

Temperance Department.

Officers and members of Temperance organizations, and friends of Temperance generally are invited to contribute to this Department. Address, Monmouth, Oregon.

Our Temperance Department.

Only the feeling of a pressing need for a strong vigorous effort put forth to bring public sentiment up to the point of putting the foot of contempt on the neck of the venomous "worm of the still," has induced us to undertake the large amount of labor necessary to carry on this department. Our first impression was that a separate journal devoted exclusively to the temperance work, was most desirable; but after conferring with leading temperance workers and finding them of opinion that a good temperance journal combined with other good reading matter was more desirable, than one devoted to temperance alone, we have settled down to the same opinion. Our plea shall be for constitutional prohibition. No other remedy is adequate to meet the emergency. We expect to hear the cry that "prohibition is a failure" from the friends of whisky rings and saloon-keepers, but we expect to array solid facts, beside these swaggering moans, and let the people who think decide the issue. We ask the friends of temperance everywhere to aid us in our work. The officers of the temperance organization, of the state have generously offered to assist in this work. With a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together, we shall succeed in the grandest cause now before the American people.

Temperance Work.

OREGON CITY, OR., Dec 28, 1891.

Christian Herald:

The beginning of the New Year will be a splendid time for all who have petitions for the Constitutional Amendment on the temperance question in Oregon to do good—to give the people an opportunity to sign the petitions to do away with the curse of the liquor traffic in this State.

Thousands have already signed it and thousands more would sign if opportunity was offered to do so.

Will all persons who have them be kind enough to exert themselves up to the third or fourth week in January. Obtain all the names they can and then send the petitions—all of them, to me at Oregon City by February 1st, promptly?

There are over a thousand petitions now in circulation in this State. Many have been already filled and sent to me. In this good work Clackamas county takes the lead so far, Yamhill county next, Polk county third.

Many persons have done good service. Several hard drinkers are in the front ranks hard at work with them. Two saloon keepers have signed them. Drinkers say there is hope in this proposition; take away the saloons and they would be sober.

The Alliance at its annual meeting last February started this proposition in this State. The Good Templars at their annual meeting endorsed the movement. All the Blue Ribbon Clubs are working in the same line.

The Congregational Association, M. E. Annual Conference, Cumberland Presbyterian Church at its last Presbytery, Christian Church at its annual meeting in Amity, perhaps others also, that I have not seen their records, have passed strong resolutions endorsing this movement.

There is no other proposition in this State that proposes to rid society of this curse, being agitated now more among the people. All are working on this line.

United we stand and success will be ours if all do their part. Rouse up friends and work. The great end sought for and desired is

to remove the curse. Take away the moral cancers from among us.

This proposition will take it away in four years.

We have been trying Legislatures ever since we have been a State. License is a failure to put a stop to it. It is too great a problem to be solved in that way, judging from the past.

The people are crying out, let us pass upon this question, by a direct vote.

We, the people, are a power in this country. The people make and amend Constitutions. Constitutions make Legislatures.

Let this question come direct to those most deeply interested and affected—freed from the influence of this great monopoly traffic, by license.

We want all the petitions to be sent to the undersigned so as to be able to make a correct showing to the Alliance which meets in Salem the 3rd Wednesday in February next. There to take measures to perfect the plan and make it a success.

The Alliance is made up of delegates from all churches, Sunday-schools and temperance societies in the State. Hence it is the work of all.

It must be a united work to insure success, and I am glad to know there are no dissensions so far. But noble souls of all churches and orders are at work.

I expect to see the grandest session of the Alliance in February that has ever been in the State.

Come one, come all. Work for all to do. Send in your petitions.

DR. J. W. WATTS, Pres. State Tem. Alliance.

Prohibition.

Bro. Stanley:

I notice in the Daily Oregonian that Prohibition is called a farce. I am glad that you have a temperance department so that we can pay some attention to these things and examine the ground upon which such statements are made. I am surprised at the reason assigned for this statement: "A drummer for a liquor house in Kansas City has testified that he is selling more in Kansas than ever before." I observe

1. If he is doing that he is a felon, and ought to be in the penitentiary. Liquor selling and drinking, under any circumstance, is not conducive to truth telling but when it is carried on in violation of law, the well understood laws of evidence will entirely vitiate the testimony of him who does it.

2. If he does sell more than ever before does that prove that more is sold in the state, and hence warrants the conclusion that prohibition is a farce. Does it not rather prove that not many are willing either to so flagrantly violate the law or to run the risk of conviction and punishment, so that the field is left to one or at most very few that used to be occupied by many? It is also stated that Kansas is losing her share of immigration by the operation of prohibition. Gov. St. John (not a whisky drummer) says that she has received in a year 100,000 of the best class of emigrants. I think it would be well for Oregon to lose in the same way and would deem that a very good reason for voting for Prohibition. The heavy license law has only just gone into operation in Omaha, but is heralded a great success, and its benefits are spoken of as accomplished facts. I could write up or down any cause I pleased if allowed to proceed in this way, i. e., to take the testimony of felons and false statements against the one and detail the results of the other before it had been tried.

There is one advantage of Prohibition that is not enough considered, and that is, that it makes the vile thing hide its head while license of any kind (high or low) permits it to flaunt itself in open

day and throws over it the glamour of respectability. It is often admitted that the whisky traffic is an evil, but it is said that it is a necessary evil, and hence it is better to regulate it by license laws, and so have some income from it.

In answer I say, If we can make it hide and put away nearly all of the temptation out of men's way, and especially out of the way of the youths of our land, we take away any semblance of respectability by placing it under ban, and the longer this continues the better the effect will be. As to income, were it multiplied a thousand fold it would not pay the cost of the traffic which necessitates by far the larger per cent. of the criminal proceedings in our courts, and could the income be made equal to the expense, there would still be left the untold misery, sorrow and wretchedness which it causes, and these call upon us to stamp the vile thing out forever by the farce!!! of Prohibition.

R. H. MOSS, Monmouth, Jan. 7, 1892.

What the first Saloon Cost.

We commend the following facts and figures from the Kansas State Sentinel to the advocates of "license for revenue."

"The first saloon licensed by the Board of County Commissioners, nearly nine years ago, paid fifty dollars for that privilege. It met a bitter opposition from the friends of temperance and good order, but the rum men were alert; and by presenting a bogus petition for it, the thing was granted, and fifty dollars are supposed to have gone into the treasury.

"A change at once came over our town. Drunken men began to be seen upon our streets. Men who had before paid their bills regularly, now paid so much for rum that their bills to honest tradesmen had to go unpaid.

"The air of that saloon night and day, was made black with profanity, vulgarity and rum. Our young men went there and staid until the hours of midnight. What effect it had on them will never be written.

"A poor, hard-working settler down on the river, who had opened up a farm, and therefrom maintained his family, began to visit the saloon and to neglect his home. One morning he was found outside with his head fatally crushed by a drunken companion. A long and tedious series of trials followed, costing the county over one thousand dollars, resulting in sending the murderer to prison for fourteen years, and breaking up his family.

"The murdered man's widow made an attempt to keep her family together on the farm, and to furnish them with food, but in two or three years she died—no doubt from privation. A daughter soon followed her mother from the same cause; then the ragged children were sent to their friends in Ohio, at the expense of the county.

"These facts are given from my knowledge of them, and just as they are. Now, let us see how this transaction paid:

Table with financial details: The county got \$50, Paid to keep murderer fourteen years say \$200 per year 2,800, Convict murderer 1,000, Send children to Ohio, say 75, Industry for six children, lost to the State ten years, at \$100 per year, 6,000, Total expense \$9,925, Deduct license 50, Loss by transaction \$6,875.

—The following will bear reprinting: A man who had been drinking very freely at the bar, in going out into the street fell into the gutter. A wag seeing him, ran into the public house and said to the saloon-keeper, "Sir, your sign has fallen down." He went out, and to his astonishment beheld only the poor drunkard.

What Rum Will Do.

Some years ago in one of the counties of New York, a worthy man was tempted to drink until drunk. In the delirium of drunkenness, he went Rome and murdered his wife in a most barbarous manner. He was carried to jail while drunk, and kept there through the night. Awaking in the morning and looking around upon the walls, and seeing the bars upon the windows, he exclaimed:

"Is this jail?"

"Yes, you are in a jail," answered some one.

"What am I here for?" was the earnest inquiry.

"For murder," was the answer.

"Does my wife know it?"

"Your wife know it?" answered some one. "Why, it was your wife you have murdered."

On this announcement he dropped suddenly, as if he had been struck dead. Let it be remembered that the constable who carried him to jail sold him the liquor which caused his drunkenness; the justice who issued the warrant was one of those who signed his license; the sheriff who hung him also sold liquor, and kept a ten-pin alley.—Selected.

Brandy in Mince Pies.

"They all put brandy in them!" said one.

"They all don't! My mother has never put a drop of brandy into her mince pies since the day Bob said he could taste the brandy and it tasted good. Mother said then it was wrong, and she would never be guilty of it again; and if my mother says a thing is wrong, you may be sure it is wrong, for what my mother knows she knows."

"How about mince pies; are you sure she knows how to make a mince pie good?" and a laugh went up from a group of girls gathered over the register of the recitation room, eating their lunch. But some of them winced a little when back were tossed the words:

"If she don't, she knows how to make her boy good, and isn't a boy worth more than a mince pie?"—Temp. World.

—The McDonald Prizes to scholars in the public schools for the best essays on the twin evils of tobacco and intemperance, were distributed last Friday evening. Dr. R. H. McDonald was very happy to see so large a crowd, and to give to an object so praiseworthy. Miss Ella McKay took the first prize, and John Harper, a relative of the New York Harpers, the second. Rev. E. G. Beckwith and Dr. M. C. Briggs made speeches, and altogether, tobacco and whisky got a good thrashing. It was a novel and effective way of teaching temperance. We understand that seven of the children who drew prizes in the McDonald distribution were members of Central Church Sunday-school. A thousand or more children studying and writing on these monstrous evils must do good. We wish it were possible to cure all addicted to the twin vices.—Christian Advocate.

—We enter our most earnest and solemn protest against the appointment of drinking men to places of trust where human life may be jeopardized by their imprudence. Men in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors notoriously drink most when they ought to be most sober. Drinking men should not be in command of vessels, nor conductors, nor engineers, nor brakemen on railroads. They ought not to be military officers, nor civil officers, nor judges, nor jurymen. They are just fit for two things; to-wit, saloon-keepers and bummers at bars.—California Christian Advocate.

—A national total-abstinence society has just been formed at Geneva, under the name of the Swiss Temperance Society.

—Texas, by local option, has abolished the rum traffic from nearly all the leading counties of the Lone Star State. It has been a grand work, and the victory is a glorious one. The preachers of the State have been active workers in the temperance cause, and their influence has been very great. How long will it be till every preacher on the Pacific coast shall wake up to the importance of exerting himself in the cause of prohibition. A late Texas paper has this call to the preachers of that State:

Bro. Preachers: The proposition that has been made for the preachers of the State to meet at some point or points in the interests of prohibition is receiving a favorable response. One brother says, "The preachers once engaged and the victory is half won." Brothers, the appeal is to you. Will you help? Will you say so? Let us have no uncertain sound of the trumpet. The war is coming. Let us be in the thickest of the fight. Write at once, don't delay, the time is short, the work is great, the victory will be glorious. Heaven and earth will rejoice. Let us be up and doing. Address, C. McPHERSON, Waxahachie, Texas.

Too Much Whisky.—Yesterday morning a man named Frank Green, who was suffering from delirium tremens and had just enough sense left to know that he ought to be placed in restraint, applied at the police station to be taken care of. He was locked up, and as he grew worse during the day from being deprived of stimulants, Capt. Gritzmacher kindly gave him a little liquor. The poor wretched nerves were so shattered that he could not pour it into a glass. He has snakes in his boots and no mistake, and it will be some little time before he is capable to take care of himself.

Such cases as the above, which we take from the daily Standard, and there are hundreds of such in Oregon, show the importance of putting strong drink beyond the reach of such men, and it can only be done by putting it out of the State by legal enactment.

CHANGE IN APPOINTMENT.—The following changes in list of appointments of the I. O. G. T. from list heretofore published, have been made for Multnomah county. He will lecture as follows: Portland, Saturday, Jan. 14; Mt. Tabor, Sunday, Jan. 15th; Hillsboro, Monday, Jan. 16th; East Portland, Tuesday, Jan. 17th; Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 18th; Portland, Thursday, Jan. 19th; Columbia Chapel, Friday, Jan. 20th; Powell's Valley, Saturday, Jan. 21st; Cason Prairie, Sunday, Jan. 22d; Portland, Monday, Jan. 23d; East Portland, Tuesday, Jan. 24th; Milwaukie, Wednesday, Jan. 25th; Portland, Thursday, Jan. 26th; Dallas, Friday, Jan. 27th.

—The Evangelist says that the political papers generally approve of prohibition in part. They would prohibit every one from selling liquor who is not able to pay the license. They would prohibit the sale to drunkards and to minors. Would it not be as well to extend the matter farther and prohibit drunkard making? The Tribune calls the saloons "drunkard factories." An industry of this kind will not add to the wealth or welfare of the country. All will admit that the less business of this kind done the better. Then let public sentiment, law and law officers combine to check this business of the devil.

—The habit of indulging in ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public than all other causes, and were I to commence my administration again with the experience I now have, the first question I would ask, respecting a candidate, would be, "Does he use ardent spirits?"—Thomas Jefferson.

—To those who think there is good for every thing—good when they are sick, good when they are well; good when they are cold when they are hot, etc., we recommend the following, which will change furnishes and which will far more valuable:

- 1. A tea made of chestnut bark drunk in the place of water, cures the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.
2. A tea made of peach leaves, a sure cure for kidney difficulties.
3. A plaster made of fresh slaked lime and tar will cure every ailment.
4. A tea made of yellow legs will cure fever and ague.

—The Douglas Insurance Co. is not particularly a friend to temperance but we gain some facts from it. In the issue of the 17th, there are no less than six loans advertised in its columns, the little town of Roseburg, and the same number it complains of four robberies in town in the same time. There it is—lying, gambling, murders and every imaginable crime are the legitimate children of the drinking saloon.

I. O. G. T.

Grand Lodge of Oregon.

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