

dares to enforce the sentence and imprison William White. In consequence the Scott Act is blamed. But we must not lay blame where it is not due. If we had constables and magistrates of proper spirit, we would soon see a difference in the sale of liquor. With this word from Gibson Division I will close.

July 5th, 1888.

Temperance News in N. S.

DEAR SIR,—Thinking some items from our section of the world's wide Temperance Vineyard would be serviceable, I improve a brief leisure in penning a few lines.

Nova Scotia has a population of 375,000; of which one in every twenty-five is pledged to Total Abstinence from all that can intoxicate. About three hundred working divisions are on the roll, having an aggregate membership of 16,000, besides sixty Bands of Hope, with over 2,000 Juveniles enrolled.

Harmony and brotherly love characterize the meetings of our Grand Division and its Subordinates. Many of wealth and much influence are in our ranks.

Kindred organizations are laboring harmoniously side by side with our Order, and preventing the tempted from becoming ensnared by the destroyer of millions.

I remember with lively pleasure, my visit to Harmony Division, No. 24, at Portland Bridge, on the evening of April 26, 1878; and also the evenings of August 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1886, which I spent with Albion, No. 14, Gurney, No. 5, and Gordon, No. 257, respectively. On the first named occasion, a fraternal visit by Firemen's Division, No. 20, including Past G W Patriarch Tufts, Past G W Associate Blakeslie, Past G W Patriarchs E J Hennigar, Calvin Powers, Thomas L Gillingham, and many other devoted brethren. Those present were likewise highly favored and greatly benefited by the fraternal words of cheer and counsel spoken by the venerable Past Grand Worthy Associate, Middlemore, since deceased, and by Brother Joseph B Stubbs, a Past Grand Conductor of your Grand Division; both then members of old Portland Division, No. 7, the Alma Mater of our veteran, P M W P Tilley, and a host of revered Associates. During the three other gatherings, I attended, Past G W Patriarchs Robertson, Tufts, Wills; with Brothers Paterson, Thompson; Past Grand Scribes, Marshall, Oldrieve, Smith, Powers, Berryman, McLean, Sandall, McKeown, and many others, too numerous to mention. Brothers Low, Grand Sentinel of Valley Division, No. 250, and Gear, of No. 7 were also present.

Those truly enjoyable seasons will probably never be effaced from my memory. To a true and devoted Son of Temperance, such re-unions are very stimulating, creating and fostering lasting enthusiasm and zeal on behalf of the best and highest interests of suffering humanity. Those memorable incidents, together with the illustrious history of your labors and achievements; rendered our Order and cause in New Brunswick to me very strongly, I hope, at no distant day, to be again permitted to mingle in your noble work.

It greatly rejoices my heart to learn that our time honored Order, so firmly planted and ably fostered in the olden time, is marching bravely and triumphantly forward, to the glorious millennium when our soldiers will rest from their toils, and the whole world be free from that which biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder, forever.

With best wishes and fraternal greetings to our Brotherhood in your fair Province,

I remain,
Yours in L, P and F,
Corres.

Havelock Division, No. 251.

At the usual meeting on Friday evening, 28th June, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:

- P Girdwood, W P;
- Marinda Grey, W A;
- J Edgar Keith, R S;
- Mott Thorne, A R S;
- E M Sharpe, F S;
- S W Thorne, Trea;
- B C Hurett, Chap;
- Harry Keith, Con;
- Ettie Keith, A Con;
- Burt Taylor, I S;

Miles Cusack, OS;

We have been for some time annoyed by the illegal sale of liquor in our midst. It was a work of difficulty to secure evidence sufficient to bring the sale home to the guilty party; but at last by the persistent though quiet efforts of a committee of ladies, the matter was ferreted out. A complaint was laid before W L Corey, Commissioner of the Civil Court, for the Parish of Havelock; the services of David Grant, Attorney of Moncton, were secured, and the case proceeded with. By his advice warrants were issued for the witnesses, and a constable specially sworn in for the occasion, undertook to serve them. And then such a racing and chasing has not been seen round the corner since it was a corner. All that were wanted, and some that were not, had sudden calls elsewhere, so that it looked doubtful for the prosecution of the case. The Complainant played a waiting game and was rewarded by one of the principal evidences running right into the arms of the constables. His evidence clearly established the purchase of intoxicants, and the accused David A Wright, was convicted, and the penalty of \$50 or fifty days imprisonment imposed. He speaks, we believe, of appealing, though, of course not in his secrets, we think 'hardly'.

This case has brought out the secret feelings and wishes of many in our midst in a way to astonish us. The accused was defended by Roland F. Keith, Esq., of Kinnear Settlement, who was a very active pro-Scott Act worker in the late election for the County of Westmoreland, and a former member of our division. Comment is needless.

National Prohibition.

The National Prohibition convention opened in Montreal, July 3rd, about 200 delegates being present. The executive committee of the Dominion Alliance presented a report giving a brief review of the history of the movement since the former Montreal convention in 1885. Ex-Mayor Howland, of Toronto, was elected permanent president. Most of the day was occupied in discussing the question of whether the Scott temperance act, which met with so many defeats in Ontario recently, was a success or failure.

Several resolutions were offered, including one expressing confidence in the Scott act; the second in favor of forming a prohibition party; third in favor of more advanced legislation than the Scott act; fourth in favor of a third political party. All were referred to the committee on resolutions.

At the session of the 4th of July, the questions of compensation and enforcement of the liquor laws were discussed and resolutions adopted on the former against compensation and in the latter holding the constitutional authorities responsible for their due enforcement.

The committee on political action reported, recommending that the friends of prohibition organize in each constituency for the purpose of preventing the re-election of any member who does not favor prohibition in the house of commons, and for the securing of the nomination and election of candidates who are proven and publicly avowed prohibitionists; that where the nomination of such prohibition candidates is not otherwise secured, an independent prohibition candidate be nominated and supported at the polls; that the central political committee be elected; that a standing legislature committee be appointed from among the members of the house of commons and senate.

Considerable discussion followed on the question of the formation of a third party.

Amendments to the report of the committee on political action, looking towards the formation of a third party were voted down by 109 to 60, and the report adopted on the same division.

The convention concluded its work July 5th. At the session of that day the report of the committee on political action was adopted unanimously; Rev. Dr. Sutherland, leader of the third party movement, in graceful language, moving its adoption. This disposes of the third party. The report of the executive committee of the council of the Dominion Alliance submitting a new declaration of principles and constitution for the alliance was also adopted.

A resolution was also passed in

favor of extending the franchise to females on the same lines as granted to males at present.

After the usual votes of thanks the convention adjourned.

DEATH IN MODERATE DRINKING. A Physician's Calm View of Temperance—Alcohol Always a Poison.

Although all persons who indulge in alcoholic stimulants well within the margin of actual drunkenness speak of themselves as 'moderate drinkers' there are two special classes of them, which bear no resemblance to each other, except in the one solitary circumstance that they never at any time take sufficient to intoxicate themselves. The one class is that which only partakes of stimulants while eating; the other indulges in them between meal times. And this is the most pernicious of all forms of drinking, from the fact that stimulants taken without at the same time partaking of food, though only imbibed in small quantities at a time, have most deleterious effects on the internal organs.

The proportion of deaths from liver diseases is in reality six times greater among men who are exposed to the temptation of 'nipping' than in that of all the other industries combined, the actual figures being: For brewers, 1,361; for vintners and other salesmen of wines, spirits and beers, 1,521; and for waiters and barmen (those not exposed to temptation), no less than 2,205; whereas for maltsters, who are only concerned with the materials from which intoxicants are manufactured, and not with the intoxicating liquids themselves, the death rate is only 830. Nothing could be more conclusive of the deleterious effects of so-called moderate drinking on the human constitution than this.

It is now a well known fact that the continuous excitement of the liver, kept up by continual 'nipping,' is far more injurious to its functions than an occasional outburst of drunkenness followed by intervals of strict sobriety. It equally accounts for the fact that the liver is not alone the first organ of the body that becomes affected, but is at the same time the one most seriously disordered by moderate drinking.

That intemperance is a fruitful source of Bright's disease has long been known, and the reason for this is not far to seek, seeing that it is the special duty of the kidneys to eliminate alcohol from the general circulation—as they do all other foreign materials. And the more work that is thrown upon an organ the more prone are its tissues to become degenerated. Besides all this, however, there is a special reason why the kidneys should become diseased in so called moderate drinking, and that is on account of the circulation being incessantly increased in them, as it is elsewhere, from the accelerated heart's action induced by the repeated inhibition of stimulants in small quantities.

Alcohol acts on the heart, I believe, in precisely the same manner as atropia does, although less strongly; that is to say, it quickens the heart's action, as well as apparently increases its power, by paralyzing its restraining or inhibitory nerve mechanism. Alcohol taken in the form of spirits—brandy, whisky, gin or rum—even in teaspoonful doses, by increasing the heart's action has quite as pernicious an effect on the organic structural disease, be its form what it may, as belladonna itself.

I think it may be said that the various facts adduced appear to prove: 1. That alcohol, when indulged in, even well within the limits of intemperance, has a most prejudicial effect on heart disease. 2. That sudden spurts of muscular exertion act most deleteriously on all forms of organic cardiac affections. 3. That mental excitement is a cause of rupture of atheromatous blood vessels. 4. That a mere extra distention of a stomach, by wind may suffice to fatally arrest a diseased heart's action. The knowledge of these facts has for some years past led me to make it an invariable rule to impress upon all patients laboring under diseases of the circulatory system, who desire to minimize the effects of their complaints and ward off as long as possible the inevitably fatal termination to pay strict attention to what I call the following three golden rules: 1. Take exercise without fatigue; 2. nutrition without stimulation; and 3,

amusement without excitement.—George Harley, M D., in London Lancet.

Testimony of the Doctors.

Not long ago the Toledo Blade interviewed ten of the principal physicians of that notoriously beer guzzling city. This is some of the testimony:

Dr. S. H. Bergen, of thirty-five years' practice, said: 'It kills quicker than any other liquor. Pneumonia pleurisy, fever, etc., have a first mortgage on the beer drinker.'

Dr. S. S. Thorne: 'In regard to surgical operations every physician dreads to have anything to do with beer drinkers. It is dangerous for a beer drinker to even cut his finger.'

Dr. M. H. Parmelee: 'Beer is worse than whiskey, the hops contained in the beer producing congestion of the liver, dyspepsia and kindred diseases. Habitual beer drinkers seem to have no constitutional power to resist disease.'

Dr. W. T. Ridenour: 'Beer drinkers are very liable to die of pneumonia, and when a confirmed beer drinker takes pneumonia he dies.'

Dr. S. S. Lungren: 'Every part of the body of a confirmed beer drinker becomes loaded down with morbid and poisonous matter, and every part will soon fall into ruin and decay.'

Dr. J. T. Woods: 'Lager Beer, if used at all, should be used as a medicine, as ipecac, quinine, rhubarb and strychnine.'

Dr. C. A. Kirkley: 'There is no more faithful source of Bright's disease than beer drinking. The evil effects are not confined to the consumers of the beverage, but are transmitted to their offspring.'

Dr. C. W. Chapman: 'I regard beer as harmful as ardent spirits, brandy and whiskey, as it produces fatty degeneration of the heart, liver and kidneys.'

Dr. G. A. Cullamore: 'Beer drinking produces a morbid effect upon the heart, lungs, brain, stomach, liver, and kidneys. The brain is kept in a hyperemic condition, which prevents normal cerebration or the accurate use of the mental faculties.'

Is that so? If these physicians tell the truth, such facts are worth remembering. It not true, what interest have these medical gentlemen in trying to deceive the public. Their interests would lead them to favor beer drinking if it makes beer drinkers sick. That's so.

National Reforms.

At the monthly meeting of the Congregational club, letters were read from a number of prominent persons on the above subject. Senator Frye wrote:

"If reference is to moral reforms only, polygamy would not be first, for it is dying; but there is an evil, fearful in its strength, terrible in its power to destroy—intemperance. Its allies were never so powerful, aggressive, organized, as now; they have bonded themselves together in associations of immense wealth and number; they propose to control legislation by fair means or by foul. Their announced purpose is to manufacture liquors and sell them without limitation of law. It is the most gigantic, threatening and perilous evil of our land, and were I dictator I would first of all strangle to death this monster."

Representative Dingley wrote:

I know of no national reform which would promote the moral and material interests of our people more than the abolition of the dram shop, and the general abandonment of drinking habits by our people, the most prolific cause of vice, misery, pauperism and crime. If I were a dictator I would enact laws in the several states and nation prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, with all possible efficiency."

Defeated but not Discouraged.

The Independent, the organ of the Canadian Congregational Church, says:—'Defeated in a chosen path, men are often forced into better and more direct paths of effort. The Scott Act defeated in seven counties in one day, (which somebody calls, not a 'Waterloo' but a 'Whisky-loo,') has set us thinking, now that there is nothing left but the straight issue between licensed rum-selling and prohibition, that we shall all go the stronger and more directly for Prohibition. And don't vote for any man who is not enough of a Prohibitionist to put prohibition, voluntarily, into his election address, when he comes out as a candidate! We know where we stand; and we want to know where he stands.'

tionist to put prohibition, voluntarily, into his election address, when he comes out as a candidate! We know where we stand; and we want to know where he stands.

The Lord's Prayer and License.

An exchange says: "Think of praying, 'Hallowed be thy name,' and then voting to license the liquor traffic, which causes God's name to be continually blasphemed; 'Thy will be done,' and then voting that it shall not be done; 'Lead us not into temptation,' and then voting to place temptation in every one's path. 'Deliver us from evil,' and then voting for the greatest of evils, if so be that a little money may come to the township treasury; 'Give us this day our daily bread,' and voting to license that which takes bread from thousands of almost starving children."

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