

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance, and is designed as a family newspaper. It is issued on Thursday morning of each week.

The articles are specially selected and are such as to recommend the Paper to all Deputies of all temperance organizations are our Authorized Agents.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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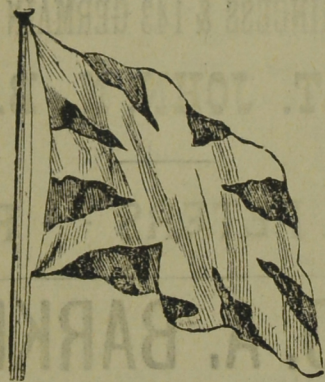
A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of ten cents per line, minimum measure, five cents for each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

All communications to be addressed to
HERMAN H. PITTS,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
 Fredericton, N. B.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The following have been appointed Official Correspondents for the JOURNAL from their Divisions.

- W. C. Perry, Centreville Division, Millstream, Studholm, Kings Co.
- C. F. Mann, Baillie Division, Baillie St. James, Char. Co.
- John Keenan, Lewisville Division, Lewisville, Moncton, West. Co.
- Peter Grindwood, Havelock Division, Buttnerut Ridge, Havelock, Kings Co.
- Zebulon Gausse, Millstream Division, Millstream, Kings Co.
- William Wetmore, Collina, Collina Corner, King's Co.
- J. F. Frost, Spring Division, Hampton, King's Co., N. B.
- G. R. Bailey, Harcourt Division, Weldford, Kent Co., N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY, 8 1886.

A number of Divisions have not sent in their list of Officers for publication yet. Will the Deputy kindly see that the same is attended to promptly.

The annual session of the Grand Division at Moncton is to be held on the third Wednesday in October, instead of the third Tuesday, as stated in our last issue.

YORK COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE INSPECTOR.

During the session of County Council just closed, the question of the appointment of an Inspector under the new law, to enforce the Scott Act, came before the board. An extended discussion took place in which the anxiety of some of the Councillors to appear as temperance supporters, and at the same time oppose the resolution was most noticeable and will not, we trust, be forgotten by the electorate. The people of the county of York are strongly in favor of the Act, and will be disappointed to learn that their County Councillors voted out a resolution to appoint an Inspector, whose duty it would be to see that the law was enforced. The vote stood 10 to 15.

A CHANCE FOR IMPROVEMENT YET.

Boston, the city of culture, Boston the seat of learning, Boston the puritan stronghold, comes to the front in a new roll. She is now imprisoning her clergy for preaching in the Commons. The Rev. H. L. Hastings of that city after making application to the committee for a permit to preach in the Commons, and not being given one, being unable to pay the fine imposed was thrown into Charles Street jail, while at the same time permits were issued to Buffalo Bill and the Sunday Dance party. While in jail the rev. gentleman directed a letter to the State Legislature which shows that that body what

a rum-controlled city Boston really is. The memorial reads as follows:—

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS:—The undersigned, a preacher of the Gospel of Christ for thirty-eight years, and for more than twenty years the editor and proprietor of *The Christian*, a religious paper published in Boston, being a native of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, begs leave to call your attention to the following facts:

"On the 17th day of May, 1885, after preaching by invitation of the chaplain and warden in the State Prison at Charlestown, I went on to Boston Common and delivered a short address, as I had often done before on the public grounds of Boston, Providence, Washington, London and Edinburgh.

"For this offence, done in no spirit of defiance of law, and with no warning from the authorities that it was forbidden, I was summoned into the Municipal Court, placed in the dock with twenty-three common drunkards, and fined ten dollars—the drunkards being fined one dollar each and costs—being told by Judge Adams on the bench that it was an easy thing to get a permit to preach by applying for it.

"The case was appealed, and I immediately made application to the Committee on Commons for a permit. This has never been granted; and it has since been ascertained that this committee had never granted a permit to preach on the Common, prior to my arrest, and had voted to grant no such permits to any one.

"The following Sunday, May 24th, I was again upon the Common, and, mindful of the city ordinance, I neither delivered a sermon or address, but read three passages of Scripture to an orderly assembly, reading portions of Matthew, fifth chapter, Luke, fifteenth chapter, and the twenty-first chapter of Revelation. For this offence I was again summoned into the Municipal Criminal Court, and fined thirty dollars by Judge Parmenter. This case was also appealed to the Superior Court, where on the trial (by my lawyer, of the case of Mr. W. F. Davis, which came first on the list,) most of the evidence offered was excluded, and the jury were directed by Judge Aldrich to bring in a verdict of guilty, which they did.

"The case was then taken up on exceptions to the Supreme Court, the exceptions were overruled, and on the 26th day of March, 1886, I was summoned into court and sentenced by Judge Pitman to pay fines amounting to forty dollars, and to stand committed until paid.

"As I did not have that amount of money in my possession to-day, being a preacher without parish or salary, I concluded to accept the other alternative, and am now incarcerated in Charles street Jail, Boston, for the unlicensed preaching of the Gospel and the reading the Bible on Boston Common, having been unable to obtain a permit to preach from the Common Committee the chairman of which was described by the government's own witness in the case, as 'a wholesale and retail rum-seller.'

"I have often preached the Gospel in jails, prisons and reformatories, but have never before been myself a prisoner.

"When Thomas Hastings came to this country and was admitted as freeman in Watertown in 1635; and, in the councils of church, town and general court, endeavored to aid in laying the foundations of civil and religious liberty in Massachusetts, he little thought that the city of Boston would celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his settlement by arresting, fining and imprisoning one of his descendants in Charles street jail for preaching the Gospel and reading the Bible on Boston Common.

"Gentlemen of the Legislature! Guardians of the honor not only of the city of Boston, but of this ancient commonwealth of Massachusetts, seven out of every eleven of the inhabitants of Boston are of foreign birth or of foreign parentage, and many of them come from lands where the preaching of the Gospel and the reading of the Bible has not always been as free as it is in New England. Shall such men be allowed to control the policy of our government and shape it in such directions as these?

"During 63 days in 1885, the city government of Boston issued 2579 permits to sell liquor and only two permits to preach the Gospel; and these two permits were issued only by the consent of the 'wholesale and retail rum-seller,' who was chairman of the Common Committee.

"During the four years ending September 30, 1884, it is publicly stated that while 971 cases of persons convicted of selling liquor illegally, who had appealed to the Superior Court, were finally disposed of, only nineteen verdicts of guilty were secured, and 729 cases were placed on file or not perused.

"It therefore seems easy to get a license to sell rum, and if the sale is conducted illegally not one in twenty of those convicted who appeal are ever sentenced; but it is hard to get a permit to preach the Gospel, and if a man preaches without a permit, conviction is certain, sentence inevitable and punishment sure.

"Gentlemen: there are certain pages in the History of Boston to which no citizen refers with pride. The horsewhipping, fining, imprisoning and hanging of Baptists, Quakers and the like, are not agreeable memories. Time has moderated the severity of those ancient laws, but yet in the year 1886 Boston fines ministers for preaching the Gospel and reading the Bible to orderly crowds on Boston Common, because they are unable first to obtain the permission of a foreign born 'wholesale and retail rum-seller' to do so; while at the same time the city authorities license Buffalo Bill to exhibit Indian pow-wows, Pawnee war dances and the like for money on the Lord's Day, in defiance of good order and State law; and I, a taxpayer of Boston, am not only taxed, to pay for Sunday band concerts where sixty couples have been seen dancing at once on Boston Common on Sunday afternoon, but am also fined for reading the Bible there to crowds of those who are eager to hear it.

"Is it not time for you, Gentlemen of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to wipe off such blots from the fair fame of the city of Boston, and spare her and her children the further repetition of such disgrace?

"All of which is respectfully submitted by

"H. L. HASTINGS.
 Dated at cell No. 10, Charles street Jail, Boston, Mass., March 26, A. D., 1886.

"GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS."

Mr. Hastings further says that of 7 alleged violators of the municipal ordinance forbidding speaking on the Common during the past four years, 4, including himself, were punished by fine or imprisonment.

INCONSISTENCY.

One of the anomalies of the present day is, the attitude of professors, of religion in regard to temperance, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. It is difficult for the worldling to reconcile the professions and practice of Christians in this regard, the worldling believes that, as a man works so he thinks and as he thinks, so he is; or, that he will exhibit his thoughts, in or by his actions; and hence, come to believe that Professors amount to little or nothing. How often we hear it said by the professor, 'I am just as good a temperance man or prohibitionist as you are,' and immediately thereafter will vote to perpetuate the liquor traffic or some other evil which Christianity, in theory, condemns. Those Christians will also say, 'I do not believe in your method of securing prohibition,' as Dr. Dochester has emphatically said.

It cannot be expected that all people, even Christians, can see alike on vital questions, nor perhaps is it desirable that they should; but one would think, that on such a gross and crying Evil as intemperance, they should be able, intuitively, to "see Eye to Eye" as to the best method of its suppression, or to suggest something better than prohibition worldlings have in view. Let us have more Chrsaion Sincerity and the field of infidelity will become more circumscribed, and the Kingdom of heaven will not need to "suffer violence" by those who are not of the household of faith. Let the Church set herself right on all great questions and the arguments of infidels will not be tenable even to non-professors; the Church will then be vindicated before the world and Christ's Kingdom will be built up. Let us all pray for more consistency.

Yet, with all her inconsistencies, we feel and believe, that the hope of the world for prohibition is in the Church, and that when she becomes aroused from her lukewarmness her voice and influence will be felt with a power that will be irresistible; King Alcohol will be hurled from his throne and righteousness will put her blessed seal on this land of the Free.

AN ANGEL'S TOUCH.

One evening, not long ago, a little girl of nine or ten entered a place in which is a bakery, grocery, and saloon in one, and asked for five cents' worth of tea.

'How's your mother?' asked the boy who came forward to wait on her.

'Awful sick, and ain't had anything to eat all day.'

The boy was just then called to wait upon some men who entered the saloon, and the girl sat down. In five minutes she was nodding, and in seven she was sound asleep and leaning her head against the barrel, while she held the poor old nickel in a tight grip between her thumb and finger. One of the men saw her as he came from the bar, and after asking who she was, said:

'Say, you drunkards, see here.—Here we have been pouring down whiskey when this poor child and her mother wants bread. Here is a two dollar bill that says I've got some feeling left.'

'And I can add a dollar,' observed one.

'And I will give another.'

They made up an even five dollars, and the spokesman carefully put the bill between the sleeper's fingers, drew the nickel away, and whispered to his comrades:

'Just look a-there—the gal's dreaming.'

So she was. A big tear rolled out from her closed eyelid, but the face was covered with a smile. The man tiptoed out, and the clerk walked over and touched the sleeping child. She woke with a laugh, and cried out:

'What a beautiful dream! Ma wasn't sick any more, and we had lots to eat and to wear, and my hand burns yet where an angel touched it!'

When she discovered that her nickel had been replaced by a bill, a dollar of which loaded her down with all she could carry, she innocently said:

'Well, now, but ma won't hardly believe me that you sent up to heaven and got an angel to come down and clerk in your grocery!'—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE RUM SHOP PHOTOGRAPHED.—Miss Francis E. Willard gives the following word photograph of the rum shop: The grog shop is a two-edged sword and cuts both ways at once; it is a rotating machine for the snaring of souls; it catches our young men and boys before they reach the Church and Sabbath school—while they are on their way—and mars or neutralizes the blessed lessons there imparted. Between the two there is the old "irrepressible conflict" over again. It is war to the knife and only one can win, and in this warfare we of Christ's army are outnumbered. There are twelve saloons to every church, twelve bar-keepers to every minister. The church opens its doors two or three days in the week; the saloon grinds on and on, with its mill of destruction, all the days of every week, all the months of every year. We are outnumbered as well. The people of the rum shops propose in their hearts not only to mar and neutralize but to obliterate and displace the lessons with which our international series cannot at all compete. They have studied closely the tastes tendencies and preferences of boys and young men, their natural and innocent taste for variety, fondness for amusement, preference for young company, and they cater to all these in ways that take hold upon death.

GIBSON DIVISION NO. 306.

MR. EDITOR,—Our Division is still working well and holding our own in point of members and interest, and we hope and trust that future reports may show that our membership is increasing, and the cause advancing. I trust that our brethren throughout the country will nobly come forward and help sustain the JOURNAL so that it may find a place in every home. I was much disappointed at the absence of the prominent Temperance workers at the

meeting of the County Prohibitory Alliance, as the business was of importance and should have been largely represented by the different temperance institutions throughout our County. We should not be found napping or the enemy will get in and turn our Victory into a defeat. Roll up the subscription list of the JOURNAL Brethren and keep up a lively correspondence in its pages and make it one of the foremost papers of the day we cannot afford to lose its influence and should keep it up. The following officers were elected and duly installed for the ensuing quarter for our Division.

- Bro. H Colwell, W P;
- Sister Lydia Larlee, W A;
- Bro. F Burpee, R S;
- Sister Nellie Simmons, A R S;
- Bro. A Garden, P S;
- Thos. Hoben, Treas;
- J C Simmons, Chap;
- Bro. B Burpee, Con;
- Sister Nellie Hoben, Asst. Con;
- Bro. Geo. Porter, I S;
- W Evans, O S;
- Benj. Close, P W P;
- Jas. Pickard, Prov. Dupt.

COLLINA DIVISION.

DEAR SIR,—We had a very pleasant time at the Temperance Hall, Collina, during the evening of July 1st, when our doors were thrown open and our officers installed before the invited public.

Though the building was densely packed we managed to keep an open space in the centre of the room for the Officers. The installation ceremony was performed in complete order by the Deputy, Jacob I. Kierstead, Bro. Levi Kierstead acting as Grand Conductor.

This over, then there followed an entertainment consisting of temperance songs, recitations and dialogues, rendered in such a manner as not only to entertain the audience but reflect much credit upon the members of the Division.

After the programme was completed, there followed a number of addresses which will, we trust, all combine to strengthen the principles of temperance in this place and show to those disinterested that the members of Collina are not spending their time for naught but are storing up good and active principles in the young members especially.

Our Division is alive, our members are mostly workers, and our meetings are well attended. This is principally due to our entertainments during almost every session.

Yours very truly,
 WILLIAM WETMORE.

Collina, Studholm, Kings Co.,
 July 2nd, 1886.

W. C. T. Union Brackets.

MR. EDITOR,—A number of neat Wall Brackets manufactured by J C Risteen & Co has been placed in conspicuous positions at Railway Stations, Hotels etc, each surmounted by a neatly printed card with the inscription, "Please take one," the workmanship and gift of Sergeant Shea.

It need scarcely be told that the aim of the ladies is to help in the diffusion of temperance and religious knowledge. They launch this little venture forth on its mission, freighted with fervent prayer, that some seed of truth may fall into soil prepared by the Holy Spirit, which shall yield the hundred fold harvest.

If the proprietor of any establishment should fear boycotting, the brackets will be immediately removed; a competent committee is in charge who will transfer the offending article to a position only waiting for supply.

The Union feels deeply grateful to the Librarian of the I S C for his kind acknowledgement of the bracket placed in the Drill Shed. The W C T U one of a mighty host, raised up for the express purpose of work in the temperance cause, begins to feel, that much longer silent endurance of the unlawful sale of liquor in our fair city, is getting to be impossible
 W. C. T. U.

INTERCOLONIAL 243.

The following officers have been elected for the current quarter:

- J C Ferguson, W P;
- Jane Duncan, W A;
- John Jackson, R S;
- Christina Smith, A R S;
- Isaac Crawford, F S;
- Robt. Jardine, R S;
- Rev G W Fisher, Chap;
- May Appleton, Cond;
- Addie Duncan, A Cond;
- Geo Fawcett, I S;
- A Thompson, O S.

Yours, etc.,