

of activity and endurance may have departed; the regal poise of head may have lost its queenliness, the luxuriant tresses their golden shimmer, the lustrous eyes their brilliancy, the imperious commanding walk its stateliness, yet despite all these changes their are remnants of the former glory of beauty, of the exuberance of spirits, of the buoyancy of carriage, that though it represents but a pitiful spectacle when contrasted with the departed imbodiment of sprightliness and vivacity renders it recognizable and inspires its faithful worshippers to continue their adoration. When the languor shall cease its popularity, Gordon Division will resume its wonted bearing. On its cheeks will reappear the crimson bloom. Back to its eyes will return the old time animated light. Once more will the sunshine rest upon and nestle in among its flowing curls. Again will its form be graceful, its step flexible and energetic, and as in flowing robes, bedecked with costly, exquisite lace its comeliness, nay its queenliness, will merit and will excite the admiration and the homage of the multitude.

We're all right, and if at present our bloom is sluggish, our chest contracted and our cough foreboding, remember that its all constrained because its aristocratic and we are swayed by the mandates of the frivolous inconstant god of fashion.

I enclose a poem from one of our most steadfast members. This is not his initial production. He long since passed from the ranks of the amateurs. Indeed I may say that he has a large constituency of readers who hail his emanation with delight. His poems have not only an easy flowing measure but are suffused with ideas of a transcendent character.

Yours Truly,

O. C.

[Edt.—The poetry above referred to will appear next issue under the head of the "Good of the Order, if after we read it we find any more temperance in it than the above effusion.]

ARGUMENTS AGAINST HIGH LICENSE.

At one of his recent Boston Monday Lectures, Rev. Joseph Cook presented a number of strong arguments against high license. We quote the following as being something all should take to heart:

"High license is a hindrance to prohibition for these eight reasons:

"1. Because it enlists the covetousness of the tax-payer in the support of the saloon as a source of revenue and of supposed diminution of taxes.

"About a million dollars are raised in Chicago from the fees given by those who obtain high license. Herriek Johnson says you never can bring Chicago to believe in prohibition while so much money is obtained from the whiskey rings to diminish taxes.....An internal revenue whiskey tax makes our whole people participators in the gains and crimes of the liquor traffic. It yields about \$96,000 in some years, but Senator Blair has just shown that the results are probably such as to cost us about \$15 a head. We get about \$1.60 a head from it, but the direct damages it does cannot be covered by \$15 cash from every citizen of the republic. The apparent diminution of taxes is only apparent. Nevertheless, such is the cupidity of the average tax-payer that as soon as high license brings a great revenue to the State he becomes wet powder for prohibition.

"2. Because high license gilds the saloon, transforms the gin-hole into the gin-palace, and so gives external respectability to the liquor traffic.

"3. Because high license makes the wealthy saloon the low politicians' headquarters, a caucus-room, and often a polling-place, and so brings elections under the domination of the whiskey rings, and causes the path to political preferment to lead through the gilded gin-mill.

"About seven out of every ten caucuses held in New York City, of late, have been held in saloons or next door to them.

"4. Because high license leads in practice to a combination of the gin-mill with the headquarters of the worst vices, especially with those of gambling and prostitution. 'Low license,' says Herriek Johnson, 'asks for your son; high license for your daughter, also.'

"5. Because high license is a party measure merely, and can be reversed by a change in party majorities, and

so stimulates the whiskey syndicates to foster political corruption; while constitutional prohibition, passed by the whole party, could not easily be overturned, and would not, therefore, tempt to political machination and corruption as a merely party measure always does.

"6. Because high license is generally approved, and prohibition always opposed, by the whiskey rings.

"7. Because while high license may diminish the saloons, it is the notorious testimony of the best authorities that it does not diminish the amount of liquor sold nor the extent of drunkenness.

"8. Because license in all its form contrary to the principles of good government and good morals. It is a permission by the State to certain people for a consideration to manufacture taxes, paupers, drunkards, widows, orphans, criminals, madmen, and lost souls."

PERSONAL TEMPERANCE

Senator Platt in a recent address in the United States gave utterance to the following most instructive sentiments:

"I am a Prohibitionist. I ardently desire that the manufacture and sale and importation of intoxicating liquors shall be declared unlawful everywhere, except for those purposes which all admit to be proper and useful; but I have no faith in the effectual suppression of the liquor traffic while so many of our citizens drink.

"The way for Prohibition must be prepared by increased total abstinence before prohibition can become an accomplished fact. Why quarrel angrily about the best way to declare prohibition, while such a large majority of men drink? A Christian Church is impossible unless men lead actual Christian lives. The form, the organization might exist without the actual Christian, but such a Church would be only a powerless name. You may possibly pass laws prohibiting liquor-selling without more total abstainers, but prohibition will exist in name only. The real evil in our community is the drinking of intoxicating liquor. It is drinking, the evil of which includes and overshadows the evil of the sale; it is drinking, the evil of which includes and overshadows the evil of intemperance. In our righteous onslaughter upon the sale of liquor we must not forget this fact.

"I would not for a moment weaken the sentiment which condemns the liquor traffic. It is a cursed trade; it is a business abhorrent to true men and to God; it is entrenched in power; it affiliates with, encourages, and directs the worst elements of society. It threatens the prosperity and very existence of government. But, however bad, abhorrent, and dangerous the sale may be, it is drink which debases manhood, which poisons social life which imperils free government.

"The sale of liquor goes on simply because men drink. The efforts to suppress or restrain the sale are alike futile simply because men drink—because you drink, my friend if you do. Liquor is sold to be drunk. It is undeniable that liquor-selling makes drunkards, results in a horrid waste, begets crime. But it is equally undeniable that without drinking, none of these dreadful results will follow the sale. In a truer sense, it is drinking that makes drunkards; drinking that wastes and destroys; drinking that generates crime.

Powderly's Advice.

"Had I 10,000,000 tongues and a throat for each tongue, I would say to every man, woman, and child here to-night: Throw strong drink aside as you would an ounce of liquid hell. It sears the conscience, it destroys everything it touches. It reaches into the family circle and takes the wife you have sworn to protect and drags her down from her purity into that house from which no decent woman ever goes alive. It induces the father to take the furniture from his house, exchange it for money at the pawnshop and spend the proceeds in rum. It damps everything it touches. I have seen it in every city east of the Mississippi River, and know that the most damning curse to the labors is that which gurgles from the neck of the bottle. I had rather be at the head of an organization having 100,000 temperance, honest, earnest men than at the head

of an organization of 12,000,000 drinkers whether moderate or any other kind. Every dime spent in the rum-shop furnishes a paving stone for hell. In one Pennsylvania county in a single year \$17,000,000 was spent for liquor, and it was estimated that \$11,000,000 of the amount came from workingmen. In this county a Knight of Labor Assembly, the members of which added much to the rum traffic, seceded from the order when asked for a certain assessment."—*T. F. Powderly's speech at Lynn, Mass.*

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT.

There is somewhat of a parallelism between the history of the rum power and of the slave power. And we have no doubt that the parallel will be carried out still further in the future, and that the aggressiveness and the desire for domination on the part of the rum power to be the immediate cause of its overthrow. The moral sentiment of the people was opposed to slavery, as it is to rum traffic. All that is needed to rouse the really inimical, but inactive, masses of the nation is a continuance of the rum power in its present line of action. All it has to do is to continue its defiance of the Sunday and other laws which may interfere with the perpetual sale of rum; that it shall persist in meddling in politics, in attempting to control party caucuses and conventions, in using money to carry elections, in attaching to its cause the dregs of our social system, and, in short, antagonizing all that is moral and good and true in our society, and the tremendous force of public opinion against it will be fully awakened, the people shall in their might and pulverize the rum power. *Toledo Blade (Rep.)*

THE ANARCHIST OF THE CENTURIES.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, referring to the money wasted in alcoholies, says: "Gather up the money that the working classes have spent for rum during the last thirty years, and I will build for every working man a house, and lay out for him a garden and clothe his sons in broad-cloth and his daughters in silks, and stand at his front door a prancing span of sorrels or bays, and secure him a policy of life assurance so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, most overpowering enemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquors. It is the anarchist of the centuries, and has boycotted and is now boycotting the body and mind and soul of American labor. It is to it a worse foe than monopoly and worse than associated capital. It annually swindles industry out of a large percentage of its earnings. It holds out its blasting solicitations to the mechanic or operator on his way to work, at the noon spell, on his way home at eventide."—*Temperance Standard.*

HOW THEY ARE LOOKED UPON.

"The liquor traffic is one of the things that is tolerated. It is an evil, unmitigated and of great proportions. No man and no community would suffer if every saloon were closed and every barrel of alcoholic liquor destroyed. For the representatives, therefore, of a tolerated evil to assume that they are being abused and their rights trampled on when society seeks to exercise a gentle restraint over the business, is a false position to take, and when they go to the other extreme and noisily deny the right of society to protect itself, they arouse to action a spirit powerful enough to trottle them and crush them into the dust. They tempt fate and humiliation when they interpose factious opposition to not unfriendly discipline."

Encouraging reports are received of the temperance work in China. Several young men of the Anglo-Chinese College at Shanghai have united with those of the Presbyterian Mission Press in a temperance society which meets monthly. This society not only advocates temperance but purity of life and is against opium, tobacco and other evils. A number of societies have been formed among boarding-school girls.

Four years ago there were 144 saloons in Topeka, Kansas; now there is not one. Twenty-five thousand dollars in fines were collected in in proving to the saloon-keepers that prohibition does prohibit.



CLIFTON HOUSE,

We print above a cut of the CLIFTON HOUSE, St. John, which is becoming so favorably known to the people of these Provinces. This hotel is conducted on somewhat different principles from that of the ordinary hotel. In it visitors will be enabled to find all the comforts of home in addition to every attention, convenience and civility possible to a residence and sojourn in a public hotel. The Clifton House, one of the best and most comfortable in St. John, was opened by its present proprietor, Mr. A. N. Peters, in 1878, and has since then been liberally supported, and is to-day one of the most popular houses of accommodation in the city. It is most eligibly located, at the corner of Princess and Gormain Streets, in the city. It is a brick structure, 40 x 80 feet in dimensions, with office, reading, smoking and sitting rooms; also rooms en suite, with bath and every convenience attached. There are some thirty spare bedrooms, all spacious, cheerful and well-lighted. The house is heated throughout by steam and lighted by gas. There is a radiator in each room; also, electric bells, with speaking tubes on each corridor, communicating with the kitchen. The whole establishment is elegantly furnished in modern style throughout, every room is handsomely papered and painted, in fact nothing has been neglected in order to provide every comfort to patrons of this house. The cuisine leaves nothing to be desired; everything of the best that the market can furnish is to be found in the bill of fare. From the roof of the house, on which is a large glass tower, a magnificent view is to be had of the City of St. John, the Bay of Fundy and the surrounding country. The rates of this popular house are from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, with special terms to boarders. Mr. Peters is an experienced hotel man, and is a most courteous and obliging host, who well deserves every success.

PROHIBITION NOTES.

Ireland's drink bill last year was \$55,000,000. Whiskey should be evicted.

In eight counties in Kentucky there is prohibition of the liquor traffic through local option.

The Illinois W. C. T. U. has five hundred local unions, with a membership of about 12,000.

The St. Paul *Brewers' Gazette* is the most bitter opponent of the Prohibition party in Minnesota.

In the five years ending with 1887 Boston sent to Africa 3,500,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors.

Nebraska Prohibitionists are making great preparations for their coming State Convention at Omaha.

An International Temperance Convention is to be held in Melbourne, Australia, during the week commencing November 19.

The Prohibitionists of the seventh Illinois District have nominated A. H. Hansen, president of the college at Fulton for congress.

Prof. G. N. Lawrence because of his opposition to the liquor traffic and the work he has done to rid the town of saloons, was shot in Jellico, Tenn.

In seven years since the prohibition vote in New York Pennsylvania Illinois and New Jersey has increased from 4,083 to 98,371. And yet some people think the party is dying.

United States Senator Platt, of Connecticut, says: "The most difficult phase of the (drink) problem is, that those who drink least most effectually hinder temperance progress."

Around the World.

There are 587 saloon-keepers in our ward in Brooklyn.

Local option has closed a distillery at Rich Hill, Missouri.

Seventy-four counties in Missouri are free from the saloon.

There is an Iowa decision against ginger ale.

Boston has a new law prohibiting the sale of liquor on holidays.

The New York *News* speaks of a begging tramp with "a system soaked with gin and sorrow."

More beer is sold in Philadelphia under high license than before, so the dealers claim.

Rev. Philip Moses secured 6,000 signers to the total abstinence pledge in Melbourne, Australia, recently.

Over ninety per cent. of the criminals in the Joliet, Illinois, penitentiary get there through the use of liquor.

The *Southern Evangelist* says that more than 30,000 children in Chicago Ill., are addicted to the use of strong drink.

The latest "corner" is on beer bottles, the price of which says the Philadelphia *Record*, has risen nearly 100 per cent. within the last six weeks, owing in part "to the unusual demand for bottled beer."

M. Marabet in a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Medicine, states that after examining 3000 convicted he found that of the vagabonds and the medicants 70 per cent. were drunkards; of the assassins and incendiaries, 50 and 571 of robbers 71; of those convicted of crimes against the person 88 per cent; and of those guilty of attacks on property 77 per cent, were alcoholics. Of 100 criminal youths under 20, 64 are already drunkards. Drunkenness has greatly increased in France since the consumption of spirits has supplemented that of wine.

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THOS. W. SMITH.
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SPANISH BALLADS,
By LOCKHART; and the
Chronicle of the Cid
By SOUTHEY, at
Hall's Book Store,
Fredericton.