

Another Defeat.

On Thursday last the vote was taken in Pennsylvania whether prohibition should be incorporated in the state constitution. The Prohibitory amendment was defeated by a large majority. We have not to hand the reasons as expressed by the temperance party, for the defeat and by such a large majority, but the reasons, doubtless will be found that party politicians were stirred up and wished for the defeat of the amendment. At the time of writing but brief despatches have appeared in the daily press, but sufficient to show that the victory by the high-license, and solid rum party has been decisive. An exchange says:

There was a brisk canvass and many ladies took part on the prohibitionist side, but despite these efforts 64 of 67 counties of the state gave a majority of 167,470 against constitutional prohibition.

A despatch to the Bangor Whig relates that a feature of the day was the remarkable vest pocket vote. Almost every man came to the polls with a ticket in his pocket, showing that his mind was made up before hand as to how he would vote. Doubtless the secrecy of the ballot afforded a cover to many votes against prohibition which would not have been given openly, but the result is so sweeping that there can be no doubt how the majority felt on the question.

Another feature of the election was the voting in the stricken city of Johnstown. There, we are told, prohibition carried the day by a majority of three votes. It would seem that the effect of the recent calamity was to increase the prohibitionist sentiment in that locality, though without affecting the general result in the state.

A despatch from Harrisburg says that the prohibition leaders will not abandon the fight against the liquor traffic and will at once reorganize a new campaign, the basis of which will be not to vote for any man for office from town constable to president of the United States who is not openly pledged in advance to prohibition.

The Toronto Convention.

Some of the brightest intellects among the women of America were manifest in the Toronto Convention last week. During the sessions which opened on Tuesday and closed on Saturday Miss Frances Willard was present, and this world renowned lady was the guest of Mrs. Howland, the wife of Toronto's ex-Mayor. The Toronto Globe and other city journals published pretty full accounts of the proceedings. We make a few extracts—

At the W. C. T. U. Convention at Toronto, on Tuesday, Ald. E. King Dodds, the redoubtable anti-Scott act champion, presented the welcome of the City Council, and said that although the invitation to him personally came at the eleventh hour, still because of the warm attachment that had always existed between himself and the ladies of the W. C. T. U., he had shown a Christian spirit and had come with his reception committee. Mrs. McDonel, president of the Toronto union, welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. Steadman, of Fredericton, replied. When the treasurer's report was in order, the treasurer, Mrs. Turnbull, of St. John, asked to be excused, explaining that she had unfortunately become separated from her trunk, which contained the report.

Mrs. Steadman, of Fredericton, presided at Wednesday morning's session of the W. C. T. U. convention at Toronto. Several topics were discussed during the day, among them Women as Wage-earners, Hygiene and Heredity and Social Purity. Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, of St. John, read a paper on the last mentioned subject. She complained that while social purity ostracises women from society, here is no distinction made between men of chivalrous character and those who lead evil lives. The social evil is, she maintained, linked with the drink traffic, and wherever a region is cleansed from saloons the social evil is reduced to a minimum. Christian women must interest themselves in this matter, as they can no longer remain indifferent to the wrongs of their sisters.

Mrs. Foster, of Knowlton, Que., was yesterday unanimously declared president of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Turnbull, of St. John, was elected a vice-president. The convention will meet next year in Montreal. The convention resolved on circulating petitions to be signed by voters praying the Dominion Government to introduce a bill for the total suppression in Canada of the importation, sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

WHAT OF IT?

FOR THE JOURNAL.

It is asserted with authority that a judge of a superior court in a recent session of seventeen days duration imbibed during that period 6 gal., 1 1/2 pts. of whisky, etc.

Ho! Justice, Ho! Here's a grand lookout, Marshal your fair arrav, Bury your deeds of the fading past— Their record is broken to day. For mercy is meted with trembling hand, The hand that shakes from the bowl, And His Honor's voice in judgment raised Of the wine-cup seems to roll!

We boast of our civilization, We brag of our glorious might, Yet, truth to tell, in certain things We are stumbling in darkest night. When a worthy (?) Judge of a Higher Court Can begot his needed brain, With whisky, ale and the sweet milk punch And the mocking bright champagne.

Six gallons of drink! Almost enough The precious Judge to drown, But not enough—mind what you say— To kick him out of town. O! Land that boasts of Liberty, Hide thy fair face for shame; While this thing lives in daring wrong, Thy Freedom's but a name. M. BATTERHAM LINDSAY North Asheville, N.C.

Highly Recommends it.

P. A. Cummings, G. W. P., North Carolina, writes: "Our Grand Division has adopted the following resolution: 'For good literature for the good of the Order, we would recommend the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, published at Fredericton, N. B., as a paper that should be in the hands of all our people. It can be secured in clubs of ten at the rate of sixty cents per annum, and is the cheapest organ of the kind ever known to us. We would further recommend that the Grand Division subscribe for one copy of said paper, for each Subordinate Division and each Division be requested to make up clubs for the same.'"

Resolution of Condolence.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bradshaw and Daughters:—

DEAR SIR AND MADAM AND DEAR SISTERS,—It was with deep regret that the members of St. Martins Division received tidings of the death of your daughter, of your sister, and of our sister in the temperance ranks.

Long will our sisters and brothers remember the day when she passed beyond our own experimental knowledge, beyond the mouth of the open grave; although bitter is the knowledge of having lost forever on this earth the presence of one who is dear to you, still sweet must be the thoughts that she whom you mourn has gone to a place of happiness and bliss; assuredly, they who die in the Lord are blest and so are they who are left behind with the knowledge of that fact.

Our temperance ranks are broken and one of our very active members has been taken, but we feel assured of the fact that she has gone to swell the temperance ranks of Heaven, therefore we rest content.

How often we look upon death with feelings of terror but when we consider the happiness of that eternal rest, the goodness of God, the love of His Son, then must death lose its sting, then must victory be felt over the grave for we then know that the grave will yield up its dead.

Should not we that mourn remember the blessed saying: "The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God and then shall no torment touch them," and again that Christ has said that "He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." And with such blessed words then truly can we say, "She is not dead, the Lord hath need of her, therefore he has called her before us. God knows best."

When we looked upon the cold face of death, knowing that the soul was not there, that it had gone to its eternal home, could we pray "Oh! Lord, spare thou this blow! Give to us again her whom we love." Could we, knowing that God's will is just? Could we? knowing the peace and happiness which she enjoys and of the trials, troubles and tribulations to be met with in this world. Could we? No we could not, but we could say:

"Come quickly, Lord, and let us see Thy people perfected in thee."

Therefore, why should we mourn? Let us render our thankful praise for all who fall asleep in God, for all

that are forever in body, soul, and spirit living unto the Creator!

Nevertheless, although you should not mourn her departure and her future lot, still you will mourn her absence from your midst and therefore in this hour of bereavement we offer you our most sincere sympathy, and, praying that we may all be ready to meet the common end of mortality, we remain,

Yours in L. P. and F., A. E. PEARSON, F. S.

On behalf of St. Martins Division, No. 164, Sons of Temperance.

Cadets of Temperance.

Campbellton Section, No. 5, Cadets of Temperance elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter:

George Irving, W. A.; Wm Jardine, V. A.; John Stevenson, Sec'y; John Scott, A. Sec'y; George Black, F. S.; Allan Carter, Treas.; John Black, Guide; Fred Walker, Usher, Johnson Smith, I. W.; Jasper Phair, O. W. O. C.

Richibucto, June 18, 1889.

Caledonia Division.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed cash from Caledonia Division for renewal of TEMPERANCE JOURNAL for five copies. You ask do we as Divisions make our meetings pleasant? Well we try, we read some stirring pieces from the JOURNAL and some good selections from papers and magazines. We send some copies of the JOURNAL around among the people, to help the young men and women to understand the principles of our Order, so that they may be persuaded that it is their duty to try to stem the torrent of intemperance and to join our Order, to help in some small measure to put down the terrible evil of "indulging in strong drink." Our young ladies are the main stay of the Division at present. They are always ready to entertain the Division with music and singing.

We had a very enjoyable evening on the 11th. After opening the Division and going through the business the Division adjourned, as the young ladies had a table spread in the hall decorated with flowers and looking very pretty. They had invited the captains and crews of two Norwegian vessels lying at the wharf, they having joined a blue ribbon Temperance Association before leaving their own country and were much pleased at getting an invitation to enjoy themselves and they sang some Norwegian hymns. One of the captains gave an address and spoke well and feelingly of the evils of intemperance as he had seen it in his own country. Our young men and maidens sang some hymns, then the carpenter of one of the ships gave a short address. But I had nearly forgotten to tell you how well they enjoyed the good things the young ladies had provided for them. They were overjoyed to get as much milk as they wanted they said they could always get coffee but milk seldom. After supper some more music and singing and that soul-stirring piece from the JOURNAL, "A thrilling scene," was read by one of our members, and one of the captains got the paper that he might read it to some others; then our National hymn was sung and the Norwegian anthem, when the captain gave a short address before closing, saying this to them would be a night never to be forgotten and when he would arrive in their own country he would have an account put in the papers, telling how well they were welcomed by the Temperance friends in Douglastown, hoping that the good work would go on till all would be brought under the temperance banner, he thought he could now truly say that though seas might divide us the temperance friends were brothers indeed.

Hoping the JOURNAL is prospering, I am, Yours Truly, J. H. Douglastown, June 19th.

A Good Word from Michigan.

Grand Scribe of Michigan, Joseph Falk, writes: "Here are twelve subscribers and the money enclosed. We like the paper. Send 100 copies of issue containing report of G. D. of Michigan, and the bill. I hope to send you more subscribers soon. I hope your paper will meet with the success it deserves."

New Division at Victoria Corner.

Victoria division, S of T, No. 364, was organized at Victoria Corner, Carleton County., last Friday evening, by N. W. Brown, lecturer of the grand division of N. B. The following officers were elected: Coleman Shaw, W. P.; C. J. York, W. A.; Fred J. Boyer, R. S.; Georgia A. Wheeler, A. R. S.; Frank Albright, F. S.; Ada M. Boyer, T.; S. P. Grant, Chap.; Harry G. Smith, Con.; Mrs. J. B. Bowser, A. C.; Lizzie B. Smith, I. S.; William Albright, O. S.

New Division at Hartland.

The Inebriates Friend Division, No. 365, was organized at Hartland, Carleton county, on Monday evening by N. W. Brown, lecturer and organizer of the grand division. The following officers were elected: Judson Currie, W. P.; Mrs. W. J. Doucette, W. A.; E. Alexander, R. S.; Bartie Currie, A. R. S.; Jennie McMullin, F. S.; David H. Pyne, T.; Rev. S. W. Shaw, Chap.; Harris D. Keswick, C.; Bessie Burt, I. S.; Donald Nevers, O. S.; H. H. Boyer, D. G. W. P.

Lawrenceville Division No. 261.

Lawrenceville Division No. 261, S of T, was re-organized at Lawrence Station on Thursday evening last by the grand chaplain assisted by three other members of Howard Division of St. Stephen. There were twenty members initiated, and the following officers were elected:—Thos. Skidmore W. P.; Laura Dow, W. A.; Mrs. E. H. Gilmore, R. S.; Edwin Nason, A. R. S.; Annie McLay, F. S.; Annie A. Nason, Treas.; Levi Richardson, Chap.; Fred Dow, Con.; Georgie Richardson, A. Con.; Bert Kerr, I. S.; Frank Dow, O. S.; J. B. Belding, P. W. P. Thos. Skidmore was recommended for the office of Deputy G. W. P., and the night of meeting of the Division fixed for Saturday. The Division starts with a good membership and a good list of officers and should do good work.

Appreciated in Maine.

Fred Stevens, G. W. P., Maine, in Semi-Annual report says: "Quite a number of Divisions take several copies of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL and some of them have a correspondent. I think it is a good thing to have a paper that we can look over and see what they are doing all around us. Not only in our own state, but the neighboring states and provinces. If each Division would take a little interest in the paper much good might be derived from it. One Division might read an encouraging account from some other, and by it be inspired to better work. The paper is devoted entirely to our Order, and the editor spares no pains to make it interesting, as the paper shows for itself."

Does a Great Deal of Good for the Cause.

Extract from letter of CHEDWICK STRETCH, W. P. Prince Edward Island: "I am much pleased with your TEMPERANCE JOURNAL. I think that a paper like yours is calculated to do a good deal of good for the cause of Temperance and a copy should be taken by every Division, as it would show us what the Order is doing in other places and excite in our members an interest in the cause in which they are enlisted." \* \* \*

Fraternally, CHEDWICK STRETCH. Long Creek, P. E. I.

Making large use of the Press in Advancing our Work.

Rev. J. Edgar Wilson, G. W. P., West Virginia, writes: "I sympathize most cordially with your efforts to establish a National Organ for our Order. It has been a cause of surprise to me that the effort has not been made long since. I have repeatedly urged upon such of our leaders as I have the honor of knowing the advisability of making larger use of the press for advancing our work, but nothing has been done by them. Your courage in undertaking this enterprise single handed, is admirable. I have had some experience as a publisher and I know the labor and work involved. Bidding you God-speed in your good work I am, etc., etc."

The Prohibition Question as an Economic Issue.

To the Editor:

SIR,—This grave question must be taken in a business point of view. Surely our citizens in the liquor traffic will concede that the industry that employs the largest number of laborers, pays the most in wages, uses the most raw and prepared material, and manufactures the most useful and valuable products is the most beneficial to the farmer, laborer, mechanic, merchant and to society in general, and that it deserves the greatest encouragement. Those engaged in the liquor traffic claim that owing to the large amount of money invested in their business, and of persons employed, that their trade is one of the principal industries of the country and should therefore be properly respected and encouraged. Let us look at the liquor business on the other side of the line in the United States where it has large proportions, and if the claims of the liquor party are correct in this country, the same must be said for the same business in our cousin's territory across the border. In 1880, in the United States there were 3,153 places where intoxicating liquor was manufactured at an expenditure of \$118,000,000, employing 35,067 persons, who received as wages \$15,078,579; and consuming material to the value of \$85,000,000. The product manufactured was estimated at \$144,000,000. In the same year, 1880, there were 20,308 places where agricultural implements, boots and shoes were made. These establishments employed a capital of \$118,000,086 (almost the same as the liquor business) they employed 178,219 persons, paid in wages \$67,711,000, and used material to the value of \$154,000,000, producing manufactured goods worth \$276,000,000.

What do we find? Any person of common sense will see that \$118,000,000, invested by the liquor trade, gave employment to 35,000 persons, while the same sum in use in manufacturing useful articles gave employment 198,000 persons, thus employing 5 1/2 times more people. The same is shown in payment of wages. The liquor party, with similar investment pay \$15,078,579, while the manufacturers of goods under discussion pay \$67,711,000, or about 4 1/2 times as much as the producer of the useful article. This test shows the liquor party cannot legally claim any equality as a business party—as a party whose capital is of general use to the public.

The farmer received very little of his cash for grain from the liquor party in comparison to that which he secured from the miller. The mechanic received none worth mentioning, the merchant received none, and what does society get?

Some may say, "What about the wages to middle-men or retailers?" A retailer is not a producer, and adds nothing to the wealth of the country. A business that has to have a large number of middle-men is generally very unprofitable for the laborer and producer of material unless there is an enormous profit in the business.

Many persons cannot understand how it is, when there appears to be plenty of money in the county, that complaint of hard times exist. This is explained—and easier by the old story of the man who has a fine lot of hogs, but he could not get them fat. He gave them plenty to eat, but still they would not get fat. He wrote to an agricultural journal about them, a veterinary surgeon investigated; he looked at the hogs, surely they were a sorry looking set. Over he went into the hog pen, and there was the mystery—a large leak in the trough. Just so with our hard times. If we wish to be prosperous; if we like to see good times, this leakage—the liquor traffic—must be stopped, but be careful and have its doors locked by an overwhelming majority of votes at the polls. No half-and-half measures, and no insulting remarks when at work canvassing, unless a repetition of Ontario's setback is to be our fate.

GEO. P. BLISS. Winnipeg, May 28.

A Grand and Noble Paper.

W. H. Pointexter, P. G. S., Virginia, Jr., writes: "I have been much pleased with your grand and noble paper, and I think it is one of the auxiliaries to our Order which should be encouraged. I shall do all I can to build it up."