

The Editor of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL will address audiences on the subject of Temperance, under the auspices of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, in the following places:—

Bloomfield, Tuesday,	Feb. 2nd.
Hampton, Wednesday,	" 3rd.
Newcastle, Thursday,	" 4th.
Chatham, Friday,	" 5th.
Nelson, Saturday,	" 6th.
Derby, Monday,	" 8th.
Douglstown, Tuesday,	" 9th.

Other engagements in the northern Counties will be announced next issue. Several places in Westmorland, Albert and Kings, will be visited on the return. Dates in Charlotte, York and Carleton will be fixed later in the season.

The Propagation Committee of the Grand Division are anxious to have all the Divisions visited by their accredited representative, Bro. Past Grand Treasurer Pitts, before the semi-annual session.

FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Some days ago a meeting was held in the County Council Chambers in this City, of a number of temperance men, for the purpose of considering the best measures to be adopted to procure the necessary machinery for the enforcing of the Canada Temperance Act. It was unanimously agreed to have a petition widely circulated for signers asking the Local Legislature to appoint officials, whose duty shall be to see after the proper enforcing of the Act. Rev. Mr. Beckwith has been delegated to visit various parts of the country with the purpose of having these petitions signed, preparatory to the opening of the Assembly.

Such an enactment by our Legislature is a matter which would be well for our representatives to look after, and would undoubtedly be the one thing needed to make the C. T. A. an efficient law. It will give, also, the much needed opportunity to test the back-bone of some of our legislators. Verily this is a time for the trying of men's souls.

Lansdowne Division Lecture Course.

Rev. Robt. Wilson will open the course with a lecture, subject "Imperial Federation" on Friday evening, 29th inst. The admission is by ticket, which is procurable without charge from any member of the committee, Imperial Federation is a question which will in the near future become a burning question, and the reverend lecturer having travelled largely through Great Britain will be in a position to give his audience much valuable information as to how the people in that country look upon the matter. The hall will likely be well filled. The committee are Messrs. Martin Lemont, Judson Estabrooks, H. B. Tower and H. H. Pitts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS—Subscriptions have been received since our last issue from W. C. Hays, Penobscus; Samuel M. Crawford, James Cameron, Hampton Station; Ross Cogan, Albert Clark, John Deamon, Hampton Village; W. D. Smith, Fredericton; H. Jackson, Campobello Miss Cameron, Augusta, Me.

The officers of Coverdale Division No 295 for this quarter are as follows:—

- Isaiah Steeves., W. P.
- Mary Gunning., W. A.
- H. Duffy., R. S.
- Maud Wilmot., A. R. S.
- James Gunning., F. S.
- Jennie Jonah., Treas.
- Martha Steeves., Chap.
- Gains Jonah., Con.
- Earnest Gurning., Asst. Con.
- James Gouldree, Jr., I. S.
- James M. Smith., O. S.
- F. A. Steeves., P. W. P.

We are a new Division organized Dec. 8th. 1885.

F. A. S.

THE TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, published at Fredericton by Mr. H. Pitts, has been changed from a fortnightly to a weekly publication, and we hope the publisher's enterprise will be duly rewarded by a large increase of patrons. Persons subscribing before February 1st will receive the paper for 75 cents per year, after that the price will be advanced to \$1.00. Every friend of temperance should subscribe for this temperance weekly.—Union Advocate.

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:

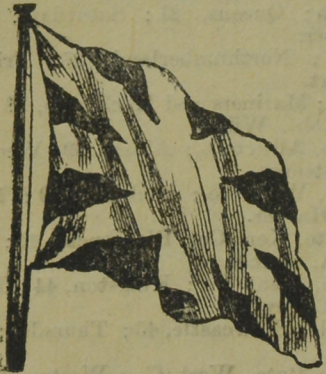
One Copy, one year,	\$1.00
" six months,	60
" three months,	30

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, JANUARY 28, 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 TEMPERANCE HALL.

The W. C. T. U. have favored us with an advertisement, appealing for funds for the purchase of the old York Division Temperance Hall. In the position we occupy as the semi-official organ, so to speak, of the Sons of Temperance, the Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Division in this city, and as an enthusiastic member of that Order, we feel that our duty will not allow us to publish such appeal. There is no person in the city, probably, that so fully appreciates the grand and noble work being carried on by the women in the temperance movement, or understands better the good they are doing than we do, but as a Son of Temperance we deplore the fact that any other body of workers should gain possession of a property which is the result of the labor, years ago, of members of that old and time-honored institution. In connection with this matter we have no fault to find with any of the parties concerned. We do not blame or find any fault with the trustees of Old York Division in their desire to get clear of the responsibilities of looking after the Hall. The trustees are men who year after year have been fighting in this temperance cause, and who now, when quite advanced in years, feel that they have done their part, and that they should not be called upon to look after this public building, collect rents, keep it in repair, and see after insurance, taxes, etc. And who could find fault with them for wishing to be clear of these responsibilities? We feel, too, that the ladies are probably the best persons to

have the Hall, if, peradventure, it must go to other parties. Many of those now interested in the Union were members of Old York, and by their zeal and enthusiasm assisted largely in having the building erected, so that it seems in one way eminently fitting that they should, if it must be sold—as we remarked above—have the first refusal.

And yet, as a Son of Temperance, it is with a pang at heart, we hear of the intention of the mortgagees to foreclose the mortgage. Every Son of Temperance throughout the city—and there are hundreds of them—almost every family has had members at some time connected with this old Order—will feel to regret that the Old York Division Hall will soon be no more. We all feel an interest in the Union, we like to go to their entertainments and help them, but there is a tender spot in the hearts of the majority of our temperance workers for Old York Division, and the tender associations the old building recall, make us deeply regret that any change is necessary. If the Hall could have been leased for 25 or 50 years, or 100 years even to the Union, or fixed in any way so our citizens could have looked on the institution as being still in some way connected with the Order of the Sons of Temperance, it would have been more acceptable to many, and we think the women would have been more successful in their appeal. While we are not able to suggest anything at the present time, and while we shall make no personal effort to interfere with the women in their efforts to make the Hall the property of the Union, yet as a Son of Temperance, we would be going back on our sacred promises—made fifteen years ago in Old York Division Hall—if we countenanced or assisted in the transfer in any way of Sons of Temperance property to another institution.

It is more than possible that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will feel inclined to bid in this valuable property. We understand that the ladies are arranging to purchase the property at the face of the mortgage. When it is considered that the Sons of Temperance of this city paid between \$40.00 and \$60.00 over and above that sum on the building, it would look as though there should be a provision in the deed, in some way, that the order of the S. of T. should have one night, at least, out of the week, for their meetings, paying a nominal sum for light and fuel. This thing should not be arranged after the hall is disposed of but before, as from the way the matter presents itself now to the writer, the S. of T. will have now no claim on the property.

And this should not be as a favor or a compliment by the Union, but as a right, gained by the amount of Sons of Temperance money already in the building.

We do not press any special claims for Lansdowne Division, S. of T. The majority of the members of this institution are young members and have no equitable right to any benefits from the Hall. The fact however of their being Sons of Temperance gives them a certain interest in the property pertaining to the order.

Old York Division have never surrendered their charter, and in case they may want any time to re-organize, this provision should be made.

That the object of the ladies is most laudable, and that they will require all the assistance that the citizens can give them, is most apparent. Alterations in the building are suggested, in the appeal, and repairs to be made, all of which will require money, and which will doubtless make the Hall a much more comfortable, and better paying property.

With a new St. Paul's, and repairs on all the City Churches, with a Salvation Army Barracks to build and a Temperance Hall to alter and repair, it looks very much as though the philanthropy of our citizens would be pretty well tested before 1886 goes out.

DR. MACREA AND THE SCOTT ACT.

We always listen with great pleasure to the learned discourses of Rev. Dr. Macrea, and make it a point to go out of the way considerably, if necessary, to hear him preach. It was with feelings like this that some weeks ago we listened to his able discourse at the opening of St. Paul's Church in this city. But somehow, while we enjoy his religious discourses, when he ex-

pounds on the Scott Act, we begin to think that, although able and learned, he has something yet to find out, with regard to that law, at least.

On Sabbath afternoon last, at a large gathering held in the Portland W. C. T. U. Hall, St. John, the Rev. gentleman delivered a most able address. In his discourse he touched upon the Scott Act. He said he was not a Scott Act man, and that the Act was bound to fail, for in no city in which the Act was carried was it being enforced. He said he had been lately in Fredericton, and there he saw "the Act was a failure. It had been carried in Fredericton a few months ago, but still drunkenness was visible in the streets." It seems as though some people, unintentionally or wilfully, or maliciously will not understand or take the pains to find out the position in which the Scott Act is placed in New Brunswick. This is a law which, owing to the large monied interest it has had to combat against, has had all kinds of difficulties to contend with. And surely if the rum interests will expend so much money to have the law taken from Court to Court, to buy up whole constituencies when necessary, and to, even, it is said, corrupt our Senators, and Legislature, is it not *prima facie* evidence to any reasonable man that the Law must have some sting in it—some "prohibitory" measures—something for the killing out of the liquor traffic?

But the reverend gentleman comes up to this city and spends a few days—and what does he see? Does he see any open rum shops, like he must pass every day in his travels about his own city? No! he does not say he sees that. Does he say he saw the policemen taking anyone to the lock-up in a state of intoxication? No! he does not say he saw anything like that. But he does say that drunkenness was visible in the streets. The reverend gentleman has been preaching the Gospel of Christ a good many years; we have had ten or fifteen preachers expounding the Word of God, and the keeping of the Ten Commandments, in this city for a great many years, and still the Commandments are broken every day, not only here, not only in St. John, but almost everywhere that the Gospel is preached. The Gospel is preached to save sinners. The Scott Act is a law to save men from becoming drunkards. The Gospel goes at the root of the matter and tells men if they sin they will be lost eternally; the Scott Act goes to the rum-seller and says, if you sell liquor to these men you will be fined, or put in jail. If there were no sinners there would be no need of a risen Saviour; if there were no drunkards, and no one to break the law, there would be no necessity for the Scott Act or any other restrictive measures.

But the learned Doctor says he is a prohibitionist, a total abstainer, and believes in prohibition. So does every conscientious temperance man. And yet what does the Doctor say? He described the City of Portland, Me., where prohibition had been in existence for years, and said there he saw drunkenness rampant, and says further that "even prohibition will not stop men from drinking." The report of the lecture would show that in the Scott Act town of Fredericton "drunkenness was visible." In the prohibitory city, Portland, Me., "drunkenness was rampant." From this we would conclude, of the two evils, choose the Scott Act town.

After reading the report of the address we are at a loss to discover just what the doctor *does* believe in regarding the controlling of the liquor traffic. He condemns intemperance as the greatest social evil. He says the Scott Act is bound to fail. He refers to Portland, Me., as a sample of a prohibitory city—with drunkenness abounding, and suggests—nothing. Surely the reverend gentleman, after his experience day after day in St. John, is not an advocate of "high license." No! we can hardly believe that; and yet the doctor in this respect is like a great many other people. They have a prejudice against the Scott Act; high license hardly comes up to their idea, prohibition has proved a failure, and yet they have nothing to offer in the present emergency.

Does any reasonable person imagine when the people of Fredericton voted on the Scott Act last November, that they thought it an entire success,—that they thought it had been entirely carried out, or has been strictly enforced—No! The

majority of the people of Fredericton did not look at it in that way. They saw the difficulties that were placed in the way of its enforcement; they were not blind to the fact that some despicable individuals were trying to ruin their neighbors, body and soul, by selling liquor contrary to law, but the fact that faced them was this—shall we repeal the Scott Act and by doing so open licensed grogeries and gin palaces on our principal streets. It was a question of license or no license,—a question the people of St. John will have to deal with soon. Men, learned though they may be, can talk hours on the subject, but these are the facts. There is nothing for the people of Canada but Scott Act and license. The Scott Act closes the grogeries, fines and imprisons the offender. License is taking a bribe for an acknowledged evil. Those who oppose the Scott Act must favor license, there is no alternative.

The Scott Act is not all we should like as a temperance law, but until there is something better, as an outspoken temperance paper we shall endeavor to have it adopted in every County and City in the Dominion.

THE ALDERMANIC ELECTIONS.

The Aldermanic Elections are over for another year, and the result anything but satisfactory, as far as the temperance people are concerned. The City has lost a good representative in Ald. Calder, and, while we have nothing to say against Ald. Sharkey, yet we think Ald. McManus should have been given a year at the Board. A few of the temperance men of St. Ann's ward brought out candidates in opposition to the old representatives. The whole thing was rushed up within a few days. No systematic organization was adopted, and the old representatives being acknowledged temperance men, the issue drifted from temperance to personalities, votes split, and the old representatives were returned by good majorities.

The result of the Aldermanic elections is not what we expected, or what we hoped for. We looked forward to the temperance people organizing thoroughly, nominating reliable men and carrying them. The opportunity has been allowed to slip by. Truly procrastination is the thief of time. We tried to agitate this question months ago. No one would take the lead, and thus the result.

OLD FARMERS DIVISION.

This division has been suspended for some time. There is a difficulty with regard to the hall it seems. A large number of the old members are desirous of forming a new division or resuscitation the old one, but a few persons who by some illegal means have got control of the key, and who are interested in having the building remain in its present condition, are working against the formation of a Division. Although by virtue of the deed by which the land was granted to the Sons of Temperance by Samuel Dayton, deceased, late of Douglas, the property reverts to the Grand Division on the suspension of the subordinate division, yet nothing has been done in the matters as yet by the Grand Division to assume control.

It would be much better all around if the hall could be placed in a good state of repair and any body of worshipers have the use of it, with a thorough understanding.

Unless some amicable arrangements can be made at once the Grand Division should step in and take charge of their property.

An action should be entered immediately against those persons who through a fraudulent deed are keeping earnest temperance workers from carrying on the cause.

SCOTT ACT.

The Police Magistrate has at present eight cases of violation of the Scott Act before him. Since the decision of the Privy Council, which leaves the Scott Act intact, Judge Marsh has expressed his intention of seeing that the act is strictly enforced, so far as lies in his power. A few convictions will doubtless have a salutary effect a those individuals who have been taking advantage of the technicalities of the law. The Scott Act executive committee would do well to hold a meeting and decide on some mode of action to assist the officers in carrying out the law.