

### Special Notice.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance and is designed as a family newspaper. It is issued on Saturday 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 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.

#### SPECIAL RATES FOR DIVISIONS.

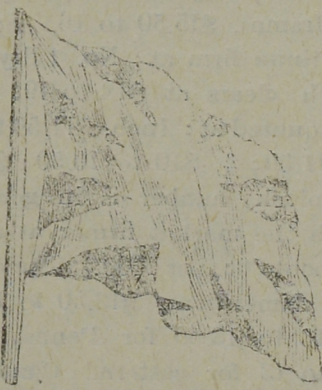
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions ordering 10 copies, at the rate of 60 cents per year.

As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make the paper better, and more useful as a temperance medium. The divisions are as a general thing not particularly burdened with funds, but almost any division could subscribe for 10 copies, or at least 5 copies, or surely one copy, and every one helps.

#### ADVERTISING RATES:

A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of . . . 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.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The JOURNAL is liable to be discontinued immediately at the expiration of the date stamped on the label. We have been obliged to adopt this rule without respect of persons. If you do not receive your paper glance at the label of the last one you received, and if the date is past you will understand the reason. Any mistake in dates will be cheerfully rectified on notifying us.

Grand prospects, this semi-annual session, for a good gathering. The reports will be more favorable than for some time.

WE PUBLISH in this issue, the essay which received the first prize, offered some time ago, by Howard Division No. 1, Dr. J. E. Brown, was the successful competitor.

#### Send in the Returns.

We are informed by the Grand Scribe that the returns as received, this quarter, indicate an increase from nearly every Division, and that the suspensions are much less. This we are pleased to learn. Let every deputy see that his returns are sent off promptly, as the Grand Scribe is now making his semi-annual report up, and it is necessary to have the returns in early.

#### Did Not Pass.

An effort was made in the House on Wednesday evening last to amend the Liquor License Act of N. B. by having inserted a clause, making it unnecessary for the applicants for licenses under the law, to go around with their petitions every year for signatures. It was argued by the promoters of the bill that it was sufficient to get signatures to such a petition once, and that this should do for as

long a time as the applicant desired to continue a licensed rum-shop. That it was very humiliating to have to go around every year, and get these signatures and many other similar arguments which will readily suggest themselves to the temperance reader.

The fact that the bill emanated from St. John rumsellers who wished to get clear of this obnoxious clause, one of the most troublesome in the act to them, was good reason for the temperance people to be alert. The bill was rejected by a vote of 11 to 17.

#### Better Use It.

In a discussion which recently took place in the House it was brought out pretty clearly by the lawyers, and without any contradiction so far as we could learn, that fines under the Scott Act, collected by cities or counties under the act and held by the City or County Treasurers must be kept as a separate fund and only be appropriated for the purposes of enforcing the act. It is argued and very rightly we think, that these fines are by order in Council of the Federal Government, allowed to be retained by the treasurers of said cities or counties and that the wording of the order in council is such that it can be used only for expenses incurred under the act, being simply held in trust for the Government. If we understand it rightly there is now quite a sum accumulated from fines under the Scott Act in Fredericton, and we are inclined to think the money has been placed in the general revenue fund. If such is a fact the city is going to wake up some of these fine days and find that the deficit that is being carried over year after year is going to be increased by several thousand dollars when the Federal Government call for a balancing of accounts and a return of all monies received and not disbursed under the Act.

With such good legal authority as has been given on this question, representing about the best the province can give, we think it would be wise for the council to appoint an inspector under the Act, and carry out the provisions of the law as the intentions of its framers evidently were. We fear that the reason the council did not appoint an Inspector was the belief that the fines received could be appropriated for ordinary expenses. This cannot evidently be done, and we think the better way now would be, beginning with the 1st May, to have an officer appointed whose duty it shall be to carry out the law.

#### After the Battle.

There is no doubt about the fact that the Scott Act has been badly defeated in the late contests in Ontario. Notwithstanding the fact that the temperance people were able to show most conclusively that under this Act there had been much less liquor consumed, and less drunkenness, than under former license laws, the majority of the people who went to the polls voted for repeal. One County in Nova Scotia voted for repeal, but no argument in favor of repeal and against the Act can be deduced from this case, as the temperance people themselves brought on the repeal and carried it through, it having become necessary owing to the complication under the Act, by which a scrutiny was called for and by which a scrutiny could not legally be held. No similar case would be likely again to arise under the Act.

After carefully surveying the field we are convinced that repeal was caused by the non-enforcement of the Act, more than from any other cause. Of course the rum party used every means to get their men to the polls, there was the usual lack of organization on the part of temperance men, and the want of affinity, as well, and local issues entering into the contest, but the real facts are the temperance people did not vote for it this election. It is but history repeating itself. The same results were brought about in 1856 when the Government in this Province were overwhelmingly defeated in their prohibitory law when they went to the polls. Let us look back at the history of the New Brunswick Prohibitory law, and see if temperance sentiment has changed any. On the 1st January, 1856, the prohibitory law which was passed in '55 came into operation,

and for a short time worked apparently all right. Soon, however, some persons began selling rum, enticed by the large profits in the traffic. These were promptly brought before justices all over the country, and convictions made. And what was the next step? Many of the country justices were not learned in the law, and it was very easy to find some flaw in the manner of the proceedings, in the way the papers had been served or the case conducted, and the result was that the cases were appealed to the Judges, and hung up for months; worse than that in many instances the costs were thrown upon the justices, and many were mulet to the tune of \$400 and \$500. Enthusiastic temperance men, and justices would take hold of offenders under the Act with a determination to root them out, and the first thing they knew they were in for a large sum for expenses. This soon cooled their ardour, and in a very short time no justice could be found to take up cases, and rum was sold freely and openly. It is very evident that the judges were no more favorable to the temperance people, and temperance laws than they are now.

What is the position of the Scott Act? Having to be looked after by the temperance people, who, in so many cases, were obliged to pay expenses of proceedings out of their own pockets, and with a bench apparently not favorable to the law, at least in New Brunswick, and when it has been possible to gain a stay of proceedings, and a rule nisi almost on the simple application, there have been difficulties sufficient to almost discourage the most sanguine. These are some of the causes for defeat.

And now, as temperance men, what course are we warranted in pursuing? What lessons do we learn, and what should our aim be? Well! we are satisfied that those who have the temperance cause at heart and who have voted for the repeal of the Scott Act, have made a great mistake. Every community that has the Scott Act, in force, should hold on to it. We believe in the Scott Act every time. We repeat what we have said so often that the difficulties have not been in the Act itself, but in the local, and other difficulties in carrying it out. It is infinitely preferable to any license law however strict, and as such should be retained. The prohibitory element which is contained in it, has shown in the cities and counties where it has had anything like a fair trial that it is workable, and that it restricts the sale of liquor to a minimum. It or any prohibitory law will not prevent illegal sales. This temperance men do not expect.

Again, the lesson has been taught these temperance people that it is a great mistake to endeavor to carry out a law when the majority of the general public have lost confidence in it. In Ontario, the feeling is greatly in favor of Total Prohibition, and it was believed that a repeal of this law would the more quickly bring about a stronger measure of Prohibition. In our opinion the argument is not a good one, and that as temperance men we should always hold on to the best we have.

Our Ontario friends have taken hold of the question determinedly, in the line of total prohibition and New Brunswick will not be lagging in this respect. It now becomes our duty to show the country conclusively that the feeling for prohibition is not local or insignificant, but that it is general, and that a large majority of the people favor it. To prove this we believe that an effort all along the line should be made, in favor of taking a plebiscite of the electors of the Dominion, and that petitions should be circulated, asking the Government to grant such a plebiscite at the next general election. It may be argued that petitions will amount to nothing, but we are very much inclined to believe that petitions would have weight in the line of asking for a plebiscite, where petitions asking for a prohibitory law would be thrown under the parliamentary table—figuratively speaking. We take the ground that earnest, persistent, concentrated effort is most necessary, and in the line that will be most likely to give a return. So far as the Sons of Temperance are concerned, the question will undoubtedly take a practical shape, and the policy of the order in the matter will be laid out at the semi-annual session at Campbellton, in May.

### PROHIBITION.

BY FRANK J. BROWN.

(Article No. 17.)

The Order of the Sons of Temperance stands firmly committed to statutory prohibition.

It will and ought to be judged by its works.

Many things are to be done. The inebriate is to be reformed; the youth is to be trained to temperance; the Order is to be extended; the lecture field is to be supplied; the ballot box invoked; and prohibition legislation to be secured and sustained.

To do this, that agency must be used that does its work best.

The future efficiency of our Order is therefore in our own hands and depends upon your selves.

The National Division has given utterances as follows:

"It is quite true that friends of temperance should consider the expediency and necessity of forming systematic plans of prohibition action to secure the exactment of laws for the efficient prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks; and recommend the subject to the attention of our Grand and Subordinate Divisions."

"We are of the opinion that the evils of intemperance can never be eradicated until the traffic in intoxicating drink is prohibited by positive law."

"While we are in favor of moral suasion, and every effort that will advance this cause, yet we are convinced that we cannot effectually succeed in crushing intemperance until prohibition of the liquor traffic is enforced by law."

"The experience of thirty-years as Sons of Temperance, has convinced us that moral suasion alone is inadequate to stay the evils of intemperance. The liquor traffic is not only a moral but a political evil, requiring moral and political actions to subdue it."

"The necessity and duty of political action should be impressed upon every member of our Order. We are bound to vote temperance as strongly as we are bound to practice it."

"Prohibition being deemed one of the essential elements of success in the great battle now being fought for human rights, we should not cease to advocate enactments for that purpose until victory has crowned our efforts."

"Any member who gives his vote directly for the granting of a license for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors violates his pledge."

"Wherever the enemy is found, whether in the church or state, no true Son of Temperance will turn his back upon him, or give him aid or comfort without being guilty of gross inconsistency, and violating his solemn obligation."

"Though a non-partisan and non-sectarian body, the National Division urges one and all to continue to work along their respective lines, and especially at the ballot box in order to procure as speedily as possible, full and complete prohibition enactments for the total suppression of the manufacture, importation and sale, as a beverage, of all intoxicating liquors."

It is, indeed a mistaken idea, that the discussion of politics is excluded from our Division meetings. Political questions effecting prohibition are enjoined in our deliberations, moral, social, and legal suasion, prohibition, reform clubs, secret societies, womens' unions, praying crusades, the people, the ballot, the third party, the church, covenant, the jails, the prisons and the gallows, if need be, any and all have our endorsements so far as they are directed to save men from the drink curse.

There is a responsibility resting upon our Order, perhaps never before so strongly felt. Zeal is more efficient if tempered by wisdom, enthusiasm is more effective if it stops short of fanaticism, but a traffic so dire in its consequences, must be fought by whatever will cripple it.

Mr. A. A. Wilson, a merchant of the no-license town of India, Pa., says: "More women come to me now with money to buy goods than when we had license. Business in dry-goods groceries, and shoes is better than I ever knew it to be."

A Senator asked Mrs Sallie Chapin why women did not leave the temperance work to men, to make the laws; they would be responsible and take the consequences. "Because," she answered, "you do the work now, and women take the consequences."

### Letter from West Point, P. E. I.

Ed. TEMPERANCE JOURNAL:—

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am sorry to say that the name of our Division, as well as those of others, is not more frequently mentioned in the columns of your valuable paper, in connection with an aggressive warfare against the giant evil of the age, Intemperance. An aggressive warfare may be carried on by seeking out violators of the law and forcing them to comply with its provisions, or by leading the victims of strong drink within the gates of our Order and shielding them from the power of the Tempter. This latter is a method peculiarly ours, and we are bound to practise it. If we do not we are unfaithful to our duty and to the sacred trust committed to our keeping. Yet there are many Divisions, amongst them our own, against whom this charge must be laid. Brothers and sisters, this should not be. If you believe in the cause, be not merely passive supporters of it, but thoroughly active in every movement that tends to its advancement, looking forward to the time when Rum shall no more rule this fair country of ours, and the homes of our people be safe from the presence of the "all pervading destroyer," and the peace and harmony which rum has banished shall once more return to reign amongst us.

The officers elected for the current quarter are:—

Bro. Neil McPhee, W. P.  
Sister Janie Danville, W. A.  
Bro. J. C. Ramsay, R. S.  
Sister Nancy Crawford, A. R. S.  
Bro. Donald Currie, F. S.  
Bro. Jas. Stewart, T.  
Sister Mary Stewart, Chap.  
Sister Lizzie Crawford, Cond.  
Sister Minnie Stewart, Asst. Cond.  
Bro. Andrew Livingstone, I. S.  
Bro. David McWilliam, O. S.

Brother Nelson McWilliam occupies the post of P. W. P. 'Guiding Star' is still flourishing. Let the members but awake to a sense of duty, and the Division will prosper, which is the sincere desire of the writer.

#### Tracadie Division, No. 356.

DEAR JOURNAL,—Tracadie Division, No. 356, has elected the following officers, for present quarter:

C C Turner, W. P.; Mrs. John Young, W. A.; B D Branscombe, R S; Mrs. Alex Flett, A R S; Melinda Archer, F S; Alex Flett, Treas; Richard Young, Chap; Leonard Turner, Cond; Fannie Turner, A C; Thos G Johnston, I S; W H World, O S; John Young, M P P, is P W P.

Meetings, during the past quarter, have been interesting, and well attended. Several new members have been received, and the prospect is cheering. We are deeply interested in the noble stand, taken by the temperance people of F'ton, and wish them success.

Yours fraternally,  
A S. of T.

Tracadie, April 2nd.

#### Safe Guard Division, No. 58.

DEAR SIR,—Some time since I was appointed, by Safe Guard Division No. 58, S. of T., as Reporter to your JOURNAL, but as yet I have written nothing.

Our Division was pretty dull, through the summer months, but it has become quite lively again, through the winter. Last Saturday evening we installed our officers for the quarter. They are as follows:—

Chas F Shaw, W P; Chas Spear, W A; Miss Annie Prescott, R S; Miss Bessie McLeod, A R S; R J Jackson, F S; J A Crickard, T; Miss Alice Bothwick, Chap; J H Adams, Con; Miss Annie Spear, A C; Robt B Adams, I S; Frederick Eldridge, O S;

Hoping to see this inserted, in your paper, and hoping also to have a better report next time.

I remain yours in LP & F,  
J H Adams.  
Pennfield, April 7th, 1889.

The consumption of spirits in Canada has decreased twenty per cent during the past year—one of the good results from the Scott law.

In one court of London twenty-seven out of twenty-eight cases of attempted suicide within a short time were traced directly to drink, and the twenty-eighth was doubtful.