

taken except the language in which it is expressed which we consider rather harsh, that we consider the evidence offered by Bro Wills against Bros Secord and Rolston sufficient unless their signatures are disputed. That we consider that the other brethren had no ground for a counter charge against Bro Wills. That it is contrary to the spirit of the obligation of Sons of Temperance to sign application for license to sell liquor, though we do consider that there were extenuating circumstances in the case of Bro McCabe, yet he should prefer principle to all other considerations.

Therefore Resolved, That we sustain the appeal of Bro Wills against the other brethren, reversing the decision of the Division.

Respectfully submitted in LP & F. W C WHITTAKER, W C ANSLOW, W H PRICE, H A MCKEOWN.

St. John, N B, 9th May, 1888.

The report was adopted section by section and then as a whole.

The committee on the State of the Order then submitted their report as follows:—

Carleton, St. John, N B, 9th May, '88.

To the Grand Worthy Patriarch, Officers and Members of the Grand Division:—

Your committee on the State of the Order, beg leave to submit the following report:—

They have had before them the reports of the Grand Worthy Patriarch and Grand Scribe and would submit as follows:

1. That they approve of the recommendations of the Grand Worthy Patriarch with reference to District Divisions.

2. That they approve of the recommendations of the G W P with reference to the establishment and spread of the order of Cadets of Temperance.

3. That they approve of the recommendation of the efforts of the brethren and friends of the temperance looking to National Prohibition.

4. That your committee being unable to agree on the legality of decisions of the G W P and M W Clapp as to the question of members of the order violating their pledge by signing a certificate or recommendation for the securing of a license to sell intoxicating liquors according to the laws of this Province, would recommend that the matter be laid over for further consideration.

5. That with reference to the Grand Scribe's report, your committee have read with pleasure the report submitted by him, and gratified at the showing made there, and that they have been impressed with the painstaking efforts put forth by the Grand Scribe.

6. That we recommend that more active measures be taken by the propagation committee for the purpose of extending our order.

H H PITTS, H A MCKEOWN, A CUSHING, W J ROBINSON, } Committee.

The report after some discussion was adopted section by section and then as a whole.

The subject of the establishment of District Divisions came in for some discussion. The G W P appointed the Grand Scribe, and Reps. H P Sandall, C A Everett, H E Codner, and W W Clark, as a committee to consider the question and to report at next session of the G D.

The G W P made a verbal report on the Fairville Hall.

On motion of Rep. Everett, seconded by Rep. Codner

Resolved, That the Grand Division convey to Trustees of the Temperance Hall at Fairville, quit claim deed of all the right, title and interest of the Grand Division to the property.

The enrollment committee beg leave to report as follows:

HOWARD, No. 1.—Rev. G M Campbell.

GURNEY, No. 5.—W C Whittaker, John P Bell, Laura M Wales, George S Whiteneck, Lizzie J Fleming, S B Patterson, Chas A Everett, J A Russel, David Bradley, W Starkie, Thomas Hicks, John Rankin.

PORTLAND, No. 7.—H E Codner, A Y Patterson, Jas Kelly.

ALBION, No. 14.—D Thomson, C Powers, J R Woodburn, John G Peterson, D Smiler, J A S Mott, H J Thorne, James J Gillice, A C A Salter.

MARINERS AND MECHANICS, No. 38.—John McCabe, W Munford, James Stratin, John Fisher, Fred Woodhead, R Will.

NEWCASTLE, No. 45.—W C Ans-low,

GRANITE ROCK, No. 77.—Andre Cushing, Alex McLelland, John Lyons, J McG Campbell, R H Simpson, F B Ellis, Mrs. T Larkin, J W Rowley, E L Strange, J C Thomas, H Rowley, W McConnell, T Larkin.

CAMPBELL, No. 199.—William Lindsay.

INTERCOLONIAL, No. 243.—W H Price, W J Robinson.

VALLEY, No. 250.—Thomas Miller, John Gowland.

LANSDOWNE, No. 257.—H H Pitts.

RED GRANITE, No. 270.—H V Devar,

GORDON, No. 275.—H A McKeown, J N Wetmore, Robert Maxwell, T Dyer, C H Ferguson, G D Martin, H P Sandall, M G B Henderson, Thomas Lawson, John Kenney.

EXCELSIOR, No. 346.—E J Hennigar, A J Armstrong, N Hoyt, William Greg.

F B Ellis, John C Thomas, } Committee.

James Keney,

The committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Rep. Wills against Mariners & Mechanics Division submitted the report to the effect that the charge be not sustained, and that Mariners and Mechanics Division be instructed to give Bro Wills his card.

On motion the report was adopted.

Resolved, That the Grand Division notified Mariners & Mechanics Division to give Rep. Wills a withdrawal card, dating from the time asked for by him

Resolved, That the janitor be paid the sum of four dollars for his services.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Division be tendered to Granite Rock Division for the use of the hall during the session, and for other hospitalities.

Resolved, That this Grand Division proceed to close. Minutes of the session read and ordered to stand as recorded. Grand Division closed in due form.

D THOMSON, Grand Scribe.

Communications.

Howard Division.

MR. EDITOR,—It has been some time since your correspondent had the pleasure of sending you anything in connection with the temperance work in this vicinity.

We are still alive and doing well. Old "Howard" last quarter added something over a hundred names to her already large list of enrollment, and is rightly increasing it during this quarter. In order to increase our membership we have had both Calais, Me. and St. Stephen and vicinity to draw from, but our territory has recently been contracted; for G W P Campbell organized a Division in Calais, Apr. 30th. The leading members of that Division which is called "Star in the East," were members of Howard, and being anxious that our G W P should organize for them, sent for and obtained permission from the G W P, of Maine, to allow G W P Campbell to organize their Division. This will probably drain us some, but we have lots of territory and work left. They also have plenty to do, so I trust that the work will be better done now than before.

Not long since in company with the G W P, I had the pleasure of visiting Oak Division, which is doing good work. They had three initiations the night we were present, and one of the best programmes of entertainment I ever witnessed in a division room. They have introduced the contest scheme, and every member seemed determined that the score for his side should be highest, even the youngest members were as deeply interested as the oldest. This is as it should be, for our strength and support, in a great measure, is dependent on the efforts made and interest taken by our young members.

A number of members from Howard went out to Heathland last Tuesday evening and resuscitated Rising Star Division, which in the past has done good work, but for want of persistence in some of the members was allowed to remain dormant for a time. I trust however with its new lease of life it will go to work with greater determination than ever before.

It must have been deeply gratifying to the officers and members of Grand Division to see so much interest taken in this great temperance

work as was displayed at your Semi-Annual Session recently held in Carleton, St. John. The Grand Worthy Patriarch's and G Scribe's reports were most cheering.

Trusting that even better work will be done during the next six months than has been done during the first half of the year,

I remain yours, In L, P and Fidelity, O. C.

St. Stephen, N B, May 15th 1888.

THE RUM POWER.

Prohibition the Only Effective Remedy for the Terrible Drink Evil.

(Continued from last week).

The fact is, the rum power dare not allow a fair trial of prohibition. It fights it to the bitter end. It knows, in any locality from which the curse of the saloon has been removed for a sufficient length of time to thoroughly test the matter, that the people will never return to it. The only hope of the rum power in this country lies in making the people believe that prohibition is a farce, and the law a dead letter upon the statute books. If in any State there can be a strict observance of the law for one full year, there will never be any further opposition to it to amount to anything. What do we find in those States which already have prohibition enactments covering the entire State, or local option governing a portion of the counties? That the results have been for good, and for good only. The elementary schools for drunkards—the saloons—are crushed out; the education of boys in the drink habit is stopped; the people are more prosperous; the money which formerly went into the pockets of the saloon-keepers now goes into the channels of legitimate trade; public order is much better observed; the jails have fewer inmates; the courts of law have less work; and everything is on the upgrade.

As far as the experiment has gone its results are abundantly satisfactory. Had it been a failure in the States in which such enactments are in operation, we should find the friends of the temperance devising some other plan for the extinction of the rum traffic. But the reverse is the case. There has been, within the past two or three years, an enormous growth of the prohibition sentiment. This is attributable to two things: First, the defiant attitude and increased audacity of the rum power itself; second, the fact that as far as the experiment has been tried, Prohibition is proving a grand success, and that the longer the law is in operation in any locality the less is the amount of opposition thereto. And this decrease in opposition marks exactly the degree of energy on the part of the officers of the law in enforcing prohibition. Men get tired of constantly being law breakers.

Another fact is to be noted in this connection—that there is no disposition on the part of the people where Prohibition has once been tried, to go back to the region of Rum. If Prohibition were to a large extent ineffectual, if the results of its enforcement were not beneficial to the community at large, especially in the moneyed sense, we should find a revolution in public opinion. The great mass of those who had at first upheld it would now cry for its repeal. But there is nothing of the sort. Not only do these men stand firmly by the law, but a large number of its opponents, men who opposed Prohibition on the personal liberty plea, too, have been convinced that, all things considered, it is the best thing possible, and therefore give it their adhesion.

This effort, then, to divide the forces of Prohibition and to get up a sentiment in favor of returning to moral suasion, is simply an indication of the increasing pressure of opposition on the Rum Power. It will fail, as all others have failed, to stop the rising tide of Prohibition. We believe the end is comparatively near at hand. The movement in favor of Prohibition is general, not local. There is no State in which the agitation is not increasing. It is not too much to anticipate that within a very few years, at most, the united power of the law and the people will have combined to successfully pulverize the Rum Power.

THE BEER DELUSION.

The Brooklyn Times, in an article on "First Principles," says: "The early Temperance workers in this country believed in encouraging the use of beer and light wines," and

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

HAWKSBURY, Ont., March 27, 1887.—I have been terribly afflicted with chronic Bright's disease. My body swelled so I could scarcely move about and my eyesight was affected so that I could hardly distinguish objects across the room. I had a distressing cough from the pressure of water on my lungs, and was in danger of suffocation whenever I attempted to lie down. My limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints or sit on a chair. The valves of my heart refused their office. At times circulation seemed entirely suspended so that I was incapable of moving a limb, and at others the increased action of my heart would cause such a pain in my head as words are inadequate to describe. Then again my stomach refused all nourishment and I was growing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he could do no more for me and

International R. R. Dining Saloon, AMHERST, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1887.—In October, 1884, I was taken down with bleeding from the kidneys, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lying, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kidney, and immediately after I commenced to pass blood in matterly water. Three doctors could not stop the flow of blood. I got "Warner's Safe Cure," and began taking, it unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to set in my legs and feet. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my legs, feet and hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe

Great Blood Purifier.

CURES LAME BACK.

that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results, although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then was very rapid. My weight from dropsical swelling was then 132 lbs, and is now reduced to 107, about my normal weight. Analysis showed 90 per cent. albumen with a quantity of tube casts, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nerve" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has entirely left.

Edw. J. G. Harvey

FOR FEMALE ILLS.

TORONTO, Ont. (167 Wilton Ave.), Jan. 31st, 1887.—For ten years I suffered from quinsy and relaxed throat, being confined to my room for weeks at a time. I was at last induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure," and with a most beneficial result. I may say I have not suffered in the slightest from quinsy since.

Ed. Robinson

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WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

urges Prohibitionists "to return to first principles." But the Times ought to know that the early "Fathers" of the Temperance Reform quickly found out that the drinking of beer only led up to the "stronger liquors," and that the alcohol in beer is just as injurious as the same amount of alcohol in whisky. They found also that as the drinking of beer increased, crime and pauperism and drunkenness increased. In one inebriate asylum eight-tenths of the inebriates confess that they commenced their downward course on beer. Beer is the most dangerous drink in the market, because proclaimed to be so innocent by many good people until boys are deceived and led to drinking and the appetite is fastened upon them, and they then quickly pass on the downward road to ruin.

Besides this, the beer of to-day is a fraud, compared to what it was in the days of the "early reformers." It is so adulterated, or made out of such poisonous materials as to kill pretty nearly as quickly as rum and other stronger liquors.

Beer-saloons are the pest-holes of the nation—the refuge of anarchists and the rendezvous of criminals of all sorts and kinds. Beer-saloon keepers with beer licenses violate their oaths, their honor—if they have any, and their license, by selling all kinds of stronger liquors, as has been demonstrated in nearly all the Western States, where they have been compelled to charge the same for beer license as for spirituous liquors.

The discrimination in favor of beer in the so-called "High License" law of New York is a great blunder and will prove its fatal weakness if it ever becomes a law of that State.

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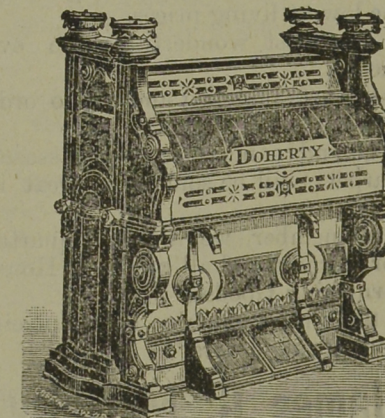
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FRANCIS C. D. BRISTOWE, Organist Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton (late of H. M. Chapels Royal, London, England. Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 1887.

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