by mankind in injuring one another, or in protecting themselves against injury, to be turned to the legitimate employment of the human faculties, that of expending the products of nature to be more and more subservient to physical and moral good."

In the present condition of things, fully one-half, if not more, of the social and moral forces of the nation are wasted in efforts to counteract and neutralize the evils of the liquor traffic. If the nation was governed upon the principles

described by Mr. Mill this could not be, inasmuch as the cause producing the evils would not be allowed to exist. In such a condition of things there would be no "bitter cry of outcast London;" no ten thousand families resident in any district of the metropolis, or any where else in the country, living, or perhaps we ought to say huddling, in single rooms; no Arab children roaming about our streets waiting to be packed off to reformatories; no unemployed poor, for there would be work for all; and crime, pauperism, vagrancy, and most of the other social evils and miseries which curse our land, and which are a scandal to our Christianity and a disgrace to our civilization, would disappear. Yours very sincerely,

WILLIAM H. Y.E.,  
Claremont, Burg.

THE WEEK.

IN THE CONFERENCE of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, the Rev. C. S. Smith offered a resolution condemning ritualism in the church and the wearing of gowns by bishops and clergy, and prohibiting ministers proclaiming the apostolic succession and sacerdotalism. At the close of the resolution's reading there were applause, hisses and confusion, but it was declared carried pending roll call. Bishop Turner, of this body, thinks that in a few years a better class of colored men will go to Africa and build up a mighty nation. In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, the Bishops decided it would be unwise to fix an episcopal residence at this time in Europe, India or Africa. It was resolved that color is no bar to the right or privilege of holding any office in that Church.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT on the pretext of insanity is not a common crime in Canada. Lately the adopted son of George Stanley, of Huntley township, Ontario, had that gentleman arrested for insanity. Upon examination by the county gaol surgeon the prisoner was pronounced sane. A dispute about property led the young man to attempt the outrage.

THE CANADIAN PROVINCES will exhibit separately at the Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh, New Brunswick has a fine exhibit of native woods manufactured and raw.

A STORMY DEBATE on the anti-Socialist law has been carried on in the German Reichstag, Bismarck among others defending it, while it is bitterly assailed by members of radical proclivities.

THE RAILWAY and telegraph lines between Tarragona and Lerida, Spain, have been cut, presumably by Nihilists.

THE HON. JAMES FRASER, a wealthy merchant of New Glasgow, and a member of the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, died lately at the age of 82.

MR. MCKIM, a member of the Ontario Legislature, was charged with forgery, a former political opponent being the chief instigator, but on investigation the charge fell through.

SEVERAL YOUNG MEMBERS of the Civil Service in Ottawa have been dismissed for intoxication, and two detectives are watching the movements of other civil servants around the hotels to see if they are not also deserving of like treatment.

ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT of an ex-lottery clerk before the New York Assembly Committee lottery men had paid as much as \$75,000 a year for protection.

THE STEAMSHIP "TUNSTALL," a collier running between Montreal and Picton, got nipped in the ice off Prince Edward Island and sank, the captain and crew escaping with difficulty.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the London, Ontario, Cheese Association held last Saturday, the opening market offerings were reported small, but the prospects were regarded as favorable for a good season's trade. London is now the largest, most successful and reliable cheese market in Canada.

FRICITION HAS REVIVED and is becoming serious between English and German fishermen in the North Sea. An English and a German gunboat are constantly cruising to keep the aggressive fishermen in order, but, one account says, the English are so bold in their defiance of regulations, and so often fish where they have no business to, that the Germans are crying out for another gunboat to properly protect their rights.

FRANCE HAS GOT MORE than she ever claimed in her treaty of peace with China just confirmed. China is to at once with draw her troops from Tonquin. After the signing of the treaty Li Hung Chang gave a grand banquet in honor of M. Fournier, the French representative.

AT A SPRING SALE of Jersey cattle in New York, Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Canada, received \$24,000 for ten head, including calves, and took the championship cup for five head that made the highest average.

IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS a few days ago Mr. George Anderson, advanced Liberal, gave notice of motion condemning the existence of the House of Lords. His bold action was greeted with much hilarity.

MANITOBA LAWYERS are startled to discover that a clause sweeping away the rights of creditors in certain cases was smuggled into a bill in its passage through the Legislature at last session. Those who had most to do with the bill during its passage knew nothing about the injurious provision, and a searching investigation will likely be held with a view to discovering the author of the outrage.

THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY enquiring into the late riots in Cincinnati has presented fifty-four indictments, covering twelve grades of crime. The presentment comprises an extensive review of the supposed causes of the deplorable event. One of the indictments found is for bribery against T. C. Campbell, the lawyer who defended William Berner, the murderer of Kir', the attempt to lynch whom led to the bloodshed.

A BIGAMIST AND FORGER of the name of Neville, who recently married the daughter of a prominent citizen of Toledo, Ohio, now claims to be heir to the Tichborne estate in England. Many readers will remember the famous trial of the former claimant, Arthur Orton, and his prolonged imprisonment now about expired.

IN THE TRIAL at Carrick-on-Suir, county Tipperary, of Mrs. Michael Blaney, of Kilsash, for the murder of her late husband, the prisoner's two children, of very tender years, were produced as witnesses, but they refused to open their mouths. They were committed by the judge to gaol for contempt of court, and ordered to be confined separate from their mother until they are ready to give evidence. This severe judgment has turned popular sympathy largely toward the mother, whose neighbors had hitherto generally believed her guilty. Blaney's body was exhumed and showed traces of poisoning by arsenic, and the widow was arrested on suspicion and put upon trial as above mentioned.

FIVE TRUE BILLS have been found against nineteen of the Roman Catholics who had part in the Harbor Grace affray last December, for the wilful murder of James French, Nicholas Bray and Callahar.

MR. PETER RUFF, proprietor of the Eau Claire (Wisconsin) Democrat has fallen heir to a fortune of \$1,100,100. Such a handsome increase of revenue ought to enable him to get out a pretty good paper.

A SWARM of LOCUSTS nine miles wide is eating every green thing in Texmalca, Mexico.

MR. CHARLES O'CONNOR, the eminent lawyer who conducted the Boss Tweed prosecution in New York, died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, on Monday, aged eighty.

JAMES STEPHENS, the noted Fenian leader, says the moment has arrived when a union of patriotic Irishmen the world over is possible. Whenever the Irish-American Nationalists answer his circular, he will fix the date for an Irish Conference in Paris. He excitedly declares that Ireland shall be a republic before he dies.

THE GREAT FAILURE of the week was that of Grant and Ward, of New York. The two young partners, U. S. Grant, jr., and Ferdinand Ward, managed to make away with immense sums of money, a good part of which was supplied by Gen. Grant and Jas. D. Fish, in very questionable speculating schemes. The direct cause of the failure was the suspension of the Marine Bank. An estimate places the gross liabilities in the neighborhood of ten millions. Much sympathy is felt for General Grant on account of his heavy losses. The London Times says the hero must not be allowed to come to want. The wreck of the Marine Bank is hopeless.

THE PRIVATE BILLS committee of the Quebec Legislature has adopted the clause of a Quebec city bill, raising the Mayor's salary from \$1,200 to \$2,500, which is not bad for a "finished" city.

THE SECRETARY of ZORILLA, the Spanish revolutionary leader, has been arrested in Paris, with manifestoes he intended to distribute in Spain. He will be expelled by the Government.

THREE THOUSAND SERVIANS were holding a meeting at Stuhlweissenburg, capital of a county of the same name in south-west Hungary. A justice of the peace took upon himself to interfere with the proceedings, and the result was a serious riot. The military were called out, the Servians raised barricades in the streets and several persons were wounded. By the pacific influence of German residents, however, peace was at length restored.

YES, COME TO CANADA.—The London, England, Coffee Public-House News, in noticing an agitation in Orillia, Ontario, for a coffee house, advises any of its readers who want to enjoy a real holiday to run over to Canada, and referring to a description of scenery sent it, says, "The flourishing town of Orillia and its picturesque neighborhood would well repay a visit, and camp life on the lakes in summer has charms peculiarly its own."

A FORMER HEAD-MASTER of the Ottawa Art School is distinguishing himself in Paris, having taken second and fourth place respectively in two competitions in which there were 250 competitors. Canada has no reason to be ashamed of her men of art and letters.

THE DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS and the stoppage of mines has brought about the failure of Messrs. Hudson & Co., bankers, of Tombstone, Arizona, with liabilities of \$300,000 and assets of \$360,000.

## THE EARTHQUAKE ON THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

Our illustration showing the terrible cataclysm of August last on the island of Java, is from a photograph taken on the scene of the disaster. In the middle of the narrowest part of the Strait of Sunda, opposite the maritime town of Anjer, lies the island of Krakatoa, from which rises the volcano which wrought such havoc in that region of the Dutch East Indies. As early as the month of May it showed signs of agitation.

On the 11th of August began the awful phenomena of the great eruption. A thick column of smoke rose from the crater, and, continually widening, formed a vast crown above the summit. Then began a rain of cinders, followed by pumice-stone and mud. When night came—a black, opaque night of eighteen hours—all the blind forces of nature seemed united in a furious effort to restore the primeval chaos. The roaring sea receded, and then dashed back upon the land in colossal waves which scattered ruin in their broad track. When the feeble light of morning broke at last, it discovered a scene of frightful desolation. Whole towns but yesterday full of life and stir had disappeared, and the coast lines themselves were effaced. The sea had so far encroached upon the land that only the summits of what had been high hills emerged from the waves, while new islets appeared in what had formerly been open water-ways. So far inland had the gigantic billows rolled, that vessels, boilers, etc., were found two or three miles back in the interior. Where the water's area of destruction ended, that of the volcanic fire began. All the Island of Java was covered with cinders; agriculture was annihilated, and streams were dried up. The unfortunate inhabitants perished by hundreds from hunger and thirst. The full extent of the calamity, and of the loss of human life, is even yet unknown. The terrible eruption of Krakatoa will, however, be classed with those of ancient history, beside which the inundation of Herculaneum and Pompeii was a minor catastrophe.

The following dated Sept. 8th, is from an eye-witness in the residence of Bantans, the western portion of the island which suffered more than the rest. "Our usually quiet residency was thrown into a state of fear and consternation, on Sunday, P. M., by hearing loud and continued thundering reports, to be likened to the discharge of heavy ordnance. The sounds were heard as from afar at first, but gradually increasing in strength and nearness, at last burst forth with a reverberation that shook the very ground under our feet. It commen-

ed at about four o'clock. All was at once in an uproar. The poor superstitious natives, thinking that the end of the world had come, huddled together like sheep, and lent a further weirdness to the scene by incessant wailing and praying. Night set in, the thundering still continuing, and showing no signs of abating—if anything gaining in strength. To sleep was impossible. Every two or three minutes, boom, crack boom, boom, crack, broke out upon the still night air. The atmosphere was stifling,

hour, two hours, passed, and the light did not increase. At 7.30 it waned, and at 8.30 it became too dark to read without the aid of a lamp. It grew darker and darker, till it became black as night. At 10 o'clock it was pitch dark, nothing being distinguishable. A heavy wind then blew, and the shower of ashes and sand mixed with rain fell. Oh, the horrors of those few hours! The darkness continued till 1.30, and then it began to clear, but the sky was of a dull yellow color, and objects cast a shadow as

thunder and lightning had ceased, and hopes were entertained that the worst was over. The worst! Ah, no! The worst had to be learned! Monday night passed quietly, only now and then a rumbling making itself heard, showing that the Krakatoa had not yet slumbered. Tuesday morning broke, and what a sight met our eyes! Trees and shrubs bowed down to the ground by the weight of mud and ashes upon them, the ground being covered by an impenetrable gray powder, in some places three inches deep, while in no place was it less than one inch.

No idea can be formed of the devastation caused by such an occurrence; the loss is simply enormous. The very lives of our cattle are at stake, for the grass and meadow lands covered by the ashes have become unfit to allow the poor creatures to graze. What can we give them to eat? Grass is not to be had at any price. Thousands of poor birds are found, having died of starvation. The timid and shy birds that are never seen anywhere near the house of man are now to be found close by, and emboldened by hunger, fly inside the houses looking for food. Grains, sweet potatoes, pepper, etc., standing in the fields, are completely destroyed. Then the ashes lying on the rice-fields will produce a very deleterious effect, for being stone ashes instead of wood ashes, they will not contribute one iota to the richness of the soil. They will retard the growth of the paddy (as rice is called when in the husk and while growing,) which must shortly be planted. Our last paddy crop was poor, and now, this coming, the prospects for the next crop are so bad that unless government take immediate and decisive action in the matter, fears for a famine may be entertained. The ground to a greater or less extent has become sterile. The sugar industry has also suffered greatly, and it will take a long time to recover from the backward move to which it has been subjected. The coffee culture has also suffered. Countless thousands of the trees have been destroyed by the weight of the ashes. Trees bearing fruit have snapped in two, and the berries lie rotting on the ground. All the care and expense of years thus in one fell night to go for naught is discouraging in every sense of the word. My stable boy was caught in the shower, and has become almost blind. His eyes were swollen to at least three times their natural size, and his is not the only case of this kind. Many more might be cited. Horses, sheep, goats, cows and buffaloes have become blind from exposure to the shower of hot ashes. Many houses belonging to



THE EARTHQUAKE ON THE ISLAND OF JAVA—ERUPTION OF KRAKATOA, AUGUST 11TH.

almost unbearable, being loaded with sulphurous fumes. Heavy clouds hung like a pall, obscuring the sight of the heavens, and a death-like stillness reigned, broken alone by the thundering reports. Afar-off in the distance could be seen a flame, dull in color, and fan-shaped. This came from the crater of the volcano Krakatoa.

The weary night wore on, and at length a gray line was seen on the horizon. Day broke, but the sun was invisible. The thundering had ceased, but all around, it had a bizarre, uncanny appearance. An

though reflected by the moon. The fumes thrown off by the ashes and sand were unbearable. Though doors and windows were tightly closed, still the ashes found entrance to the interior of our house, filling eyes, nose, mouth, and ears and rendering food unobtainable. The thundering, accompanied by fearful flashes of lightning, again made itself heard. At four o'clock the heavens presented a phenomenal appearance, one-half clear and in a normal condition, the other half black as night the division being sharply defined. Towards evening the

ing fruit have snapped in two, and the berries lie rotting on the ground. All the care and expense of years thus in one fell night to go for naught is discouraging in every sense of the word. My stable boy was caught in the shower, and has become almost blind. His eyes were swollen to at least three times their natural size, and his is not the only case of this kind. Many more might be cited. Horses, sheep, goats, cows and buffaloes have become blind from exposure to the shower of hot ashes. Many houses belonging to

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