

"The weary watching wave on wave
And yet the tide heaves onward;
We build like corals, grave on grave,
To forge a pathway sunward.

THANKS.

In conclusion, I desire to express
grateful appreciation of the unvarying
kindness which has been accorded
to me, individually and officially.

Yours Fraternaly,
GEO. M. CAMPBELL,
G. W. P.

(To be Continued next week.)

Communications.

Newcastle, N. B.

DEAR SIR,—The "winter of discontent"
has settled down on the illegal
venders of liquor in Northumberland,
for there has been collected
from them, by the efforts of Temperance
Committees here and in other
parts of the county, the sum of
\$1200.00.

During a very interesting and well
attended meeting the following officers
were installed for the current
quarter:

- M O Thompson, W P ;
Daniel McGruar, W A ;
Chas Robinson, R S ;
Bessie Anslow, A R S ;
Thos. A Falconer, F S ;
W J Miller, Treas ;
M Russell, Chap ;
Fred Tweedie, Con ;
M Smith, A Con ;
James Black, I S ;
Benj. Fairey, O S ;
W R Robinson, P W P.

There's a little dwarfed specimen
of the genus hope rising in the
breasts of rum-sellers since the defeat
of the Scott Act in a few Ontario
counties recently, that they will
soon defeat it everywhere, and go on
with the work of ruining men supported
by that unstatesmen like hulk-wark
"license."

This little shrub will soon die in
enlightened Canada, for neither the
sum of sense or reason, honesty or
humanity, religion or God shine
upon it.

Pity could not and charity would
not water it, their tears are needed
to weep over its victims. With
only the tears of avarice and the sun
of doubtful respectability to water
and shine upon it, this little shrub
grown from a seed in the infernal
regions will soon die, it is not fit for
earth.

All lovers of temperance feel
slightly cast down, on account of the
slight reverse in Ontario. But why
be disheartened? This is only a thin
mist over the sun-light of prohibition.
The reason cannot be other than the
non-enforcement of the Act by the
friends of temperance.

They will be wiser in the future
and more energetic—for listen! who
are appealing to them, and none to
help them but they.

"Ye must hear the children weeping
O my brothers
Ere the sorrow comes with years,
They are leaning their young heads
against their mothers.
And that cannot stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the
meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the
nest,
The young fawns are playing with
the shadows,
The young flowers are blowing toward
the west.
But the young, young children, O my
brothers
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of
the others
In the country of the free.
This is surely the sound that is
heard wherever liquor is sold. Then

why should temperance men hesitate
about prohibition.

"Why should lovers of their kind delay ?

When they have God implanted will
and courage if

They dare but show it. Never yet
was will

But found some way or means to
work it out

Nor e'er did Fortune frown on them
who dared.

Shall they in presence of this grievous
wrong

In this supremest moment of all time
Stand trembling, doubting, when with
one bold stroke

These groaning millions might be
ever free,

And that one stroke so just, so greatly
good,

So level with the happiness of man
That all the angels will applaud the
dead.

Yours in L. P. and F,

O. C.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

DEAR SIR,—On Monday evening
last, at a public temperance meeting
held in the Temperance hall in your
city—I had the pleasure of listening
to several speakers who made statements
which, should have been heard
by all temperance men and women
in the city; and if known by those
opposed to temperance, the facts
might do them good. The first
speaker advanced the theory that,
the use of alcoholic liquor by the
doctors in their practice, was causing
the death of patients, especially in
fevers and diphtheretic cases, and
said, it could be proven by Statistics;
while he could show by his own experience
and practice, that this was
true. Now, Mr. Editor, if it be true,
that our friends are dying, while in
the hands of a physician, who profess
to be temperance men, and yet
by their mistaken practice are causing
the death of our loved ones, is it
not time we knew the fact? Is it
not a startling thought that, not
only are thousands being poisoned to
their death, by their own hand and
their own habits of drink, and in
addition, our doctors, by their mistaken
practice, are sending our sick
friends into eternity by alcoholic
treatment. At least, this statement
is worthy of close investigation.

The Hon. Wm. Lindsay, of Woodstock,
was also present, and addressed
the meeting. For about 50 years he
has been fighting rum, and is at it
yet. Like the Hon. Neil Dow, of
Maine, he will continue to fight so
long as his lungs hold out.

A third speaker informed the
meeting that, a National Convention
is to be held in Montreal on the 3rd,
4th, and 5th of July next; called by
the Dominion Alliance, to be attended
by delegates from all temperance
organizations in the Dominion. The
object is to decide upon united action,
and more decided work. The time,
for hand to hand work, has come. He
referred in very sarcastic language to
the way the C. T Act was carried out,
and accounted for the appeal in Ontario,
from the non-enforcement of the
law. The chairman intimated that
we may look for a "temperance
revival team" here from Ontario
soon, who he hoped would do good
work for us.

Can you, Mr. Editor account for
the non-attendance of so many of
your citizens, at these public temperance
meetings? I fear the zeal
of many temperance people of your
town, has oozed out.

Excuse the length of this letter.
Hope to be more brief next time.

Yours Truly,
ALPHA.

SPRING DIVISION No 2628. of T.

At the regular meeting of this
Division held on Monday Mar. 26th
1888, the following officers were
elected for the ensuing quarter:

- J Ernest Whittaker, W P ;
Geo. Stratton, W A ;
Thos. Stratton, R S ;
Mrs. Wm. Langstroth, A R S ;
Geo. Barnes, F S ;
S W Sprague, Treas ;
J W Smith, Chap ;
D J Bruce, Con ;
Miss Clara Stratton, A C ;
Myles H Fowler, I S ;
Archie Brittain, O S ;
J Wesley Fowler, P W P.

Bro. Geo. Stratton finding that his
time was so thoroughly occupied that
he would be unable to attend the
Division regularly, the office of W
A was, on Monday last, declared
vacant and Bro. F M Sproul elected
to that positon.

Although the above information
reaches you at rather a late period,
the delay was occasioned I believe
by the fact that our former correspon-
dent to your valuable JOURNAL had
'No official notice' that he had been
appointed to that position.

THE RUM POWER.

Prohibition the Only Effective Remedy
for the Terrible Drink Evil.

We notice an effort being made on
the part of many of the friends of the
rum power in different sections of the
country to weaken the efforts of the
Prohibitionists, and divide their forces,
by bringing up again the matter of
fighting drunkenness, in place of fight-
ing the drunkard-makers. It is plain
that this effort is intended simply to
divert a portion of the attack upon
the saloon into other channels, and
thus weaken the force of the assault.
The first organized efforts made
against rum were spent in trying to
save men who had already become
the victims of drink and in prevent-
ing others from becoming the prey of
the rum devil. Thousands upon
thousands of men, young and old,
signed the pledge. Various temperance
organizations were formed
whose membership involved total
abstinence from all intoxicants; and
the churches were brought into line
in the effort to mold public opinion
in favor of personal temperance. To
the sanguine leaders, it seemed en-
tirely possible to work a moral revolu-
tion within the life of one generation,
and redeem the land from the
curse of drink. The saloon was to be
abolished by preventing it from hav-
ing any customers.

Nearly two generations have passed
since this effort began, and the
army of drunkards is much greater
than it was then. The saloon has
grown in power and influence, and
the liquor interest has become one of
the largest in the country. Like the
fabled upas tree, the rum power has
spread over the land, laying its
clutches on high and low, and wither-
ing and destroying all within its
deadly influence. The trouble was
that taking the pledge would not
redeem a drunkard, nor would it prevent
a man from becoming one. A
man once having fastened upon him
the awful drink thirst can not be controlled
by a word nor by a written
pledge. Such a man would violate
it; nay, he would violate the most
sacred oath taken before high heaven
in order to satisfy his depraved craving.
He will drink despite all
pledges, despite the tears and prayers
of friends, parents, wife or children,
whose hearts he is breaking, whose
lives he is blasting by his intemperance.
And it was shown, too, that
while the many temperance organiza-
tions flourished in respect to mem-
bers, yet they were making no great
headway against the Rum habit.
Where there was one who enrolled
himself among their membership,
there were ninety and nine who
would not be brought within the fold.
It became plain that this plan of deal-
ing with the Rum evil was ineffectual.

There was but one other thing to
do, namely, to crush the traffic. If
the weakness of human nature, and
the natural leaning of humanity toward
this vice, were so strong that it
was impossible to control them
through simple means, the power of
the law must be invoked, and the
arm of the State stretched forth to
check an evil that is sapping the life-
blood of the nation. Then began an
effort to obtain the prohibition of the
manufacture and sale of Rum in all
its forms. The plan was put upon
trial, and is upon trial to-day. What
are the results, so far as we have
gone?

The first great difficulty has been
to obtain a fair trial of the plan. The
rum power knew that prohibition
meant its own downfall. Every effort
was put forth, every nerve was
strained to prevent an enactment of
the prohibitory legislation. In some
cases that was successful for the time
being. The enactment of such laws
has been defeated in some of the
States, but the agitation still goes
on. When fighting for a great
moral reform, defeat does not paralyze
effort, but only impels to still
harder work to compass the desired
end. And in the States in which
those laws have been enacted, the
struggle has been an untiring one
ever since to nullify the statute by
its wholesale violation. To this
there are two parties—the rumsellers
themselves and the men who are al-

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In the past decade H. H. Warner, who was restored to health from an "incurable
Kidney disease" by what is now known as Warner's Safe Cure, and made a vow that
he would spread its merits before the entire world of sufferers—has seen the most
signal proofs of the world's need of a Scientific Kidney Specific. All nations recognize
and welcome Warner's Safe Remedies as standards of the highest excellence because
their curative effects are PERMANENT—a sure proof of power and merit. Read a few
of their voluntary testimonials. They speak a varied language, but tell a common
story:

FRANK STUART, 28 Free School
Street, CALCUTTA, INDIA. "In 1875
was prostrated with a sudden attack of
liver trouble. From '75 to '81 I had twenty
of these terrible attacks. On the way to
Japan, Capt. Connor of the "Genkai
Maru" recommended me to use Warner's
Safe Cure. After using 15 bottles, I had a
sound, hearty appetite, thorough enjoyment
of life, things to which I had been a
stranger for six long years."

GEORGE BICKNELL, Editor, Daily
Telegraph, MELBOURNE, AUS., the
great Australian Daily, March 30, 1886,
wrote: "Work of a sedentary character
for 20 years developed unpleasant symp-
toms of illness, of the Liver and Kidneys.
I used Warner's Safe Cure, which speedily
relieved me of the unpleasant symptoms,
remedied my Dyspepsia, bettered my
appetite, increased my enjoyment of life
and work. It is a most valuable medicine
and I have no hesitation in recommending
it."

DR. GUSTAV WEBER, of Dessau,
Duchy of Anhalt, GERMANY, May 30,
1887, writes: "For several years I have
suffered with Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Rheumatic Pains, etc., for which I go every
summer to Carlsbad, and find a little relief.
To this suffering is added a Diabetes
Mellitus (sugar diabetes), which appears
alternately with Rheumatism. With the
using of the 15th bottle of Warner's Safe
Cure I have completely cured, for which I
am greatly indebted to you. My general
health has apparently been restored. I re-
peat with this my sincere gratitude."

REV. HENRY PLUME, M. A.,
Archdeacon, Townsville, NORTH
QUEENSLAND, Oct. 15, 1887, writes:
During my long bush tours I have come
across many wonderful cures effected by
Warner's Safe Cure. For fever, so prevalent
in the bush, it seems to be a certain cure.
From what I have seen on my late trip, I
should never start on a journey without
my pack being furnished with a bottle."

GEO. THORNE, Ex-Premier, QUEENSLAND,
at Ipswich, Sept. 2, 1887, writes:
"I have recommended Warner's Safe Cure
to many people who have suffered from
different complaints, and in every case a
cure has been effected. Personally I have
used the medicine and derived the greatest
benefit from it."

H. H. Warner & Co. point with pride to the World-Round Fame of Warner's
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know, with \$5,000 for proof to the contrary. Ask your friends and neighbors about

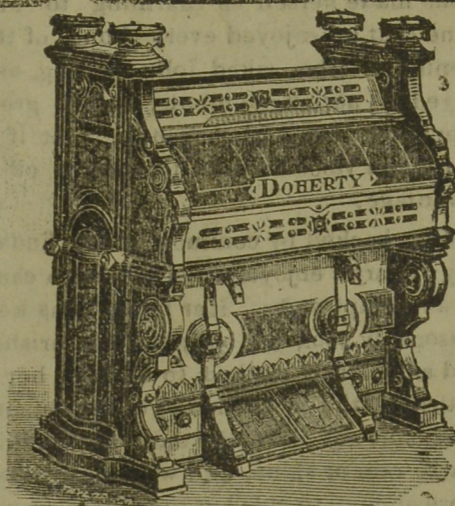
WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE!

ready victims to the rum thirst. It
may be set down as a maxim that
where a man has once become a slave
to the drink habit, he will gratify
that accursed appetite if such gratifica-
tions be at all possible. No diffi-
culty daunts him, no obstacle stops
him. And when such men are met
more than half-way by the deter-
mined efforts of the rum power to
keep up the sale of the different
brands of body-rot at whatever risk,
it readily becomes plain that the en-
forcement of these laws is a most
difficult task.

(Continued next week.)

The population of the peniten-
tiaries of Kansas has decreased
eighty per cent. since the adoption
of the prohibitory law.

The Forty-fourth Annual Session
of the National Division, Sons of
Temperance, will be held in the city
of Toronto, Canada, commencing
Wednesday, July 11th, 1888.



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tending purchasers to the

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in stating that the result has been most
satisfactory. The tone is good and the
touch faultless, and I have no hesitation in
saying that they are deserving of the high
reputation they have already attained.

FRANCIS C. D. BRISTOWE,
Organist Christ Church Cathedral, Freder-
icton (late of H. M. Chapels Royal,
London, England,
Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 1887.

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