

"Champion" Supplement.

Editor of the Champion:

When you reply to a couple of letters which appeared in your issue of the 14th inst. you were obliged to say that it often happens in debate of newspapers that persons are put in a considerable trouble to improve or contradict assertions made by their opponents. Happily for the writer of these letters, however, it is not an easy task. In the first place he acknowledges having met me in a debate at the Sixteen Literary Society, and admits we had for a subject just what my pamphlet asserts. So far as is right he says. But he says that my pamphlet takes him to a wrong light before the public by saying that he began to champion anything. Now let any person read my pamphlet and they will find it says no such thing. It does say, however, that the affirmative was championed by Mr. Wilson of Galt. His next assertion is that in order to blind the public I would have them understand it was some light from Galt, a Methodist preacher, a temperance lecturer, and almost anything, when it was only a common working man. Now, sir, how he makes this out I cannot understand. I wanted to make him appear anything but what he is. If you read my pamphlet and his letter you will see that he admits he is just what my pamphlet says he is, nothing more nor nothing less. But, by the way, if he is not a regular Methodist preacher, and what I hear is true, it is not his fault, but the fault of the Methodist Conference. I am told by people who are well acquainted with him that he thinks he has missed his calling or he would have been a regular preacher long ago. He, in his letter, calls me a little fellow. But it would appear that the Methodist Conference did not think him of sufficient size to put him in the position of a minister of the church. Whether it was in physical structure or mental capacity that he was found deficient in I leave the public to judge. He styles my pamphlet a muddled up mass of nothing, and says it would take more time than he has at his disposal to criticize it. Now, if he had had the common sense to have stopped at this point the public might have believed in it; but when he goes on for two weeks and fills four columns of the Reformer with extracts from the sayings of eminent men going to show the evil effects brought on the human family by the over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors (which I for one am at all times ready to admit. Such sayings have done duty on the temperance platform since I was a boy, but have nothing to do with the subject we had for discussion), the public will doubt this assertion also, and very many will say that if this man's time was so very precious that he could not find time to criticize a couple of pages of Garrison's pamphlet, how did he find time to gather all those sayings of eminent men? But, sir, this was an easy task. He had nothing to do but hunt those sayings, copy them and send them to the printer, which might be as well done by any school boy as it has been done by this "great light" from Galt. His next assertion is that I make Christ the founder of all this evil. I wonder if he thinks to make any person believe that I do anything of the kind. Certainly such an assertion will not be believed by any person that knows me, and certainly I am that such an impression can be derived from anything contained in the pamphlet. What I did say on this point in my pamphlet, and say the same now, is that Christ made no distinction between the abolitionists when He said that nothing impure could enter His Father's kingdom. How any man can construe this to make Christ the founder of all this evil I am at a loss to know. I think it useless to follow Mr. Wilson's rambling and self-contradictory statements further. As he says that he is willing to meet me in public debate on the same subject, and as I am of the opinion that the subject is a good one and one that the public should thoroughly understand, although knowing my inability to do the justice to the subject it deserves, yet for my own information, I am willing to meet Mr. Wilson, or any other gentleman, and, as far as my ability goes, show that prohibition is antagonistic and at variance with the fundamental principles of our Christian doctrine. But I hope if Mr. Wilson and I meet again that he will stay with his subject, and not ramble, as he did both in the debate and in his epistle to the Reformer, to any other subject. But, sir, I cannot conclude without replying to an assertion made in Mr. Wilson's epistle which says in substance that prohibition is the only safe cure for our national disgrace—meaning drunkenness. Now, sir, I contend that such an assertion as this is blasphemous and shows that the man or woman making it has very little confidence in the Christian doctrine. Surely he must admit that if we set prohibition in this country it is but the command of man. And, on the other hand, we have the command of God to be sober. This command of our blessed Redeemer has done more, I fervently trust and firmly believe, to preserve and keep His people in the right path that leads to everlasting bliss than any command made by man. No, Mr. Wilson, I have no occasion to make you a greater light than you really are, and if what you have written to the Reformer is the extent of your knowledge and confidence in the Christian doctrine, I am not surprised that your debate with the infidel resulted as it did. After seven nights' discussion the referees could not decide which your ideas or the infidel's were correct. I would advise Mr. Wilson, when he next attempts to uphold prohibition, to show that God's word ever forbid the moderate use of wine, or that the principle of removing the temptation to do evil was in any part of the bible recognized, or that God ever intended to compel any person to keep his commands; also to show that liquor properly used is not one of God's blessings; and the authority of prohibitionists to denounce God's blessing because some people misuse it. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space,

I remain, yours, &c.,

Nov. 21st, '87. HENRY CARRIQUE.

In Iceland there are only about seventy-five thousand people, and projects on foot to charter a steamer or two and bring them out to Manitoba, cattle, horses and all. Iceland belongs to Denmark. Its people live for the most part along the coastland. All the rest of the island is bare ice and snow clad mountains or valleys of lava or sand, with scanty copses and greensward here and there. Among other attractions Iceland can boast of several volcanoes, and fearful storms frequently occur. In the north of the island the longest day in summer and the longest night in winter extend each to a week. Seals and whales frequent surrounding seas and the inhabitants live principally on fish, bread and milk, but have a very hard time of it. If they could be induced to leave the country in a body and take up land in the Canadian North-west it would be a good move, as they are an honest, patriotic and well educated people; but poor as church mice. Their record show that towards the end of the tenth century the Icelanders discovered Greenland, and about the beginning of the eleventh century the mainland of America. Christopher Columbus did not put in an appearance until three hundred years later, yet Christopher gets all the credit. The climate in the North-west during the winter season would serve to remind the Icelanders a little of their own country, although the nights are never a week long in winter nor the days a week long in summer. It is doubtful that the whole population could be induced to desert the island, although the fact that already a number of them have taken up land in the North-west would be an inducement to the remainder.

BURLINGTON.

(Too late for last issue.)

Spencer Douglas, of Calgary, N.W.T., is visiting friends in Burlington.

John Richardson is home from New York. John will soon be a full-fledged M.D.

The Burlington Hotel, which has been closed for several weeks, is now ready for business again.

E. W. Ward sustained a dislocation of the shoulder, on Friday night by attempting to jump from a moving train at N. & N.W. station.

Thomas Harris died on Saturday, after a long and painful illness. The interment took place on Sunday afternoon to the English Church cemetery. The local Orange Lodge, of which deceased was a member, attended the funeral in regalia.

Frederick Sheppard, a respected farmer in the neighborhood, died suddenly on Saturday from inflammation. The funeral on Tuesday was very largely attended.

Burlington is beginning to get some light. Twenty-five handsome new lamps of improved pattern, now adorn and illuminate the streets, and the belated pedestrian has cause to be thankful.

Mrs. Virginia has a dandy new barber. He is a pompous colored "gummen" and very skilful with the tools. The boys should give him a call.

Seventeen drunks were counted in Burlington on Saturday night, and twenty-two the previous Saturday. A decrease of five drunks in one week is clear proof of the efficacy of the Scott Act. Please note, Mr. Cleaver.

Peter and Levi Zimmerman are visiting friends in Buffalo. Will be back to the old stand in a day or two.

The sailors are all home for the winter. They will prove an important factor in the coming Scott Act election.

Billy the Bouncer was seen sneaking down the back streets on Saturday. Billy gets brave when Pete and Levi are not at home. —"B."

LOWVILLE.

A "Donnybrook" between the domineer and Mahony, the stage-driver, created quite a sensation at Highville on Tuesday night.

Mr. John Readhead has taken the contract of cutting the pine lately purchased by Mr. Wm. Flatt from Mr. Jos. Alton, near St. Ann's, and is now busy setting up a mill there. He hopes to be able to get started to cut in about three weeks.

A benefit concert, in aid of one of the poor of our village, will be given in the Temperance Hall, here, on Friday evening, 23rd inst. The committee of management have spared no pains in trying to make this, the first concert of the season here, a success. The entertainment will consist of dialogues, recitations and vocal and instrumental music by the best local talent. As the concert is for a charitable purpose, it should be well patronized.

The anniversary services of the C. M. Church here were held on Sunday last. The Rev. J. Ferguson, of Carlisle, preached in the morning and the pastor, Rev. E. Whitworth, in the evening. A tea-meeting was held in the church on the following evening, and was a success, the proceeds amounting to \$40.

The churches in this mission have again been opened, and services will now be held regularly every Sunday at the usual hour by students from Toronto. Mr. Low, who preached so acceptably the past two Sundays, has made arrangements to be here every fortnight.

An Insincere Mouthpiece.

Dundas Standard.

The Georgetown Herald charges the Acton Free Press with stultifying itself in order to gain some object from an anti-Scott opponent. The charge is as false as the man who made it—and that is saying a great deal. We have a great deal of respect for the Acton Free Press; but we do not agree with its honestly expressed opinions on the Scott Act—any more than we do with the same opinions expressed by the hypocrite editor of the Georgetown Herald in much poorer language. The Georgetown Herald is the insincere mouthpiece of an insincere and bigotted man.

Thirteen persons were drowned by the wrecking of the Liverpool steamer Douro off Cape Finisterre.

There is one thing that electricity cannot do. It cannot bring a dead man back to life. It was tried on the body of the late Mr. Spies, the anarchist murderer, and failed. In this particular instance there are few people who will regret that the restorative properties of electricity are limited by life.