

### 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.

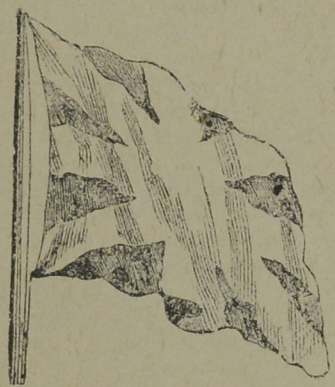
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions 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 5 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, FEB. 15, 1889.

Let us resolve on an advance all along the line.

THE *Canadian Voice* comes to hand this week in an enlarged and improved form.

A NEW Division is shortly to be organized in Pleasant Vale, Albert Co. Others soon to follow in other parts of that county.

Lots of our correspondents have not favored us with reports for some time. Wake up, my friends. Let's here how matters are going on all along the line.

A BILL asking for the submission of a constitutional Amendment prohibiting the sale, importation and exportation of alcoholic liquors was presented on the 30th Jan., before the General Assembly of Colorado.

LAST FRIDAY evening Silver Division was visited by Mariners & Mechanics, Granite Rock, and Tilley Divisions, with members also of Gordon, Gurney, Valley and Albion. A most enjoyable time was had.

WORK in the cause is progressing quite favorably in St. John. The meetings are well attended and the interest is good. Candidates are being initiated weekly in all the divisions, and the prospects are favorable for a good showing at the semi annual session.

THE DIVISIONS in St. John County are pushing along the work of organizing their District Division, as suggested by the Grand Worthy Patriarch, and many of the Divisions have elected their representatives as required by the constitution on this matter.

ALBERT County will organize a District Division on the 27th, inst. The benefit of these District Divisions has become a recognized fact and all the jurisdiction will doubtless shortly avail themselves of the opportunity to band together for the temperance work.

On Tuesday evening the members of Portland Division enjoyed a sleigh drive and on their return had a lunch in their division room.

WE ARE IN receipt of a proof sheet of a ringing article by Dr. Theodore Cuyler, with reference to a late attack upon him in the *Voice*. The Dr. is not one of those who believe in Third party methods to attain the total Prohibition and has in this way apparently gained the enmity of the powerful third party paper. The article referred to comes to hand too late for publication but will be inserted in our next issue.

OUR FRIENDS at a distance will not require any excuse for our taking up so much editorial space in this issue in discussing the local phase of the temperance question in re. the Scott Act in Fredericton. As temperance people in this community we are intensely interested that the true state of the case should be presented to our people, and temperance workers elsewhere will see what we have to contend with in enforcing our local option act, as it would be known in the States.

ALL DEPUTIES of Divisions who have not forwarded returns to the Grand Scribe, for the last quarter, should do so at once, as the report has to be made by him to the National Division this month, and unless returns are in he cannot give anything like a correct report of the work done in this jurisdiction. We trust deputies will see the importance and urgency of the case and attend to the work at once.

THERE ARE lots of fraternal visiting going on in St. John these days, but if it were not for the local papers which give but a meagre report, we would know nothing of it. Will not our St. John correspondents "brace up," and keep the order posted on what is going on in their midst.

ORGANIZER & LECTURER.—The Grand Division of New Brunswick are anxious to secure the services of an organizer and lecturer to carry on the work in this province. Application should be made to the Grand Scribe David Thomson, St. John N. B.

#### A DIRTY BUSINESS.

Every now and then some villainous rumseller or his tool brings to a printing office an order for some obscene literature, with the intention of circulating it among the young people, to vitiate their morals and make them easy victims to their nefarious traffic. Recently a printing house received a large order for a card, containing on one side a vile compound of obscenity and irreverence. Of course it came from a saloon-keeper, what other branch of business would find it remunerative to cater to, and cultivate a taste for this class of literature. The job was not accepted, and the following note was forwarded with the returned job:

DEAR SIR,—A majority of the best people in every community are members of or attendants upon some church, or have a deep respect for the christian religion. In this copy sent us are a number of hymns, rightly valued by this better part of our people, which are copied with obscene thoughts in a manner not only thoroughly disgraceful but really a criminal matter to print, publish or circulate. Such a card tends to destroy a respect for virtue and encourage libertinism. Anything of such a tendency should be discouraged by all men who have a respect for the purity of womanhood or the sanctity of the home. No man having a wife who is faithful to him should desire the circulation of a card of this character, which speaks well of unchastity and heartily approves impurity in womanhood. That card in the hands of boys would so pollute their minds that when they should grow to manhood and hear those hymns sung none but impure thoughts would be suggested. And a man can commit no greater crime than to debauch the minds of boys. Believing that it always pays to do right, and that the circulation of this card would do much harm we must decline to fill the order for printing.

#### MORE ABOUT THE SCOTT ACT.

Off and on during the week the Scott Act cases have been before the court, that is to say Mr. Vanwart the defendants council has been there but the defendants personally have, some of them at least been assiduously engaged at their usual calling, probably with the intention of making hay while the sun shines. Notwithstanding the fact that their cases are now pending before the court, the sale of rum, it is reported, has not diminished at all, but the ardent is dealt out to the kindred spirits whose memory is so convenient, and whose taste is so far vitiated that they cannot tell "forty rod" brandy from spruce beer, and whose sight is so bad that they cannot tell a bar room door from the side of a house.

It seems to have come to the pass when a person who wants to drink liquor has not only to pay his money, but to place himself under obligation to the rumseller to perjure himself; if necessary, rather than to tell the truth and shame the devil—or rumseller. And here we want to draw a comparison between this traffic and any honest business. What other occupation or business is there where a man, when he pays for the commodity he receives, is obliged to either perjure himself or seal his lips as to the transaction?

While we propose keeping the rumseller more especially before the public, we cannot refrain from saying that it is not at all pleasant to be known as a *rum-drinker* these days. It is all very well for him to think that he covers his tracks up so nicely that no one is aware of his weakness, but it is like the ostrich who runs his head into a bush, and believes he is out of sight of his pursuer. The fact is in a town of the size of Fredericton, every indulger in the ardent is pretty well known, and they are estimated at about their honest par value by the general public. Running around to the back-doors, sneaking into the alleys, and dropping in frequently at the hotels and billiard halls, very soon "spots" the individual, and regardless of what kind of a business he is carrying on he soon comes to be known as a "bum" and the straight-laced discrete business men, are mighty watchful of him. It does not pay from a business standpoint to be a *rum-drinker* so then if any of you who read this article indulge in the drinking habit occasionally you can take this to mean you, and to understand that we as readily tell you what we and the public think of you, as we do of the man who sells you the rum. In this town he is a criminal, and his place is behind the jail bars, you are not a criminal in the eyes of the law but you are really abetting him in his crime by giving him large profits for the risks he takes to keep out or jail.

Several interesting reports have been circulated regarding the disposal of the criminals should the cases go adversely. It has been said that the county officials, or that some of them, or some party connected with the county affairs will prevent their being incarcerated in the county jail. Well! we like that. In his capacity as a private citizen we have had quite an extended acquaintance with the P. M. and he is quite affable and gentle, but his reputation in his official capacity would indicate just a lively seance should such a contingency arise. We certainly hope that such a contingency may arrive.

A writer to a St. John newspaper has endeavored to create the impression that the law was never intended to affect the hotels, and an effort is made to cause a sympathy in a way for the rumsellers. That the sympathy extends no farther than those who are prevented getting their beverages with a certain degree of respectability, we know for a fact. The day has gone past when there is any real public sympathy for a rumseller in his endeavour to evade the law. Even many of those who drink feel they pay amply for all they get. They pay their ten cents and get their drink, and it is not a matter of sympathy with the rum-seller, but hard cash. "No money, no gin," as forcibly put by one of the witnesses. No sympathy, at any of the bars in his city—slate broke long ago.

Another surprising feature of the

trial has been the difficulty in fixing upon the proprietors of the hotels, Bless your heart it wasn't hard to find out who was the proprietor of the Queen when the illuminated text address which was chronicled so widely in the *Capital*, and which served as such a fine advertisement for the "Queen" was presented to Mr. John Edwards, as proprietor of that establishment. We are informed of the fact that he accepted the address and the accompanying token of "regard and esteem" with every degree of alacrity. No trouble to find out who was the proprietor then.

The fact is there is not a man or woman, or child for that matter, in the city to-day who does not believe in his heart, that these rum-sellers are guilty in the sense that rum-selling is carried on extensively on the premises, that they are aware of the fact, and that they derive a large profit from its sale in some way. The feeling is general that it is not justice that Mrs. Linforth, and several others should be sent to jail, and the greater criminals allowed to get clear on some technicality, because they have money and influence.

To those pessimists who are howling about the law's delays and many other things with reference to courts and justice, we have this to say, that judgment will be given in accordance with law and facts, and while we shall not hesitate to criticise in an honest, fair and sincere way the action and ruling of the court, we propose in any case to accept the judgment if supported by the facts, and if these rum-sellers are not convicted now, why all this will have had a very good result, and the whole business will have been shown up pretty well. Nothing like ventilating the rum business. It makes a bad odor but it does good.

A good deal is said about "detective" methods, and conspiracy and every now and then the words "spy" and "tramp" are thrown in to discredit the manner in which evidence was secured against the Barker, Queen, Crangle, Manzer, Grieves and Smiler. We want to say that it requires a hero in the true sense of the word to be a detective, or informer under the existing circumstances of the Scott Act in Fredericton. It has been so persistently argued that the enforcement of the Scott Act has simply been negligence on the part of the officers of the law, the temperance societies, and particularly temperance workers, and that all that was required was to lay a complaint and call in any of the many so-called respectable men, who frequented the place daily and conviction would be certain and speedy. The fallacy of this argument has been proven by these cases. It is doubtful if a conviction would have resulted from the evidence of these people. It required some one who was willing to face the enmity of the whole rum gang, and many professed temperance men as well, to get the necessary evidence. While every one knew they sold the rum, no one could be got to give himself up to the trouble, expense and worry of acting as informer. We are glad Mr. Nichol had the right kind of stuff in him, and was not afraid to take the trouble. He need not expect remuneration, or thanks for that matter. Many possibly who have hitherto professed friendship will shake their heads and groan, and do lots of talking. There are lots of people who talk and bluster over temperance who never were known to turn over their hand unless they got paid for it in some way. Ask them to do any actual temperance work, and they have a ready excuse; sacrifice anything? not they. Why there will be professed temperance men we believe who will even deplore the methods, and the bringing on of the present cases, for fear some one will ask them for a dollar to pay for prosecuting the cases. They should be drummed out of the community—tarred and feathered at that.

And now we have the *Farmer* coming to the rescue of Mr. Vanwart, who it thinks has been very meanly attacked by this paper. And this because we pointed out the inconsistency of that gentleman's conduct in year after year receiving hundreds of dollars for the temperance people to prosecute the offenders under the Scott Act, and then when, forsooth,

it appeared that the golden egg was gone, reaching for another goose. Of course it is simply a matter of opinion between the editor of the *Farmer* and that of the *REPORTER*. The former would indicate that it was perfectly right and proper for a lawyer to take any and every case that came to his hand, we do not think so. Now there might be some argument if friend McNutt were a lawyer and were to plead the cases for the rum-sellers. Being in sympathy with that body of men, knocking around the hotels quite assiduously, and there doubtless being a large source of profit and pleasure in his associations with these people, and never having made any pretensions to any great amount of religious fervor—or anything else for that matter—the public would not, naturally, expect very elevated ideas upon this question, but when a man is a Sabbath School Superintendent, the clerk of a District meeting, and a representative to the Free Baptist Conference of this province, a pronounced temperance man, and posing as a *Christian*, they do expect something more of him than from ordinary individuals, like we editors. Friend McNutt, there's where the difference is, and we will take pleasure anytime in arguing it out on that line, if it is worth while referring to again.

#### THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

BY FRANK J. BROWN.

(Article No. 14.)

If you want to build up your Division and strengthen the fraternal bonds, make it eminent for its brotherly love and power for good. The Division room was never intended for a matrimonial bureau, and "mashes" had better be made elsewhere, and courting done in a more appropriate place.

Grumblers are not desirable members. They disturb the peace, retard the prosperity, mar the harmony and sorely try the fortitude of the membership. They are bad for themselves and a pest to the Division.

Fraternal love, kind words, earnest efforts, and a forgiving spirit are mighty levers for the upbuilding of the Division, the purity of the homes, the salvation of our brothers, the prosperity of our land, and the promotion of the noble principles of our Order.

"The Order, in its principles, features and policy, is perfectly adapted to the genius of our free institutions, and so framed as to merit the approbation and cordial support of the good and virtuous in every part of our great republic," National Division. Hon. Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, is the oldest member of the National Division. He was a representative of the fourth Annual Session in 1847, and at the fifth was elected M. W. P. He was a Major-General in the Union Army, an Ex-Congress man, and a powerful and eloquent orator.

Miss Lizzie Bourne, who perished on Mt. Washington in the Autumn of 1852, was a member of our Order. She was in company of her uncle, G. W. Bourne, D. G. W. P. of Maine "A pure white shrine surmounts the pike of gray rocks that marks the spot—a fit emblem of the character of her whose early and melancholy death it commemorates.

The entertainments given by a Division, under the head of "Good of the Order" are of vital importance and require special consideration. The exercises should be elevating and instructive with out being dull and tedious, and interesting and lively without that silly nonsense containing sacrilegious and impure sentiment. The members should be given an ample opportunity to laugh, but not at debasing nonsense.

The readings, recitations, songs, essays and the entire entertainment should be largely made up on temperance character and well calculated to teach some great truth and to make its desired impression.

It is a mistaken idea that there are not a supply of songs and readings of a temperance character, and ample material for Division entertainment.

In every number of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, the excellent paper which all temperance people should subscribe for and read, and Sons of Temperance should not be without, will be found good poems and prose articles.

The writer of this has an honest desire and lingering hope, that some of his contributions will, in some manner be of some good to some one!