

Communications.

QUESTIONS.

1. How do you think the temperance work can most successfully be carried on, by non-partisan methods or by the lines adopted by the third party?
2. Do you think the temperance people should agitate for more stringent laws, more prohibitory laws than the different communities now have, or do you think the efforts just at present should be the thorough enforcement of what laws we have, and the educating of the people to a greater sense of the necessities for prohibition?
3. Do you think prohibition would be any more successfully enforced at present, where local option laws are only partially enforced?

ST. JOHN N. B., April 1889.

EDITOR TEMPERANCE JOURNAL:—Your Circular of Questions is received. In reference to:

No. 1. I believe that the agitation for a "third party" at present is not wise. The temperance sentiment is not sufficiently strong in this Dominion to secure the creation of a "third party" with the requisite power to demand such Legislation as would prohibit the liquor traffic. We can do better work, by securing assistance from all quarters, irrespective of party, and by the aid of the Press and the Platform, and through the labors of our temperance organizations.

No. 2. I believe that we should endeavor to secure a more thorough enforcement of existing laws, and at the same time keep agitating for legislation of a more prohibitory character, than we have at present; laboring continually to educate the people up to the requirements for its existence.

No. 3. I do not believe that entire prohibition could be more easily enforced at present than local option. *The Church is not ready for the prohibition of the liquor traffic!* We, as temperance men and women must labor on, and "add to our temperance, patience"

Fraternally Yours

S. B. Paterson.
M. W. Con.

MR. EDITOR:—In reply to your circular on the methods of Temperance work, it seems difficult to cover the ground in a short article.

I am reminded of a short paragraph which I read a few months ago. At a session of one of the Southern Methodist Conferences, a good Brother moved for the appointment of a committee on Temperance when the presiding Bishop interposed. We have got beyond that but if the Brother will move for a committee on Prohibition it will be in order—carried as amended.

My own opinion is that Legislation on Sabbath observances, Marriage and Divorce, and Temperance or Prohibition, involving as these questions do great moral issues should be conducted entirely independent of Party lines, but in regard to the latter another factor enters, which must be taken into consideration, and that is the revenue at present derived from the importation and manufacture of liquors.

The fact of such revenue being collected renders it necessary that any measure which will either restrict or abolish the trade in liquors, shall be introduced as a Government measure, but even then, must it necessarily be a party measure?

To one not acquainted with the practical working of party government it would seem that to a measure of that nature, one which should transcend all mere party proclivities, no serious opposition ought to be apprehended, but that a generous support might be expected from what under other circumstances, would be the opposition.

Prohibition when carried ought not to be, and I believe will not be, simply a party act but one endorsed by the high moral element in both parties and in obedience to the moral pressure and will of the people.

These views seem to place me in accord with the Alliance Platform.

It seems to me there can be no question but that it is the duty of temperance people everywhere by every means to educate the people as to the need of Prohibition, to present the question in every variety of aspect, and not to be weary in well doing. Probably the very best way to hasten that desired end is to enforce thoroughly the laws at present upon the Statute Book.

Just here, and disclaiming any intention of making myself liable to a charge of "contempt of court," I would like to ask a question which from time to time presents itself to

my mind, and that is, Is there not a tendency in these late years to magnify the law even at the expense of justice?

Unless my memory is very treacherous, there was, and it may be is yet, in the "Summary Conviction Act" under which a large proportion of the Magistrate's work is done, a provision that notwithstanding some irregularities in the proceedings the Magistrate shall decide according to the very right of the matter. I am not aware that there is any similar provision in regard to cases that come before the Honorable Judges of the higher courts, and it may be because of that, that the expression is often heard, "It may be law but it is not justice."

As it is not a fact that in many cases after the opening of the trial it is not the offender but the law that is really upon trial.

If a man should wilfully and with malice compass the death of another man or woman, if the evidence in the case is clear and decisive, should he on account of any flaw or irregularity in the proceedings be set at liberty and turned loose to prey again upon his fellows if he takes the notion to do so?

If a man steals from others and there is proof beyond peradventure that he did so, is it right that because some one either accidentally or intentionally omitted a word here or misplaced one there, or because some legal paper was not made out in just the exact words prescribed, that he should escape the just penalty for his offence and by such escape, not only have a chance to repeat the crime but also encourage others on the same course under the expectation that by some such happening they too may escape?

And yet are there not cases on record very similar to these supposed ones? And as soon as any one is put upon trial is not the utmost ingenuity of the legal gentleman at once exercised to find some plan in the proceedings or some loophole in the law by which a dismissal of the case may be secured, even before the actual merits of it have been fairly entered upon?

But it may be this is digression. However, by all means let the laws now upon the statute book be as fully and thoroughly enforced as possible.

The last question depends for its answer upon several contingencies. The success or failure of a Prohibitory law would depend very largely upon the provision made for its enforcement.

If the law were as full of holes as a snowshoe and it was no body's business to see to its enforcement it would inevitably be a failure.

Yours etc.,

O. C.

1. Judging from past experience, I believe that no confidence can be placed in either of the political parties of this Dominion known as Conservatives or Liberal Conservatives, to carry through a perfect measure for the suppression of intemperance, and that such end can only be attained by a third party of tried men, pledged to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquids as a beverage in any part of the Dominion of Canada.

2. Agitate, Agitate, Agitate! for Prohibition. To license, or endorse is to be a partner in crime.

3. Considering the vast amount represented financially in alcohol, in any and every form, there should be as forcing a part of the administration of this Dominion, a "Prohibitory bureau," with all the responsibility of a paraphernalia of a Ministerial Department, with a staff of officers, appointed by the Government, in every city, town and village throughout the Dominion, having plenary power to arraign and convict on their own evidence for every violation, and the ministers held responsible to the county for a faithful discharge of their duty. Woodstock, N. B.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me to say I think you have done well in seeking to obtain the opinions of temperance men touching the important questions you have proposed. My answers to them, in brief, are as follows.

1. I believe the evils, resulting from the liquor traffic, are so terrible and so wide-spread, that the immediate legal suppression of the traffic is most urgently demanded, and is of greater importance to the country than any question of free trade or

protection, fishery regulations, or any other that engages the attention of governments.

2. Hence I hold it to be the duty of our Legislators to enact stringent laws prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors (and opium) in the Dominion, except, for certain lawful purposes, under proper restrictions.

3. Seeing that neither of the existing political parties are ready to adopt Prohibition as a part of their platform, I am in favor of the organization of a third party, having for its object the election and appointment of prohibitionists (otherwise well qualified) to all Governments, Legislatures, Municipal Councils, Magistracies, etc.

4. I believe that, meanwhile, the temperance people should not only seek to secure the thorough enforcement of existing restricting laws, demanding that the government and local authorities shall not leave it to any section of the people to see to such enforcement, but should also agitate for more effective laws.

5. In dealing with the nefarious traffic, which Hon. Neal Dow styles "the gigantic crime of crimes," let us have the most stringent laws we can obtain, and have them enforced as thoroughly as possible.

Yours fraternally,

Herbert C. Creed.

F'ton, March 30, 1889.

Notes from Minnesota.

BY E. W. STEAENS, M. D., G. W. P.

DEAR EDITOR,—Perhaps some of your readers will be interested in some notes from this far western region, though the expression, far west, is only relative in its significance, for the people here talk of the west, and of going west, as much as they do in the so-called eastern States. It may be news to some of your readers, to learn that out here, in what some people regard as "the wilds of Minnesota," we have a city, Minneapolis, with about 200,000 inhabitants, with some 18 railroads, street cars, electric lights, water works, etc. St. Paul is nearly as large as Minneapolis, with all the modern improvements, and is spoken of as ten miles from this city, though the limits of the two cities meet in the mid-way district.

You are probably aware of the fact that Minnesota is blessed with that wonderful panacea for the evils of the drink traffic, high license. This law, with \$1,000 license for cities of 10,000 and over, and \$500.00 for smaller towns, went into effect in July 1887, and now the old party papers are shouting themselves hoarse over the fact that high license has driven about one-third of the saloons out of existence in the State; but they do not attempt to show that there is any less liquor sold now than formerly, nor that there is any less criminality as a result of the traffic in intoxicants. The facts in the case are that there have been more arrests for drunkenness, and other crimes, since we have had high license, than there were before. We were told, by the advocates of this delusion, that it would absolutely regulate the traffic, and stop the sale of liquor on Sunday; but the number of Sunday "drunks" has nearly doubled under high license, as shown by the records of the Municipal Court.

No saloons are allowed outside of certain boundaries in this city, known as the patrol limits, so that about seven-eighths of the area of the city is under prohibition, and this prohibition is enforced better than any other law against crime, notwithstanding the tenderness of the officials towards the liquor crime. In the limited portion of the city referred to we have about 250 places where men are permitted to slaughter their neighbors according to the law. Not long since there were over thirty "drunks" in the municipal court on Monday morning, as the result of Sunday sales, and no one knows how many got away. Thus high license has proved an arrant humbug and stupendous failure.

The Order of Sons of Temperance has made some progress since the last session of the Grand Division, in November. I have organized three new Divisions, resuscitated two others, and organized one District Division thus far in 1889, and two Divisions have surrendered their charters.

Garibaldi Division No 151.

The following are the officers of this Division, for the current quarter, J L Speer, W P; Julia Howie, W A; Willie Sharp, R S; Mary Clapham, A R S; John Boyd, F S; Ira Teed, Treas; D D Porter, Chap; James Brothers, Con; Jennie Sharp, A C; Maggie Deakin, I S; Herbert Teeling, O S; Susie Henry, P W P; Ida Mills, Organist.

Yours in L. P. & F.

O. C.

Benton N. B., April 4th 1889.

Britannia Division.

DEAR SIR,—Britannia Division S. of T. is still living. Indeed, the interest taken in the meetings has been increasing during the last quarter. We have, since our last report, initiated into the principles of Love, Purity and Fidelity, four young men, who have taken an active part in the duty that devolves upon all, that of doing all we can to make the division room attractive. There seems so little we can do, but if we may be permitted to lead some one in the path of truth and soberness, we may not labor in vain. Some one has said "instruct your son well or some one will instruct him ill. No one goes altogether untaught. There is always instruction going on of some sort," and the division room offers opportunities that should not be neglected, in an age when the rum demon still proffers the cup of enchantment.

The following officers were elected for the coming quarter,—H A Corbett, W B; Agnes Little, W A; Oliver McAuley, R S; M E Fenwick, A R S; A E McLeod, F S; R T McLeod, T; C W Weymand, Chap; David Little, Con; Annie McLeod, A C; Willie Little, I S; A L Parlee, O S;

Mrs. M F McLeod,

O C

Restigouche District Division.

Delegates from the several Divisions in the County assembled in the Temperance Hall, Dalhousie, on Monday, the 1st inst., for the purpose of organizing Restigouche District Division. Grand Conductor Crawford briefly stated to the members present the object of the meeting, and moved that the representatives present proceed at once to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were the officers elected and installed:

James Malcolm, Dundee Division, D W P; Isaac Crawford, C'ton, D W A; May Draper, Dalhousie, D S; Bessie Haddow, Dalhousie, D Treas; Rev. B Chappell, Campbellton, D Chap; James Shaw, Maple Green, D Con; D R McMillan, Louise, D S; John Dickie, Dalhousie, D P W P.

Restigouche District Division then opened in due form, D W P Malcolm in the chair.

After the appointment of the different committees the order of business was rapidly gone through.

It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the D. Division that the two cents per capita tax from this county, now in the hands of the Grand Division Propagation Committee, could be expended more advantageously in our county by the District Division. It was therefore decided that the District Division ask the Grand Division to grant them the amount paid us by our county this year, to be expended by the District Division in distributing Temperance Literature, etc. It was decided that the District Division meet quarterly and the next regular meeting be held in Campbellton.

Addresses were delivered by Bros. Dewar, Chappell, Crawford and Dickie.

Bro Dewar said he hoped that the members of the District Division would try all within their power to make such an organization a success.

Bro Chappell said he believed that the people of the County of Restigouche were rapidly growing stronger in favor of a Prohibition Law, such as the Scott Act, and he firmly believed that if the members of the District Division worked with a will that the organization would be of great importance in a Scott Act Campaign.

Bro Dickie said that he thought that appealing to the better natures of the people and educating them more fully on the benefits of Prohibition, would be a more successful course than subjecting them to the stern vigor of the law.

Bro Crawford, in opening said, that too much pains could not be taken, by our Divisions in trying to get up temperance organizations among the young. He strongly advised the formation of Sections of the Cadets of Temperance in the towns of Dalhousie and Campbellton. He also urged upon the members that they try as well as possible to find out the public sentiment in the vicinity of their respective Divisions regarding a Prohibition Law. He expressed himself in accord with Bro Chappell in regard to the good work done by the W C T U in Campbellton, and said he hoped yet to see the white ribbon decorating the ladies of Dalhousie.

Short addresses were delivered by all the representatives present, expressing their hope that the organization would meet with grand success.

I am sorry to have to record the fact that delegates from the "Banner Division" were conspicuous by their absence. We regret this very much as I saw a very spirited letter from the Charlo Correspondent a short time ago, speaking of the success their Division seemed to be meeting with. I hope that an occasional scorching by Hymen's torch is not making them any the less enthusiastic in the cause of temperance. Likely enough their absence can be explained satisfactorily to the District Division.

The District Division closed with singing and the offering up of prayer by the Chaplain.

We must thank G W P Watts and G S Thompson for their promptness in helping us to organize.

Yours Fraternally,

A Son.

Millstream Division No. 305.

MR. EDITOR,—It renders me un-speakable pleasure to report the progress our Division has made of late.

Monday evening, 1st inst., Bro. Zebulon Gaunce, D. G. W. P., assisted by Bro. Bradbury Wright, acting as G. Con., installed the following officers:—

H D Marr, W P; Agnes McPherson, W A; I M Hayes, R S; Rachel M Long, A R S; W H Hayes, F S; John Little, Treas; S D Gaunce, Con; F. W Gaunce, I S; B B Hayes, O S.

Our roll was lengthened by the initiation of three new members on the same evening.

It is truly encouraging, Mr. Editor, to see the young and most promising generation manifesting such interest in the principles of temperance; and surely it is those we want to fill our ranks, and bear the standard of temperance over the almost insurmountable difficulties which present themselves. It is not the class whose mental capacities have become deadened through the effects of strong drink, and whose animation has become quenched by the fiery dart of alcohol; but it is the young and the buoyant we prefer; those whose intellect is as unclouded and serene as the noonday sky and whose hearts are vigorous as the zephyrs which prevail on the sea-shore.

These are the essential elements of a prosperous temperance organization. Let us then exert our influence to secure the young and thus build up a barrier against intemperance, which shall never be overthrown.

"To watch and pray, victorious
Let christians onward go;
And join a work more glorious
Than slavery's overthrow."

Come young, come old, there's room for all,
The temperance vine's yet low;
King Alcohol's the same he was
One hundred years ago."

Yours in L, P and F,

O. C.

Carsonville, April 3rd, 1889.



Section of Railway between Annapolis and Digby.

TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Section of Railway between Annapolis and Digby," will be received at this Office up to noon on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1889, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, on and after the 28th day of March, 1889, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th March, 1889.