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THE PUBLICAN'S NET.

The publican stood by the tap-room room,
Smoking his pipe of clay,
With his apron white, and his shirt-sleeves
tight,
Tucked up to be out of the way;
With a smile on his face and a courteous grace
He invited his customers in,
To partake of his cheer, which consisted of beer,
Rum, whisky, brandy and gin.

A workman passed by with his tools on his
back,
Who was kindly invited to stay
And taste the fine ale, both bitter and pale,
As 'twould help him along on his way.
Then another bland smile, all tinsell'd with
guile,
Beamed forth on the publican's face;
Said the workman: "I'll stop and just take a
drop,
Then run home at a double quick pace."

He entered; the gaslights were brilliant and
bright:
The bowl, song and jest passed around;
The place had a charm—'twas social and warm,
While outside the snow lay on the ground.
More drink was required—'twas brought as de-
sired,
Till his senses and money were low;
But when he had spent his very last cent,
Was politely requested to go.

But alas! this was more than the workman
could do,
He muttered, but sat in the chair;
Then the landlord was fetched who immediately
stretched
Out his hand, and seized the man by the hair,
Pul'd him off from his seat, placed him then on
his feet,
While in vain he sputtered and swore;
He was hauled down the stair, thrust into the
air,
And kicked from the publican's door.

And this was "the thing" that a short time be-
fore
Stood firm and erect as "a man,"
Who meant only to take for friendships' sake,
A drop from the publican's can—
Now lying insane in the pelting rain,
In the cold of a winter's night,
While the publican chaff'd and his waiters
laughed,
In high glee at their victim's plight.

Like the web of a spider, the "Publican's Net"
Is open to catch whom it may;
If you never go near, you'll have no cause for
fear,
But always keep danger at bay.
If temptation be strong, if your journey be long,
Or if evil companions beset,
If your courage should fail then think on this
tale—
Beware of the "Publican's Net!"

DON'T SEEK TROUBLE.

Don't seek trouble night and morning,
Show you're made of sterner stuff,
When it comes 'twill give you warning—
Soon enough.

Don't be thinking every minute,
Earth will tumble upside down;
Jones has found grey hairs upon it—
So has Brown.

Don't think all creation's moving
For your little lordship's sake,
Greater men have died—thus proving,
Your mistake.

Don't be always so downhearted,
Casting gloom and sadness round,
Don't let trifles kill, and start at
Every sound.

Don't speak in such a whining way,
As though you thought of crying;
And don't declare from day to day
Your dying.

Don't bid inspiring hope good-bye,
Or welcome gloomy sorrow;
The sun will shine in yonder sky—
To-morrow.

The world is lovely, bright, and fair,
And full of tender story,
Each glance revealing everywhere
Its glory.

Throw grim melancholy over,
Joy there is in earth and sky:
We will live in peace and clover—
You and I.
—THOMAS MOORE BURNSIDE.

WISDOM'S VOICE CONCERNING THE SALE AND USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A BEVERAGE.

COMPILED BY H. CAMP.

I.—THE TEACHINGS OF GOD.

Wine is a mocker and strong drink
is raging, and whosoever is deceived
thereby is not wise. —Prov. xx, 1.

It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is
not for kings to drink wine, nor for
princes strong drink, lest they drink
and forget the law and pervert the
judgment of any of the afflicted.—
Prov. xxxi, 4, 5.

The priest and the prophet have
erred through strong drink, they are

swallowed up of wine, they are out
of the way through strong drink;
they err in vision, they stumble in
judgment.—Isaiah xxviii, 7.

Who hath woe? Who hath sor-
row? Who hath contentions? Who
hath babbling? Who hath wounds
without a cause? Who hath redness
of eyes? They that tarry long at the
wine; They that go to seek mixed
wine.—Prov. xxiii, 29, 30.

Look not upon the wine when it
is red, when it giveth his color in
the cup. . . . At last it biteth like a
serpent and stingeth like an adder.
—Prov. xxiii, 31, 32.

Hear thou, my son; be wise and
guide thine heart in the right way.
Be not among wine-bibbers! for the
drunkard shall come to poverty.—
Prov. xxiii, 19, 21.

Children, read the history of the
prophet Daniel, and learn wisdom
from it.—See Daniel, 1st, Chap.

Train up a child in the way he
should go, and when he is old he
will not depart from it.—Prov. xxii,
6.

GOD'S PROHIBITORY LAW.

Woe [a higher penalty than \$25],
woe unto him [the liquor-seller] that
giveth his neighbor drink, that put-
teth thy bottle to him, and maketh
him drunken also.—Habakkuk ii,
15.

II.—THE TEACHINGS OF WISE AND GOOD MEN.

The habit of using ardent spirits
by men in public office has produc-
ed more injury to the public service,
and more trouble for me, than any
other circumstance that has occurred
in the internal concerns of Govern-
ment during my administration; and
were I to commence my administra-
tion again, the first question that I
would ask in relation to every candi-
date for public office would be, is
he addicted to the use of ardent
spirit?—Thomas Jefferson

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation
and experience, as well as from med-
ical testimony, that ardent spirit, as
a drink, is not only needless but
hurtful, and that the entire disuse
of it would tend to promote the
health, the virtue and happiness of
the community, we hereby express
our conviction that should the citi-
zens of the United States, and es-
pecially all young men, discounten-
ance entirely the use of it, they
would not only promote their own
personal benefit but the good of our
country and the world.—James
Madison, John Q. Adams, Andrew
Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John
Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Tay-
lor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin
Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham
Lincoln, Andrew Johnson.

And it is our solemn impression
that the time has now arrived when
our public authorities should no
longer sanction the evil complained
of by granting licenses for the pur-
pose of vending ardent spirits, there-
by legalizing a traffic at the expense
of our moral, intellectual, and phys-
ical powers. Should the system of
granting licenses be abolished, it is
believed that it would greatly hasten
the period when the traffic in the
article would be abandoned by every
citizen who has a character to sus-
tain, and none but the worthless
and abandoned would be found en-
gaged in this business.—Grand Jury
of the City of New York.

All the crimes on earth do not
destroy so many of the human race,
nor alienate and destroy so much
property, as drunkenness.—Lord
Bacon.

Resolved, that we will use our
influence to correct the popular error
that what is called the moderate
use of intoxicating drinks is conduc-
tive to health and permanently in-
creases the strength or vigor of
laboring people.—New York Med-
ical Society.

Resolved, That the habitual use of
ardent spirits is an alarming source
of disease, and that we will, as we
are in duty bound, use our influence
to check this evil, alike fatal to
morals and health.—Watertown
Medical Society.

THE NATURAL RESULTS AND EFFECTS OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

Namely, profane swearing and
cursing, rude and immodest actions,
a disposition to quarrel, fighting, a
black eye and swelled nose, sickness
at the stomach and puking of bile,
epilepsy, gout, jaundice, dropsy, ob-
structions of the liver, consumption,
and madness.—Dr. Rush.

I know that the cup which con-
tains ardent spirit is poisoned. I
know that it may cause death, that
it may cause crime, to sin, to the
torments of everlasting remorse. Am
I not then a murderer, as much
worse as the soul is better than the
body? If ardent spirits were nothing
worse than a deadly poison, if they
did not excite and inflame all the
evil passions, if they did not dim
that heavenly light which the Al-
mighty has implanted in our bosoms
to guide us through the obscure
passages of our pilgrimage, if they
do not quench the Holy Spirit in
our hearts, they would be compar-
atively harmless. It is their moral
effect, it is the ruin of the soul which
they produce that renders them so
dreadful. The difference between
death by simple poison and death
by habitual intoxication, may extend
to the whole difference between
everlasting happiness and eternal
death.—Judge Cranch.

Disguise that business as they will,
it is still in its character the business
of destroying the bodies and souls of
men. The venders and makers of
spirits, in the whole range of them,
from the politest grocer to the most
extensive distiller, are fairly charge-
able not only with supplying the ap-
petite for spirits, but with creating
that unnatural appetite; not only
with supplying the drunkard with
the fuel of his vices, but with making
the drunkard. In reference to the
taxes with which the vending of
spirits loads the community, how un-
fair towards others who do not sell.
A town, for instance, contains one
hundred drunkards. The profit of
making these drunkards is enjoyed
by some half a dozen persons, but
the burden of these drunkards rests
upon the whole town.—Chancellor
Walworth.

Alcohol is classed among the
poisons by medical writers on poisons.
I do not know of an exception among
physicians. It is ranked among the
poisons from its effects on the body
analogous to those of other poisons.
What is said of the effect of alcohol
must be true of all doses, large or
small, although the effect of every
minute doses may be imperceptible.
Arsenic may be administered in
doses so small as to produce no ap-
parent ill effects; yet no one doubts
that arsenic is a poison.

If a person dies of delirium trem-
ens, it is not the last glass that kills
him, but every dose or glass he has
taken in his life has conducted to the
result.—Dr. Reuben D. Mussey,
Professor of Anatomy and Surgery,
Dartmouth College.

The time is coming when reflect-
ing men will no more think of mak-
ing and vending ardent spirits, or of
erecting and renting grog-shops as a
means of gain, than they will now
think of poisoning the well from
which a neighbor obtains water for
his family, or of arming a maniac to
destroy his own life or the lives of
those around him.—Hon. Reuben H.
Walworth, Chancellor of the State of
New York.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

By one fatal act your wife was
sent to the cold and silent mansions
of the dead; your children were de-
prived of all the endearments and
fostering care of their mother, and
you are fated to expiate your offence
upon the gallows. Upon a review
of the shocking transaction the ques-
tion naturally presents itself. What
could have perverted your nature?
what could have so steeled your
heart? The answer is, Spirituous
liquor. It has had the effect to es-
trange you from the most endearing
relation, from the ties of blood, from
your obligation to your fellow-beings
and your Creator. If any further

evidence were wanting to manifes-
tate the desolating effects of ardent spirits
which have moved like a destroying
angel over our land, we have it in
the astounding fact that, within the
last two months, three men have
been arraigned before me on charges
of murdering their wives, and each
of these offences was committed by
intemperate men.—Judge Edwards,
sentence of death upon James Ran-
som.

I challenge any man who under-
stands the nature of ardent spirit,
and yet for the sake of gain continues
to be engaged in the traffic, to show
that he is not involved in the guilt
of murder.—Rev. Lyman Beecher,
D. D.

GROG-SHOPS.

They who keep these fountains of
pollution and crime open are sharers
to no small extent in the guilt which
flows from them. They may be
temperate men themselves, but they
contribute to make others intemperate.
They stand at the very source
of the evil. They command the
gateway of the mighty flood which
is spreading desolation through the
land; and are chargeable with all
the present and everlasting conse-
quences, no less than the infatuated
victim who throws himself upon the
bosom of the burning torrent and is
borne into the gulf of woe.—Rev.
Samuel Spring, D. D.

It cannot be denied that all the
drunkenness in the land is produced
by what is called the temperate use
of ardent spirits. I say, then, on all
the moderate drinkers in our land,
on all that traffic in the accursed
thing, rests the woe that God himself
hath denounced on him that "putteth
the cup to his neighbor's mouth and
maketh him drunken." My Christian
brother, if you saw this trade as
I believe God sees it, you would
sooner beg your bread from door to
door than gain money by such a traf-
fic.—Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D.,
President of the Wesleyan Univer-
sity, Middletown, Conn.

Alcohol and Diseases.

Many persons think of the effects
of alcoholic indulgences as temporary,
as if the man were all right again as
soon as he had slept off his intoxication.
This is partly true, for in this, as in
other cases, nature at once begins the
work of eliminating the poison from
the system; but certain disastrous
effects are left behind.

Moreover, the recuperative force
grows weaker and weaker under re-
peated potations, till at last it is lost
altogether. There is not only a ten-
dency to numerous diseases which
are directly caused by the alcoholic
poison, but at the same time the sys-
tem is rendered susceptible to diseases
of other sorts. In fact, the condition
is one of physical deterioration.

What is worse, this deterioration
tends to perpetuate itself in man's
posterity. Says Dr. Richardson, of
London, "Not one of the transmitted
wrongs, physical or mental, is more
certainly passed on to those unborn
than are the wrongs inflicted by al-
cohol."

Says Dr. Forbes Winslow, of
London, "The human race is morally,
mentally and socially deteriorated by
that poison," and the celebrated Dr.
Anstie, of England, writes, "When
drinking has been strong in both
parents, it is a physical certainty
that it will be traced in the children."

Among the inherited tendencies is
that strange paroxysmal and irresis-
tible craving for liquor, which comes
on at intervals, it may be of months,
though meantime the man is abso-
lutely free from it.

Dr. Huss, of Sweden, says that
half his nation are annually consum-
ing an average of forty gallons of
liquor each; that new diseases have
appeared, and old ones have increased
fearfully in prevalence and intensity
and that in consequence the Swedes
have deteriorated in stature and phys-
ical strength. The testimony from
France and other nations of Europe
is similar.

Nor are these effects confined to

inebrates and to those who indulge
in the more firey liquors. Sir Henry
Thompson, after over twenty years
devoted to hospital practice, as well as
to private practice in every rank, tes-
tifies as follows:

"I have no hesitation in attributing
a very large proportion of some of
the most painful and dangerous mal-
adies that come under my notice to
the ordinary use of fomented drink
in quantities conventionally deemed
moderate. There is no habit in this
country which so much tends to
deteriorate the quality of the race."

In view of such testimonies,—and
they might be greatly multiplied,—
is the war against the saloon one of
fanaticism?—

A Cry of Alarm from India.

The terrible plague of drunkenness
is menacing India. Hitherto, both
the Mohammedans and the high-caste
Hindoos have been preserved from
it by the commands of their religion,
but now the *Indian Witness* says:
"Strong drink is raging furiously in
India. The unimpeachable testimony
of Christian officials places this fact
beyond question. The moral, social
and religious inundation of India by
this liquor deluge, which is hardly
less destructive than the Noachian,
seems probable. The Mohammedan
smiles when you ask him why his
co-religionist drinks; the three Napali
castes, forbidden by their shastras to
drink, are now slain by the excise
system; while liquor-shops in Dar-
jeeling are mostly kept by Brahmins!
If caste is brushed aside by this awful
tide, what can withstand its rage?
'For every native the mission is in-
fluencing for good,' says the Rev.
Mr. Turnbull, 'the drink traffic is in-
fluencing ten for evil.' 'There is only
one evil which can destroy the power
of the body, the power of the soul,
and the power of the spirit at one
fell stroke, and that,' says an English
Bishop, 'is the evil effected by strong
drink.' As a speaker in Darjeeling
said: 'Our drink traffic commences
by hanging up a sign, 'Wines and
spirits sold here,' and ends by hang-
ing a man on the gallows.' No, it
does not end there, and will not end
while the flames of perdition continue
to burn."

A Marked Improvement.

"Wherever Prohibition has been
given a trial, sustained by public
sentiment and enforced by honest
officials, there has been a marked
improvement in the condition of the
people. Newspapers controlled by
liquor interests are ever ready to pro-
claim that there is more drunkenness
in Kansas under prohibitory law than
there ever was under licence. The
testimony of two Governors and one
of the leading papers of that State
(published elsewhere) would seem
to tell a very different story. A de-
crease in the number of arrests for
drunkenness and crime during the past
year of over 80 per cent is the very
best refutation of the slander. Pro-
hibition in Kansas has become a fix-
ture and no political party there has
the nerve to even agitate the question
of re-submission to the people. This
is in part accounted for by the fact
that in Kansas those who are the
greatest sufferers from the curse of in-
temperance—the women—are per-
mitted to vote, and nine-tenths of
them vote one way on the issue be-
tween the home and the saloon."
—*Journal of United Labour.*

The question "Is moderate drinking
harmful?" is being discussed by the
Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Past Grand Master Workman James
says that one of the lodges that has
cost the order the remarkable sum of
\$30,000 in ten years is composed al-
most exclusively of beer drinkers, and
that these men were received into the
order with the understanding that
they only drink occasionally. Men
who acknowledge that they are mod-
erate but habitual drinkers are de-
barred from membership.