

Communications.

Temperance Work etc in Nova Scotia.

DEAR EDITOR.—If I mistake not you are interested in our noble "rescue work" and many of your readers must be also, and so I venture a few items on this line.

As you may notice by Hants County Herald of Aug. 29th the Baptist Jubilee Committee of the Maritime Provinces un-animously passed the strong resolutions on temperance, which I had the honor of preparing and presenting and which may be read in the N. S. Clarion. This large body as well as the religious people generally in the Maritime Provinces are and should be deeply interested in the subject of Prohibition.

The "Liquor Combination" has such a firm grip on both political parties in our Dominion Legislature that no wonder temperance adherents are losing confidence and some are advocating a third party.

But after all the people do rule and when this much needed reform is unitedly pressed by the friends no government will dare to refuse it, and if they do all in such Government will be swept out of power. What we as christian temperance people need to do is to keep up the agitation shew up the evils and horrors of the unhallowed traffic, have the pulpits of the land cry out against it. Train the young in our day schools, Sabbath schools and youth temperance organizations and especially at the fireside, send out much temperance literature so as to instruct the people. These with the God of battles on our side—the side of the right—success must come and come gloriously.

W. J. G.

Truro, N. S., Sept., 1888.

Snowflakes.

DEAR JOURNAL.—When I say dear I do not mean costly. By all means, no—but beloved. The JOURNAL should be highly esteemed by every temperance worker, and should be into the hands of every Son of Temperance. Your efforts to improve the paper have been crowned with success, and every effort should be made by members of your order to extend the circulation of such an excellent temperance organ. I have been working faithfully, but unsuccessfully. Our settlement has not a vast amount of wealth, and nearly every family is a subscriber to some paper. Nevertheless, I shall persist and try to procure subscribers' names.

In a late issue you said, "We cannot publish items unless we have them sent us." True; and I shall have to begin by saying, I cannot write without something to write about! As you urgently requested communications, I shall endeavor to give you a few lines concerning Snowflake Division, No. 307 etc.

Our Division continues to live. The few of us who hold the fort meet regularly and have some grand meetings. We are now preparing some dialogues, etc., and hope to give a public meeting on the 1st night of October. Unless we can contrive some means to retain the members, and also add new ones, I fear our case will be hopeless. We have some very zealous workers, particularly our W. P., J. Eddie Huggard. All the officers of this term are very regular in attendance and zealous in the work. So many of our members have been suspended for non payment of dues that it casts a damper upon affairs. What can be done? More I fear must follow. A number of those suspended have moved to parts unknown, and others have become careless in the work. Every effort has been put forth to retain them.

Some try to argue that it is only a waste of money and time to go to Division. Oh, could they but see the need of training the young in the proper channels. Many a youthful person will learn lessons which will be carried with them into the busy outside world, and which will help him resist the power of the tempter and him or her to say "No," and mean it when induced to partake of the intoxicating bowl. I feel like saying, thanks to the pleasant motherly influence which was shed around me in the Division room in my youthful days. Others again try to raise this objection that there are not any liquor shops in the vicinity and what is the use of all this work. That is true of us but cannot we lend our influence to others around us, perhaps miles away, as well as influence the minds as already stated.

That every worker in the temperance cause would be stirred to greater and nobler motives! If others could only see the necessity for this work as I see it, we would have success attending our efforts. The burning cry is for prohibition. May God hasten that day in New Brunswick and everywhere. One of my views in respect to this matter is that in order to bring about this we must legislate for prohibition. Let every member of the temperance cause rise up to vote for a temperance candidate irrespective of party or creed. Again, in order to secure success in both the above lines, let us educate and instruct the more youthful ones to a need of such things. It is only through the rising generation can we hope for marked success. When they become total abstainers and educate their children so to do, then intemperance must stalk out of our land. Some one is saying, yet there will be some who will continue this love for strong drink. That may be true; but they, through the efforts of temperance men and women, will be brought into submission, as they must necessarily fall into the minority.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait."

Let us nail our colours to the mast, striving diligently for the day of prohibition, biding the time feeling that assurance within us that we shall not have to wait for many years to see the crowning efforts of our labours.

I have already trespassed upon too much of your space. More anon.

Yours Fraternally,

O. C.

Case Settlement, Sept. 12th, 1888.

Garibaldi Division, No. 151.

As you haven't heard from old "Garibaldi" for so long through the columns of the JOURNAL I expect you think we have dropped out of existence, but not so, we are alive and moving onward. Having good meetings, and every one apparently enjoying the blessings and peace of a temperate village.

There is none of the intoxicating beverage sold here, nor has been for two or three years, and I think by the temperate sentiment which reigns here, there will not be any sold for some time.

The members of this Division held a concert recently, which was well patronized, the hall being filled to overflowing. A good programme was well carried out, and all seemed highly pleased. The sum of about \$25 was realized which goes into the funds of the division.

A new organ has been purchased and will soon arrive, which will add greatly to the appearance of our hall and to the entertainment of the division.

Yours in L. P. and F.

O. C.

Benton, N. B., Sept. 13th 1888.

St. Martins.

DEAR EDITOR.—Thanking you for kindly inserting in your Journal, our remarks of the 21st July, we again take the responsibility of noting a few of the events in temperance, in our Village. Our old Division, that is St. Martins No. 164, is holding her own gallantly in spite of the many drawbacks. Members at this season of the year seem to be unable to attend as well as in winter; yet the attendance is very good. Quite a number have been initiated of late. Entertainment is quite good. Bro. Maxwell of St. John was with us last evening. He spoke of the good order and decorum, and said that it pleased him very much.

Then our good Bro. gave a reading, which ought to help fatten our poor Brothers and Sisters. If laughing would make them fat.

Bro. Maxwell's readings are very much appreciated. Our Division held a fine Public Temperance meeting in their hall on Saturday evening 8th. inst. Unfortunately the evening proved stormy. However the hall was crowded, if the night had been fair we imagine an extra hall would have to have been hired to accommodate the public. The programme consisted of Music, Readings, Dialogues, Temperance Essays, Speeches, etc., was well carried out, and was apparently enjoyed by the audience.

Our young and patriotic school master patriotic to the Temperance cause and to the St. Martins and Upham Railway, who came to us via said railway some weeks since. (see Sussex Record Aug 17th) took an active part in the entertainment, as he does also in our regular meetings, we are pleased to have such members.

We had also with us on that occasion, Bro. W. C. Burnham an old and zealous Temperance worker. Bro. Burnham gave a stirring Temperance address, he also assisted in the musical part of the entertainment. We regret to learn that our Bro. has again left for his field of labor. He is teaching in a Philadelphia College and has with his estimable lady been spending their vacation here.

Yours Fraternally,

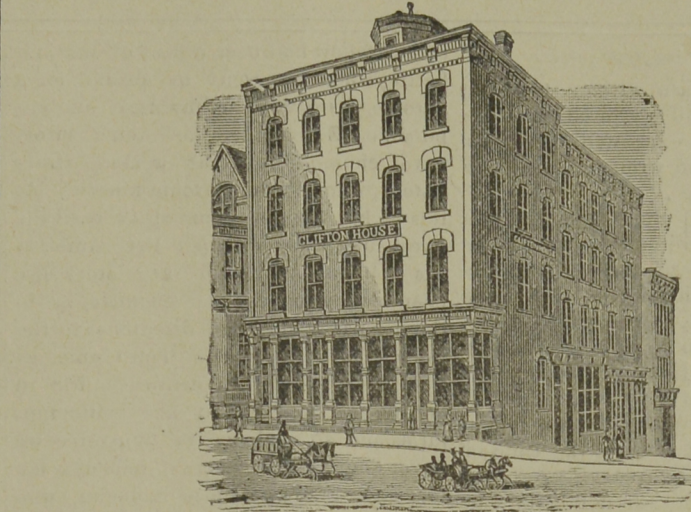
E. M.

St. Martins, Sept. 12th., 1888.

York District Division No. 1 has received from the Grand Worthy Patriarch a dispensation granting it all the privileges pertaining to District Division under the bye-laws for that purpose. The G. W. P. expresses his hearty approval of the action of the York County Division and wishes the new District Division every success.

High License Testimony.

We have had high license in Illinois for five years, and while it is a success as a revenue measure, it is an undisguised failure as a temperance measure. It in no way checks the consumption of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor does it in the least degree lessen the evils or crime from such use. It may be true that in a city like Chicago the number of saloons may be reduced a few hundred, but such a reduction from an aggregate of several thousands is not noticeable. Drunkenness and the petty as well as the grave crimes resulting therefrom receive no check from high license, and to urge it as a temperance measure or as an anti-saloon expedient is to attempt to commit a fraud on a party. Nor does high license give more decent saloons, if such places can claim any degree of decency. The dives and dens, the barrel houses and the thieves' resorts are as bad and as frequent in this city to-day, after five years of high licenses, as they ever were. Call high license what it is, an easy way to raise a revenue from vice, but let there be



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 Germain Streets, of easy access to the business centre, and adjacent to the principal places of interest in the city. The building is a four storey 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 in 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.

an end of indorsing it as a temperance or a reform measure.—Chicago News.

The Way of the Reformer.

Yes, my son, yes, yes. A prohibitionist is rather apt to be a fanatic. So is any reformer. A man who spells reform with a little r and compromise with a big C, may be a very pleasant and well meaning man, but he never reforms anything. Somehow or other, in order to accomplish anything in his line, a reformer has to smash things. He has to do it in his business. He mustn't take time to look at anything else in this world except his own cause, and he must look at that through magnifying lenses of extraordinary power. A prohibitionist is fanatical. So also the drunken man is immoderately violent when he howls and breaks windows, smashes furniture and fires bricks at the street lamps. If you must choose between two violent men, stand by the one who knows what he is violent about. I like to see a reformer smash things; then I know he is in earnest. The firm of reform and compromise, after being in business one year, could not pay two cents on the dollar.—Robt. J. Burdette.

LIQUOR SEIZURE IN P. E. I.—About seven o'clock Thursday morning last, officers Cameron, Bradley, Doyle, Taylor, Harris and Campbell, in fact Charlottetown's force started down Main street to the store of Connolly Bros., situated on the corner of Queen and Dorchester. The officers were armed with a warrant for the arrest of John Connolly, and a search warrant of the premises. Also any liquor found thereon was to be confiscated. On their arrival the officers entered the front store (grocery department) and proceeded upstairs to the sleeping apartments. Patrick Connolly had just risen and refused to open the door. Thereupon the officers broke open the door and made a thorough search, but failed to find John. They then overhauled the entire establishment, and found 160 cases and 11 casks of liquor which they seized and conveyed by teams to the station.

Mr. Joseph Spencer, of London, who represents the Christian Temperance Commonwealth of that city, has made arrangements with the Provincial authorities for the whole of Malcolm Island, B. C., 2 miles wide and 12 miles long. It is intended to populate the island with selected families from England, giving them houses and giving them every expense in life in return for eight hours' work a day from the head of each family. Mr Spencer leaves for England in a few days to lay the matter before his superiors. The scheme is novel and intended to relieve distress among families in England.

St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons is one of the few colleges whose dean is a woman, and one of a still smaller number that does not include alcohol in its prescriptions. The use of strictly hygienic agents is advocated in the treatment of the sick, and its doors are open to both sexes.

Around the World.

The Topeka Capital says: "Kansas has saved nearly \$12,000,000 since she turned her back on the whisky traffic."

In many counties in Kansas and Iowa the jails and poor-houses are empty, the result of prohibition. High tariff never produced such results. Some people even say that it makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has placed wall pockets in the buildings occupied by the volunteer fire companies of that city, and expects soon to have them also in other places. These pockets are kept filled with religious papers and other good literature.

At a recent convention of the Province of Manitoba held in Winnipeg, Mrs. L. Chisholm was elected president and Mrs. Andrews organizer. A flourishing Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union has just been organized in Winnipeg which promises a permanent and useful existence.

Writs in the suit of D. A. Holland for \$4,000 damages in connection with the forcible entrance of his property on Telegraph street for the seizure of liquors some months ago, were on Saturday served on Stipendiary Wortman, Marshal Thibideau and Policeman Foster.—Moncton Times.

The liquor men of New York are fighting prohibition as hard as they can. H. B. Kirk & Co., wholesale and retail dealers, of 69 Fulton street, have issued a circular which pretends to show that crime is not the result of the liquor traffic. Among the silly sophistries the circular contains is the following, which needs no comment: "Our Prohibition friends forget that the right to prescribe a thing involves the right to prescribe it. If a majority of the community has the right to say that a man shall not drink liquor, a majority of the community has a right to say that a man shall drink it."

TWITTERS.

A party of truth and principle, must inevitably triumph.—Dr. John A. Brooks.

When two men are looking for one job there is apt to be a decrease in wages. When two jobs are looking for one man the probability is that wages will go up.

Maine M. E. Conference: Resolved, That we will not support, in national, state or municipal elections, any party or person who is not thoroughly and unequivocally committed to the principle and practice of prohibition.

Acting Mayor Archibald, of Jacksonville, Florida, in a conversation about the yellow fever prevailing in that city, said that the colored people are sober and industrious, and to the lack of intemperance among the blacks he attributes the rarity of yellow fever among them. He says the fever has been very mild, and those patients who have been accustomed to the use of stimulants are surely marked for death.

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"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

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of this preparation.—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

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"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, and firmly set.—J. H. Peatt, Spofford, Texas.

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