

THE WEST-SIDE REVIEW. SEMI-MONTHLY.

This Journal is devoted to Literature, the Home Circle, and Temperance, and is published in St. John, and issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.

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W. J. EWING. - - - Editor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 15, 1879.

Public Opinion.

Within the past few years, the strong current of public opinion on the question of Temperance has quite reversed, or, to give the bulk of it the credit of having always been of the same mind on this topic, although not always so bold and outspoken, — we should say, "shown its hand," and evinced an amount of concern about its progress that can only be accounted for by reflecting on the enormity of the evil of intemperance and the susceptibility of the inner conscience and mind of men to detect the evil, locate the cause, and suggest a remedy.

England, which five years ago boasted of a publicans parliament, and whose government at that time sought to do all it could, to add to the drinking facilities of the country, has witnessed a great change in public sentiment in this direction; and to-day the government would be considered beside itself were it to attempt to extend the traffic.

In the United States too, popular opinion regards and looks upon the traffic in strong drink with an odium and disgust that at once stamps it with the brand of the lower regions.

The people of our Dominion are also bestirring themselves and arousing to the necessity of doing something to stay the progress and spread of this curse. In fact in every section where the people are consulted, they emphatically declare against the business. To every well-wisher of the cause these indications are very significant and must prove the source of much encouragement. It will therefore be good policy on the part of our friends to stick to the ship and turn all these favorable circumstances to good advantage in still further "lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes of our common brotherhood."

One More of the Fifteen Over.

Since our last appearance, Charlotte County which extends over a very large and important section of New Brunswick, has by a vast majority declared in favor of the Canada Temperance Act. The proofs already at hand with respect to the feeling of the masses on this question of Temperance places it beyond question that more than two-thirds at the lowest calculation of the whole people of our Province are prepared, upon a direct issue, when unembarrassed and unmixed with other political intrigue, to vote prohibition clean and clear. The question of Temperance versus Intemperance has within the past year or two become one in which the public have evinced a remarkable concern, so tremendous are its proportions, and it justly merits the right to be decided by the people—those whose happiness and welfare it effects—which shall gain the ascendancy, and now that this opportunity is within their grasp they intend, from all appearances, not to let this chance like a sunbeam pass them by but to turn it to good account in getting rid of the greatest curse that ever blasted a people.

Fighting It to the Bitter End

We notice that in Fredericton, whose inhabitants have absolutely prohibited the drink business for a time at least, one, Grieves, a late liquor dealer of that place, chagrined no doubt at what he and his class consider undue interference with private rights has actually challenged the law-making abilities of the legislators who compiled and made the Canada Temperance Act, law.

This is simply another striking exhibition of the truthfulness of the old adage "tramp on a worm and it will recoil" which is about the only effect it is likely to have.

Perhaps, however, Mr. G. is a devout disciple of that celebrated statesman of Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, who is credited with having remarked on one occasion that there was not a law on the Statutes of England through which he could not drive a coach and six.

But let Mr. G. try it on and he will very soon become imbued with the knowledge that Daniel, in getting off this little burst was drawing considerably on his imagination or indulging in what they term "figurative" language, and that so far, at all events, as the Canada Temperance Act is concerned he is deluded, as it has been so carefully and compactly put together that we will venture the prediction that he cannot get even the span of little ponies

owned and sported by a high-toned liquor seller of St. John squeezed edge-ways through it, and that however much it grieves him he will have to grin and bear it.

A Fact.

The man, Kiggan, who laid hand on his own life on Friday morning last, by cutting his throat, had according to his wife's evidence at the inquest, been drinking heavily the day before, and this rash act which so thoroughly stunned and shocked the community as the tidings of it spread, was without doubt the effect of the previous days debauch: and still men will drink, and drink, and drink!

Change of an Ex-Change,

We notice that the live and spicy journal heretofore published at Lowville, N. Y. known as the *Watchword* has been disposed of by its former proprietors, J. and Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, to Bros. Wm. B. Light and E. J. Reckard of Utica, whither it has been removed. May more *Light* emanate from it, still persevering and increasing its regard for Templary and Temperance.

Keep Hard At It.

If ever we are to loose the chains that bind the drunkard in wretchedness and misery it will only be after the most persistent and determined efforts at our command has been continued to be directed against the root of the evil, which we believe to exist in the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic drinks. We never can kill this tree of evil by simply lopping of its branches. Such a course only serves to nourish and invigorate it. We must lay the axe to its roots, where, hidden deep down below the surface it derives its insidious vitality.

Nova Scotia versus New Brunswick.

An exchange gives the following figures on the liquor traffic as carried on in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, viz:

Nova Scotia has her heel fairly on the rum fiend. Under the license system New Brunswick increased her drink bill in 1878 over 1877 over \$300,000, even these hard times, while in Nova Scotia, where no licenses are granted outside of Halifax, but a fair prohibitory law is fully enforced, drank \$87,000 less liquor in 1878 than she did in 1877, or a difference in favor of no license in a single year of \$897,000. Nova Scotia drank at retail prices, adding 12 1/2 per cent. for smuggling and illicit distilling last year, only \$4.21 per capita, while Ontario and Quebec, with no license, drank \$12.50, and British Columbia \$15.32.

C T A for King's County.

On the sixteenth of next month the inhabitants of King's County go to the polls to determine whether or not they will adopt the Canada Temperance Act. The Municipal Council of this County for a considerable length of time, refused to grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquor so crushing was the effect of this business within its border. In consequence of the carelessness exhibited in enforcing the law in this matter, however, it was recinded and rum traffic was again introduced in full blast. We believe a large majority of the electors of King's County are in favor of the Permissive Bill, and will amply demonstrate this fact on the 16th of June.

Shake, Old Boy!

A SOCIAL EVENT occurred last evening in which Mr. Fred. Blackadar (brother of the Messrs. Blackadar, proprietors of the *Halifax Recorder*), who is now established in business here, was one of the principals. There was a pleasant gathering of the friends of the happy couple at the house of the bride's mother, where the ceremony was performed, and both bride and groom were the subjects of hearty congratulations.—*Telegraph*.

We need scarcely say that it would have afforded us unbounded pleasure and merriment to have been present and assisted in *lifting*, and pitching after the male subject of the above interesting paragraph, his small *elevens* which (as custom is) were cast after him as he quitted his old place of abode for his new and happy home. But as we had not the good fortune to be so situated, we must content ourselves by hastening to the golden pail over which he has just scaled and, trusting our "right hand of fellowship" through, heartily wishing him and his *amiable* young lady a long, prosperous, and happy lease of life in the enjoyment of their recently effected and mutual co-partnership.

An Able Exponent.

The NATIONAL PROHIBITIONIST with fifteen editions issued simultaneously for as many different States, is grand paper, and is meeting with deserved success.

It takes high ground by advocating the alliance of all temperance organizations for the entire suppression of the liquor traffic by law.

Its long list of contributors contains many of the most celebrated temperance

workers in the Union, and is now recognized as the leading and best temperance paper in this country.

For sample copies, which are sent free, address

FRANK M. BEAUS,
1504 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

The Danger Of Starting.

The more experience we have in the temperance work the stronger become our convictions that it is much greater importance to persuade the young to pledge themselves never to taste intoxicating liquors than to attempt to persuade those already drinkers to abstain. In this the saying that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure" is of a greater importance than most other things. A young man who has never tasted a drop of alcoholic liquor, finds it an easy matter to take the total abstinence pledge, and an easy matter to observe it all his life. To him alcohol has no temptation, and his pledge of honor is a sufficient protection. A young man who has drunk and become somewhat fond of the taste and the stimulant of alcohol does not find the taking of the pledge and its observance so easy. The man who has drank for some years, even moderately has, to a considerable extent, deranged his own physical system and has created an appetite which will prove a source of danger all through life. The poor inebriate, though he may take the pledge with all honesty, and see in its full force the importance of total abstinence for the future, has a road before him full of dangers and snares, and there is danger, at any time, that he may fall. His appetite is much stronger than it would naturally be, and his power of resistance and control is permanently weakened. Such men are often more the object of pity than blame, after a certain point has been reached.

There is a very true and impotent truth in one of Gough's lectures. It is to this import: "There are two stages in the life of every drunkard—the first in which he could stop if he could; the second in which he would stop if he could." No one can doubt the truth of this statement who has given the attention to the matter; and no one need doubt in which state the man is most to be blamed, or most to be pitied. Let the dangers of moderate drinking be clearly set before the people everywhere.

One of the most thoughtful and intelligent of the temperance workers in the United States, Dr. Theodore Cuyler of Brooklyn, gives this important testimony as the result of his many years careful observation: "Alcoholics for inebriates do not cure one half of those sent to them; and of the converted drunkards who are received into the churches, nearly all have one or more temporary relapses into drinking, and every one of them is in constant danger to his dying day." We believe that every Christian Minister who has been at all successful in the conversion of sinners from the error of their ways has had sad experience in regard to the same danger. What effectual remedy is there but the closing up effectually of the liquor shops, and thus cutting off the temptation alike from the unpolluted youth and the polluted drunkard.—*Canada Casket*.

Moralizing.

The world does not lack for philosophers who are full of fine theories as to how we shall live and move and have our being; and how the world should be governed in order that all mankind may be happy. They tell us we must be economical, industrious, persevering, courageous, and attend to business to get rich; that we must practice religion, temperance, humanity, charity, &c., to be happy; and then they tell us all a great many other things, which we all knew before; they have many fine theories, and mark out many beautiful paths for us to follow. This is all well enough, but who ever saw one of these philosophers, who was not as poor, miserable and unhappy as this wicked world could make him?—we suppose from being unable to follow his own advice.

If we should all stop to be philosophers, we would never get anything done. The trouble is, human nature is too weak for perfection. If these philosophers could put strength into a weak body and mind, their work would amount to something; but of what use are all these fine theories in the world if we have not the strength to act, or the power to will and to do? If we say to-day that we will do so and so, and forget by to-morrow that we ever made such a declaration, of what account is it? If we feel strong when out of the reach of temptation, of what account is it if we fall again when tempted?

Strength is what we need—physical and mental strength—and how are we to get it? This is a problem, but the solution of it will give us as much of life as there is in it. Certainly there are many things to do, and many ways to go. We must understand the laws of life so that we may attain to perfect health, for without health there can be no perfect strength. Strength of mind and body go hand and hand; one cannot be perfect without the other—so to get strength we must master all the means of human development. It is susceptible of the highest cultivation, and those who understand this, and the way to accomplish it, live long, useful, and happy lives.

I. O. O. F.

Contributions on the principles of Odd Fellowship and items of interest to the members of the Order, are earnestly solicited. Contributors will please address all communications to Odd Fellows Department "WEST-SIDE REVIEW" P. O. Box 326, St. John, N. B. Questions expected and cheerfully answered.

State of the Order Ontario.

We tender our thanks to Grand Master Murdoch, for the following abstract from the semi-annual returns of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1878, viz:

Initiated, - - - - -	1657
Admitted by Card, - - - - -	171
Reinstated, - - - - -	78

TOTAL, - - - - -	1906
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Died, - - - - -	78
Withdrawn, - - - - -	368
Suspended, - - - - -	1266
Expelled, - - - - -	33

TOTAL, - - - - -	1745
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Increase, - - - - -	161
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Present Membership, - - - - -	12,234
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RELIEF.

No. of Bros. received Sick Benefits, -	1069
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" Widows families relieved, -	150
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Amt. paid Sick Benefits, -	\$121,71.02
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" " Relief of Widows, -	5340.26
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" " Charity, -	3122.59
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" " Burying the Dead, -	2403.40
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TOTAL RELIEF, - - - - -	\$23,037.27
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Total Receipts of Lodges, 104,130.30	
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Percentage of Relief to Receipts, 22 p. c.	
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Total cur't expense (of lodges) \$38,507.24	
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Percentage of to Receipts, - 37 p. c. nearly	
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Death rate, - - - - -	1 in every 184 1-2
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No. of weeks sickness for which benefits were paid, - - - - -	4486
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Average paid each Bro. - - - - -	\$11.38
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General Fund of Lodges, -	214,934.91
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W. and O. Fund of Lodges, -	68,121.42
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Contingent Fund of Lodges, -	10,343.88
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Total " " " - - - - -	\$293,400.24
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As shown last returns, June, '78, 303,423.98	
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Decrease, - - - - -	\$10,023.74
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Number of Degrees conferred, -	4,727
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During the year there was 7 Subordinate and 1 Degree Lodge instituted.	
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From the above it appears to have cost during the first year	
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1.00 per member to pay S Benefits,	
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3.15 " " " Current expen's,	
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1.00 " " " Charity W. & O.	
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and burying of the dead,	
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\$5 15	
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To carry on the work, we as an order are engaged in. It therefore behoves each lodge to carefully examine its affairs and see if "Current Expenses" are not as a rule a trifle too high.

Eight Lodges have not reported, and the Grand Secretary draws their attention to the fact in the following manner:—

"The following Lodges have not reported, and if the officers had the slightest idea of the trouble and anxiety their delay causes, I am satisfied they would be more prompt, and thereby make their annual and semi-annual statements of greater value, and in the hands of members much earlier."

The required number of subscribers to the reprint of the Journal having been obtained, that work has been put in hand, and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Three Lodges surrendered their Charter since last session, viz, Nos. 113, 141 and 145.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP IN ONTARIO has grown in 14 year from 12 Lodges with 605 members to 188 Lodges with 12,394 members, and the amount expended for relief was increased from \$299.00 in 1856 to \$23,037.27 in 1878.

Our Societies.

No. 6.

B. Y. S. T.

It is not an unusual thing to find men striving for the leadership in our societies, —aiming to be head and front of the institution; we do not just now refer to the seeking for high office, but the possession of a general ruling power—a power which will give them weight and standing, and lift them into high positions.

There is everything commendable in the man who becomes a burning and a shining light among his fellow men. Such men become so, we might say unconsciously: by honest faithful work they are lifted by acclamation to positions exalted in the good opinions of their fellow men, and there they continue without being puffed up with vanity, nor do they become arrogant and ostentatious, because they have had placed in their hands the sceptre of power and authority, as is but too often the case in our societies, as well as in public offices, by men who get their living out of peoples hard earnings.

Every man who goes for this ruling, or leading point, has his own unequalled course, and that he pursues. We are so full of self-conceit that we would scorn, even though we could, to follow in the footsteps of any who preceded us in seeking this end. We believe we know more in this line, and better how to attain our object than all our successful and unsuccessful predecessors. We cannot just now follow this matter up as we would wish, therefore let us take a sample.

These power seeking men are they who enter the arena for this prize, who, even without a trial or test of any description,

consider themselves fully competent to take the helm of affairs and guide the ship in a proper course, with a steady hand to a safe port. This class of men set out for this summit of glory, determined that nothing shall stand between them and their dearly prized object. They will even stop at anything that is mean or unmanly in order that they may pursue a straight-away course, and mount the rostrum of power and fame and in the shortest possible space of time; in fact they become so infatuated with the desire, that they rush blindly forward at times, regardless of how many small children they trample down in their eagerness, thus finally losing sight of the fact that they should not make haste to get rich.

When, however, they have spent their impetuosity, and their case looks hopeless and their sky dark with defeat; when all their aspiring ambitious longings have been crushed, they become the embodiments of sourkrout, then with the poet each inwardly exclaims:

"My ashes as the Phoenix, may bring forth
A bird that will revenge upon you all;
And in this hope, I throw my eyes to heaven,
Scorning what 'ere you can afflict me with."

At this point the tide turns somewhat: and disturbance of the society, turmoil and strife become mere minor considerations, while the interchange of choice language is considered quite in keeping with a gentleman. In fact they have now come to consider this kind of thing, as one of the primary objects of the association and they revel in it with a perfect delight.

Should they now see some worthy member rising by a natural course to the coveted position—advancing slowly, but surely, they immediately make him a victim, on whom to rent their spleen, and roll in on him like the gushings of a sloop-pail.

Should this rising one make an effort to carry out or presecute some scheme for the benefit of the institution and all concerned, he is opposed in every imaginable shape by these wood-chucks; cold water is thrown upon all his efforts, and sometimes he is compelled to retire in disgust.

If another member does anything which bears the appearance of the wonderful, he is branded as aiming to make himself great, and gain a public popularity. If he moves for public meetings of any kind, it is said he wants to "show off," either as a chairman of committee or speaker, and wants to figure in the public print, or if he delivers a good speech, the insinuation is that he stole it.

This kind of thing sometimes crops out even in public. We remember one occasion when one of these chucklers undertook to spread himself at the expense of the deliverer of a speech before a full audience, but the jackanap made his own reward, convincing the audience in the most thorough manner that he was, with out one extenuating feature, a full embodiment of conceit.

The Prizes we Offer FOR 1879.

In order to increase the circulation of our paper, we have decided to offer the following inducements viz :

To the person sending us the largest list of Subscribers, before the first day of May next, we will give a handsome

SILVER PLATED CASTER,

Warranted Best Quality.

To the person sending the Second Largest list, we will give

A CHINA TEA SETT,

Value \$8.00.

To secure the First Prize the list must contain at least TWENTY NAMES. The Second, FIFTEEN.

Every Lodge of Good Templars subscribing for TWELVE COPIES of the WEST-SIDE REVIEW, will be presented with

A Handsome Water PITCHER,

AND

One Dozen Goblets,

The regular terms of subscription are:
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