

Communications.

Rising Star Division.

Springfield, June 5th, 1888.

MR. EDITOR,—I feel that I have been somewhat negligent in duty as a correspondent of a Division. However, I am glad to state that we are still alive and working as best we can. The first of this quarter was quiet and uneventful, but the latter part promises to be more interesting. On Sunday evening, June 3rd, Rev. J. C. Berrie preached a very able and instructive temperance sermon from II. Daniel 31-35. Our Division headed by our W. P., John H. Northrup, and Jesse T. Fowler, F. S., marched from our hall to the Methodist church, where they occupied the seats in centre of the building. The members were all clothed in regalia, and presented a fine appearance. On our next Division night the following vote of thanks to Mr. Berrie was submitted and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to that gentleman.

Belleisle Creek, June 6th 1888.
Rev. J. C. Berrie

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—We, on behalf of Rising Star Division, No. 303, hereby tender to you our unanimous thanks for the eloquent and instructive temperance sermon, which you preached for us on Sunday evening, June 3rd. We can assure you, Reverend Sir, that we highly appreciate your earnest endeavors to advance the interests of so noble a cause. Again asking you to receive our sincere and hearty thanks,

We remain,

Fraternally Yours,

John H. Northrup,
Committee }
Martin W. Freeze,
Walter Murray.

We expect to have a lecture on Temperance delivered in our hall, about the 20th of this month by the Rev. Wm. DeWare of Norton. I believe Mr. Editor that there is no better way for awakening an interest in our cause, than by having a lecture or sermon at least once a quarter.

A handsome screen has lately been added to our division room and window-blinds have been procured. We hope to have a temperance picnic this summer when we will endeavour to get some of the very best talent to deliver addresses.

Fraternally Yours,

O. C.

Fraternal Visit.

The fraternal visit paid to Moncton Division on Monday evening by the sister societies of the town and the Division of Lewisville and Cherryfield, almost approached a mass meeting. The hall was crowded and a large number were unable to secure seats. Nearly 300 were present—30 from Cherryfield—about 30 from Lewisville—and the remainder from the town. After the usual address of welcome and the replies by the visiting leaders, the following very creditable programme was carried out:

Chorus—Choir.
Reading—Thos. Richardson.
Solo and chorus—Choir.
Recitation—Miss Maud Murray.
Trio—Mrs. Bleakney, Mrs. Crossman and Bessie McKinnon of Bulmer Division.
Reading—W. H. Price.
Duet—'Larboard Watch,' Messrs. F. Miles and Geo. Jamieson.
Reading—R. W. Fisher.
Solo Geo. Jamieson.
Chorus—Choir.
Recitation—J. McCleave.
Trio—Mr. Bleakney, Mrs. Crossman and Bessie McKinnon.
Recitation—Maggie Crossman.

A number of prominent members of the different societies spoke briefly. Light refreshments, in the way of ice cream and cake, were passed around and after some time spent in pleasant conversation, the meeting dispersed by singing 'God Save the Queen.'

Bay Verte Division.

MR. EDITOR,—Perhaps it would not be out of place to make mention a few things about the present working of our Order.

During the first weeks of this term, it was proposed by some of the brothers that we divide the division, choose two brothers as captains, who were to take half each of the membership under their supervision.

Brothers William Casey and Leon

ard Goodwin were appointed, by choice, as leaders. The idea, or point was, that the party who made the most points, thereby placed their opponents under the necessity of bringing their baskets laden with refreshments at the end of the term, which time closed mock parliament, for thus it was called.

As a means of utilizing the latent talent existing in many of our members, I know of nothing better than the above mentioned mode of entertainment, only to be more explicit let me say, in regard to the points, a speech not less than one half minute, and not to exceed ten minutes, counts five points, dialogue four, music three, recitation two, reading one. One would be surprised to see the amount of enthusiasm which has been awakened in the young sisters and brothers, as the result of the proposition.

We are pleased to say that our membership is increasing rapidly during the past three months.

The brothers and sisters have taken such an interest in the temperance work, that the division room has become a place of resort.

Every one seems determined to 'push the battle to the gate.' Never before in the history of our division have the young been so active as at the present time. It is not an uncommon thing for many of them to give a reading or recitation and speak, at length, upon the subject of temperance or prohibition. Some six or eight have devoted considerable time to the department of music. Such is their zeal that every moment of time between speeches and recitations is utilized.

Your correspondent has had the pleasure of visiting a temperance organization in Coburg, a place of which mention was made a few weeks ago in one of his letters. It is a source of satisfaction to be able to report that they are in a flourishing condition.

O. C.

June 12th, 1888.

Letter of Condolence.

The following letter has been presented to Mrs. Duffy by Albert Division of Hillsboro:

Hillsboro, N. B., June 6th, 1888.
To Mrs. B. W. Duffy:

We know that words cannot make amends for the great loss you have sustained. We fully realize that expressions of condolence wholly fail to restore the loved and lost one; yet we cannot but hope that the heartfelt sympathy of Albert Division will not be deemed intrusion on your grief.

For some time your beloved husband, Dr. Duffy, was a brother with us in the temperance cause, and we can amply testify to his true worth and integrity. He was a warm advocate of temperance principles and a lover of all that is right and good.

The Division, as well as yourself, has sustained a very severe loss; but we can only acknowledge that the affliction is God's will. While you mourn the departure of your companion you have the assurance that you can look beyond and see him wearing a crown of glory, in company with the blood-washed throng on the heavenly shore.

While God, in his all-wise providence has taken your husband from you He has not left you comfortless. He has led you to confide in Him and submit to His will. We would commend you to the word of His grace, which says: "I will be a father to the fatherless and the widow's God;" and let us hope that, in the golden summer of another life, children, father and mother will gather again in a sweet reunion, where parting is unknown.

We hope you, in your sore trial, will accept the deep sympathy of Albert Division "and may the Great Patriarch above direct us to that haven of rest where sorrow is never known and where Love and Harmony reign forever."

By order of Albert Division:

John I. Steeves,
Michael Groves, } Com.
Reverdy Steeves.

An Answer to "A Friend."

MR. EDITOR,—In your last issue 'a friend' is finding fault with the word 'License' and argues in favor of Penalty. Permit me to suggest that 'a friend' overlooks a great factor in this objection to say nothing of his miss-use of ordinary definition.

Under the present law the sale of liquor is **ILLEGAL** until it is made legal by a permit called a License. Giving a man a license is *not to admit* "it is a harmless one," it only says it is legal. Penalty is a forfeiture incurred for breaking a law, and license is the documentary authority for doing a certain act. There is no possible interchange of the two words until a new English is made. It is an utter impossibility to call the fee for a license a penalty. There is no such thing as a 'license of the law.' A saloon keeper who keeps the law is no criminal and cannot be made one. 'To make him pay a penalty is to insist he has committed a wrong.' Before he has opened his bar? Nonsense! As long as liquor is made it will be drunk. This is another fallacy. It does not follow at all that because a thing is made it will be used. Thousands know that to their cost the law of demand always has and always will regulate the supply, so we will admit at once, so long as liquor is drunk it will be made.' Therefore apply thy heart to wisdom and train up your children so they won't drink and see how long the distilleries will run when there are no drunkards.

Yours,

G. H. FAWCETT.

Ottawa, July 11th, 1888.

C. N. Vroom, Esq., in the Citizen.

Our present situation seems to be as follows:—1. Canada wants prohibition of the liquor traffic; not merely a prohibitory law, but such a law with government enforcement. 2. Neither the Conservative nor the Liberal party have declared themselves favorable to such a law or its enforcement. 3. Neither of the present parties will take this responsibility, as the influence of the liquor traffic is too powerful within them, and both cater for the support of liquor dealers. 4. If it were in the region of probability that either party should declare for prohibition, it would not unite the temperance forces in its support, party feeling being now so strong. 5. The only place for uniting old party temperance men politically is on neutral ground. 6. The methods of the existing parties are so corrupt that Christians cannot consistently take active work in them. 7. There seems no good and sufficient reason why either of the present parties should continue to exist, there being no important issue between them. 8. The logical course of the Montreal Convention, considering the whole situation, is to declare for the formation of a party having for its primary object the annihilation of the liquor traffic, and founded on true Christian principles.

C. N. VROOM.

St. Stephen, N. B., May 24, 1888.

Our Drinking and Smoking.

According to Johnson's Graphic Statistics, during the past twenty years there has been a steady decrease in the consumption of spirits and wine, and a steady increase in the consumption of beer in Canada. In 1868 the annual consumption per each 100 of the population was 160 gallons of spirits, 17 of wine and 226 of beer. By 1887 the consumption of spirits had fallen to 74 gallons per hundred, wine to 9 gallons per 100, and the consumption of beer had increased to 308 gallons per 100. Lowest consumption of spirits was in 1880 and 1886, when it was but 71 gallons for each 100 of population. It was also in 1880 that the least wine was drunk, the consumption being but 7 gallons per 100 persons. The greatest consumption of beer was in 1887 and the lowest in 1870 and in 1878, when it was 216 gallons per 100.

Ontario drinks 26 per cent. of spirits, 73.90 of beer and 0.10 of wine. Quebec drinks 43 per cent. of spirits, 50 of beer and 7 of wine. New Brunswick drinks 54.3 per cent. of spirits, 40.7 of beer and 5 of wine. Nova Scotia drinks 42.8 per cent. of spirits, 51.9 of beer and 5.3 of wine. Prince Edward Island drinks 51 per cent of spirits, 0.47 of beer and 2 of wine. Manitoba drinks 27.3 per cent. of spirits, 70.1 of beer and 2.6 of wine. British Columbia 23.4 per cent. of spirits, 65.3 of beer and 10.8 of wine.

Ontario drinks nearly three times more beer than spirits; Quebec nearly twice as much spirits as beer; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island more spirits than beer; and Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia more beer than spirits.

In Ontario, each 1,000 persons in the nineteen years of Confederation have used 34,400 pounds of tobacco; in Quebec, 45,600; in New Brunswick, 41,300; in Nova Scotia, 32,240; in Prince Edward Island, 26,730; in British Columbia, 57,836; in Manitoba and the North West, 49,514; and in all Canada the average has been 42,200 pounds for 1,000 persons for nineteen years' tobacco using. The anti-tobacco and anti-whisky organizations have heavy work ahead.

A High-License Catechism.

Q. What is high-license?
A. It is a law which, for a stipulated sum, authorizes the rum-seller to manufacture drunkards.

Q. What raw material does the rum-seller use in such manufacture?
A. Boys.

Q. Whose boys?

A. Anybody's boys.

Q. What benefit is to be derived from a high-license law?
A. It will elevate the business.

Q. What business?

A. The business of making drunkards.

Q. How does it propose to do this?

A. By shutting up the dead-falls, and making the palace saloons more attractive.

Q. What is the difference between a dead-fall and a palace saloon?
A. A palace saloon is where the boys take their first lesson in crime; the dead-fall is where they graduate.

Q. What is the difference between a Prohibitionist and a high-licensist?
A. High-licensists believe in putting whisky into a boy through a \$1,000 funnel, and then putting the boy into the gutter. The Prohibitionists believe in putting the whisky into the gutter and saving the boy.

—Waco Advance.

SUNDAY CLOSING.—More than 150 warrants were served on June 11th in Cincinnati, upon saloon-keepers for selling liquor. So far the issuing of warrants and the giving of bonds are the only forms of punishment inflicted for the violations of the law. Five trials have been had, with one conviction, two acquittals, and two disagreements of the jury. The convicted man was awarded a new trial. There is talk of abandoning all effort to prosecute, as it is found that where no testimony in defence is offered, and where the testimony for the State is clear and unmistakable, the jurors refuse to render a verdict of guilty. There is a proposition to take the cases to the Common Pleas Courts, where a different system prevails for selecting juries.

A. B. C. for the Temperance Nurseries.

The National Temperance Society has just published a new book for the Little Folks, with 26 beautiful illustrations, 26 Alphabetical poems, and 25 Wise Sayings. By Mrs. Julia McNair Wright. This is one of her best efforts. This should be a part of the first education of children. 56 pages; price only 25 cents.

Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

At the Prohibition Convention held at Amherst on the 12th inst., Chas. R. Casey was nominated as the prohibition candidate for the coming election. Several other names were mentioned, but at the last the nomination was made unanimous. About one hundred and twenty delegates were present, including lady representatives of the W. C. T. U. Ex-Governor John P. St. John was present and addressed the convention after the nomination.

STILL AT WORK.—A Toronto Exchange says: 'Mr. Temperance Revivalist Douthney has returned to Toronto with a tent 140 feet long and 90 feet wide that will hold 2,000 people, and a company of twelve jubilee singers, headed by Miss Lucinda Vance. The tent will be pitched at the corner of Yonge and Wellesley streets. Mr. Douthney will talk, the singers will warble. Silver collection at the door.'

Ex-Governor St. John is now in Nova Scotia on a lecture tour. He will deliver a lecture in St. John before leaving the provinces.

—In Algiers locusts are advancing in a compact mass of over twelve miles long and six in breadth. A panic prevails in the province of Constantine. The valley of Guelma has been devastated by locusts.



Public Notice.

MAILS CLOSING
CITY TIME,

UNTIL further notice, Mails will close as follows:—For St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Grand Falls, the United States, and all points west, at 6 A. M. A Mail, including the above place, will also be made up at 11.15 A. M.

For St. John, Newcastle, Chatham, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, etc., at 3 P. M.

English Mails

will close every MONDAY night, via New York, at 8.30 P. M., and every WEDNESDAY, via Rimouski, at 2.45 P. M.

Hotel and Street Letter Boxes will be served at 2.30 P. M., and 10.30 P. M.

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