

I trust that the present session will indeed be harmonious and productive of the best results.

Fraternally submitted,
S. B. PATERSON,
Grand Scribe.

This report was also laid on the table for discussion at the Thursday morning session. After which some lengthy discussion took place on matters relating to the good of the Order, when the meeting adjourned.

On Thursday morning the Grand Division considered the reports of the Grand Officers, which were duly passed. Also the report of the special committee on "Publications," recommending the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL to the subordinate Divisions and to the members of the Order. A number of questions on constitutional points were talked over, after which the Grand Division closed its semi-annual session. The Committee on "Attendance" presented their report as follows:—

St. Stephen, N. B. July 30th, 1885.
To the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division, S. of T. of N. B.

Your committee on "Attendance" for this session beg to report the following representatives present from the various Subordinate Divisions.

HOWARD DIVISION No. 1.—Henry Webber, T. M. Boyd, W. E. Smith, C. N. Vroom, Rev. G. M. Campbell, Asa Smith, John Veazie, H. E. Hill, Sedge Webber, W. H. Stevens, Alex. Boyd, Parker Grimmer.

WILBERFORCE No. 3.—W. M. Graham, W. S. Robinson, E. H. Balkam, Harrison McAllister.

GURNEY, No. 5.—C. A. Everett, Robert Wills, S. B. Patterson, W. C. Whittaker.

ALBION, No. 14.—Geo. E. Foster, T. Partelow Mott, David Thomson.

NEWCASTLE, No. 45.—W. C. Anslow, GRANITE ROCK, No. 77.—Henry Finch, VALLEY, No. 250.—A. J. Armstrong, SPREADING OAK, No. 256.—J. M. Pomeroy, Alex. Matheson.

LANSDOWNE, No. 257.—H. H. Pitts, LAWRENCE, No. 261.—Jas. Dow, F. Richardson.

OAK, No. 265.—J. G. Atkinson, J. A. Love, WILLS, No. 266.—Wm. Gillman, S. S. Smith.

RED GRANITE, No. 270.—Chas. Johnston, Michael Coffy, Geo. F. Hibbard.

GORDON, No. 295.—John Law, BAILLE, No. 248.—Thos. A. Mann, S. R. Mann.

Fraternally Submitted,
E. H. Balkam,
S. Webber.

In the evening a grand mass meeting was held in Chipman's Hall, which was well attended. The St. Stephen's Brass Band discoursed some fine music in the Hall previous to the opening exercises. The speakers were Chas. A. Everett, M. W. A., and Dr. Foster, M. P., G. W. P. The addresses were received enthusiastically, and the speakers were frequently applauded.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AS A BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY.

[By H. C. Creed, A. M.]

I.

It is not the object of this article to argue the question whether temperance societies are a benefit or not. Few readers of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL would take the negative. The present purpose is rather to restate, by way of reminder, some of the advantages arising from the existence of an active temperance society in a community.

From one point of view, and that the most obvious as well as the most important, these advantages are co-extensive with those resulting from the promotion of temperance, provided the society is doing its legitimate work. If the immoderate use of alcoholic stimulants is permanently injurious to the human system, then a society which discourages it is so far useful.

If drinking alcoholic beverages creates a craving for larger and more frequent draughts, an agency that seeks to keep men from drinking has, to that extent, a good object. If many men are apt to spend too much money upon intoxicating drinks, to the injury of themselves as citizens, of their families, and of their creditors (except it may be the liquor sellers), then an institution which opposes the traffic is benefitting the community in so doing. If tipplers usually become drunkards, and if drunkards are pests to society, then an association of men whose object is to reform tipplers and to reclaim drunkards must be worthy of approbation in so far as its members work toward that object.

To put the matter differently, let us set down some of the natural results of the use of alcoholic drinks and the traffic in them. Here is a partial list:

Idleness,	Loss of will power,
Neglect of duty,	Uncontrollable appetite
Transmitted diseases,	Uncontrolled cravings,
Mental weakness,	Physical debility,
Waste of time,	Moral degradation,
" money,	Insanity,
" labor,	Cruelty to children,
" material,	Wife beating,
Increased taxation,	Street brawls,
Debt,	Arson,
Poverty,	Rape,
Strikes and riots,	
Bankruptcy,	

Disease,
Starvation,
Misery,
Madhouses,
Jails,
Workhouses,
Penitentiaries.

Murder,
Irreligion,
Frolics,
Wickedness,
Crime,
Divine retribution,

Now the temperance societies exist largely for the purpose of opposing the drinking customs, restricting the liquor traffic and finally banishing the rum-fiend, if possible, from the land. In proportion as they succeed in doing this, and so lessening the sum total of the above catalogue of woes, they are certainly a blessing to the people.

But it is said by some that these results are not secured,—that the societies fail to do the work. In this statement there is, unhappily, too much truth. Men and women in temperance bodies, as well as out of them, are sometimes forgetful, indolent or selfish, sometimes encumbered with their own personal and family affairs, to the neglect of the larger claims upon them. Still these organizations have accomplished wonders. Consider the beneficent changes effected through their agency since the temperance movement began. Think what would be the consequences if all such associations were to discontinue their efforts and disband, in the present condition of the world. We may be sure that a few generations would witness a sad decline in public sentiment and in general practice in respect to the use of intoxicants. Until the millennium dawns, there will be abundance of work for the friends of temperance to do in their associated capacity.

Let us consider, then, what are some of the lines of effort in which the temperance societies may beneficially employ themselves. To elevate and intensify what is called temperance sentiment in the community,—to induce abstainers to enrol themselves among the pledged supporters of the cause,—to induce persons addicted to drinking to become abstainers, and to pledge themselves to that course,—to exert an influence towards restricting the sale of liquor,—to expose to public view the evils of the liquor traffic and render it more disreputable,—to aid as far as possible in the right administration of the laws intended to protect society from these evils,—to adopt all proper means to bring about the enactment of more perfect laws to that end,—here is ample scope for all the energies of the philanthropist. And if the question be asked, What are the means to be used in promoting these ends? we may briefly enumerate the following: Holding regular meetings at which all matters bearing upon the general subject may be discussed; diffusing information as to the effects of alcohol, the working of temperance legislation, the doings of the liquor-trade, etc., through the press, the platform and the pulpit, holding public meetings and entertainments, at which there may be temperance speeches, readings, songs, etc.; doing temperance missionary work by judicious committees;—visiting the rum-cursed homes, encouraging the weak, raising the fallen, lifting the drunkard out of the gutter, rescuing those that are ready to perish, binding up the broken-hearted, and pointing to Him who is able to save to the uttermost.

SEVEN YEARS' WORK IN A NUTSHELL.

[By Mrs. J. J. Sampson.]

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in the City Hall, Fredericton, by D. Banks McKenzie on the 15th day of December 1877 with ten officers. The membership soon increased to over three hundred. A constitution and bye-laws were adopted, and four standing committees appointed. The first work of the entertainment committees was providing a mammoth Christmas supper for members and families of the newly organized Reform Club which was served in the County Court House and partaken of by hundreds, who, for the first time, enjoyed a truly temperance festival. The musical committee carried through successfully various entertainments during the winter, which swelled the funds of the Reform Club as well as Union.

A donation of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) from the late John Pickard, Esq., was placed in the hands of the Relief Committee to be expended on the numerous destitute families of that first year of the great temperance revival. The literary committee obtained the use of a column in one of the local newspapers which kept the public acquainted with the work of the

Union.—A ladies parlor was neatly furnished, and a sewing circle organized, which culminated in a bazaar, held in the Exhibition, realizing the sum of \$241.01. A petition for C. T. Act was numerously signed by this, and other Unions of the province and dispatched to Ottawa. A temperance sabbath school was organized in this year, and the pledge introduced into the schools of different denominations; also an industrial school for the benefit of the poorer classes. An all day prayer meeting was held in the parlor while the election for C. T. Act was in progress.

The first work of the year 1879 was procuring the services of two English ladies, Misses Logan and Beard, evangelists, who gave several Bible readings and established a scripture reading Union. A course of lectures was carried on during the winter in the City Hall. A bazaar for the benefit of Reform Club was held in July, netting \$250.66.

Our Union united with several others in petitioning H. R. Highness, Princess Louise, to discontinue the use of intoxicating liquors at the festival board.

A series of mass meetings was begun in City Hall in July. A Provincial Union was organized in October. Discussions on the properties of wine, malt liquors and cider were held weekly and prosecuted with vigor. A good deal of missionary work was done by the visiting committee in the beginning of the year 1880. A deputation was sent to Chief Superintendent of schools with a request to allow the introduction of Dr. Richardson's text book, and Miss Coleman's manual into the list of studies. Tract distribution was carried on extensively during the winter. Several Unions united with ours in petitioning the Lieut. Governor to withhold liquors from his public entertainments.

The winter months of 1881 were fully occupied in visiting and relieving the poor, holding sociables and giving entertainments, with gospel temperance prayer meetings in some of the churches. A season of depression during the spring owing to the difficulties in the way of enforcing the law, caused a decrease in our membership and tested sorely the zeal of all, but the God under whose banner we had labored did not forsake us. The Union secured a visit from Mrs. Hunt of Boston, who addressed the Board of Education, and gave a public lecture on the subject of temperance instruction in the schools.

At the time of the election for the Scott Act in St. John a list of over six hundred names to a document setting forth the beneficial effects of the law was forwarded to the proper authorities, and during the second contest in our own city printed appeals to voters were scattered broadcast by the members before the day of election, who also held an all day prayer meeting. A coffee and reading room were established at the close of this year, 1882.

The continued violation of the law was the subject of greatest anxiety and a deputation waited on the Police Magistrate for information respecting its workings. The efforts of the last two years were in the direction of spreading temperance literature and enlisting the sympathies of students in the work, several entertainments were given with this end in view. The pledge was signed and the blue ribbon adopted by several hundreds. Officers and men of the I. S. Corp were entertained with the same end in view, and once a week the parlor was thrown open, where books and papers, music and refreshments were designed to interest and profit. What the future has in store we know not, but when the call for active service comes, the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be ready.

HOW IT WORKS IN KANSAS

At Atchison, Kansas, June 23rd, Edward Dixon, a saloon-keeper, pleaded guilty in the district court to violation of the prohibitory law on seven counts and was fined by Judge David Martin in the sum of \$700 and sentenced to 210 days in the county Jail. This is the first conviction of whiskey sales ever secured in this county. Dixon had evaded arrest several weeks and finally, when arrested sought to secure bondsmen, but nobody would put up for him, and when his trial came up not a friend responded to his appeals for money aid. Mr. W. F. Wolff writes from Topeka Kansas: All here rejoice in the fact that we are dwelling in a capital city of 36,000 inhabitants, composed of nearly all nations, and not a single saloon is open; nay, more; every saloon has been turned into some other kind of business. Most of the saloon keepers have gone. Prohibition does really prohibit in Kansas; we have a sober city, an orderly city, Church-going city, a non-swearing city, a non-wife beating city, an anti-loading city, an industrious city, Happy Topeka! happy Kansas!—*Maritime Sentinel.*

DEMONSTRATION AT SUSSEX.

A temperance picnic was held at Sussex on the 20th July, and was well attended by the various temperance organizations in the province. Excursion trains ran from St. John, and also from Moncton and points farther east. Speeches were made by a number of prominent speakers. Music was supplied by several bands and a lunch served on the grounds by a committee of the townsmen of Sussex. Hon. Mr. Finch, Most Worthy Chief Templar of the I. O. G. T., lectured in the afternoon to a good audience and many other attractions were provided. The demonstration was gotten up by Valley Division of St. John for financial purposes and was an undoubted success. A procession was formed at the depot on the arrival of the excursion trains, and marched through the town to Keltie's grounds, in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal Armstrong mounted.
City Brass Band, St. John, M. Madigan, leader.
Barouche with M. W. A. Chas. A. Everett, St. John; W. J. Robinson, P. G. W. P., Moncton; Edward McCarty, P. G. W. P., Moncton; and Robert Wills, P. G. W. P., St. John.
S. B. Paterson, Grand Scribe.
Gurney Division, S. of T., Carleton, with banner.
Granite Rock Division, S. of T., Carleton.
Albion Division, S. of T., St. John.
Moncton Division, S. of T., with banner.
I. R. C. Division, S. of T., Moncton, with banner.
Crystal Steam Division, S. of T., Salisbury.
Golden Rule Division, S. of T., Lutes Mountain.
Petiteodiac Division, S. of T.,
Middleton Division, S. of T., Salisbury.
Collina Division, S. of T.,
Havelock Division, S. of T.,
Valley Division, S. of T., Portland.
Victoria Section, Cadets of Temperance, with banner.
Junior Templars' Fife and Drum Band.
Victoria Junior Templars of Honor, St. John, with banner.
Victoria Temple of Honor, St. John.
8th Cavalry Band, Hampton, Geo. Stratton, leader.
Springfield Division, S. of T., Hampton, with banner.
St. Martin's Division, S. of T.,
Grand Marshal, F. J. Todd and aides: H. Keim, J. Bond and J. Little.
Albion Lodge, I. O. G. T., Fredericton.
Milburn Lodge, I. O. G. T., Salmon River.
Morning Star Lodge, I. O. G. T., Upham.
Lighthouse Lodge, I. O. G. T., Titusville.
Fair View Lodge, I. O. G. T., St. Martins.
Sea Shore Lodge, I. O. G. T., St. Martins.
Fountain Lodge, I. O. G. T., Barnesville.
Evening Star Lodge, I. O. G. T., Black River.
Gordon Lodge, I. O. G. T., Smithtown.
Star of Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T., Salt Springs.
Mayflower Lodge, I. O. G. T., Hammond.
Hillsdale Lodge, I. O. G. T., Hammond.
Almon Lodge, I. O. G. T., Milledgeville.
Sussex Lodge, I. O. G. T.,
Tilley Lodge, I. O. G. T., Carleton.
Markhamville Lodge, I. O. G. T.,
Shediac Union Brass Band, Charles Cripps, leader.
No Surrender Lodge, I. O. G. T., Fairville.
City of Portland Lodge, I. O. G. T.,
Syrion Lodge, I. O. G. T., St. John.
Hon. John B. Finch, P. G. W. P., J. R. Pidgeon, G. W. C. T.; Samuel Tufts, G. W. Sec'y; and members of Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T.

We must have money to make this paper a success. We want you to read this paper carefully, and if you believe it is in the interest of temperance, and that we are conscientious in our work, we want you to forward us your subscription (only 60 cents) and use your efforts to get others to subscribe also.

The deputy of Albion Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 44, of Fredericton, installed the officers on Tuesday evening the 4th inst. A goodly number of members were present and much interest was shown in the ceremony. The lodge is doing well, and increasing rapidly in membership, which shows a healthy temperance sentiment in the community.

Commend us to the gentler sex for a pointed and practical question on any subject on which their heads and hearts are engaged. At the annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association recently at London, a series of questions on alcoholic liquors was submitted from the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union. The questions were extremely pertinent; the answers so far satisfactory, the answer to the last question, be it noted, quite non-committal. We append the report of the proceedings in regard to the subject:—

The Special Committee appointed to answer the questions submitted to the Association by the Ontario W. C. T. U. presented the following report:—

Is the beverage use of alcoholic liquors by persons in health beneficial? A—No.

Is the indiscriminate use of alcoholic liquors by persons not in health beneficial? A—No.

Is alcoholic liquor as obtained in common sale necessary in medical prescriptions, if so, in what cases particularly? A—No, except in cases of emergency.

What ought to be the attitude of the medical profession towards the sale of intoxicants? A—The medical profession is opposed to the indiscriminate sale of alcoholic liquors.

The report after full discussion was adopted.—*Presbyterian Review.*

There can be but little doubt, that if all the present generation of men had, in their childhood and youth, been taught the physiological effects of alcohol upon the human system, and the danger of the first cup of the insidious destroyer—that the first leads to the second, and then to another, until the victim is enchained by an appetite so strong that, in most cases, escape is hopeless; the saloon (so called) would not be the potent institution for evil as it exists to day. In vain would the wily rumseller spread out his allurement to entrap the unwary youth, for he would be so well fortified by the principles which had been instilled into his youthful mind, that these allurements would present to him no temptation.

In the Temperance Recorder Dr. Heath, Army surgeon-major, says: Among all sorts and conditions of men savage or civilized, luxury is in no way so potent for mischief as when it is practised by adulterating the taste for alcoholic liquors. The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to scourge us.

Temperance Items.

We hope and believe that the Scott Act will be kept upon the Statute Book until the legislature is prepared to put a better Act in its place. But we again repeat what we have so often urged already, that the moral training of the people, young and old, must be the main hope of true reform. Self-control, self-restraint, self-respect, the fear of God, the spirit of Christian self-sacrifice, must be relied upon as the best agencies for checking drunkenness.—*Presby. Witness*

A recent paper tells of the opening of a saloon in an Ohio village, which has for many years been free from such establishments. This raises the question, Whose boys? A saloon can no more be run without using up boys than a flouring mill without wheat, or a saw mill without logs. The only question is, Whose boys—your boys or mine—our boys or our neighbors? Will you give your husbands and sons, or must other women give their husbands and sons, that the mill of ruin may grind on? How long will Christian people sleep over these things.—*Christian Standard.*

In 1868 there was consumed in Canada some 11,377,000 gallons of liquor; in 1872 13,948,090 gallons, and in 1882 some 17,253,000 gallons. This showed a steady rapid increase. They had magnificent churches built all over the country, costing some five millions yearly. The schools cost eight millions a year. This expenditure was to build up the position of the country, and in the face of it they spent fifty two million dollars yearly in liquor to tear it down. They had four groceries to one church in Canada, as well as six bartenders to every minister.—*Ec.*

The London Temperance Hospital finds a death rate during the past year of only five per cent. The number cared for was 584, of which 309 left the institution cured, and 109 had been relieved. Adstaining and nonabstaining patients are received in about equal numbers, and in only two cases since establishment has alcohol been administered.

PANSIES.

Velvety, royal robed pansies,
Glimmering fold on fold
Of black and purple and crimson,
Azure and purple and gold.

How can I tell your beauties?
How shall my soul indite
The thoughts that awake within me
Of passionate, pure delight?

Lilies and beautiful roses,
Columbines stately and tall,
Fuchsias with gorgeous blossoms,
Geraniums brighter than all.

Hollyhocks proud of their splendor,
Sunflowers crested with gold,
Lovely sweet peas that are reaching
For something to cling to and hold.

Fragrant and faithful verbena,
Forget-me-not tender and small,
Gentian, the flower of the mountain,
Sweet are the dreams ye recall!

But the purple and golden eyed pansies
I love with a love so deep,
I would have them to bloom above me
When I lie in the grave asleep!

Less Immigration.

We think the fact that there is a great deal less emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to this country than formerly indicates a better state of prosperity and contentment in the Old Country. People are gradually learning that this is not quite the paradise once thought where people could live luxuriously in comparative idleness, but that really all here have to work much harder for a living than elsewhere. If people would only give the like close application to business or labour, and be as industrious in the Old Country as those here, they would find that after all there was "no place-like home," and that a comfortable living, if not a fortune, can be as easily made there as here.

However that may be, immigration is largely and steadily declining. In 1882 no less than 788,992 immigrants arrived in the United States. The number fell off in 1883 to 603,322. Then in 1884 the number was only 518,592. And this year again it is evident that the number will not exceed 396,500. Still, more immigrants arrived in this country during the last five years than during the whole previous decade from 1870 to 1880—the numbers being respectively 2,968,158, as against 2,812,191. During that decade the population of this country increased from 38,558,371 to 50,155,783, or 30 per cent., and if during the last five years it has father increased by 30 per cent. the present population would be 57,679,150; and by next year it will probably reach 59,000,000.

Ireland used to contribute the largest number of immigrants to this country. In 1851 that country sent 221,213 of the 379,466 total immigrants that year, while last year only 51,567 came from Ireland, or less than one-seventh of the whole. Last year Germany sent no less than 123,293, or nearly and one-third of the whole. Since 1820 Germany has contributed 4,022,947 immigrants to this country; Ireland 3,485,820; England 1,287,571; and Sweden and Norway 696,358. In 1882 Italy sent 32,159 immigrants here, but last year the number from that country fell off to 13,587.—*Scottish American Journal*

A little grammar is a dangerous thing: Johnny, be a good boy, and I will take you to the circus next year.

Take me now, pa; the circus is in the present tents.