

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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Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. Postage stamps will be taken when more convenient to the party remitting. Clubs of four and over will be sent the paper for 75 cents per year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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.

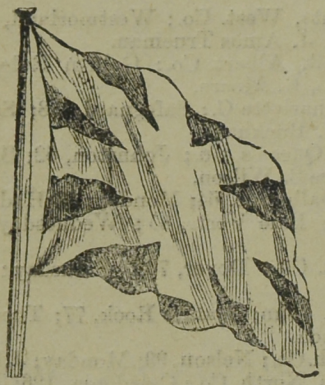
All communications to be addressed to

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, Buttner-ridge, Havelock, Kings Co.
 Zebulon Gannon, Millstream Division, Millstream, Kings Co.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.

The defeat of the Scott Act in St. John should not be considered as a set back to the temperance cause. All these things will rebound to the advancement of the work in the end. Temperance workers will know where they are weak now, and we trust will make the weak spots strong. More enthusiasm, more solid, steady work is wanted. Keep up the fire.

TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

At the semi-annual session of the Sons of Temperance at Chatham there will be brought up for discussion the advisability of the Order having a representative at the great international Temperance Congress, to be held at London while the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is going on. It seems to us highly necessary that the Order should have a representative at this great temperance gathering. Some one who could not only give the Congress an idea of temperance work in our own jurisdiction, but who could use the information he would be able to gain, to the advantage of the order on his return.

THE SEMI ANNUAL SESSION.

On Wednesday, May 12th the Semi-annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick will be held at Chatham. It is encouraging to note that quite a number of representatives from the Southern and Western Division will be present, and it is to be hoped that every division will have at least one representative on hand to give a report of the order in his locality.

The last half-year has been wonderfully prosperous to the order. We believe there has been fully as many new divisions organized as during the whole of last year, and the interest seems to be greatly increasing all over the jurisdiction.

This gathering of the representatives on the 12th will naturally be of great benefit to Chatham and the Division in that locality. Let every one who can possibly get away from home be present at this session.

HOW THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC EXTENDS ITSELF.

It has been asserted that in the case of alcoholic drinks the conditions of trade are reversed, and instead of the demand creating the supply, the supply creates the demand. In other words, saloons are established not merely where there is a demand for them, but where they may create a demand which does not already exist. To many persons it is a fact almost incredible that the consumption of alcohol has been steadily increasing during the last generation. They remember how freely liquor used to be used in families and upon all public and social occasions, and they cannot understand how, since it has been ostracised so generally among church people and in society, there has been an increase in the total consumption.

The secret is an open one. It is found in the modern saloon. It does not content itself with supplying the demand that already exists; but it sets itself to work, by means of social attractions, music, clubs, etc., to create an additional demand. We hear in some places of tempting little luncheons prepared for school children and sold for five and ten cents, in order to familiarize the little ones to entering the dram-shop. In other places the saloonist takes the slops from the beer keg and pours in the gutter and on the curb in order that the odor may reach the nostrils of men who are trying to battle against their appetites. Brandy drops are another device to educate the tastes of the young. Beer gardens are in all of our cities fitted up in such attractive style as to tempt any one, whether total abstainer or not. We presume there are more musicians earning a living to-day on the saloons and beer gardens of this city than on the operatic stage and in public concerts apart from saloons. No admission, as a rule, is charged in these places, and hundreds are led into them and into habits of drink, who would never otherwise think of taking the first glass.

There is one fact, however, that is calculated to astound even those who have made a study of the traffic and its methods. That fact is that the wholesale dealers, the brewers and distillers, are in our large cities working continually to plant new saloons to enlarge the demands for their wares. It is stated on good authority that about one-half the saloons of New York are owned by the brewers and distillers. They say to a man who has no capital and no other means of making a livelihood, if you will take a saloon on this or that corner, and work up a patronage for it, we will procure you a license, fit up your bar and stock you with liquors, and you shall have a fair share of the profits, provided you sell none but our liquors. There are hundreds upon hundreds of saloons in this city run in that way. They are not established in order to supply a demand that already exists but they are expected to create a new demand for the brewers' and distillers' wares. In some cases there are between two and three hundred saloons owned by one man, and each saloon-keeper knows that he must devise all sorts of inducements to secure patronage, or else make room for some other man who will. In the city of Toledo, O., one brewer boasts of owning 134 saloons, and in Buffalo, according to Bishop Ireland's statement, four wholesale dealers are sureties for 238 saloon-keepers.

Here lies the most startling secret of the increase of the liquor traffic. No wonder that the consumption of beer has increased in twenty years from 160,000,000 gallons to nearly 600,000,000 gallons per year. No wonder the temperance societies and churches have been fighting the drink demons at such a tremendous disadvantage. No wonder John B. Gough, after forty years of labor, ended his life with depressing knowledge that there are 200,000 saloons flourishing in the country in spite of all the work that has been done.

It is the very acme of foolishness to strive to prosecute temperance reform without striking at the saloon. It is an active propagator of intemperance. It does not throw open its doors and wait for customers, but drums them up and calls them in and tempts new customers in all conceivable ways. Cardinal Manning was right when he said we might as well try to pump water out of a sinking ship when we allowed men to scuttle it in all directions, as to hope to establish temperance and sobriety and at the same time legalize and protect,

the dram-shop. If there is an impracticable fanatic in the world it is the man who wants us to be content with moral suasion and with appeals to the drinking man to reform, while giving innumerable saloon-keepers opportunity to overthrow all our work as fast as it is performed. If ever there was a sound and sensible cry, in perfect accordance with experience and reason it is this:

The saloon must go.

DID I BLUNDER?

License or prohibition of the liquor drink traffic, is the question at issue. It is a moral question as truly as that of the ten commandments. Had I any duty respecting it? A multitude needed help. Could I help them by my vote?

That was my only weapon in the battle. Every ballot carried a will, and every will a power mightier than the bullet, and those together wield the physical force and policy of the County.

Were my principles wrong? 1. I held that voting was a duty to God and man. 2. That every voter is a witness for God, for righteousness and that alone. 3. That he who votes to continue any known crime—for any known reason, votes to destroy God and ruin souls. 4. That he who seeks to do good by voting for what God forbids does "evil that good may come"—of whom God has said "his damnation is just." Did I blunder in my principles?

The liquor drink traffic is a crime against life.—The men engaged in it the last year, in our Country, killed 100,000 of our citizens. Of these 90,000 were men and 10,000 women. At this rate, in the last twenty-five years, they have poisoned to death 2,300,000 men and women for their money—in number equalling the entire white population of all the American colonies at the beginning of the revolutionary war. I voted to prohibit this unparalleled crime—this wholesale murder, as we do other crimes. My friend voted to continue it by license. Which of us blundered? What does Christ say? (Matt. xii, 30.)

It is a crime against propriety. Reliable statistics show that it destroys every year \$1,400,000,000, with no benefit to man or beast. This equals \$2,500,000 a day; and this in twenty years equals all the assessed property in the United States, and must be earned again by the hard toil of the people.

It is a crime against morality. Of the 315,000 criminals that crowd our scaffolds and prisons, it furnishes 84 per cent or 258,500 liquor criminals, to prey on society like wolves on lambs!

It is a crime against justice. Government records show that the arrest, conviction and punishment of each of these criminals cost on an average \$1,000. Thus, this felon's tax on honest men is \$258,500,000 a year. Add to this more than \$50,000,000 annually paid for the support of 539,000 liquor paupers, whose natural protectors the saloonists have killed, and we have \$308,500,000. This is what license means—what saloonists demand as the price of their votes, and what government taxes, anti-license men and women have to pay.

Where does history record tyranny more unjust? wickedness formulated into law! God is uncovering it to the shame and confusion of its advocates.

It is a crime against charity. In 1879 during the Irish famine, this and other countries sent \$6,302,000 to save people from starving. They took this charity and that same year drank up \$46,875,000 of their own money. Thus charity was betrayed and prostituted. Can she do no better with her hard earnings than feed the opium and drink devils? Alas for the deserving.

It is an increasing crime. Government statistics show that in the last two decades distilled liquors increased three times as fast as our population, and beer twenty-three times. For 200 years we have tried to regulate it, and now we pay seventeen times more for saloons than our common schools, have twelve times as many saloons as churches; pay three times more for poison drinks than for bread, and \$270 for this "broth of hell" to every dollar for home and foreign missions for the salvation of the world.

At this rate of increase, how long before the criminal conspiracy—like

our slavery—will become defiant and go down only in blood; and eternal justice require life for every husband, mother and child assassinated by this murder traffic? The judgments of God face this crime and every partaker of it. Did I blunder in voting with God against it.

BORDER NOTES.

Now that the election for the local legislature is over and the vote on the Scott Act in St. John has been taken we can resume "the even tenor of our ways" with nothing to disturb our senerity.

The vote on the Scott Act in the city of St. John I think was of greater interest to the people of this vicinity than the election so soon to follow in this county, and the result, although not altogether a surprise was disappointing in its character to the temperance party here. Of course the rum sellers and their friends found in it a ray of consolation to cheer the gloom which surrounds them at present. I don't know but they will all emigrate to that delightful spot where the Scott Act is not known and where they can find at least four churches that they can attend without being afraid of hearing their business condemned, and not only that, but where they can hear a sermon occasionally in which their business is upheld as being taught by the Bible and approved of by our Saviour himself.

Oh! the shame of it, that in this enlightened age such a record should go forth to the world that four ministers of the gospel should be found in the city of St. John to use their influence and raise their voices for the perpetuation of such an iniquitous traffic.

On them must fall the blame for the defeat of the Scott Act in the city and they must feel proud indeed of the congratulations of the men for whom they worked, who will, no doubt go on in their soul destroying business with more confidence than ever feeling that they have the backing of the church as represented by the Rev. gentlemen who so nobly defended them in the campaign.

I can imagine them having portraits of these "champions" hung on the walls of their saloons along with the prize fighters and other worthies usually found in such places and discussing with their customers as they mix their vile drinks which served their cause the best, and I venture to say Rev. Mr. Troop will be awarded chief place in most cases.

But let us not be discouraged by a defeat here and there when we look over the field and can count so many victories won; and shall the preaching of four ministers discourage us when we hear from almost every pulpit in the land, words of comfort and encouragement to go on in the great work of annihilating the liquor traffic looking toward prohibition as the consummation of our work.

"Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes with smiling features glisten! For lo! our day bursts up the skies; Lean out your souls and listen! The few shall not forever sway, The many toil in sorrow; The powers of earth are strong today But Heaven shall rule tomorrow."

"Old Howard" continues to gain in membership and her influence is felt in the community for the enforcement of the law.

Many of the rum-sellers have moved out and let their shops for other purposes; those who conducted a grocery business in connection with the rum still continue in the grocery line and possibly sell a little of "the ardent" on the sly but they have got to be extremely sly if they wish to escape the clutches of the inspector who is on the look-out for reliable evidence and will startle them some fine day with a summons to appear before the proper authorities to answer to a charge that will cost them \$50.00. The improvement in the order on the streets both through the week and on Sundays is very noticeable since the rum-shops were closed.

The fifth of the Howard Div. series of Temperance meetings held last Tuesday night was the most successful of any yet held.

Rev. Mr. Kinkley made the first address, followed by Rev. G. M. Campbell, who took the Scott Act for his text, and showed in his usual eloquent and forcible way what it was, what it would accomplish when given a fair trial, and that it was in perfect harmony with the teaching of God as revealed to us in His Holy

Word. In concluding he called upon every citizen who had the welfare of the town at heart to back up with their influence and prayers the police committee and town officers in carrying out the law which is now in force.

Rev. G. Shore took the sermon of Rev. Mr. Troop, published in the Sun of Monday last, and in a very able address showed the fallacy of its teaching and where it was not in accordance with what is taught in the Bible. I think the address would be appreciated by the brethren in St. John, and I only wish I was capable of reporting it in full for the benefit of all who read the sermon.

Appropriate music was furnished by the choir, and Bro. J. T. Whitlock acted as chairman.

As this letter is already too long, I will not trespass further on your valuable space more than to mention that a very successful temperance meeting was held by the members of Howard Division, at Old Ridge lately, and that we hope to organize a Division there next week. And so the good work goes on.

HOWARD.

St. Stephen, N. B., April 26, '86.

MILLTOWN NOTES.

MR. EDITOR.—As it is some time since you have heard from Milltown I take it that a few lines from this place would not come amiss in the columns of your valuable temperance paper. On the evening of the 4th inst the G. W. P. installed the following Officers for the current quarter W. S. Robinson, W. P.; Jas. Larkin, W. A.; George E. Robinson, R. S.; Whidden Graham Asst. R. S.; Mrs. Chas. Smith F. S.; W. W. Graham Treas.; L. S. Johnson, Chap.; Hugh Rogers, Con.; James Burns Asst. Con.; Annie Tricartin I. S.; Has. McAllister O. S.; Carrie Smith, Organist, there were a large and somewhat lively and noisy number of members present.

The G. W. P. stated that he was glad to see so much life and activity in the division at the present time. On the night of the 12 inst Bro. J. C. McPherson who has been for the last four years a very active member in building up the division, by bringing in a great many members who have been addicted to the use of liquor, was presented with a handsome watch charm by the gentlemen of the division. It was presented by W. W. Graham in a short and appropriate speech. And Bro. McPherson responded briefly thanking the division for the gift. The C. T. A. is being strictly carried out here now. There has been five convictions under it since the new Mayor took the reins of government in his hands.

And there is no place in the limits of the town where it is sold publicly or in the daytime.

And it is the public opinion of citizens of the town the law has come to stay.

There is one thing that I would like to inform you of, it is something of a mistake that appeared in your column relating to the meeting of the N. B. Prohibitory Alliance it was stated that W. W. Graham was a delegate of the Charlotte Co. Alliance now Bro. Graham was sent as a delegate of Wilberforce and the division paid his expenses or part of them.

Of course it was a mistake of the enrollment committee of the Alliance but it is only right that the divisions of the county should know that at least one division of this county had a representative at the meeting at Fredericton of the N. B. Prohibitory Alliance. Now Mr. Editor I think this paper is about long enough for one issue and if there is anything that comes up that would be interesting to your readers in the near future will communicate with you at once. Hoping that the Journal will receive the support of the temperance people throughout the country,

I remain,

HARRISON.

Chairman of Official Correspondents No. 3 Division S. of T. Milltown April 26th 1886.

CAMPBELLTON DIVISION, NO. 300.

The following are the list of officers for the current term for this new and prosperous Division:—

J. E. Price, W. P.; Miss Gerrard, W. A.; Robert Jardine, R. S.; Miss Doherty, A. R. S.; W. E. Williams, F. S.; William Andrew, T.; Rev. A. O. Brown, Chap.; Miss Robinson, Conductor; Miss Cool, A. C.; George McKenzie, I. S.; Harris Boales, O. S.; John Fergu-son, P. W. P.