

not complied with the law in reference to the Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarchs forwarding the two cents per capita to the District Treasurer. The necessity of this was urgently pressed upon the representatives, that the District Division might not be hampered for lack of means to carry on the work. It was estimated that when all the Divisions complied with the law in this respect there would be ample funds to carry on the work of the District Division.

After some routine business the District Division went into consideration of the position Sons of Temperance should take as regards the Scott Act and other temperance legislation which elicited considerable discussion.

Rep. Campbell, of Kingsclear, No. 315, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this District Division places itself on record as being opposed to the licensing of the Liquor Traffic in any form, believing that it is not in the interest of morality or good government, for the State to accept a money consideration for that which is acknowledged to be a great evil.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Rep. Barker, of Gibson, 306, then submitted the following resolution in an eloquent address:

Resolved, That this District Division of Sons of Temperance of the County of York expresses its confidence in the Scott Act and that we would impress upon our membership the importance of standing by that act in preference to the license law that would take its place were the Scott Act repealed.

We express our regrets that the law has not been more fully enforced, but we believe it, with all its non-enforcement to be infinitely preferable to licensing such an acknowledged evil as the liquor traffic.

We further express the hope, that efforts will be made by the temperance men of the County for seeing that the provisions of the said Scott Act are more fully carried out.

The resolution was adopted.

Rep. Pitts, of Lansdowne, No. 257, then presented the following resolution, in a few remarks setting forth the necessity for united effort for practical work in this city and county:—

Whereas, The liquor interest of the City of Fredericton, have become bold and defiant by the success of six of their number in evading for the present the sentence of two months in jail, for violating for a third time the Scott Act, and have publically announced their intention of again forcing on the community a license law, by repealing the said Scott Act, and

Whereas, They depend largely for success upon wilful misrepresentations of facts regarding the enforcement of the laws, upon the disintegration of the temperance forces, and upon the expenditure of large amounts of money, and

Whereas, We feel that no one temperance organization as at present constituted can successfully combat the giant evil, and alone do battle against the rum-sellers backed up by the monied interest at stake.

Therefore Resolved, That we give it forth as our opinion that the need is urgent for a central committee representing the various temperance organizations, which shall be backed up by their various societies and that all should act in perfect harmony, to counteract the influences named, and show the evils of a return to license, prominently before the city and county, and

Further Resolved, That this District Division at this session take such action as to bring the matter practically before the various bodies that all may be able to work in line for the better enforcement and the continuing in force of the Scott Act, and also for the election to public offices of men whose good moral principals and pronounced temperance advocacy is well known.

The resolution upon being put was adopted without discussion.

Rep. Pitts, Lansdowne, 257, then presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Rep. Brown, Lansdowne, 257, and which was spoken on by a number of Reps. and which was finally adopted unanimously:—

Whereas, In view of the resolution just adopted, and in consideration of the fact that unless some person or body makes a first move, no start will be made, and

Whereas, Unless some definite line of action or course to be pursued is thought out and presented to a gathering for its consideration, adoption, amending or discarding, there will be the possibility of little practical results,

Therefore Resolved, That York District Division, appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to invite all the other temper-

ance organizations to meet in convention in a place to be named by said committee at a time which will appear most convenient for all, and to talk over and discuss the feasibility of a Central Committee for united campaign work.

And Further Resolved, That this committee shall draw up such a line of action as in their opinion would be feasible at the present time, the same to be presented at such Convention, a copy of it to be sent to each Lodge, Council and Division, so that prior to joining in convention these organizations, will have some idea of what they will be called upon to discuss and will have an opportunity to suggest any amendments they may deem desirable.

Committee—Rep. Arthur Ross, Douglas; A. S. Morrisay, Marysville; H. H. Pitts, Fredericton; B. W. Fox, Kingsclear, and E. S. Barker, Gibson.

The question of the proposed Demonstration was discussed, and it was decided that the members of the Order were to take part and do what they could to make it successful. No special action was taken by the District Division as each Subordinate Division had the matter already before them.

The question of the Grand Lecturer, which it was understood the Grand Division had arranged for, was discussed, and the question of where he should be located in York should it be possible to secure his services was left to the Executive.

Rep. Clark, presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the District Treasurer, correspond with the D. G. W. P's and impress upon them the importance of forwarding at once the 2 cts. per capita tax.

Carried.

Rep. Kyle, presented resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That a copy of the condensed providing of this District Division be printed and copies sent to each division requesting the Recording Scribe to see that a copy of the same be sent to each member of the Division.

Time and place of next meeting were left with the Executive Committee.

After some further routine business the District Division closed.

QUESTIONS.

1. How do you think the temperance work can most successfully be carried on, by non-partisan methods or by the lines adopted by the third party?

2. Do you think the temperance people should agitate for more stringent laws, more prohibitory laws than the different communities now have, or do you think the efforts just at present should be the thorough enforcement of what laws we have, and the educating of the people to a greater sense of the necessities for prohibition?

3. Do you think prohibition would be any more successfully enforced at present, where local option laws are only partially enforced?

Reply from Past Grand Scribe of Virginia.

DEAR SIR,—Your question and request for answers was received. In reply to the first, I would say that I am a prohibitionist in the full sense of the word. I am in this fight for life, as the most successful way to accomplish our end. I believe that in politics men should be elected to office who are the sworn enemies of the liquor business and pledged to use their influence against it and as men in the two old parties cannot do this and be true, it is necessary for a new party to do the work. I think it to be right, however, for all to support and lend their most hearty co-operation to any agency which are directly opposed to the liquor course.

Among these I recognize the Sons of Temperance as the foremost and my little influence shall be used for the advancement of the Order.

Fraternally Yours,

W. H. P.
Lynchburg, V. A. Apr. 25th, '89.

As significant of the growth of a public policy against the liquor traffic in England, it may be mentioned that Mr. E. M. Buxton, a wealthy, able and respectable brewer, recently refused to enter a contest for Parliament in the metropolis because it is difficult for one in "the trade" to win.

Thaddeus B. Wakeman, of the New York bar, has a decided opinion on the temperance question. He says: "There are but two consistent positions on this subject; free trade in alcohol if it is a food, no trade in alcohol (except as a poison) if it is a poison. Science has rendered her verdict on the facts; it is a poison, and the most terrible affliction of the human race.

THE SLANDERER.

BY FRANK J. BROWN.

(Article No. 19.)

The fraternity of our Order is poisoned no other way as by slander. It is a leaven working and fermenting into the very vitals of the Order, performing its devilish work and bringing many Divisions to an untimely grave.

Diogenes, being once asked, "the biting of what animal is the most dangerous?" replied, "if you mean wild beasts, it is the Slanderer."

The immortal Shakespear, has said, "But he who filches me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed."

There are oftentimes, a few in every organization, that are eager to talk and revile against other members—eager to traduce and vilify their brother or sister—eager to dip among the fossils and besmear themselves with the dust of the dry bones of the antediluvian period.

Without this opportunity they are lonesome, morose, sullen and sour and much given to tears; they are as glum and black as an approaching thunder storm, with muttering as incoherent as those that emanate from the bowels of Vesuvius, and their friends are concerned lest they show symptoms of insanity or love-sickness; but when they are engaged in their delightful employment, which they "roll like a sweet morsel under their tongues" they are contented and happy with more business on their hands than a bobbed-tailed horse in fly time.

They are destitute of the appellation of a lady or gentleman; they disregard the principles our Order inculcate, they are the blood suckers and leeches of society, they delight to tear down. They have not the Order at heart, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," He that hideth hatred with lying lips, and he that uttereth slander is a fool." So we read in Holy Writ. Laconia, N. H., U. S. A.

An Indiscretion.

NEWCASTLE, April 30th, '89.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was much surprised to read in your paper of the 25th, a letter from the Official Correspondent of Silverstream Division, in which he says that the Division declared by a majority vote, "That High License is better for the public than the Canada Temperance Act." Now Sir, I think it was very injudicious on the part of the members of Silverstream Division to make this vote public, as we are expecting an election in this county for the repeal of the Scott Act. The enemies of temperance will very justly quote this vote as an expression of temperance men as to the uselessness of the Scott Act. As one of those who have been endeavoring to enforce the Scott Act and also prevent its repeal, I expected the members of Silverstream Division to assist us; but instead of assisting us, they seem to wish to help the enemy.

I remain,
Yours, Temperance.

Springfield Division, No. 148, P. E. I.

The Divisions in lot 7 and lot 8 are prospering and especially the Springfield Division, No. 148, with which your correspondent stands identified. We have had several initiations of late, and expect more, and the interest is well sustained. The Division of Prince County, are about organizing a county Division, which if successful, will I am sure do much to increase the enthusiasm in our noble cause, and put new life into some of the Divisions that are struggling to exist. The officers for Springfield during the current quarter, are as follows:—

Rev. W. Wass, W P; John Eustes, W A; Mary Currie, R S; Minnie Crossman, A R S; Augustus Kane, F S; Josiah Brook, T; Luther Crossman, Chap; John Gay, C; Nellie Crossman, A C; Mary Brook, I S; Robert Brook, O S; Havelock Currie, P W P.

O. C.

Madoc, P. E. I. April 30th, 1889.

Grand Division of Michigan.

EDITOR JOURNAL,—Permit me to make a short report from Michigan. We have organized four new Divisions since January and are about to

organize two more the next week, and I am happy to say that three of the new organized Divisions promise to be among the strongest we have. Ypsilanti Division, No. 106, was organized as a new Division, in December 1884, with only 8 charter members, have initiated since then 250 new members and have now 97 members in good standing, which number they keep up. For over two years, average attendance 45, the smallest attendance at any meeting during the last two years was 35, the largest 63.

The work in Michigan is going slow, on account of lack of funds, there is no money to do the work with, and many a chance to obtain a new Division must be given up on that account, yet the Grand Scribe although unaided, is not discouraged, but is doing all that is in his power.

J. Falk.

Ypsilanti, Mich. April 23rd.

Royal Templars.

The fifth annual session of the Supreme Council of Royal Templars was held in Buffalo last month. There was a large attendance of representatives from New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, New England, New Jersey and Canada. The results of the past year's work and the present position of the organization may be gathered from the following table:

Total number of Councils...	770
Councils instituted during the year	92
Total membership	30,913
Total net increase for year	5,422
Total select membership	18,111
Total amount collected for Benefits during the year...	\$324,769.39
Total amount disbursed for Benefits during the year...	\$302,048.09
Total amount paid in Benefits since organization of Supreme Council	\$2,261,034.31
Assets of General Fund over liabilities	\$3,260.55

Officers for the coming year are as follows:

Supreme Councilor, Rev. R D Munger, of New York.

Supreme Vice-councilor, Hon. John N Emery, of Pennsylvania.

Supreme Chaplain, Rev A M Phillips, B D, of Canada.

Supreme Secretary, Samuel Nelson, of New York.

Supreme Treasurer, John Lyth of New York.

Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr J W Grosvenor, of New York.

Associate Supreme Medical Examiner, Dr D S Adams, of New England.

Supreme Advocate, John H Tatem, of Michigan.

Supreme Herald, Geo A Lewis of Kentucky.

Supreme Guard, F M Huntingdon, of New Jersey.

Supreme Sentinel, J W Wilson of Illinois.

In the election of the important officers it would appear that New York State gained the lion's share.

The Cost of Drink.

CHAIRMAN PALMER, OF PHILADELPHIA, DOES SOME FIGURING—HOW MUCH MONEY DOES THE RUM TRAFFIC COST PENNSYLVANIA?

You seem to be of the opinion that the drink bill of Pennsylvania, paid by consumers, does not amount to \$75,000,000 annually, and to have difficulty in conceiving how the figures are made.

You put the consumption of spirits, domestic and imported into the United States, at \$75,060,000 gallons, and allow 10 per centum for the use in the arts, leaving 65,500,000 gallons to be sold for drinks.

You insist that this should be counted on the wholesale cost. Why? The consumers do not get it at wholesale. The question is: How much does drink cost the people of Pennsylvania—not how much it costs the importer or wholesale dealer.

There are sixty-five large drinks in a gallon; that is about half a gill to each drink. Practically as they go over the bar, there are nearer a hundred drinks sold out of a gallon, not counting water. Sixty-five drinks at 10 cents a drink is \$6.50 per gallon; 67,500,000 gallons at \$6.50 per gallon is \$438,750,000.

You say 600,000,000 gallons of fermented liquor are consumed an-

nually. In this you are in error. The reports of the internal Revenue Bureau show for 1888 tax paid on 24,680,219 barrels of fermented liquor; that is 777,426,883 gallons. You are short 177,426,883 gallons. 24,680,219 barrels at \$20 per barrel—which is the minimum price to the consumer—amounts to \$493,604,380. Add the foreign and domestic wines, which you put at 22,000,000 gallons say at \$2 per gallon, which is \$44,000,000. The total drink bill for the United States is therefore not less than \$976,354,380.

Pennsylvania has one-twelfth of the population. You will not contend that we get and pay for less than our share of drink? One-twelfth of \$976,354,380 is \$81,362,865.

This calculation is made on your figures as to spirits and wine. They are not accurate, because they fail to take into account the crooked whisky that pays no tax, and never appears in the returns; the compounds of alcohol, drugs and rainwater that are concocted and sold for liquor in the mining regions, and the increased volume of commercial whisky over proof spirits through the rectifying process.

Evidently my estimate of \$75,000,000 spent for drink in Pennsylvania was too small, and I am grateful to you for calling attention to the fact, so that it may be corrected.

Philadelphia's share is one-fifth, at least—say \$16,272,573. Don't you think dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and furniture would boom if that money could be diverted from the saloons to the stores?

Very truly yours,
HENRY W. PALMER.

And this is High License.

Lancaster, one of the Pennsylvania high license cities—a city where the Brooks law did not suddenly revolutionize conditions as in Philadelphia, for the granting of license had always been in the hands of the judges in Lancaster—sends this report: "Crime is seemingly on the increase as our population increases. Drunkenness and petty larceny are prevalent offenses. Prostitution is on the increase. We find by experience that we have much trouble with young men and girls under or about arriving at age, who are intoxicated and disorderly on our streets, through receiving intoxicating drinks, not from licensed saloons but in hell holes known here as 'beer clubs,' or in houses where beer is delivered in quantities. Many of these young people are frequently of very respectable parents. We have time and again asked young girls, when having them under arrest, the cause of their condition and invariably the answer has been drink."

The women of South Carolina have been holding a temperance convention at Charleston, and have asked the State to adopt scientific temperance instruction in public schools, and the appointment of police matrons in all the cities and towns of the State. They have decided that they will wait no longer for the Legislature to act voluntarily, and have besieged the Governor with petitions and visits.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION.

The Semi-Annual Session of the GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK will be held in

CAMPBELLTON,

On WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, opening in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL RAILWAY FARES.

Special rates have been arranged over all the connecting railways.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.—Persons travelling on the Intercolonial will purchase first-class tickets to Campbellton, and will receive a certificate from the Grand Scribe, which upon presentation at the Railway station will procure for them a return ticket free, over that road.

THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN will accept certificates in like manner, which will be presented at Chatham Junction.

THE SHORT LINE will accept certificates in like manner, at one first-class fare.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY will issue excursion tickets, good to the 25th, at one first class fare. Persons travelling on this line to the Session will state to the agent their destination, and will receive the excursion ticket. The N. B. R. will not pass on certificate, so delegates must get excursion tickets at the station they purchase their tickets at.

D. THOMSON,
Grand Scribe.