

### 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:

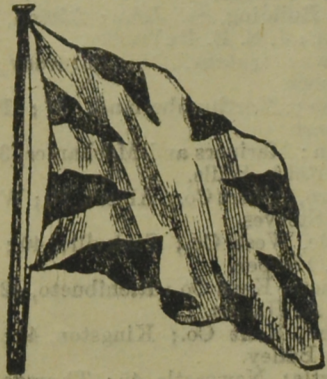
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Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. Postage stamps will be taken when more convenient to the party remitting. Clubs of four and over will be sent the paper for 75 cents per year.

#### 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.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1886.

BOOM THE "TEMPERANCE JOURNAL."

With the issue of Jan. 7th the Journal began as a weekly publication. We have long seen the necessity for the change, and we trust the temperance people will not be slow to appreciate our efforts, and will give us their assistance in the way of subscriptions and advertising. We want all who receive a copy of this paper, whether subscribers or otherwise, to introduce it in a few kindly words to their friends, and solicit their subscription. Those who subscribe before Feb. 1st will receive the paper for the year for 75 cents, after which we shall be obliged to advance the price to all new subscribers to \$1.00. Deputies of Divisions will remember that the Grand Division S. of T. has subscribed for one copy to be sent to each deputy, and if at any time the paper should not come regular, we would ask Deputies to kindly notify us by postal card and we will have the paper address placed in our books.

#### THE LATE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

In the excitement over the fact of the continuation in power or the overthrow of the British Government, a great many people have not looked at the result of the late elections in Great Britain from a temperance stand-point. As in the elections in our neighbouring republic, this has had an important influence on the elections, and when it comes to a temperance vote in the House it will be seen that the temperance representatives are in the majority. The result of the elections is thus briefly stated by the *Alliance News* (Manchester) on the 19th:—

"A few more names, which we give this week, on the opposite page, bring up nearly the whole tale of new members favorable to temperance legislation. We now are able to count three hundred and forty-eight men willing to vote for Local Option of some kind, including Prohibition; and of these, two hundred and one are pledged to vote for the Direct Popular Veto. This result of the General Election is very highly inspiring; and speaks well, on the whole, for the earnestness and energy of the good friends of the *Alliance* all over the kingdom."

Sir Wilfred Lawson, the leader of the temperance party in the Commons was defeated by a majority of 8 votes; his opponent being, however, a strong temperance man, and voting the prohibition ticket.

The legislation sought for from Parliament is briefly given in the following extract from the *Alliance News*, which is part of a series of

resolutions passed by the Alliance Executive Dec. 12th.

"That the Executive Council of the United Kingdom Alliance, on a survey of the results of the general election rejoices to recognize the great and significant fact that on this, the first occasion, when the extended electorate has voted, more than one-half the House of Commons has been returned pledged to support such a change in the law as will give power to the people in their respective localities to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors by an effective measure of Local Option."—*Alliance News*, Dec. 12.

#### SCOTT ACT CONVICTIONS.

There were five convictions last week under the Scott Act, and fined \$50 each. The parties convicted of violating the Act were, Harry Morris, J. Fred Russell, J. Alfred Russell, Robt. B. Segee, and James Hanlon.

Sergeant Vandine laid the information in each of these cases. There are five more cases before the court which will be tried this week. The Chief Magistrate, Judge Marsh remarked in a conversation with him lately on the subject that "under a recent decision there was no appeal from the Magistrates decision, and that all the fines would have to be paid, or the parties go to jail." Now that the technicalities surrounding the law are being unwound, the difficulties hitherto had in enforcing the law, are being set aside and from this out, the probabilities are that the sale of liquors in this city will be reduced to a minimum. We trust, however, that some arrangements will be made by which the burden of seeing after these cases will not rest with our estimable Police Sergeant who has now without this additional work, about all he can do to keep the city running smoothly. The temperance people should form a committee and appoint a suitable person to look after the violators of this law, if nothing else can be done. We trust that the experience of the last few years will be such as to inspire our citizens with the desire to see this law fully carried out.

#### ST. JOHN.

The glorious fight against rum is going on vigorously in St. John. The papers are full of the meetings that are being held by the temperance people, the Lodges and Divisions being formed, and the work being done by the young men in this glorious cause. It would be a grand thing for New Brunswick if the chief commercial city would carry a prohibitory law—such as the Scott Act. A little more agitation, a little more enthusiasm, and one of these days the good people of St. John will wake up to the fact that to sell liquor is a violation of one of their laws. Let the cause march along!

It is just about time that the government of the saloon, by the saloon, for the saloon was done away with, and something less rotten inaugurated.

#### IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Rev. Robt. Wilson opened the Lecture course, in this city, under the auspices of Lansdowne Division, on Friday evening last, with a lecture on "Imperial Federation." Although the walking was probably the worst experienced by our citizens this season, and although it was snowing and blowing quite hard, yet upwards of two hundred persons were present to listen to the reverend gentleman expound on this favorite subject of his. The lecture throughout was bristling with facts, and showed much thought and reading. The audience showed their appreciation by frequent applause, and the most rapt attention.

The next lecture of the course is on Friday, 4th inst., by Dr. J. H. Barker, of St. Mary's. Subject,—"The Mirror we seldom look into."

Switzerland has a prosperous total abstinence society. Holland has organized one, and one in Denmark has a membership of 8,000. In Belgium a petition with 3,200 names has been presented to the House of Representatives asking for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

When a political party ceases to meet arguments and facts fairly, and depends on bluff and false coloring and hedge fence firing, it is a pretty sure sign that the party is on the anxious seat.

#### AN APPEAL.

Mariners and Mechanics Division have sent out the following appeal which we trust will receive a hearty response.

#### CIRCULAR.

Saint John, N. B., Jan. 22nd, 1886.  
To the Officers and Members of—  
Division, No.— S. of T.

We, the Officers and Members of MARINERS' and MECHANICS' Division, No. 38, Sons of Temperance, located in Sidney Ward, City of Saint John, beg to inform you that having reorganized the Division, and being unable to procure a Hall in which to hold our meetings, deem it advisable to erect a building suitable for the purpose. We have secured the land on very favourable terms, also have contributions of lumber and money sufficient to put up the frame and board in the building; and, as we wish to avoid encumbering the property with a mortgage, have thought it well to appeal to our brethren in the Temperance work for assistance.

Trusting your Division can make us a donation at an early date, as we are anxious to occupy our Hall as soon as possible.

We are yours, in L. P. and F.,  
J. W. HARRINGTON, W. P.,  
ROBERT WILLIS, D. G. W. P.,  
Committee.

Please reply to Robt. Willis, Water Street.

#### MANHURST SETTLEMENT AT WORK.

On Thursday evening 22nd inst Grand Scribe D. Thorne accompanied by a number of the members of Havelock Division visited Manhurst Settlement, Kings County, for the purpose of organizing a Division of the Sons of Temperance. About 7.30 o'clock the school room was crowded by members of Havelock Division and those intending to become members of the new Division.

The Grand Scribe assisted by Grand Conductor Dr. Thorne, and members of Havelock Division proceeded to organize the Division when 51 charter members, presented themselves, the ceremony of initiation having been concluded, the officers were elected and installed, the Grand Scribe was requested to give the Division a name which he did by calling it Lincluden Division No. 301. Addresses were then delivered by the Grand Scribe P. W. P., F. C. Colwell of Albion Division, D. G. W. P. Ezra Wright, Grand Conductor Dr. Thorne, Rev. Wm. Corey, and other members of Havelock Division. A very pleasant evening was spent and everything bids fair for the success and prosperity of Lincluden Division. The following is a list of the officers:

Miss Maud Powell, R. S.  
Miss Jane McFarlane, A. R. S.  
Jas. A. Seely, F. S.  
D. McFarlane, S.  
Jas. Mann, Chap.  
Courtenay Kinnear, C.  
Calvin Kinnear, A. C.  
F. A. Reynolds, I. S.  
M. Crossman, O. S.  
Alfred Wear, P. W. P.  
D. S. Mann, D. G. W. P.  
Night of meeting Thursday.

#### A NEW CAUSE FOR ALARM.

[Editorial in the Christian Advocate.]  
If the reports which come to us are correct—and we believe them well founded—the breath of the alcohol fiend is to be felt upon the cheeks of our boys and girls in the public schools. It is not always a matter of great difficulty to get good laws passed by our legislatures. The point is to get such laws executed in their true intent and spirit.

There can be no doubt that in demanding the passage of laws requiring public school instruction in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, it was intended not merely that alcohol should be treated as any dangerous drug or medicine, to be used with a certain amount of caution, and duly labeled lest any mistake should occur, but that its pernicious effects should be made clear to the mind of the pupil, and sufficient illustrative facts furnished just as other facts, in any well-written work on physical science, are stated in connection with the publication of any other physical phenomena of importance. The spirit of the rum power has, however, in the exercise of its unscrupulous and unhallowed ingenuity

devised a plan to turn the battery of this most greatly needed reform, not merely upon the ranks of the reformers, but upon the innocent children and youth within the lines, and has prepared, and is seeking to impose upon the school-boards such text books on physiology as shall actually recommend and encourage the use of alcohol as a healthful stimulant to active brain, nerve, and over-wrought muscles.

To teach a child at school that the moderate use of alcohol is good as an invigorating beverage when the law makes the selling of liquor to that child a criminal offence; to prate about the moderate use of liquor when the country spends annually eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars for rum and but eighty-five millions for education; to teach that the use of alcohol can be of any real or comparative good to brain, muscle, or nerve, when the great daily press so reeks and teems with the record of crime and abomination wrought under the influence of alcohol, as to make the ordinary newspaper no longer fit to come under the eye of a pure family and household—all this is to stultify all concerned. The time will come when not only shall the sciences of physiology and hygiene be candidly and truthfully taught in our public schools, but political economies and moral philosophies prepared for school use shall detail the facts as to the depraved influence of the rum power, and the poverty, pauperism, crime and social degradation directly resulting from alcohol, together with the immense waste of resources and prodigious expenditure of state funds employed in the punishment and reform of criminals who have been made so by the use of alcohol.

#### THE MODERATE DRINKER.

The Journal of Inebriety, in a very suggestive article upon the early stages of inebriety, says:

"It is not will power which makes the difference between the inebriate and the moderate drinker; it is physiological and pathological conditions of the brain and nervous system, which the possessor ascribes to will power. Alcohol cannot be used in moderation without grave injuries to the nerve centers.

The moderate drinker is always diseased, although to the non-expert there are no clear symptoms or coarse lessons that can be seen. A careful study will reveal physically an irritable condition of the heart with stomach and digestive troubles, also changing and disordered functional activity of all the organs at times. Psychically the disposition, habits, temper, and mental state slowly and gradually degenerate and become more unstable. The higher mental forces drop down to give place to lower motives and ambitions.

No matter what his position in life may be, or his objects or plans, the moderate use of alcohol will alter and break down both physical and psychical energy and precipitate destruction. Moderate users of alcohol die from diseases provoked and stimulated by this drug. They always transmit a legacy of defective cell energy and exhaustion, which most readily finds relief in alcohol or any narcotic.

But only a small percentage of moderate drinkers remain so until death. The disease goes on to full development in inebriety in a vast majority of cases. The boasted will power to stop at all times is powerless before this peculiar exciting cause. Those who never go beyond this moderate use have simply never been exposed to this peculiar exciting cause. The moderate use of spirits for a lifetime is a mere accident in the order of nature, and the ability to stop, resting in the will power, is a popular fallacy.

#### THE MORMON QUESTION.

At last Congress has "got down to business" in dealing with the Mormon problem. The bill passed in the Senate, Jan. 8th, by a vote of thirty-eight to seven, promises to be a scorcher. It makes the lawful husband or wife a competent witness against the person charged with bigamy. Every lawful marriage must be certified by the contracting parties as well as by the priest. The territorial laws creating the Mormon Church Corporation are annulled, and fourteen trustees are to be appointed by the President to take charge of

the property and wind up the company's affairs. This is a bold policy; but desperate diseases require desperate remedies. The Church Corporation is a huge monopoly, under the guise of religion carrying on an immense traffic in all sorts of merchandise, and forcing Mormons, by ecclesiastical influence, to do their trading with it to a large degree. All property acquired by it in contravention of the federal laws are to be proceeded against by the Attorney General. The escheated property to be sold and the proceeds given to the school fund, but no building for purposes of worship is to be forfeited. All immigration companies created by the territorial government are to be abolished. In short, the Mormon Church is no longer to be buttressed by the territorial government as hitherto, but will have to stand on an equality with any other ecclesiastical organization. No wonder the Mormon delegate at Washington, Mr. Caine, grimly remarked after the passage of the bill that he guessed Utah was a part of the United States now.—*The Voice*.

A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink. The landlord said, "No you have had too much already. You have had delirium tremens once and I cannot sell you any more." He stepped aside to make room for two young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them politely. The other had stood by silent and when the others had finished, he walked up to the landlord, and thus addressed him: "Six years ago, at that age, I stood where those young men stand now. I was a man with fair prospects: Now at the age of twenty eight I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now give me a few glasses more and your work is done. I shall soon be out of the way. There is no hope for me. But they can be saved; they may be men again. Do not sell it to them. Sell it to me, and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell them no more!" The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down the decanter, he exclaimed: "God helping me, that is the last drop I will ever sell to anyone!" And he kept his word.

#### WHAT IS IT?

We mean intemperance. And if you have not felt it, go ask the drunkard to tell its meaning.

It is no mere desire, not an appetite, nor a passion, but far more. It is more like a raging storm sweeping through every avenue of man's being. It is madness that paralyzes the brain.

It is a corrosion that gnaws the strength.

It is a wild fire coursing the veins. It overleaps every boundary and fiercely casts aside every barrier.

It disregards every reasonable and honorable motive, stifles intellect, benumbs conscience, tramples upon prudence and eternal life, and the claims of God are as feathers which it blows out of its path.

A drunkard would sell his body and soul, would barter away heaven and risk endless torment for more drink.

And can you, christian men, vote to make possible such a fate to a fellow-mortal? Put conscience in your ballot.

#### TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH.

One of the very strongest reasons why our boys and girls should resolve to join the ranks of the total abstainers is because their bodies stand a much better chance being of healthy and strong. Temperance is a friend to health. If you want clear brains, pure blood, a steady nerve, then never touch strong drink. Those who never use it can better endure exposure and fatigue than they who drink it, even moderately.

If there is anything in this world calculated to make a man forget that he has been to hear Moody and Sankey on the previous evening, it is to bounce out of bed in the morning and light on the business end of a tack. Should any be so unfortunate don't swear, but use Minard's Lini-ment, it will extract the poison and heal up the wound quickly; it is a wonderful flesh healer for man or beast.