

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.

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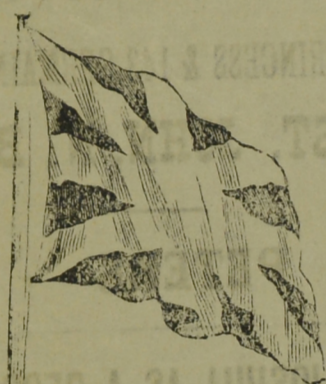
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All communications to be addressed to
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 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
 Fredericton, N. B.

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.
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RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1886.

MARINERS' AND MECHANICS' DIVISION.

The brethren of Mariners' and Mechanics' Division S. of T., of St. John, joined on Tuesday evening last in giving P. G. W. P. Robert Wills, a hearty welcome on his return to the temperance work after his trip to the Old Country. The W. P., Bro. John W. Fisher, presented the following address:—

Brother Wills, on behalf of the few surviving members of Mariners' and Mechanics' Division, S. of T., we extend to you our cordial welcome once more in this temperance hall, in which you took such an unbounded interest in its construction.

While others may claim precedence above you, we who are better able to judge say unto you brother, it has been through thy interest that this division has been kept alive up to this present session. Brother, we trust that your interest for the future welfare will be still manifested in her, as she needs at times some one who can take the helm and steer her through the rough breakers of strifes that have been constantly taking place while you have been absent from her.

Brother, the old ship is yet afloat, and we as her crew and you as her captain, feel that we can keep her in repairs, so that at any time that the grand officers will visit us we trust that we will be able to show a clean record, not merely to them, but to the world and to our God.

Brother, we have missed you from our circle on account of some one to look up to for advice, but thank God for men who had this cause at heart were on hand and assisted in getting through the stormy times of the past three months. And all we can say to you brother, we hold the fort, and with your assistance we intend to hold it. Yes, hold this temple in whom some of us who are here can testify to the good it has done us, and will continue to do good to others

who will only throw themselves in her way.

Brother, we all feel proud to think that such an opportunity was afforded to you and your partner once more to visit the home of your childhood and to welcome those whom you love so dearly, and we all feel assured that the welcome you and your partner have received from the hearts of those whom you leave behind will never be erased from your memories while life lasts.

Brother, we join you in thanks to our Heavenly Father for His watchful care over you and yours while crossing and re-crossing the stormy Atlantic, and that you have been spared once more to return to your adopted home.

Brother, before closing we would wish to convey to you the fact that we all sympathize with your son in his sad loss of a devoted wife.

Brother, accept from us our sincere regards to you and your entire household; may you long be spared to go in and out with us, to assist us in this most noble work. Work that angels would covet to do, to save some poor human soul from the curse of strong drink; and when the Great Patriarch above shall sound the roll call, may you and yours, and not forgetting this assembled audience, be prepared to enter through the gates of the New Jerusalem, there to go out no more, but to be forever with our Lord and Saviour.

Please accept this in behalf of the officers and members of Mariners' and Mechanics' Division.

Submitted in Love, Purity & Fidelity,
 JOHN W. FISHER, W. P.

Bro. Wills replied in his usual happy manner. He recounted several incidents of his trip, and related to the audience some of his experiences in the temperance work in the Old Country. How he had attended the National Temperance Congress at Crystal Palace, London, and also spoke of how the Sons had extended their work and usefulness since the first Division was organized at Liverpool by John Fisher, father of the present Worthy Patriarch of Mariners' and Mechanics', some 30 years ago. Mr. Wills expressed his sincere thanks to the Divisions for their kindly feelings towards himself and family.

The evening was passed very pleasantly in listening to some music, addresses, etc., and in partaking of light refreshments.

The JOURNAL joins with the members of Mariners' and Mechanics' in extending a right hearty welcome to Bro. Wills, and trusts that he has not become weary in well doing, but that his trip will but prove a further incentive in carrying on the good work. The brother is a most enthusiastic and active member in the temperance cause in St. John, and it would be well for our Order if we had more like him.

THE SCOTT ACT IN FREDERICTON.

In many ways Fredericton is to be congratulated upon the measure of success the Canada Temperance Act has attained in the city. While other places, such as St. Stephen, Moncton, Newcastle, etc., are not able to enforce the Act at all, or at least are "hung up" by reason of special cases pending in the Courts, Fredericton has been able to convict nearly all against whom a charge was preferred, and has in nearly every case enforced the penalty. So far so good, but it is not far enough. While the revenue derived from these fines has probably been far beyond anything ever collected under a license law, yet it is not for revenue the temperance people look in the carrying out of the law, but the suppression of the traffic. It is the prevailing opinion now, among temperance men that the Scott Act is being run for revenue for the city. It is said that the majority at the Council Board are opposed to the strict enforcement of the law, and that the Police Magistrate who knows this feeling, and who draws his pay from the Council—although appointed by the Government—and not feeling certain whether his hands will be held up by the citizens in an attempt to strictly enforce it, will not go out of his way to prosecute the offenders.

It is very certain this state of things cannot continue much longer. Two or three places, the most frequented resorts of strangers, continue selling in defiance of the law, and it is known by the majority of our citizens that they do so. Day by day the feeling is becoming stronger that

the Police Magistrate is not doing his whole duty. During the coming week a convention will be held of representatives from the various Churches and Temperance organizations with the object of taking steps for the strict enforcement of the law, and it is understood that extreme temperance men advocate a clear sweep of the present police authorities and the appointment of those who will carry the law out without fear or favor.

We are of those who believe that no such extreme measures are necessary. We feel sure that if the police authorities know they have the strong sentiment of the community with them, and that the citizens really want the law enforced, that the men who are now in office are prepared to enforce it. With the exception of one or two who may well have been designated as cranks on this subject, there has never been any particular desire shown by the citizens that they wanted the law enforced. We are convinced, however, that the feeling is now becoming general, and that with this knowledge the authorities will immediately notify those hotels and others who are bringing the city into disrepute that the end has come. When we see more "second" and "third" offences, and less "first," we will believe the authorities propose carrying the law out for temperance, and not for revenue.

Who is Responsible?

The universal sentiment at present in and around St. John is that there must be more enthusiasm among the temperance workers, ere the ball of prohibition commences again to roll. The few earnest temperance men who are striving to arouse the lethargy that encircles the divisions, are not meeting with the responses which they had hoped for.

Public sentiment ought to be aroused to the fact that the law for closing the liquor saloons at 10 p. m. is not strictly enforced. All hours of the night these "dens of the power of darkness" are allowed to exist—and no hand to stay their illegal work. Aldermen, justices of peace, members of Parliament and Judges of the Courts are patrons of these midnight dens, and no wonder that the feeble advocates of temperance and reform are constantly met with rebuffs at every quarter. What steps, we ask in this connection, are being taken for the enforcement of the Scott Act in the countries and cities where the act has been carried? The City of Portland, instead of the liquor dealers preparing to enter another and more legitimate business, and abandoning the rum traffic, they are constantly replenishing their stock, and many new bar-rooms are opening up. Why is that? It is because they know that in other places, such as Moncton and Fredericton, the Scott Act is not enforced. In Fredericton liquor was sold openly at all the bars; there was no restriction to the sale of the stuff on Friday last; there was to be seen many young men under the influence of liquor driving around and going in and out of the prominent hotels with a swaggering walk and coming out very weak-kneed.

Who is responsible for this state of affairs? What kind of inspectors are there in York County? Across the river (Gibson) bar-rooms dispensed the ardent as if there was no law forbidding the sale of the poison.

Poison to make the strong man weak,
 And cause the stoutest heart to quake.

The law-abiding citizen sees that there is no alternative but to let the drunkards of to-day die out, and to educate the young in true temperance principles, so that they will be the men and women who will "do the battle successfully."

The time is approaching that something ought to be done among the reform party. The time is drawing nigh for a third party—a Prohibitory Party—a party composed of men who are tried and true,—a party who will stand up manfully, untrammelled by any sect, and vindicate the right of enforcing laws that have been carried by the electoral votes of the people. The Scott Act, if properly enforced, is a law sufficiently efficacious, but any statutory enactment is worthless when the judges of the bench and members of the bar are indirectly opposed to its enforcement. It is a fact well known that to do

away with the use and sale of intoxicants virtually diminishes the practice of the legal fraternity, for in a sober community there is no need for the profession of the bench or the bar. Therefore they are opposed to all laws that interfere with their calling. It is to be hoped that new vigor will be infused into the members of the Grand Division, at the next annual session to be held in October next, as to point clearly at the *modus operandi* of settling these vexed questions. Moncton people should be the aggressors in the battle for the right. There they have their grievances, and there should be a long list of violators of the law placed before the Courts before the session of the Grand Division meets. Why do not the members of the Divisions enforce the Scott Act? Why don't they take the law in their own hands and bring the guilty violators to justice? Are the citizens of Moncton benefited in any way by the trade in alcoholic drinks, that they should see their laws ignored and violated by a class of men who, in their nefarious business bring ruin and desolation to every home that countenances the use of intoxicants.

The General Committee from the Divisions in this vicinity are meeting with every encouragement. New life and new membership are the results achieved so far by the visitations, and Everett and Lime Rock Divisions are shortly to be called on. Success attends this method, and it is our hope that their visits will be reciprocated, and that they will be productive of much good.

ZEBIA.

On Friday, the 27th ult., a public temperance meeting was held at Central Cambridge, Queens County, at which addresses were given by Rev. A. B. McDonald, C. M. McDonald, M. D., and J. P. Nowlan, after which Cambridge Star Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized by Deputy Nowlan, with 26 charter members.

On the evening of the 28th ult., a meeting was convened at Upper Jemseg, Queens County. There were addresses from Rev. C. Curry, Moses Dykeman, C. D. Dykeman, and J. P. Nowlan, followed by the organization of Llewellyn Lodge, with 36 charter members. On account of the farmers being busily engaged in haying, the attendance was smaller than otherwise would have been the case. Both lodges, however, have bright prospects before them, and feel assured that they will accomplish much good. The following are the present officers for Cambridge Star:—

- Robert McDonald, C. T.
 - Ella S McDonald, V. T.
 - Fred S Belyea, S.
 - Sarah Pugsley, A. S.
 - Emeline Belyea, F. S.
 - Ida Straight, T.
 - Judson Appleby, C.
 - A C Chase, M.
 - Lizzie Chase, D. M.
 - A P Chase, I. S.
 - H B Chase, O. S.
 - Lilly Straight, R. H. S.
 - Melinda Pugsley, L. H. S.
 - E M Hendry, P. C. T.
 - Fred S Belyea, L. D.
- The following is the list of officers for Llewellyn Lodge:—
- Nedham Springer, C. T.
 - Annie Dykeman, V. T.
 - E P Dykeman, S.
 - Bertie Colwell, A. S.
 - Warren B Purdy, F. S.
 - Alma Camp, T.
 - Rev C Curry, C.
 - Chas W Strang, M.
 - Lillie Day, D. M.
 - Fred Springer, I. S.
 - Chas Purdy, O. S.
 - Addie Camp, R. H. S.
 - Phoebe Dykeman, L. H. S.
 - Moses Dykeman, P. C. T.
 - C D Dykeman, L. D.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

Died on the field of battle,
 In conflict with the foe,
 The field o'er which the angels
 Are flying to and fro,
 No foeman's hand hath smote him,
 The soldier true and grand,
 Whose battle-cry has been, "For
 God, Home, and Native Land."
 But the brave heart was weary;
 And saw he needed rest,
 And sent a bright-winged angel
 To call him to His breast.
 The "loved disciple" long ago
 Leaned there and knew His peace;
 And the brave, toil-worn soldier
 Has gained a sweet release.
 A wail of bitter mourning
 From myriads doth rise,
 But it cannot drown the peans
 Of welcome from the skies.
 "To him that overcometh,"
 This is the strain they sing,
 "He shall have power forever
 In the city of our King."
 And the thousands he has rescued
 Shall join the loud acclaim,
 And bless him for the work he wrought
 In the Redeemer's Name.

THE "SUMPTUARY" DELUSION.

We do not refer to Prohibition. This, for two excellent reasons. In the first place, Prohibition is not a "Delusion." In the second place, Prohibition is not "sumptuary." The idea that, on the contrary, Prohibition is a "sumptuary" measure, is precisely the "delusion" to which in our title, we refer.

This is a wide-spread hallucination. It especially affects the liquor-selling and, we grieve to say it, the Democratic mind. We grieve to say it, for we should like to hold the balance even between those two existing but moribund, political parties to which we are willing to concede priority over the Prohibition party,—indeed, two-fold priority in death, as well as in birth. If we mistake not we have seen also, in the Republican mind, some symptoms of the same infection. The delusion appears and reappears, in confidential circulars to the liquor-selling trade, and in inflammatory editorials calculated for the "saloons" but it particularly flourishes in party "platforms." There, with much statesmanlike magniloquence, the question of Prohibition is often whistled down the wind, as a foolish piece of "sumptuary" legislation, quite out of date in these wise modern times.

Now what are sumptuary laws? Sumptuary laws are simply laws designed to regulate and moderate the expensiveness of living. The adjective is one derived from the Latin noun meaning "expense." Sumptuary, or expense, laws were very common in antiquity. The old Romans enacted a tolerably continuous series of them. The "censors" of the Roman Commonwealth used to look out, officially not to say officiously, for the good habits of their esteemed fellow-citizens in the matter of personal and household expenditure. Then there were statutes, too, forbidding you, for example, to have more than so many guests at a feast, to make your feast cost you more than so much. You were, at one Roman epoch, even helped out practically in making up a frugal bill of fare for the occasion, by being legally limited to a single hen, in the way of fowl, which solitary hen must be taken in whatever condition of fat or lean might chance to be at the time her luck—and yours, and that of your invited guests. Those old laws accentuate for us their inherent ridiculousness, by bearing the state-highest togated Latin names, "Lucretian," "Cornelian," "Æmilian," "Julian." Each law in turn seems to have remained a dead letter on the statute tables. The Senate tried to keep the "sumptuary" idea alive, not by executing the laws enacted, but by enacting an endless succession of them. Evidently, what Rome needed, was a good, healthy "sumptuary" political party—if she wanted to make "sumptuary" legislation really effective!

Centuries ago England and France tried symptuary legislation with much the same result as attended the repeated Roman experiments. Political economists and instructed legislators now generally agree in holding sumptuary laws in contempt. We, who try ourselves, in our humble way, to be both political economists and legislators, share the common opinion of these two respectable intellectual guilds. We condemn sumptuary laws, as fallacies in legislation not to be repeated.

But a prohibition law would not be a sumptuary law. It would not seek in the least to interfere with anybody's scale of expensiveness in living. Everybody might for all such a law go on living at as high a rate as ever. In fact, so far from working to diminish outlay in living, we should confidently expect that a Prohibition law, faithfully enforced, would have the effect to increase the average annual sum of money spent for personal and household necessities and luxuries, and that by a very large percentage. For there would be vastly augmented production, and vastly augmented production means vastly augmented wealth, and with augmented wealth, inevitably goes augmented expenditure for all the various purposes of life.

We entreat our liquor-selling editors, and our Democratic (with our Republican) platform makers, to be instructed. "Sumptuary" is a fine word, it sounds well, it looks well, it is freely—with a meaning; but be apprised, it does not mean anything applied to Prohibition,—The Voice.