

mand. All the gradations from the lighter drinks on to the strongest are made with scientific care. The whole system is one of temptation and enticement.

What an outrage it becomes, when one looks at it in this light! It is not merely an outlet for vicious tendencies; it is the creator of vicious tendencies. It is not a scavenger that simply removes the weak-willed and self-indulgent from society, but it is itself a cause and creator of weak wills, poisoned nerves and incapacitated minds. Here is a standing army in our nation of 500,000, backed by hundreds of millions of capital whose sole occupation is in tearing down all that civilization is designed to build up. That is their business, and they are at it day and night. In any legitimate business, every increase of facilities, every new stroke of enterprise, every advance made, is a gain to the community. In this business every advance is a fresh curse and heralds new disaster. That an organized industry—save the mark!—should be formed along such a line as this, and given the protection of the law and the acquiescence of the people, will be one day a fact more—far more—inconceivable than the fact that the slave traffic was once a legal and organized business. The slave traffic seemed to have its atoning features. The saloon has none whatever. It is absolutely barren of good results. What in the name of common sense is it here for?

Prohibition in Portland.

Under the head of "Prohibition in Portland," the *Christian Mirror*, of Portland, Me., presents, in answer to oft repeated inquiries, a concise statement of "the actual facts," from which we quote to again refute the continually reiterated declaration that "prohibition is a failure." It says;

"I. There are no open places for the sale of liquors in Portland. By this we mean there are none similar to the open and public saloons in cities of other States. Except at the City Agency, it is nowhere sold as other articles of common use are, such as sugar, flour, provisions, etc. There is no place where liquors are kept for sale in sight, exposed to the view of the police or the ordinary passers in the streets. There is none having a sign on the outside or bottles of liquor in the windows, to notify the public of the sale or presence of liquors within.

"II. All sales of liquors in Portland are made under concealment. If they occur in hotels, they are in a private room remote from public observation. If in 'saloons' so-called these are so constructed that the business is secret. The liquors are kept out of sight, in cellars and attics, in recesses under the floors, in all sorts of hidden and secret places. They are kept in vessels unlikely to attract notice, in pails and tubs and tin sinkers and pitchers and teapots, and others of humbler uses, frequently of all, they are now sold from bottles kept in the pocket. In not a few cases, a 'saloon,' so reported, is simply a black pint bottle hidden under an Irish woman's apron."

It also says:

"III. All places where liquors are sold are carefully guarded from invasions by the police.

"IV. The means for enforcing the law and suppressing the sale are numerous and effective.

"V. The license, so-called, issued by the United States Internal Revenue, are merely receipts for the payment of taxes assessed on liquor dealers.

VII. The Prohibitory Law is upheld by the public sentiment of the State. It was put into the Constitution a few years ago by a popular majority of over forty-seven thousand. Even in the recent State Democratic Convention a resolution favoring license received comparatively few votes."

It adds;

"The above statements have particular reference to the city of Portland, but with some variations and exceptions they are believed to apply also to the other cities of the State. In the country generally, the sale scarcely exists."

The judicial statistics for England and Wales for 1887 show that where there were 5,686 males recommitted to prison, there were no fewer than 9,764 women, drink being the primal factor.

Conducting a Division.

There are many things to be considered in conducting the affairs of a Division when a Division is instituted, and the instituting officer has departed. In the majority of cases those who have started out in the work are not familiar with the duties as set forth by the ritual and established in the by-laws.

The first thing is to become familiar with the Ritual so that the ceremonial part may be conducted with dignity and precision.

On this depends in a great degree your success, the moment a Division loses its dignity, it loses its influence, and on this rock have foundered and gone to pieces the greater number of societies that are on record as failures.

Rules of order and etiquette, should be as strictly observed as they are in military discipline, and any member who violates either should be promptly called to order.

Keeping the accounts and minutes absolutely correct is essential to your well-being, and will save many a dispute, and a session of controversy, that sooner or later would put your Division in danger. Punctuality is a requisite.

The gavel should fall when the time arrives for the opening, and the ceremonies should be gone through with, not hurriedly but with despatch.

Be prompt in paying dues and assessments, prompt in inquiring after, and care of your sick members, prompt in the discharge of every duty.

Mutual forbearance should be your motto. By its exercise you avoid much that is disagreeable, and cement closer the bonds of brotherhood.

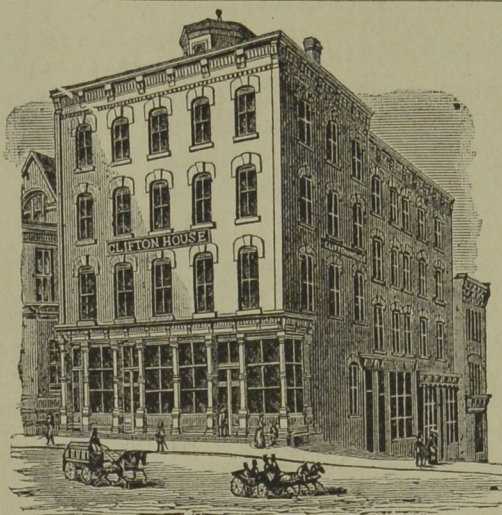
Some people have the habit of whispering and talking during the exercises, or while some member is speaking. This is gross rudeness, and merits and should receive the rebuke of the presiding officer at once. Two or three whispering and giggling girls and boys, who are old enough to be ladies and gentlemen, will do more to disturb and break the harmony of a Division than almost any other element.

In discussion always avoid personalities. It is so easy to be ironical, or sarcastic that a glib tongued speaker can seldom resist the temptation. Remember that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," and in all your transactions with each other exercise charity, using the word in its fullest significance.—*Ex.*

Great Britain

The Thirty-third Annual Session of the National Division of Sons of Temperance of Great Britain and Ireland was held in London May 21, 1888, with about two hundred representatives in attendance; 80 new members were initiated. J. Johnson, Most Worthy Patriarch, reported good progress during the year. The Order had been planted in Ireland for the first time. Divisions have also been organized in Africa. The membership now numbers 23,931—a gain of 869 adults, and 4,680 cadets—a gain of 373. Adult fund about \$390,000. The death-rate amounted to 7.18 per thousand members. Two Grand Divisions and twenty Subordinate Divisions had been organized during the year. A large amount of routine business was transacted. The condition of the Order in Scotland was subject to much attention. The Scottish Grand Division has stood for local control of finances for many years, which, not being conceded, a separate National Division has been contemplated. Rev. W. Ross, of Glasgow, well known in America, and a member of subordinate Division No 99, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was introduced to the National Division, and urged that Scotland should have local control over its finances or an independent organization. The whole matter was referred to a special committee of five, and it is probable that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted. This is the same matter that is before a special committee of the National Division of North America on petition from the Grand Division of Scotland, and it is hoped that it will be settled satisfactorily to all parties by the English Committee.

Cardinal Manning, the eminent representative of the Roman Catholic Church in England, says: "The drink trade, which is growing every year, is our national sin, our national shame, and if not arrested soon, will be our national ruin."



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.

Do Your Duty

There is always work to be done in the Division room, and some one must do it, notwithstanding the discomforts. This work so far as possible should be shared alike, and it should be the duty—nay, it is the duty of every Brother to attend his regular Division meeting, and assist in the work by his presence, if nothing more. This gives encouragement, at least, to those who are in the "fore front of battle" that their labours are appreciated. It is poor satisfaction to the officers who have devoted their time to the perfection of their work, to be obliged to expatiate before an audience of empty seats; and if perchance a novice is being initiated, so much more the necessity of their being a goodly number present. First impressions are truthfully said to be the most lasting, and if a candidate finds that all are interested in the work, and are lending a helping hand the more deeply will the truths inculcated be fixed in his mind.—*Statesman.*

Work Now—Why!

All other orders are pushing new members, and they thereby fulfil their obligations. We have stronger motives than they and should work now.

Emulating the enthusiasm of others, if for no other reason, it would seem that the members should approach all in their acquaintance, and search for still greater acquaintance, and bring them into our Order. Ours cannot be inferior to these other orders that work so assiduously, and we believe it to be far in advance of them. Impress your friends with the earnestness of your invitation, and that it is for their sakes that you urge them. It is the best good of their families you seek. You seek their membership because they may soon be called upon to leave their families, because it is not right to leave this simple, safe, and easy protection which they may make unsecured, because it is pleasure in the thought that this has been done, because it will promote health and longevity, because it insures family happiness and promotes family joy.—*Ex.*

Belgium's Menace.

M. Emile Lavelaye, writing with great earnestness and urgency on the economic crisis in Belgium, adopts the line of argument with which Britain has been familiarized by the late William Hoyle, and charges his countrymen with wasting by far too large a share of their means in the consumption of alcoholic liquors. There is a cabaret for every ten families in Belgium, and within the last fourteen years the consumption of drink has doubled. Whereas the drink bill of Britain is declining, that of Belgium is going up. M. de Lavelaye complains that the government encourages dram-drinking by not making "the trade" contribute sufficiently to the cost of government. The spirit duty is only one-fourth of what it is in France, and one-tenth of what it is in England.—*New York Observer.*

Temperance News and Notes.

Eighty priests signed the Chicago Sunday-closing petition.

There are fifty-nine county jails without inmates in prohibition Iowa.

It costs the people of Australia £4 14s 6d. per head every year for drink.

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

Every town in Rhode Island, except one, has a Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church says that the liquor traffic cannot be licensed without sin.

Fifty thousand dollars is called for by the National Temperance Society to carry on its temperance missionary work this year.

In Cincinnati the Law and Order League talk of impeaching the Mayor for refusing to enforce the Sunday-closing law adopted by the last legislature.

Out of the 200,000,000 natives under British rule in India, there are 150,000,000 whose religion requires them to abstain from intoxicating drink.

Ex-governor Berry of New Hampshire, who is now in his ninety-second year, organized the first temperance society in the State, at Hebron, sixty-two years ago.

Belgium has 288 distilleries, and it is proposed that they be taken out of the hands of the present owners, and that in future the State alone manufacture alcohol.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Philippopolis, Turkey, has issued in the native language, a small pamphlet with the title: "The use of intoxicating liquors: is it beneficial to health?" and a leaflet: "Taste not intoxicating liquors."

During a discussion of the subject of Christianity vs. Poverty, Newman Hall said that after thirty-four years of work in London, he believed drink to be the chief cause of poverty. He estimated that \$350,000 is spent for intoxicants in London every Saturday and Sunday.

One of the strongest scientific temperance instruction bills ever enacted has lately received the signature of the Governor of Louisiana. Thirty-six States and Territories, embracing over three-fourths of the entire school-population of the United States, now have temperance education laws.

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