

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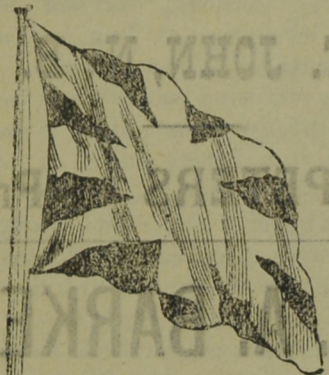
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All communications to be addressed to
HERMAN H. PITTS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Fredericton, N. B.

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. E. Mann, Baillie Division, Baillie St. James, Char. Co.
- John Keenan, Lewisville Division, Lewisville, Moncton, West. Co.
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- William Wetmore, Collina, Collina Corner, King's Co.
- J. E. Frost, Hampton 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, 29 1886.

On Monday evening, Aug 1st the Editor of the JOURNAL, accompanied by other members of the order will visit Central Kingsclear, for the purpose of organizing a new division at that place.

Already the temperance boom has begun for the autumn months. Several Divisions are in line to be organized, and other old divisions are "looking up," and new members coming in.

Sir Leonard Tilley is announced as one of the speakers who will take part in the grand Sons of Temperance demonstration to be held at Grimsby Park, on Aug 5th. Grimsby Park is a beautiful summer resort in Ontario, some 17 miles from Hamilton, on the Grand Trunk Railway. Excursion rates have been arranged, and a grand turn out of Sons is expected.

In our next issue we will give our readers a full statement of the process and papers required under the Canada Temperance Act in laying reformation against a violation of the Act; with the mode of procedure and a copy of all papers required in carrying on the case. We are in receipt very frequently of communications asking for information upon the subject, and this will give the necessary particulars.

BLOOD MONEY.

Every dollar that is obtained from liquor is blood money, and every dollar that you receive from this source pays for the murder of the promoters of your orphans and your parents, and the larger you make the license the greater is your participation in the crime.—Sam Small.

WORKMEN'S LIQUOR-BILL.

The laboring classes of America are the great bulwark of the saloon. Without the money from the working-classes the saloons could not live. More than \$500,000,000 from this class alone finds its way into the tills of the saloon-keepers. There families starve, go to the poor-house, or become subjects of charity while the "head" of the family spends his time the saloon. A writer in the Atlantic for July says:

"What a lesson lies in the drink-bill of American workmen, for instance! At a moderate estimate it amounts to between four and five hundred million dollars a year. While labor is throwing away that enormous sum annually, with what show of consistency can it lament its condition? One year's remission of that destructive self-indulgence would solve every labor problem extant: would provide a fund for the establishment of co-operative works for the sustenance of the sick and aged for the maintenance and education of orphans, for libraries and scientific schools, for all manner of helps.

At present the workman can hardly make both ends meet. Is it not because he insists on creating capitalists out of the saloon-keepers, and, not content with that, on submitting all his rights of citizenship to the same objects of worship? The saloon in politics is the most hideous abuse of the day; but where would it be if the workmen withdrew their support from it? It keeps them poor. It stifles progress, fosters pauperism, brutalizes husbands and fathers, breaks women's hearts, puts rags on the workmen's back, disease in his body, and shame and despair in his heart. Yet when labor is most disturbed when the demand for advance wages is loudest, when strikes are most frequent, when hunger and misery are most rife in the homes of the poor, the saloon flourishes still. There may be no bread at home, but there is always beer and whiskey at the bar, and the men who consider themselves the victims of circumstances or the "thralls" of capital, squander their earnings spend their savings in these dens. Can there be a serious labor question while this state of things continues? Can workmen talk gravely of their wrongs while it is plain to all the world that if they only saved the capital they earn they would be comfortable?"

NATIONAL DIVISIONS. OF T.

The session of the National Division held at New Haven, Conn., on the 13th inst., and following days, was one of the largest and most pleasing gatherings of that body, that has been convened for very many years. There were 174 representatives present, and the New Brunswick jurisdiction was represented by Past G W Patriarch Chas A Everett, and Past G Scribe S B Paterson, both members of that grand and historic old Division, Gurney No 5, of St. John.

The Grand Division of Conn., and the sub-Divisions of New Haven, spared no expense nor effort in making the visit of the delegates to that beautiful city of elms, one to be ever remembered in the experience of the members of that representative body.

The session brought together the old and tried workers in this grand old Order, and although the legislation was not of a character to alter in any marked degree the usual methods of work which prevail at present, the renewing of personal friendships, and the formation of new social ties in connection with the work to which so many are giving the best years of their life, was to very many, a very pleasant feature in the experiences of the Convention.

Efforts were made to alter the shape of the Regalia at present worn by members of the subordinate Divisions; to introduce into our pledge abstinence from the use of tobacco; to admit to membership juveniles under fourteen, and other changes of a less important character, but were voted down.

The Brother selected to fill the important position as the head of the Order, Eugene H. Clapp, of Boston, Mass., is in every way peculiarly qualified for the position. His record in connection with the Order and the work for total abstinence is of the most gratifying character, and his position in religious, commercial and social life, is of such a nature as will

enable him to bring to his office not only the required ability for the performance of duty, but also to secure for the body over which he presides, the confidence and esteem of the outside public.

The re-election without opposition, to that important office, Most Worthy Scribe, of the Rev. R. Alden Temple, of Halifax, was a very marked indication of approval of the manner in which the duties of the past had been performed, an expression of confidence in the future, and a tribute of respect to that part of the jurisdiction covered by our Dominion.

The report of the Most Worthy Scribe shows a gratifying increase in membership during the past year, and also that in work performed during that period New Brunswick stood third in the propagation work of the Order.

The next session will be held in April, 1887, in Florida.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

MR. EDITOR,—Why is it that in the carrying out of the Canada Temperance Act in the City of Fredericton, one or two sections of the law we enforced, viz., the fining of the violators only, even after the third, fourth or more convictions are decided? The penalty for the third conviction is imprisonment. Now in all the cases, or nearly all, which have been brought up for the third or more violations of the law, the judgment or penalty inflicted has been a fine.

Surely the officers having the case before them, and knowing that it is not the first or second offence, must know that they are not giving a right decision, and that they are making a dead letter of that section of the Act.

Our temperance people have been very patient with the knowledge that the persons violating the Act repeatedly, are able to get off by paying the \$50 or \$100 fine and go on selling again until by the next time they are brought up, they will have made enough to pay the accustomed fine, then snap their fingers and go back to their selling until the same farce is repeated. The facts are very plain, that unless the pressure is brought to bear on 'the powers that be,' there can be no practical abatement of the liquor selling in our midst.

There might be some very practical facts brought forward against parties who have the carrying out of this law, and there will be, unless violators are made to suffer the whole penalty of the Act. Little can be done when those in authority study to make some of the provisions of the law of none effect.

Yours, etc,
A TEMPERANCE WORKER.

"TECHNICAL" VIOLATION.

"That the Constitution of the United States and of this State recognize the liquor business as a legitimate and proper one, and that it should be treated before the law as fairly as any other reputable business; we, therefore, protest against the practice of a few 'Prohibition Anarchists' in prosecuting reputable citizens engaged in the liquor business for technical violations of the letter but not the spirit of the law."—Resolution of Illinois State Liquor Dealers' Association.

For cheek, brass, gas and concentrated sass, we commend the above. It is now in order for the penitentiary gang to hold a convention and denounce the judges and juries, of the land as "Legal Anarchists," for opposing reputable citizens engaged in the stealing business for "technical" violation of the letter but not the spirit of the law. These Chicago saints do not seem to know that "reputable citizens" neither violate the law technically or spiritually.—Baltimore Weekly.

What in the name of common sense is meant by "technical" violation of a law against selling liquor? The spirit of the law is its intention to suppress the abominable traffic, and the danger is that some people get round this intention and so violate the spirit, while they avoid transgressing the letter, which it is very difficult to make sufficiently stringent; but we never before heard of literal violation of the law that was not in actual defiance of its object and meaning.—Canada Citizen.

RUMSELLERS AND LAWBREAKERS.

In the enforcement of the Temperance Act in Canada we see the effects of the liquor traffic upon the men who are engaged in it. A good citizen is one who obeys the laws of his country and is ever ready to assist the authorities in doing their duty. How far these tavern keepers fail to come up to the standard of good citizens will be seen from their acts in counties where the Scott Act is in force. Many temperance men who knew little of the character of hotel keepers thought that it was only necessary to pass a prohibitory law to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor, and to close up the bar-rooms in the hotels. When the Act came into force in a county, it was taken for granted that this law would be observed as well as other laws, and no effort was made at first to compel its observance, as it was thought that the tavern keepers would submit willingly to the law. But it was soon found that those who trusted in the obedience of these rum-sellers, to the law, were greatly disappointed; for none of them paid the least attention to it. Nothing but severe punishment could have any effect, and the ordinary officials were quite useless in compelling the observance of the Temperance Act. In fact the tavern keepers openly boast that the law is a failure, because they still continue selling liquor. Not only do they disobey the law which has received the approval of Parliament and the electors of the county, but they also show contempt for all law by resisting the officers of the Crown who endeavor to enforce the Scott Act. These whiskey men show in many ways the demoralizing effect which the liquor traffic has upon themselves. Many of them will commit perjury to escape being fined, and they will resort to unlawful means to prevent the law officers from doing their duty. In many cases they have threatened constables and magistrates, and even resorted to violence against them. And yet these hotel-keepers claim to be respectable and loyal citizens. They even assume airs of superiority over their neighbors. In fact they are the aristocracy of the towns and villages. Anyone who has had experience of the working of the Scott Act, will know the character of the men who keep taverns and violate the law. They are without any sense of honor, and even their sworn testimony cannot be depended upon. They appear quite bland and trustworthy, but when tested they prove to be dishonest, unreliable and brutish. They will subscribe money and conspire to inflict injury upon men who are doing their duty in enforcing the law, and will not hesitate at outrage and murder to accomplish their purposes. Now this is the natural effect of the liquor traffic upon men who deal in it, and in trying to put an end to this traffic we are benefitting the very ones who are so much opposed to our work. Let anyone examine the evil results which follow from the sale of intoxicating liquor to the families of the tavern keepers and he will be convinced that it is a good work to free these families from such a demoralizing business. Prohibition must be the watchword, and nothing but prohibition, to free our country of the evils inseparably connected with the traffic.

Sons of Temperance.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

There was an attendance of about 350 people at the forty-second annual Convention of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance at New Haven last week. Most Worthy Patriarch B. F. Dennison presided. In his report he reviewed the progress of the Prohibition cause during the year, spoke of the necessity of eternal vigilance to maintain legislation already won, and asserted that the warfare of the Sons of Temperance is "against the personal habit which makes the traffic in strong drink a possibility," though declaring that "we must destroy the traffic which presents constant temptations to the weak, and which entails untold evils upon the community."

His report made commendatory mention of the publications of the National Temperance Society.

The report of R. Alden Temple, the Most Worthy Scribe, showed that there were 5,495 Divisions in oper-

ation on Dec. 31, 1885, — an increase of 98 since the end of the previous year,—and that the aggregate membership was 73,886. According to the financial report, the total assets were \$6,138.07.

The following resolutions express the principles which the Sons of Temperance hold:

Resolved, That in our opinion the most important legal action to be secured in order to suppress the sale of intoxication beverages is to be found in the enactment of prohibitory Amendments of the Constitution of the several States and of the United States.

"Second, We recommend that members of the Order in all the jurisdictions where Prohibition is not already in the organic law, take such action as is best calculated to secure State and National Prohibition at the earliest possible moment. And that we pledge our heartiest efforts to the enforcement of all laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks."

The following officers were elected: Most Worthy Patriarch, Eugene H. Clapp, of Boston; M. W. Associate, J. S. Rawlings, of Baltimore; M. W. Scribe, Rev. R. Alden Temple, of Halifax, Nova Scotia; M. W. Treasurer, J. H. Sewers, of Philadelphia; M. W. Conductor, Elizabeth H. Ames, Elizabeth, N. J.; M. W. Sentinel, M. C. Parker, of Charleston, S. C.; M. W. Chaplain, Rev. Geo. H. Hick, of New York.

It was decided to hold the next session in Jacksonville, Fla., during the first week of next April. This is subject to change at the decision of the officers of the National Division.

At a public meeting in Calvary Baptist Church, there were speeches by Rev. H. W. Conant, of Rhode Island, Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, John N. Stearns, of New York, Benjamin R. Jewell, of Boston, F. N. Bradley, of Washington, and others.—The Voice.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF WINE.

On Saturday in the presence of, and assisted by, the members of the Highgate Gospel Temperance Help-One-Another Society, Mr. William Green, of Bishopwood House, Highgate, the president of the society destroyed his cellar of wine, about 2,500 bottles, valued at about £600. In a speech explaining his reasons, he said that, after mature reflection and earnest prayer, he had come to the conclusion that it was God's will that he should part with the contents of his wine cellar. Three methods were pressed upon him from time to time. One was to sell the wine to the trade, knowing they would sell wine whether his or not; the second was to sell it and give the money to some charity; and the third was to give it, as it was, to the hospitals. In pursuing the first course he would be participating in the sale of an article which had been proved to militate against the physical, social and spiritual advancement of society. The same reasons were equally applicable to the second course, and beyond them there was, in addition, the inconsistency of causing injury to others in order to benefit someone else. The third course was met by the success of the London Temperance Hospital, where it had been proved that alcohol was not necessary in the treatment of any disease. After this address the contents of the bottles were poured into the sewer.—[Daily News (of England)]

HARCOURT DIVISION 249.

MR. EDITOR,—I enclose you a list of the names of the officers of Harcourt Division No 249 for this quarter:—

- H W B Smith, W P;
- Jacob Boyd, W A;
- Isaac Hood, R S;
- F U Wathen, A R S;
- Alice Atkinson, F S;
- D H Atkinson, Treasurer;
- W C Atkinson, Chaplain;
- John Atkinson, Conductor;
- Louise Stevens, A Cond.;
- Egbert Atkinson, I S;
- H Wathen, sr., O S;
- I B Humphrey P W P.

I am sorry to say we are feeling the depression usual in the Division room at this season of the year. A strong effort however is being made to draw all our old members back also to gain some new ones, and it is probable that an excursion or picnic will soon be in order but of this I will write later on, and remain,

Yours truly, HARCOURT.

Weldford July 27th 1886.