

Communications.

Reply to Address Presented to Sir Lenard Tilley by Richibucto Division.

Government House, Fredericton, May, 14th, 1888. Officers and members of Richibucto Division, No. 42, S. of T.

BRETHREN,—I thank you most sincerely for the kind and flattering address presented to me through your committee on my reaching my three score years and ten. Such kind greetings coming from any division of our beloved order, even the youngest member, would afford me pleasure, but coming as it does from "Richibucto," No. 42, a division I visited more than once twenty years ago and more, and which has in its membership brothers long known and most highly esteemed for their devotion to the order, it intensifies that pleasure. The order of the Sons of Temperance has done much towards bringing about the great change in the social customs of the country since its introduction into New Brunswick; but it has done more, it has created a kind and fraternal bond of brotherly union between thousands of our people, who in the absence of its organization would have known but little of each other and possibly cared less. The address referred to is evidence of this. My connection with the order has made me acquainted with some of the truest and best friends I have ever had. We sympathize with each in the good work we have in hand, and in helping others, we have ourselves been strengthened in our fight against a common foe. I can truthfully say, that in no work in which I have been engaged during fifty years of my seventy have I found more satisfaction than in saving my fellowman from man's greatest enemy. I rejoice to know that your division is still engaged in the good work, and with my best wishes for its continued success, and renewed thanks for your kind and flattering words, I pray that its members may long be spared in the enjoyment of every needful blessing, and in the end receive a welcome from the Great Patriarch above, who now watches with approval, the love you show to others.

Your Brother in L., P., and F., S. L. TILLEY.

Bay Verte Division.

DEAR SIR,—At this season of the year, seed time, there seems to exist a somewhat vacillating disposition on the part of the division members, in regard to keeping up the interest of the order.

We need not wonder at the prevalence of a feeling which is so much in unison with the natural prosperity of mankind, especially when there are things of a less monotonous character than our division sessions, to divert the attention.

Nevertheless, if it be true, that we are engaged in righteous warfare, and no intelligent person can educe reasons to the contrary, then we believe anything but constancy in the object for which our divisions were organized on our part, will certainly be detrimental to the highest interests of the cause which we have espoused.

There never was a time when thorough earnest temperance work was more needed than at the present. We are standing, as it were, upon the pivot of an important crisis in the history of the temperance world, and a vast amount of the success we are to have, depends upon how the temperance people apply themselves.

Not that we expect to fall to the rear, Oh no! we are in for prohibition in the near future, but we don't want to get a cant in the wrong direction at this critical time.

Brothers and Sisters of the fraternity, I, as one who stands out free and independent of political party believe that the time has come, for us to consider seriously our suffrage.

It is no use to talk of prohibition while we have brewers and distillers of liquor as leaders in this country of ours.

Who is responsible, we ask for this abominable corruption in the affairs of our country? Are the persons who have been placed there by the voice of the people, responsible? Are they responsible for the multifarious, wrongs, and crimes which are the natural outcome of an unrighteous and Godforbidden traffic, that, such as intemperance? True they are, in so far as they are personally concerned,

but we are responsible in the highest degree, and it is because we are educated up to this fact that we want the people to take a decided stand for prohibition. Let us aim at the source from whence comes the evil.

It seems very inconsistent, something like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, to prohibit the sale of an article which we allow to be made freely. We want to stop the manufacture, then the importation and sale must cease. I am not, Mr. Editor, casting reflections upon the Scott Act in the sentiments expressed in this letter, be it far from me to lessen the value of the only means, apart from moral suasion, we have to retard the progress of the rum interest.

As a rule the people who are working the Act are ready to send temperance men, men of sound principles to our legislation halls.

To the class who vote Scott Act today, and the next general election *rum*, there is, one would naturally suppose, a seeming inconsistency.

Prohibition! Our only safety can be derived from prohibition. The happiness of our homes, and of society shall only be complete after we have gotten prohibition, and it is only by our votes that we can successfully grapple with this awful evil, and realize prohibition, prohibition! prohibition!

O. C.

May 22nd, 1888.

PS—In our next letter we shall speak more in detail of the division.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NATIONAL DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NORTH AMERICA.

To the Members of the National Division Sons of Temperance.

The Forty-fourth Annual Session of the National Division is to be held in the City of Toronto, commencing on Wednesday, the 11th day of July next, at 10 a. m.

The Reception Committee of the Grand Division have, through the kindness of the Hon. G. W. Ross, P. M. W. P., and Minister of Education of Ontario, been able to secure the Convocation Hall of the Education Department of the Province, for the business Sessions of the National Division.

On the evening of Wednesday, a Reception will be tendered to the National Division by the Grand Division of Ontario, at which the Mayor and Corporation, on behalf of the citizens, will formally welcome the Delegates to the City. This will be held in the same hall, and the picture Gallery, Museum, &c., of the Educational Department will be open to the visitors.

The Committee will probably be able to make arrangements for travelling at reduced rates in the Dominion of Canada, of which due notice will be given; but they will expect the Grand Scribes of the different Grand Divisions, or other local brethren, to try to secure travelling accommodation for the Delegates from their different jurisdictions.

Hotel accommodation can be secured as follows: Rossin House \$3 per day; Walker House, \$2 per day; Palmer House, \$2 per day; Robinson House, \$1.25 per day; and Albion Hotel, \$1 per day.

The National Division has only met once before in Toronto, viz., 17th June, 1851. At that time it was a place of perhaps 40,000 inhabitants, while now it has 150,000. It is nine miles in extent on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, and within forty miles of the magnificent Falls of Niagara. In the month of July the City will appear to great advantage, and while warm weather may be expected, this will be nicely tempered by the balmy breezes from Lake Ontario.

A Circular will be issued next month giving full and later particulars of arrangements when completed.

The reception Committee consists of Hon. G. W. Ross, P. M. W. P.; G. M. Rose, P. M. W. A.; J. W. Manning, P. G. W. P.; David Miller, P. G. W. P.; Thomas Caswell, P. G. W. P.; Henry O'Hara, P. G. W. P.; John McMillan, P. G. W. P.; W. H. Orr, P. G. W. A.; James Brookes, P. G. W. A.; Thomas Webster, G. W. P.; W. H. Bewell, G. S.

On behalf of the Reception Com. J. W. MANNING, Chairman.

THOMAS CASWELL, Secretary. Communications can be addressed to THOMAS CASWELL, Barrister, &c., City Hall, Toronto. Toronto, 10th May, 1888.

Pointers.

Outlaw the liquor traffic, and the result will be that capitalists will be careful about investing money in the business.

Protection is good, especially the kind that will protect the homes of Canada from being wrecked by the liquor traffic.

A license that is "high" this year is "low" next year, for the dram-shop keeper has readjusted his affairs to that basis, and finds his net profits practically unchanged.

We license schools of vice and crime, and then imprison the pupils for learning the lessons.

Liquor dealers know that moral suasion and ordinary preaching and prayers do not count at the ballot box on election day.

A sanction by license is a justification of the liquor traffic, and an insult to all that is good, true, or beautiful in this world and the world to come.

If truth had left the field because foes faced and fought it, where would the church of God be to-day?

God has given to this generation, the work of exterminating the evil of intemperance from our land; let us see to it that under His command we do our duty loyally.

We must affiliate with the traffic, with all that is involved in it, and yield to all of its demands, or we must take sides against it. There is now too much light cast upon this subject to permit an intelligent man to be an idle spectator.

License for the liquor power means slavery for the workingman.

The man who dickers with the devil always gets duped.

Every dollar spent in working for prohibition will save ten to the taxpayers after it is secured.

Sir Wilfred Lawson says the way to get into the House of Lords is to get into a brewery. A grog shop will answer in this country.

High License.—An idea born in hell and promulgated in the Garden of Eden, as a grand immigration scheme to the bottomless pit.

I am a confirmed, consolidated, uncompromising, unconditional Prohibitionist.

Beer is the 'devil's kindling wood.' The experience of the 'early fathers' is strongly against it.

What right have we to claim to be patriots or even law-abiding citizens, much less Christians, when we engender such horrible perversions of law by a wholesale legal sanction of disease and death, thus running through the sale of a slow, exhilarating poison, some of the best men in the community, for a money consideration!

If it is a logical conclusion that the accessory to crime is as bad as the criminal, the voter who, by his ballot favors a license of the liquor traffic, is morally and legally responsible for the crime and poverty that the traffic produces.

Prohibition is the promised life and hope of the home, and of all that is good in our modern civilization. A sanction by license is a justification of the liquor traffic, and an insult to all that is good, true or beautiful in this world or the world to come.

The stream of time is dotted along with wrecks of nations which went down to death fighting against God. Above the white sands that stretch away back into the dim past lay the bleaching bones of dismembered nations, which went down to death poisoned by the venomous fang of the drink fiend.

Selling to minors is prohibited by our laws—and the penalty is severe. But they all sell to minors. Where is the beer saloon that does not fill up the buckets and pitchers brought by the youth of both sexes and oftener still by boys and girls from twelve years of age down to four or five years? It is done every day, and in some localities every hour.

There are crimes on the calendar that do not result from rum, but were rum eliminated the catalogue would be so reduced as to make it hardly worth compiling, directly or indirectly. Rum is chargeable with fully ninety per cent, of all the woes that afflict our country.

All honor to the men of the past present for what they have done; but the great stroke that shall paralyze the liquor traffic has yet to be dealt. The members of the Church of Christ have yet to be drawn into a solid line.

Alcohol is a stimulant; it stimulates vice; it is an opiate; soothes the conscience. Its heating qualities consist in its power to fibre the baser passions. Its cooling properties are effectual in freezing out all natural affections.

The saloon-keeper is not alone responsible. You voted to have him licensed to run this business. He is your agent, and you chuckle as you think of your share of the profits of his business in the shape of license fees. Don't go back on your agent.

The licensed dealer in drink may entice the children, debauch the father, destroy the business and ruin the family, injure the business of the community and inflict irreparable grief upon thousands of innocent people and there is no redress.

Around the World.

New Mexico has eighteen breweries, 45 wholesale and 1726 retail liquor firms, 45 churches and 5 school-houses.

Horace Walters is said to have sent 25,000 copies of his tract "A Third Party needed," to the Baptist ministers of the United States.

Berwick Machine Works buys out, for the purpose of clearing out, every liquor dealer that starts in the town, and they say it pays.

There is a man in Brooklyn who has drunk 10,920 glasses in a year, and has been keeping up the same average for years.

F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, has received returns from the municipal elections in that state which indicate that 20,000 women voted.

In England there are a half-million people dependent upon the liquor business for a living and there is a capital of 150 millions of dollars invested, more than the combined capital in the cotton, woollen and iron industries.

A resolution passed by the colored Baptists of Tennessee is:—

Resolved, That no minister be allowed to preach the gospel who fought Prohibition during the late canvass. They will not be recognized, hereafter by this convention.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that a woman may sue and recover money her husband has squandered for liquor.

St. Louis, Mo., will vote on prohibition about June 30, under the Wood Local-option law. Sam Jones and Sam Small are assisting in the fight.

Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, has vetoed the Scientific Temperance Instruction bill which passed the Senate unanimously and the House by a two-thirds vote.

Transportation companies with headquarters in other States are being organized by Iowa saloon-keepers, for the purpose of putting up liquors in bottles and packages of various quantities to be sold in Iowa, in the original package.

Judge White of Pittsburg, Pa., has recently published a letter in which he says: "From thirteen years' experience in the criminal court I am thoroughly convinced that there are far more evils resulting from the use of beer in this county than from whisky."

At the meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Washington, last week, resolutions were adopted censuring the Senate for the notorious drinking carried on under their auspices. The following was also adopted as the motto of the occasion:

"Moral suasion for the man who drinks, Mental suasion for the man who thinks, Legal suasion for the drunkard-maker, And prison suasion for the statute-breaker"

It is another's fault if he be ungrateful, but it is mine if I do not give. To find one thankful man, I will oblige many that are not so.—Seneca.

WORSE THAN BEFORE.

There is not much encouragement for High License advocates in the following strong statements made in a recent issue of the St. Louis Times:—High License is a ridiculous failure in every respect in St. Louis, except that it has increased the revenue of the city from dram-drinking and drunkenness. It has not decreased the number of dram-shops; it has not improved the character of the saloons; it has not made the business more respectable; it has not prevented minors and habitual drunkards from getting liquor; it has not decreased intemperance. The consumption of liquors has increased under it. The amount of crime has increased in a greater ratio than the population, and the crimes have become more terrible—murders and other like crimes having become more frequent. The hospitals, work-houses, and asylums are all overcrowded, and the amount of vice and pauperism is rather increasing than decreasing. The license here is \$550 per annum. The revenue from the liquor business is nearly one million dollars, which great sum acts as a sort of quieting influence upon many citizens who would insist upon the abolition of saloons but for fear of increased taxation.

The great question, then, is not what we are, but what is Christ. "How many do you count me for?" said the Macedonian general, as his soldiers expressed fear in regard to meeting a superior enemy. If you are considering whether you are sufficient for the foes that threaten you, for the duties that devolve upon you, for the responsibilities that are before you, hear Christ asking you, "How many do you count Me for?"—The Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D.

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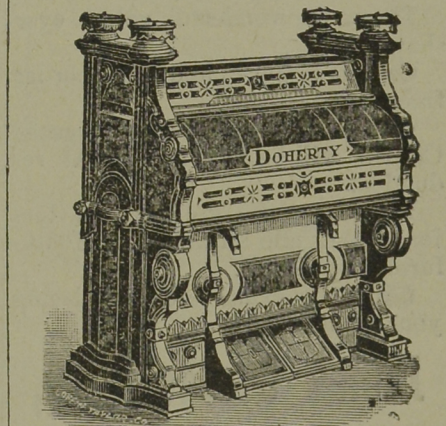
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