

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

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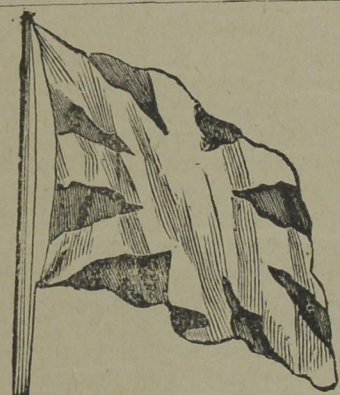
SPECIAL RATES FOR DIVISIONS.
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at 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 25 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, SEPTEMBER 28, 1899.

All subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance. If the JOURNAL is worth reading it is worth paying for. "Briek Pomroy put it this way," It is not a help or kindness to a man to trust him to a newspaper any more than to give him credit for the liquor he calls for."

GET in returns promptly this quarter.

FILL out list of representatives and send along with returns.

NO use in sending returns with out the per capita tax.

THIRTY FIVE subscriptions from different persons in San Francisco this week, the work of the Grand Scribe of California, Bro. B.C. Duffy. This shows what one member can do when he is anxious to push the work.

REPORTS from the deputies to the Statistical committee, have come in quite freely this week. There are however quite a number yet to come in. Please forward them at once.

GRAND LECTURER Brown paid a visit to Lansdowne Division S. of T. last Thursday night. He had about completed his labors for the term in which he was engaged, and gave a brief report of how the order was prospering in the various parts of the jurisdiction. His address was received most enthusiastically by the members. Owing to the presence of the Grand Lecturer the election of officers was postponed until next meeting night.

THE SLUMS.—A comparison is sometimes made by temperance men of saloons, and slums. There should be no comparison; they are both the same, if anything the saloon is more dangerous. They are both run-holes; both leading men to destruction, making homes miserable and increasing crime. The saloon and slum are in the same business, are one and the same. The gilded hotel bar is as much a dive and a curse to the country as the back street cellar den of iniquity.

IF YOU miss getting your JOURNAL, some day, it will be well to bring your mind to the question whether your subscription has expired. We are adopting in every case the rule to discontinue papers at once, when the subscription expires. We cannot afford to take any risks with those who are presumed to be paying for the paper, of our getting paid. When we send sample copies, we do not expect pay, as an exchange says; "A paper costs thought, labor, care, cash, vitality. The patron should furnish the cash, when the editor and publisher furnishes all else." Men are never fully benefited by papers that are borrowed or subscribed for, but not paid for.

The Scott Act.

The day and date has been settled as to when the people of the city of Fredericton will vote for or against the repeal of the Scott Act. On the 28th of November it will be decided whether the liquor traffic is to be under the ban of the law in this city, and the vendors criminals, or whether there shall be open rum shops again on our front and back streets, and the town participate in the evils of the drink traffic by accepting a license—or bribe. It may be that the six rumsellers, who have jail hanging over their heads and who have precipitated this repeal movement on the community may have more influence than the churches and the christian and God-fearing people, but we shall be very loath to believe it.

Of course the rummies have kept up a continual canvass for repeal even since the law came in force; they have even tried to make their own violation of the act an excuse for repealing it, but this is too transparent a case to catch many, if any votes. They have succeeded, however, in causing an irritation with some, over the fact that the police authorities have, in the case particularly of the hotels, to say the least been very lenient. If the law had been thoroughly enforced as it should have been, and no partiality shown by the authorities, the rummies would never have dared to bring on an election: even as it is they are going to find out that the community are not going to be imposed on by their tricks, and that they are "hashed up" at their real value.

Saloon-keepers are habitual criminals. They avail themselves of the privileges conferred by law, but willfully disregard all its restraining provisions. They are forbidden to sell liquors on the Sabbath day, or to minors, or to drunkards, or to sell adulterated liquors. Each sale made in violation of these provisions of the law is a distinct crime. Every time anyone becomes drunken, one of these keepers of dens of iniquity has committed a crime. Each sale of adulterated liquors, and each sale to minors or on the Sabbath is a crime committed by one of these villains. Being habitual criminals themselves, they are fit associates for all other criminals, and hence their dens become resorts for that class of people.

A police officer seeking a man charged with crime, naturally goes to these dens expecting to find him there. Most of the crimes of any city are concocted in these places. They are fit resorts for anarchists, prostitutes, gamblers, and all other criminals. Are such men entitled to the consideration of good people, or to be treated as gentlemen, as many insist? We believe that those who commit many crimes every day, and sympathize with most other criminals, are bad men, and are not entitled to respectful consideration from any good man.

High License will not destroy the "low dive" as is claimed by the friends of license. The patrons of the dive are more numerous than are the patrons of the high-toned saloon, and they drink much oftener than moderate drinkers. The dive can therefore better afford to pay a high fee than the keeper of the gilded place. But if the place where the degraded, beastly drunkards congregate should be suppressed they would go to another saloon and by so doing make it a low dive. It is the swine confined in a hog pen that make it so foul and repulsive and not the pen. If they were removed to some other pen it would soon give forth the same

foul stench. The dive will exist as long as drunkard making is tolerated and respectable places are provided for manufacturing the human nastiness that supports them.

Our Mission.

BY WALKER.

In these days of unrest and grasping for notoriety, Sons of Temperance must not forget the "old paths." Upon "Sons" devolves largely the duty of keeping the Temperance ship on even keel. We are ballast as well as sails and stream. And no other Order—be it said with all respect—has done so much to keep the ship on a steady course with good headway as the "Divisions" scattered all over this fair continent. A Division with 25 members has more might with law breakers, and law makers than most any other society of 100 members. The reason is not far to seek: the fact makes our responsibility the greater. As a compact society, we came first: we came to stay; good and strong men bade us welcome: they brought us into existence in fact: they have given good and received good, and everybody looks up to our grand old Order. Our mission is to destroy the destroyer of millions etc., (you know the rest); but how?

First—By joining a subordinate division and working faithfully for our own good and the benefit of humanity.

Second—By bringing in outsiders:—(a) Those who are drunkards or so near it that to get them into our ranks and keep them there means present happiness, perhaps eternal to themselves, and great joy to their wives and dear ones. (b) Those only drinking a little who may never become drunkards but who set a bad example in home and society. (c) Those who do not drink any, and who are needed in the active warfare now waging against rum.

Third—By drilling and educating our own members. Thereby great advantage doth accrue to ourselves; and great benefit to the cause of temperance.

Fourth—By gathering the children and fastening Temperance within them. How many workers of today trace their temperance tone away back to a Cold Water Army or Band of Hope or temperance address when they were little children!

If we want PROHIBITION to stand well twenty years hence we must sow the seed now for the reaping. And mind you "As ye sow, so also shall ye reap." If you sow only fun, laughter and nonsense in our meetings, we must not expect to get that steadiness and strength in our Temperance ranks that will ensure victory to our army. Sometimes it is charged that our divisions have not such good times—cakes, candies and general fun—as some other Temperance societies. Perhaps that is true; and if we can have the good of the order, enforcement of the laws, and general temperance and business education among the "Sons," we can very well dispense with some of the good time (so called) and even with some of those who are so peculiarly constituted as to care most for fun and nonsense. As sensible business men and women can we really expect Prohibition to be enacted and enforced while a majority of the voters drink intoxicating liquors? Can we expect intoxicating liquors to be prohibited while a majority or even a large minority of the churches (of all denominations) use them at communion? Can we expect Alcohol to be banished while so many doctors prescribe it for numerous paltry ills? True, an M. D., who recommends whiskey now-a-days is set down in popular estimation as not much of a doctor. But the real reason for such frequent liquor prescriptions is, "the patients want them"—and only public opinion and general sobriety will clear them out.

We have odds against us yet, or we would not have "our mission." And probably we should be thankful that in many places the Temperance fight is a hard one. You know what kind of soldiers is required to scale the highest walls, to take the strongest forts, and fight and conquer the bravest foe. We boast of Britain's glory and our own British ancestry because Britons have scaled such walls, taken such forts with an Irish Scotch or English hurrah, and conquered the most stubborn foe. Is

not every citizen of Queen Victoria's dominions the better to-day because our flag has faced such odds and triumphed? And is not the world better and brighter to-day because our division rooms have in many instances been opposed to the tremendous odds which avarice, appetite and fashion have from the first brought into active service against us? What noble men and women these Temperance Societies have trained in every land. They are found in every church, in every town and hamlet. They are foremost in war and foremost in peace and foremost in stirring the heart-beat and heartblood of every community.

St. John Division.

At Mariner's and Mechanics' division Tuesday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Mrs. Bissett, W. P.; Miss L. T. Tufts, W. A.; Irvine Bissett, R. S.; Rev. H. S. Hartley, chap.; Jas. Straton, F. S.; Samuel Bissett, treas.; Silas Bissett, con.; Rev. W. Lawson, A. C.; Miss Jane Emerson, A. R. S.; Fred Kearns, I. S.; A. Secord, O. S. After the election temperance addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Hartley and Lawson.

GRANITE ROCK DIVISION, No. 77, S. of T., elected the following officers Tuesday. C. J. Morrison, W. P.; Thos. Larkin, W. A.; J. V. Ellis, jr., R. S.; Miss Clara Wood, A. R. S.; A. S. Morrison, F. S.; John C. Thomas, treas.; Mrs. John Larkin, chaplain; Miss Sarah Larkin, conductor; Henry Lord, A. C.; Wm. Williams, I. S.; S. T. Mosher, O. S.; W. D. Baskin, P. W. P.; Miss Clara Wood, organist.

St. George division, No. 353, S. of T., which meets in Orange hall, King street, Wednesday evening chose the following officers: Robt. J. Armstrong, W. P.; John W. Corrigan, W. A.; Fred W. Storms, R. S.; Richard G. Magee, A. R. S.; Wm. Rogers, F. S.; Samuel Kelly, T.; James Keyes, chaplain; Jas. Smith, conductor, R. D. Damery, A. S.; Andrew Stevenson, I. S.; John C. Mowbray, O. S.; Oscar Grant, P. W. P.

At a regular meeting of Albion Division, S. of T., held in the Market building, Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: J. A. S. Mott, W. P.; Robert Marshall, W. A.; Thos. Stothart, R. S.; Louis C. Ansley, A. R. S.; D. Smiart, F. S.; W. E. Stevens, T.; John Crawford, chaplain; John Supple, conductor; John D. Robertson, A. C.; Thos. Brundage, I. S.; W. C. Simpson, O. S.; James Hannay, P. W. P.

Letter From G. and Lee ur.

DEAR BROTHER:—While at Bate Verte, my last place of writing, I visited the "Chignecto Ship Railway" which is being constructed by a Mr. Ketchum formerly of Fredericton. This is certainly a gigantic work; but is now well under way, and its success practically assured. Here we had pointed out to us the rum hole (which is on the Nova Scotia side and which is now closed) where the poor unfortunate, whose remains were found in the Tidnish river, got his rum and his death blows. Thus on every hand—and scenes of pleasure—the fell destroyer is counting his victims. On Monday evening we had a very successful meeting in the fine new hall at Port Elgin, in connection with the division of the "Sons" there. A choir, composed of "Sisters" only, had several selections ready, and our Deputy Bro. Chas. Goodwin occupied the chair. A little inconvenience was felt in regard to the "time." I had St. John time while the people of the "Port" go by Halifax, which is about 24 minutes faster. However, we had a good meeting. Hearing that the division at "the Cape" had gone down, I managed, by walking way up into the quarry in the early morning, to get down on the working train; which carries rock from Bate Verte to Cape Tormentin;—a distance of 18 miles. The rock is used in constructing the government "break-water" which is being built at that point in order to facilitate trade with P. E. Island. When I reached "the Cape" however, I found there was little or nothing left to be done. The good brothers of the place had made all necessary arrangements. I put up at the "Seaside Hotel" which has a fine situation and is run

by Bro. Tucker—a thorough temperance man and a jolly good fellow. After dinner Bro. Dobson provided me with a boat and I had a three mile paddle up to the light house—kept by our deputy, Bro. A. W. Bent. As there was a fresh breeze and my boat was a very small one of canvass, there were times when I felt very glad that there was an insurance policy on my life. At 7.30 p. m. we were greeted with a full house. Then came the work of resuscitation with twenty eight members, when the following officers were elected for the coming quarter:—J. S. McGlashing, P. W. P.; A. W. Dobson, W. P.; Emma Allen, W. A.; Leonard Crane, R. S.; Rena McGlashing, A. R. S.; Weston Jones, F. S.; Edward Dobson, Treas.; Rev. A. D. McCully, A. M.; Chap.; Frank Harper, Con.; Albert Jones, A. C.; Boyd Peacock, I. S.; Perkin Dobson, O. S.; A. W. Bent, Deputy. Next morning we came back as far as Sackville, by the special train for the Moncton Exhibition. At Sackville we are again welcomed by Bro. Geo. Campbell and family. Bro. Campbell, who is a very practical temperance man, is an extensive owner of the Sackville marshes besides his business in the carriage factory line. We also met our Deputy, Bro. I. C. Harper, and at our meeting, which was fairly well attended, (considering the large number away to exhibition) had him as our chairman. Some young ladies, who were to have some music, did not appear; but Miss Smith favored the audience with a selection.

On arriving in Moncton next day at noon, expecting to go out to Scotch Settlement that evening, we are met with the news that the people of that place (when a meeting had been billed a week) were all attending the exhibition, and that we were to follow suit. We did so; and saw samples from nearly every kind of factory except the drunkard-making factory. There are a very large number of these latter in the enterprising town of Moncton; but strange to say they had none of their products on exhibit. Next evening I met with the Intercolonial Division of Moncton; and on Saturday evening I addressed a public meeting in connection with the division in the Baptist Church at Cherryfield. Collection eleven cents! It is but fair to say that the meeting was of short notice and the night dark and rainy; but I do think that the brother who on the previous evening seemed so anxious for the meeting, might have at least been present. I drove out four miles and back to Moncton again the same night. However there were quite a number present though they did not all know of the collection, and B. other Blake did all in his power to make the meeting a success.

On Sunday evening I addressed a mass temperance meeting in the Opera House at Moncton—immediately after the churches. Bro. Wm. J. Robinson presided and Rev. G. N. Campbell opened the meeting with prayer. I was very glad to have these two members of the Grand Division present. My subject was "Law an Educator;" and although the people were tired with the many services of the day, they gave me very good attention. More about Moncton in my next.

Yours fraternally,

N. W. BROWN.

Moncton Sept. 23rd '89.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Rum in the United States makes more than 1300 funerals of inebriates every day.

"Men drink from habit," says Dr. McCosh. "If I could get twenty liquor drinkers to stop and turn to buttermilk or ginger ale for a month, they would form a new habit. Not one whisky drinker in fifty likes the taste of the stuff."

Under "chicky liberty" in Shelby County, Tenn., one out of every 37½ citizens makes the most of life in the State prison. Under prohibition in Union County not a single convict out of 10,260 citizens peers out from the prison bars.

The saloon-keepers of New York are making an effort to introduce the system of compartments in their establishments, with places where women can enter for drink and where men and women can drink together. The newspapers are already pointing out that this will be one of the most baleful results of "free rum."