The Canadian Post.

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J. CLARK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XVIII, Whole Number 910. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1877. Terms, $1.50 in Advance.

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Railways.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

REDUCTION ON FREIGHT FROM TORONTO VIA G. T. RY. AND T. & N. RY.

The following

WINTER RATES

Are in force for freight from Toronto to Lindsay and tributary points:

1st Class	80 cents per 100 lbs
2nd Class	65 do do
3rd Class	50 do do
4th Class	45 do do
5th Class	30 do do
Smalts	20 do do

Goods must be marked via Midland Ry., in order to secure these rates.

A. HUGEL, President.

Midland Railway Offices, Port Hope, Jan. 2nd 1877. 901-13

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY

Winter Time Table.

Commencing Monday, January 1st, 1877

GOING NORTH	Mail	Local	Mixed
Toronto, depart	3.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	
Uxbridge "	11.14 "	6.40 "	1.50 p.m.
Cannington "	12.12 p.m.	7.40 "	2.50 "
Woodville "	12.54 "	8.23 "	3.15 "
Midland Junction	12.55 "	8.00 "	3.35 "
Coboconk arrive	1.50 "		4.45 "
GOING SOUTH	Mixed	Mail	Local
Coboconk depart	7.00 a.m.	2.05 p.m.	
Midland Junction	7.45 "	2.35 "	6.45 a.m.
Woodville	10.00 "	3.55 "	6.55 "
Cannington "	10.30 "	4.50 "	7.10 "
Uxbridge "	12.20 p.m.	5.45 "	8.15 "
Toronto arrive		7.30 "	10.45 "

W. GOODERHAM, Jun., Managing Director

Toronto, Jan. 1st, 1877.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Time Table.

TRAINS EFFECT ON

Monday, December 18th, 1876.

GOING NORTH	Mail	Mixed
Port Hope depart	10.10 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
Welbeck "	11.03 "	4.15 "
Cobourg "	11.25 "	4.35 "
Grafton "	12.3 p.m.	5.15 "
Camborne "	1.0 "	6.00 "
Campbellcroft "	1.7 "	
Colborne "	1.15 "	
Brighton "	1.25 "	
Trenton "	1.40 "	
Frankford "	2.0 "	
Wallbridge "	2.20 "	
GOING SOUTH	Mail	Mixed
Wallbridge depart	11.00 a.m.	
Frankford "	11.20 "	
Trenton "	11.40 "	
Brighton "	12.0 noon	3.45 p.m.
Colborne "	12.10 "	4.0 "
Grafton "	12.20 "	4.15 "
Cobourg "	12.40 "	4.45 "
Port Hope "	12.55 "	5.0 "
GOING NORTH	Mail	Mixed
Port Hope depart	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Peterboro "	5.55 "	1.45 p.m.
Lindsay "	6.40 "	2.35 "
Fenelon Falls "	7.10 "	3.15 "
Coboconk "	7.40 "	3.55 "
Midland Junction "	8.00 "	4.15 "
Haliburton arrive	8.45 "	5.00 "
GOING SOUTH	Mixed	Mail
Haliburton depart	7.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
Midland Junction "	7.45 "	2.35 "
Coboconk "	8.00 "	3.00 "
Fenelon Falls "	8.30 "	3.30 "
Lindsay "	9.15 "	4.15 "
Peterboro "	10.10 "	5.10 "
Port Hope arrive	12.35 "	7.35 "
GOING NORTH	Mail	Mixed
Port Hope depart	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cobourg "	3.15 "	12.00 noon
Grafton "	3.35 "	12.20 p.m.
Camborne "	3.45 "	12.30 "
Campbellcroft "	3.52 "	12.37 "
Colborne "	4.0 "	12.45 "
Brighton "	4.10 "	1.0 "
Trenton "	4.25 "	1.15 "
Frankford "	4.40 "	1.30 "
Wallbridge "	5.0 "	1.45 "
GOING SOUTH	Mail	Mixed
Wallbridge depart	11.00 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
Frankford "	11.20 "	4.0 "
Trenton "	11.40 "	4.15 "
Brighton "	12.0 noon	4.35 "
Colborne "	12.10 p.m.	4.45 "
Campbellcroft "	12.20 "	4.55 "
Camborne "	12.27 "	5.0 "
Grafton "	12.37 "	5.10 "
Cobourg "	12.55 "	5.30 "
Port Hope arrive	1.10 "	5.45 "
GOING NORTH	Mail	Mixed
Port Hope depart	3.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Welbeck "	3.45 "	12.25 p.m.
Colborne "	4.0 "	12.45 "
Grafton "	4.15 "	1.0 "
Cobourg "	4.35 "	1.20 "
Port Hope arrive	4.50 "	1.35 "
GOING SOUTH	Mail	Mixed
Port Hope depart	10.10 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
Cobourg "	10.25 "	4.0 "
Grafton "	10.45 "	4.20 "
Colborne "	10.55 "	4.30 "
Welbeck "	11.10 "	4.45 "
Port Hope arrive	11.40 "	5.15 "

ADOLPH HUGEL, President. J. G. TAYLOR, General Agent.

Educational.

MRS. R. T. STEPHENS, Piano Forte Teacher, Kent-street, opposite the Drill Shed. Terms: $1.00 and upwards, according to time. 905-1y

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Is affiliated to the FIRST IN CANADA, and enjoys all the advantages of being equal into the new Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those of any other Educational Institution in the United States or elsewhere.

Board and Tuition Only One Hundred Dollars Year, including French.

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An unusually choice and complete stock for the holiday trade, all the novelties in cream goods and in fancy confectionery. Parties establish what is claimed for it the most complete in town.

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Kent Street, East side of William Street, Lindsay.

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Tickets to Quebec and Intermediate Ports, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, London, or Londonderry, at lowest rates.

The Steamships of this Line have been built expressly for the navigation of the Atlantic, and fitted up with all modern improvements, are strongly built with water tight compartments, and average 1,000 tons.

Parisian, sails from Portland	23rd December
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Sardinian	20th January
Moravian	27th January
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Sardinian	10th February
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Passengers can take the steamer at Halifax if preferred, and save 36 hours on a voyage, on extra payment of $7.00 on Cabin Tickets, and $2.00 on Steerage Tickets, (being the extra Railway Fare to Halifax.)

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FIRE AND LIFE.

THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Capital	$10,000,000
Accumulated Funds	15,000,000
Invested in Canada	350,000
Yearly Income, over	5,000,000
Daily Income	13,700

Rates and Premiums as low as in any other reputable Company. The settlement of loss prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in it perfect security against loss.

THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

Has been introduced into Canada, and particulars of which will be paid to the branch of the business for particulars and to effect insurances apply

R. SPIERS, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria

THE Ottawa Agricultural INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Capital, $1,000,000.00.

Deposited with Government for Protection of Policy Holders.

$50,000 IN CASH.

DIRECTORS:

President, Hon. JAMES SKEAD. Vice President, R. BLACKBURN. Secretary, JAS. BLACKBURN.

Insures against Loss or Damage by

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The OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY is a purely Canadian Company, which owes nothing more hazardous than Farm Properties and Private Residences.

It insures the contents of houses, such as furniture, carriages, &c.

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It insures animals, even when killed by lightning on the property of the insured.

It insures churches, parsonages, colleges, convents, school houses, and all risks of this class.

It does not insure factories, shops, hotels, or any other risk of this kind, thereby avoiding the extreme losses to which many companies are liable.

Farmers and owners of private residences will find it the cheapest company to insure in the Province, as their terms are more liberal than those of any other Company doing a similar class of business in the Dominion.

Insure in the Ottawa, thereby saving money and at the same time encourage Canadian enterprise.

The insuring public will please notice that our DIRECTORS are not in Debentures or Stock generally, but in Bankable Notes and CASH, securing absolute safety with low rates.

We would caution farmers and others not to be deceived by persons asking them to insure in the Agricultural, but to be sure it is the OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL, now the most popular and old Farmers' Company in Canada. Insure in no other.

H. A. WALLIS, General Agent.

Office in Dominion Telegraph Office, two doors west of the Ontario Bank, Lindsay.

W. E. ELLIS Travelling Agent for Victoria County.

An active Agent wanted for Emily and Ops.

E. McFeely.

LAST END MARKET, Lindsay, Oct. 24th, 1876.

Farmers & Customers in General

Will find a ready sale for the following articles at the

EAST END STOVE & TINSHOP,

COAL OIL AND LAMP DEPOT,

KEENAN'S BLOCK, KENT ST. East End, Lindsay.

Sheepskins	50 cents to 75 cents	
Lambskins	50 "	1.15
Tallow	6 "	6
Goose Feathers, per lb	50 "	50
Wood Pickings	10 "	10
Wool	22 "	22
Tallow	6 "	7
Hides	5 "	5
Deerskins	40 "	31
Mink Rats	15 "	20

E. McFEELY, Keenan's Block, Kent St., East End. 914-1y

R. & A. Harrison.

LINDSAY MARBLE WORKS.

R. & H. Harrison,

Importers and dealers in

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Monuments Headstones, Fencing, Etc.,

Furnished at reasonable prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. An inspection of our stock and prices is respectfully solicited. Workshop and Kent-st., opposite John Chisholm's grocery. 874

W. Herlihey.

BLACKSMITH AND CARRIAGE SHOP.

W. HERLIHEY

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally that having

Re-Built on the Old Stand,

Kent Street East, he is now prepared with increased facilities to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING & REPAIRING AND MAKING CUTTERS, SLEIGHS WAGGONS AND BUGGIES.

Chopping Axes always on hand and made to order. 901

Thos. Fee.

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The undersigned having resumed the

Building Business,

is now prepared to contract to erect buildings on the shortest notice. Having all kinds of materials for the purpose on hand, and being a practical builder, he will warrant to give the best satisfaction. 835-tf. THOS FEE.

Saw Works.

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St. Catharines Saw Works

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ONLY GOLD MEDAL

For Saws at Philadelphia; also an

INTERNATIONAL MEDAL

Fully establishing the well-known reputation of our goods. We manufacture all kinds of Saws at prices equally as low as the same quality of goods can be produced by any other manufacturer.

Patronize home production, and keep your money in the country.

G. H. SMITH & CO., Successors to J. PAEW. St. Catharines, Ont.

Printing.

STEAM JOB PRINTING.

The Canadian Post JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

has been furnished with steam power, and having received large additions to its already large stock of fancy type, scripts, ornaments, wood and metal poster type, is prepared to execute promptly and at low rates, orders for any kind of printing, such as PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, CARD SALE BILLS, AUCTION SALE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, CHEQUE BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, CIRCULARS, MEMORIAL CARDS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, RAILWAY BILLS, FUNERAL CARDS, BILL HEADINGS, SHOW BILLS, PROGRAMMES, STAGE BILLS, CONCERT TICKETS, FANCY CARDS, LABELS.

PRINTING IN COLORS from the finest card to the largest poster of reasonable rates.

Bankrupt Sale.

$150,000 Worth in all.

BANKRUPT SALE OF Staple & Domestic DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

OVER $150,000 WORTH IN ALL

Purchasers are advised that to our already large stock of Choice Dry Goods has been added part of the

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Millar & McClelland, Insolvents, Toronto,

Purchased by us from Assignees at less than half original cost price.

All are respectfully invited to

INSPECT STOCK AND COMPARE PRICES

We must emphatically state that taking quality and texture into consideration we can afford to sell goods less than wholesale merchants have to pay for them, thus saving to purchasers

AT LEAST 33 TO 40 PER CT.

Don't forget to call, and call early.

Three Doors East of Irwin's Hotel.

J. A. McCARVILLE, Kent Street, Lindsay.

204½ Dundas Street, London. Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121, King Street, Toronto. $150,000 Worth in all.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.—Several small houses and lots in Lindsay. Well situated. Easy terms. E. D. ORDE, 16th Sept., 1876. 883-tf Lindsay.

FOR SALE OR TO LET on Reasonable terms, Two Desirable Dwellings in the South Ward, Lindsay, being Lots Nos. 4 and 5, on south Melbourne Street. East Each dwelling has a quarter of an acre of land attached. Buildings new and in good repair. Apply to C. L. BAKER, Lindsay, Nov. 2, 1876. 904-tf

FARM FOR SALE.—E. ½ of Lot No. 3, in 12th Con. of Emily, containing 100 acres; 50 cleared, well-fenced, and well cultivated, balance mixed timber. Soil, good clay loam. The farm is 3½ miles from Lindsay, on a leading road. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to THOS HEENAN, on the premises, Lindsay P. O., or to J. HEENAN, Ops. 896-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.—North West Quarter of Lot No. 27, in the 7th Concession of Ops, containing 53 acres of splendid land, nearly all cleared. Log house and barn thereon. Three miles from Lindsay. About twenty acres fall ploughing done. Terms, one third down, time for balance. Apply to the undersigned. E. D. ORDE, Lindsay. Lindsay, 28th Nov., 1876. 893-tf.

TO LET.—To let for a term of years, that hotel known as the "Dominion Hotel," corner Peel and William Streets, Lindsay, together with about $800 worth of furniture. The furniture is entirely new, and can be purchased or rented. Satisfactory reasons can be given for renting. For particulars apply to JOHN PYNE, General Merchant, one door north Dominion Hotel, Lindsay. 909-4pd.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE, conveniently to the Town of Lindsay.—North Half Lot 24, Con. 5, of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, containing 100 acres, more or less. About 35 acres of which are cleared and ploughed. There are on the premises a log house and stable, and a good well. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS HARCOURT, on the premises, or to F. X. MARTIN, Solicitor, &c., Lindsay. Lindsay, 1st Feb., 1877. 909-4

FARM FOR SALE.—East half of Lot 5, in the 8th Concession of Laxton, 100 acres, more or less, 30 acres cleared, 9 acres grass. A good spring creek runs through the lot. A good log house and barn, young orchard, on a good travelled road, seven miles from the terminus of the Toronto & Nipissing railroad, close to Post Office, grist and saw mills. Terms easy. For particulars apply on the premises, or by mail to Norland P. O., or to E. D. Orde, Lindsay. Laxton, 3rd January, 1877. 904-tf.

FARM FOR SALE in the 10th Con. of Emily. A valuable farm containing 200 acres; 100 of which are cleared and fenced. There are two good dwelling houses and a good log barn; a good young orchard containing three acres. There are three good wells of water on the premises. It is situate on the centre road leading to Millbrook, 10 miles from Lindsay, and 8 miles from Omemee. It is at a cross road, and would make a good business stand. For terms apply to the proprietor, JOHN CLAVELAN, on the place. Downeyville P. O. 907-13pd.

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE. Being South Half Lot 7, in 3rd Con. of Eldon, containing 100 acres. Nearly all cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a Good Log House, Frame Barn, and other Outbuildings, together with a good orchard. Nearly all fall ploughed. It is conveniently located for schools, churches, railroads and markets, being only one mile from Argyle and Midland Junction, and three miles from Woodville. To parties desirous of locating in a good farming district, or investing in a first-class farm, this presents a rare opportunity. Possession given in the spring. Title indisputable. Stock and Implements on the farm can be bought at a valuation. For further particulars apply to JAMES CAMPBELL, Lorneville P. O., LAUCHLIN CAMPBELL, Hartley P. O., Executors of estate of late D. McIntyre, of Eldon, or to A. H. SMITH, Lindsay. Lorneville, 11th Jan., 1877. 905-4pd

FARM FOR SALE.—The North East Quarter of Lot No. 5, in the 9th Con. of Emily, containing 50 acres, more or less; 45 acres of which are cleared, fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. 7 miles from Lindsay. There is on this lot a frame bank frame barn with stone cellar. There is also a spring creek running the year round. Terms easy.

TO RENT—For a term of years, the West Half of Lot No. 6, in 9th Con. of Emily, containing 100 acres; 70 acres cleared, fenced, and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the lot a good house, barn and stable. There is a first-class lime kiln in connection therewith, with wood and stone for use on the premises. Possession can be given on the 1st April next. For further particulars apply on the premises, leasing this farm if they desire it. The above lands are of good quality, the greater part being now prepared for spring crop. There are close by a church, school house, blacksmith shop, post office, grocery and hotels. Terms reasonable. Any person in consequence of delicate health, intending to give up farming. For further particulars apply to JOHN C. LEARY, Proprietor, on the premises. Downeyville, Jan. 20th, 1877. 907-tf

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

For sale by the

THE CANADIAN LAND AND EMIGRATION CO'Y

FARM LOTS IN DYSART

And adjoining Townships at from

$1.50 to $3.00 an Acre.

TOWN LOTS IN HALIBURTON

At from $60.

Access by road from Peterborough and Lakefield, the terminus of the Midland Railway; Lindsay, Coboconk, the terminus of the Toronto and Nipissing R. R., and other points east and west. The great roads that have been constructed in the municipality of Dysart open up for settlement large tracts of good hardwood land. A few

FREE GRANTS

on the Kennawa road, in the Townships of Dudley and Harcourt, are offered to actual settlers. The Municipality of Dysart, owing to the large amount of taxes paid by the Company, is able to expend a considerable sum every year in adding to the improvements already effected by the Company and the settler enjoys all the advantages of good roads, schools, &c., that are generally found only in the older settlements in the front.

Haliburton is served with a Daily Mail and has the convenience of Telegraph, good Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c. There is a handsome Court House, Lecture and Concert room, Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, and a very superior School.

Toronto to Haliburton, by morning train Toronto and Nipissing R. R. to Coboconk, thence by stage to Haliburton.

For further information apply to CHAS. JAS. BLOMFIELD, Manager, Lakefield.

Or to the Agent at Haliburton.

Nov. 1, 1876. 904-1y ALEX. NIVEN, P. L. S.

WANTED TO RENT, with the privilege of purchasing, a House, containing eight or nine rooms, with quarter or half acre of land attached. Apply at the Office of THE POST. 909-4

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.—As I have secured several patents in the United States I wish to dispose of the following patent rights for Canada, viz:—

The Champion Spring Machine, Steel Spring Machine, Two Horse Spring Machine, And Portable Horse Hay Rope.

All now and very valuable inventions.

Address, P. J. AYERS, Cheapside, Ont. Lindsay.

THE GIFT OF EMPTY HANDS.

A FAIRY TALE.

They were two Princes doomed to death;
Each loved his beauty and his breath;
"Leave us our life and we will bring
Fair gifts unto our lord, the King."

They were together. In the dew
A charmed bird before them flew,
Through sun and thorn one followed it;
Upon the other's arm it lit.

A rose, whose faintest flush was worth
All buds that ever blew on earth,
One climbed the rocks to reach; ah, well,
Into the other's breast it fell.

Weird jewels, such as fairies wear,
When moons go out, to light their hair,
One tried to touch on ghostly ground;
Gems of quick fire the other found.

One with the dragon fought to gain
The enchanted fruit, and fought in vain;
The other breathed the garden's air
And gathered precious apples there.

Backward to the imperial gate,
One took his fortune, one his fate;
One showed sweet gifts from sweetest lands,
The other torn and empty hands.

At bird, and rose, and gem, and fruit,
The King was sad, the King was mute;
At last he slowly said: "My son,
True treasure is not lightly won.

"Your brother's hands, wherein you see
Only these scars, show more to me
Than if a kingdom's price I found
In place of each forgotten wound."

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN PRINCE EDWARD.

A CONVINCING LECTURE AT PICTON BY FATHER STAFFORD.

[From the Picton New Nation, Jan. 12, 1877.]

The members of St. Gregory's Temperance Association have placed their fellow townsmen of Picton under a deep compliment by securing for them an opportunity of hearing the Canadian Father Matthew, the Rev. M. Stafford of Lindsay. No inconsiderable difficulties were experienced by the committee of this useful society in perfecting their arrangements for the lecture. The reverend gentleman, though he left his home on Monday forenoon, was unable on account of the snow blockade to reach Belleville until the following evening, and the lecture had to be postponed until Wednesday evening. Then the committee were unable to secure the town hall and had to fall back upon St. Gregory's church, which is unfortunately located at an inconvenient distance from the business part of the town. Nevertheless, at the appointed hour the capacious edifice was filled with a most orderly and intelligent audience, anxious to hear the utterances of such a sincere and powerful advocate of the temperance reform. A pleasing feature of the occasion was the presence of a large number of protestants of all denominations, who responded heartily to the courteous overtures of the committee and showed that in this great movement all may without respect to religious differences, work together hand in hand as brethren should. Such a state of hearty reciprocity in kindly feelings and the interchange of friendly offices is creditable to the whole community, and we trust that this cordiality will ever remain undisturbed.

The lecturer, upon being introduced by the Rev. Father Brennan, the pastor of the church, apologized for the disappointment which he had unwillingly caused the people by his non-appearance on the previous evening. It afforded him great pleasure to renew his acquaintance with the people of Picton, for he still retained most pleasing recollections of the kindly treatment which he had received at their hands when seventeen years ago he made his first start in the world when he came here to take Father Lawless' place for a time. This evening he had to deal with a custom which wherever the English language was spoken was admitted to be a great evil, and the remedy for which had occupied the best minds from every profession. The clergy were naturally jealous of state interference in matters affecting the morals or religious views of the people, but the state had an undoubted right to protect the lives, property, and rights of all its subjects. He spoke then upon this question chiefly as a citizen, and not as a clergyman. Every Englishman knew that the whole power of the Empire would be exerted to protect the meanest subject that claimed its flag his. Yet here was an evil that assailed the material interest of all, from the highest to the lowest, for so far-reaching were its effects, that not a man could be found throughout the whole length and breadth of the land who could truly say that he was free from its blighting influence. The poison had exercised its deadly power in our own veins, it may be, or in those of a father, mother, brother, friend or neighbor, yet by the flimiest and most fallacious kind of reasoning we were loudly assured that we could not make men virtuous by act of parliament, or legislate our fellows into heaven. The Government, it was true, had no right to interfere with our sins or our consciences, only so far as these affected the property and rights of our fellow citizens, or of ourselves, but it was the bounden duty of the state to protect the material interests of its subjects. The government could deal with the evil from this the lowest standpoint, and the Holy Scriptures pointed out a higher view of the question, when they compared intoxicating liquors to an adder, and declared that "No drunkard should inherit the kingdom of heaven." Definitions of the subject are unnecessary, for every one knows what is meant by drunkenness, and some knew too well what it was to be drunk. When the speaker used the word "intemperance" in this connection he referred, of course, to intemperance in drinking alcoholic liquors, and the people which he would propose was a very simple one—total abstinence, for this was his text. It might be well to inquire in the first place why this evil of intemperance is so wide-spread. Was it an epidemic, or a plague, whose fatal ravages could neither be avoided nor explained? Nay, but it was brought upon its victims by their own choice. No man begins by willing and determining to be a drunkard, but every one wills to seek his own pleasure, or as a man in the most bestial state of drunkenness once expressed it, to enjoy the "good gifts of God." Beginning with different excuses or motives, all who become drunkards arrive at the same point. Without perceiving the change they cross over the line between moderate drinking and drunkenness. It was impossible to discover this line, and even the worst slave of appetite would resent the insulting epithet of *drunkard*. Gradually, imperceptibly, like the wrinkles and gray hairs of age, the habits of indulging grow upon the moderate drinker. A little after breakfast, a drop before dinner, a social glass to welcome a friend, a "wee supple" at tea, and a little to induce sleep—such were the stages which brought on the decay of the moral sense and the decline of self respect. In the professions men unalloyed themselves for the positions which they wished to occupy. Moderate drinking qualifies for drunkenness—leads to it. The ranks of the drunken are recruited from the numbers of those who say they will not be drunkards. Forgetting that others as strong as they have fallen, they disregard the warnings of friends solicitous for their welfare, and relying upon their own strength unconsciously become what they have continually determined not to be—drunkards, slaves. In his residence in the southern States he had never seen a single involuntary victim of bodily slavery so completely brutalized as the voluntary victims of the criminal slavery of the mind, soul and body. A second reason for the gigantic proportions of this dire evil would be found in the fact that it was customary. He had observed with pleasure that the county of Prince Edward had for many years headed the list of counties for exemption from crime. While chaplain of the penetentiary at Kingston he had never met with a single criminal from Prince Edward, while other counties furnished their full quota, and his own county in the eight years previous to his pastorate had to record as many murders. This fact was in itself the highest possible tribute to the efforts of temperance advocates in this county to stem the current of vice which flows from that most prolific source of crime and woe, Intemperance. While he could give to the people of this county the highest praise for their moral and law-abiding habits, he had to regret the absurd practice of "treating" had not yet gone out of date. Truly it was a singular custom which directed that to show our interest in a friend's welfare we should treat upon his taking into his system a fluid which would set on fire his brain, blood and heart, and would, in one word, disturb the functions of his nature. Without any request from his friends, or any or conditions he must "take a drop of something" just to show his friendship. In the backwoods of Canada a half-drunken woman had laid hold upon his collar and called him proud because he refused to accept a treat. The speaker to free himself of the poor sot, who insisted that he must drink, said quietly, "If you don't let go my collar I will show you I am not too 'proud' by giving you a good thrashing." (Laughter). A member of his congregation had actually to knock down a man who without one thought of the probable results was forcing him to put to his lips his old tempter. The judge, in inflicting a fine upon the irate teetotaler, remarked that it was the first time he had been called upon to fine a man for refusing to drink. These cases were types of the alternatives offered by this inexorable tyrant of custom: Drink or fight, drink or be called a hypocrite, drink or be accounted a boor, drink or be ruled out of good society. It was even insinuated that a man could not trust himself or had lost his power of self-restraint if he refused to drink. Men submit to dictation in this respect who would spurn the idea of such uncalled-for interference in matters relating to their meat or clothing. The custom of treating was a most extraordinary one. A German who was a stranger to the custom, and who had been compelled to imbibe some brandy sorely against his will, retaliated by inviting his importunate friends to supper, and after they had done ample justice to the feast insisting that they should eat huge slices of ham. (Laughter.) This importunity was more fatal still if it was coupled with the winning smile of fair ladies, or the genial courtesy of men in the upper circles of society. It was said of the Universe that every particle acted on every other particle and was acted upon by these in turn. So in society every individual had an influence of which he could not divest himself. The responsibility for this influence was proportioned to our position, for each grade in society naturally looks up to the next higher rank and desires to gain admission to it. Possibly the results of drinking might not be so direful to those who by education and position were accustomed to exercise self-restraint as to those who did not possess these advantages. From some source he had heard that a Scotchman, of all nationalities, could consume the greatest amount of "whiskey" with the least visible results. (Laughter). Perhaps the Scotchman's education would explain the phenomenon, and he would leave his audience to solve the problem to their own satisfaction. Custom was the law of society, and to make any law truly effective the evil custom must be changed. The custom which deprived men of the liberty of judging for themselves, whether they required a stimulant or not, was a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, and every man should set his face against its interference with his liberty. It might be true that alcohol was necessary and indispensable in certain cases, although for his own part he was inclined to doubt it. However, it was certain that there was nothing in our nature that required alcohol, and drinking was a matter of acquired habit. He fully believed that the children of drunken parents formed an exception to this rule. If it were true that parents who habituized in alcoholic drinks even in moderation transmitted to their children a craving for strong drink, the bare possibility of such a dreadful calamity should lead every parent to forswear the use of a single drop of the accursed stuff. Especially should mothers who more easily transmit their tastes to their helpless offspring beware of this terrible danger. There was no way to drunkenness but by means of moderate drinking. Beer, wine, ale, a little whiskey, and so the steps downwarded proceeded. The moderate drinker might possibly escape the drunkard's fate, but he was on the way which leads to drunkenness. Why should men be temperate drinkers? If the advantages resulting from drinking outweighed the disadvantages he could understand the strange fact that men will play with danger. But when the evils were enormous and the benefits few in number, and to say the least of it doubtful in character, was it not sound statesmanship to stamp out the traffic? In moderate drinking there was danger and in total abstinence there was safety. No man could at and suddenly found himself a drunkard, but that condition was reached through the habit of moderate drinking. It was as plain as the rising of the sun that the total abstainer could never become a drunkard. In the British Isles alone sixty thousand human beings annually rush into the presence of their Creator drunk, and their places are supplied by the moderate drinkers. Are we christians or even rational beings if we suffer this giant evil and yet lift not up our voices nor lend our influence to save those who stand in jeopardy. Is it not strange that the best government on the face of the earth should deliberately contract with the licensed victuallers that they may in consideration of the sum of $150,000,000 slay 60,000 of its subjects every year, and these figures but faintly indicate the extent to which the country is touched with misery by this mysterious mystery of iniquity and death of the body is not to be compared to the death of the soul. And all this mountain mass of misery and crime is sanctioned for the sake of the revenue. It was an appalling thought that all this money was steeped in blood and tears. Yet the licensed victuallers were so powerful in England that they had caused the overthrow of the late administration. It was a terrible reproach to Christendom, that her missionaries had been commanded by the heathen to go back and convert her own drunkards, before they should attempt to Christianize them. There were some who excused themselves for their practices, or their apathy on this question, by saying, "It never done me any harm." It was the very same spirit which led the murderer to say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Since by our influence we are either with or against the temperance movement, no man can afford to wrap himself up in the maxim of individual comfort and selfishness. He did not admit that liquor was as it had been called, a good creature of God, in the sense of a beverage, and he would unhesitatingly set the scriptures aside if they lent their countenance to a traffic which was so inseparably identified with vice. Any man who attempted to wrest from Holy Writ the faintest approval of the liquor traffic as it is now was guilty of the rankest blasphemy. From those who are willing to justify their own appetites much was heard about the wine which our Saviour made at Canaan of Galilee, and the wine which Timothy was advised to take for his stomach's sake." What a number of weak stomachs there must be in the present day, especially among strong able-bodied men. (Laughter.) When the terrible woes announced against the use of strong drink, and it was called a serpent and an adder on the one hand, while on the other hand it was spoken of as making the heart glad, any man short of idiocy could see that different things were referred to. In fact there were in the Hebrew nine different words for wine, and the burden of proof rested upon the opponents of total abstinence to prove that the use of intoxicating liquors such as we have them was approved by a single text of God's Holy Word. Even if it could be established that wine was so approved in the Scriptures as good in Palestine how could it be shown from that approval that gin, brandy, and all the manufactured drinks were good in Canada. A Canadian could eat pork which was denied to Jew, and a native of Palestine might drink the wine of that country itself which might be injurious to the former. The question is whether intoxicating liquors were beneficial in our day and land, and if, as it really appeared, the general community suffered by their use, and only the few indulged with impunity, then the traffic should be prohibited on the principle of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. It was childish to argue that men should not be deprived of a harmless luxury because its abuse injured others. St. Paul had the use as opposed to the abuse in his mind when he said, "Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend. (I Cor. viii 13.) It is a sacred duty to deny ourselves for the sake of a weak brother. If there was any force in the argument that we should use, not abuse the gifts of God then we should swallow everything. God has made even to hemlock, for it was a good thing in its place. We should also make a clean sweep of every solid food, whether required or not. There was no essential sin in drinking Hyson, nor was there any in taking arsenic or prussic acid. It was a sin, however, to eat or drink to excess, or without any nat