

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 our Authorized Agents.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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“ six months, - - - - -	60
“ three months, - - - - -	30

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SPECIAL RATES FOR DIVISIONS.

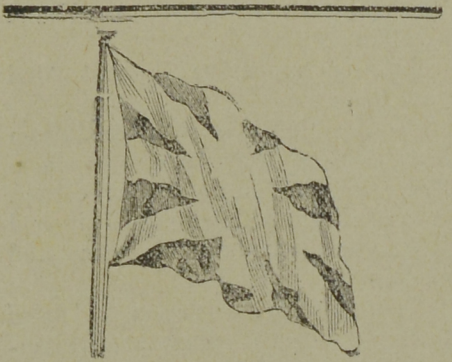
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions ordering 10 copies, at the rate of 50 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 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.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1888.

OUR SERMON.

Each issue of our paper contains one of the late sermons preached by Rev. A. J. Mowatt of this city. After you have read your paper, perhaps you could give it to someone who is not able to attend church and who would appreciate the sermon.

The Prohibition party movement is assuming wonderful proportions in Kansas. Scores of meetings are held every night and great crowds attend. Good judges predict a surprisingly large vote for Fisk and Brooks in Kansas.—*Rockford Monitor*.

Educated Ignorance.

It seems a hard saying, but it is true, that the saloons have no such faithful friends, and the cause of righteousness and morality no such dangerous foes, as the ignorant educated men of the country. Profoundly instructed in all that the colleges teach; profoundly ignorant in regard to the actual facts of political practice, their commanding influence, on account of their education in some lines, gives them influence which become an influence for evil, because of their ignorance in other lines. Accustomed to lead in things they understand, they endeavor to lead in those things they do not understand, and so lead the people astray. Blind leaders of the blind, both fall into the ditch.—The Charlotte Prohibitionist.

A Disgrace to Christianity.

The *Christian Leader*, advertizing to the "Foreign Liquor Traffic," says:—"We are glad to hear that the Foreign Mission Society of the Glasgow Y.M.C.A. are making investigations into this subject with a view to the taking of some definite action. Britain has a terrible account to settle with the Almighty in this matter. The blood of thousands of natives in India and Africa is to day crying out to heaven against her. These dark races implore our aid in turning the tide of a traffic which threatens them with rapid ruin; but Church and State alike seem to turn a deaf ear to every appeal. Why is the voice of our churches silent? Can it be that the terrible extent of the trade is not fully known? Or is it that the Church shrinks from fear of the revelations which a careful search would entail?"

"Silence in view of the facts which many of her ministers and pastors do know only increases her bloodguiltiness. Already it is known that in her very bosom are a number of the vilest offenders in 'the trade,' some holding positions as office bearers, others through their liberality and pecuniary aid to missionary and charitable institutions enjoying contentedly the admiration of their fellow-worshippers as great Christian philanthropists. It is a sin and a disgrace that the representation of a Christian to a heathen mind should be the rapacious cupidity of merchants whose merchandise is making the unhappy peoples they trade amongst 'twofold more the children of hell than themselves.' It is impossible that the Church's foreign missionary effort can succeed so long as she goes with a soul-saving gospel in the one hand and a soul-damning trade in the other. May God give her ministers grace to declare his whole mind and will in the matter, and enable her to wash her hands and garments clean from all complicity therein.

General Neal Dow in the Maine Elections

Our friends in other States must not suppose that the result of the recent election in Maine in any way indicates that our people approve the Republican policy of giving immunity to the rum-shops. The Republican party in Maine, by at least three-fourths of its members is made up of temperance men and Prohibitionists, but they suffer themselves to be controlled by the bosses, who are in full sympathy with those of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, where the most persistent efforts were made to suppress prohibition and establish permanently the policy of high license.

The National Republican party is now fully committed to the protection and perpetuation of the saloons, in which policy it is continually supported by every republican paper, and by almost all the so-called religious papers with which we are acquainted, and the rank and file of the party allow themselves to be led blindly to concur in it.

Maine is a strong Republican State and here the policy of the party leaders is, to ignore our statutes and Constitutional prohibition, and to permit the grog-shops to run in flagrant violation of the law.

The officials of the State whose duty it is to enforce all laws and to protect society from criminals of all sorts, are almost all republicans. The sheriffs and their deputies, policemen and officers of the courts, seem to be in full sympathy with the policy of the party leaders, to such an extent that in many parts of the State the law against the liquor traffic is practically nullified. How long this state of things is to continue cannot be predicted, but it may be assumed that the better part of our people will by and by see that this system is demoralizing in the highest degree, and that they will refuse to support it by their votes.

Pennsylvania News.

(From the Quill.)

The Grand Division, of Pa., has secured St George's Hall, S. W., cor. Thirteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, for the Annual Session on Wednesday, October 24th. St. George's Hall is one of the finest halls in the city for such a meeting. The session is expected to be very largely attended.

Thirty-two persons signed the application for a Division at Roaring Spring, Blair County, to be known as Roaring Spring Division, No. 356. P. G. W. A. Boughton instituted the Division on August 17th. H. C. Lorenz is R. S. D. J. Brumbaugh is D. G. W. P.

At a special meeting of Roaring Spring Division, No. 356, held on the 23rd inst., one person was initiated. It has secured a fine hall and will meet on Monday evenings.

J. R. Pryor, and thirty-one other persons at Mines, Blair county, signed the application for Mines Division, No. 357, which was instituted by P. G. W. A. Boughton, on Monday, August 20th. It is composed of a number of active and experienced temperance workers, and will, no doubt, soon become a large and influential branch of our Order. Bro. Pryor is the first W. P., and has also

been appointed as D. G. W. P. Bro. John T. Hennessy is R. S.

The G. W. P. accompanied G. Scribe Jones, G. Cond. Stokes, G. Sent. Loane, P. G. W. P. Shelley and P. G. W. A. Wallace, together with large delegations from Unity, No. 73, South Western, No. 114; Keystone, No. 16; Great Western, No. 334, and Franklin, No. 5, on a visit to Silver Spring Division, No. 50, on Monday evening last. The room was filled to overflowing. Two candidates were initiated, P. W. P. D. M. Burnie acting as W. P. After the regular business of the division was completed the meeting was turned over to the care of the G. W. P., who gave a very entertaining report of the work of the Order. P. G. W. A. Wallace, P. G. W. P. Shelley and other visitors favored with remarks. Several of the members of No. 50, as visitors, rendered musical and literary selections. Silver Spring will show a net gain of at least eight during this term.

Ingersoll, Ontario.

A despatch of the 15th from Ingersoll says:—"There was a search made for intoxicating liquors this morning at the Keating house, recently known as the Pine Knot, in the town of Ingersoll, by Constables Capron and Elliott, assisted by Inspector Cook. A quantity of beer and whiskey was found. The person in charge, who gave his name as Wm. Jones, was arrested, but succeeded in getting away from Constable Elliott. The case will come before the police magistrate on Thursday, the 20th inst.

Personals.

We were pleased to receive a visit from Bro. J. C. Thomas of Carleton, this week. The Brother visited the city on a short vacation.

Several members of divisions outside of Fredericton are visiting the city this year, attending Normal school. They will be very heartily welcomed to Lansdowne Division.

Tilley Division S. of T., of Carleton, St. John, held a hankerchief social in their room, Thursday evening. A large number were present and the proceeds were quite encouraging. An efficient committee attended to the distribution of refreshments.

Cadets of Temperance.

The Anniversary of Gordon section, No. 4, C. of T., of St. John was celebrated Thursday night in their hall, King street. The programme opened with a few remarks by Rev. W. O. Raymond, after which a reading was given by Master Angevine and Master Pitt, a recitation by Master Baird, and addresses by David Thomson, Mr. Frost and Mr. Hay. Refreshments were served by a committee of ladies, and the evening proved a very enjoyable one.

How License Works.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Christian Advocate tells the story of the reopening of the liquor saloons July 3 as follows:

Twenty-four grog shops were opened in Raleigh on the third day of July. When they had been open a little over twelve hours The News and Observer of the city hastened to say, in its issue of July 4, the following:

The decorum and good order which have prevailed since the opening of the saloons is worthy of praise. No unusual disorder or drunkenness has been noted.

The day the above was issued presented such a scene of drunkenness on the streets of Raleigh as has not been seen here for years. Twenty-three persons were arrested July 4th and put in the guard house—fourteen of them were beastly drunk—the others just drunk enough to fight good. These twenty-three persons were all up before the Mayor July 5, and yet The News and Observer doesn't say one word about it. In prohibition times, if one poor-fellow happened to get a little too much liquor and was arrested, the News and Observer would tell that, but here since the grog shops opened the guard house was full to overflowing, twenty-three having been put in during one day and night, and yet our excellent contemporary seems not to know it. Why this silence?

No wonder our chief of police has asked for an increase of the police force and for a new guard house. He

will need both now. We are to have the grog shops for two years. Twenty-four men of good moral character (?) are selling liquor in Raleigh. Our young men are to be debauched by them. Many of our homes are to be wrecked and ruined, and for this privilege our city aldermen have fixed the city license at \$50 a year. How long will our people quietly slumber and allow such things?

Sensitive Saloon-Keepers.

Saloon-keepers are growing quite sensitive as to the time and place in which their dreaded business is spoken against, and we await the outcome of the action taken by the liquor-dealers of Brooklyn, with much interest. It seems that at the commencement exercises in Public School No. 33, in the Eastern District, one of the girls of the class read the following original poem:

"I'm licensed to sell! get out of my shop! the rum-seller angrily cried,
With a frown on his face and a curse on his lips to the woman who stood by his side
My moments are precious, I've no time to waste; I've paid for my license, I say.
'Tis my business to sell, I shall sell when I choose, to those who will give me my pay.
Your moments are precious! ah! precious for what? To ruin some innocent one?
You shall listen a moment; 'tis little I ask for wrongs that to me you have done
You have ruined my husband, both body and soul, that you his scant money might gain;
You were licensed to sell, you answered me then, and all my pleadings were vain.
You lured him on with your honeyed words till your victory you made complete,
'Till his money was gone, then one cold night you turned him into the street.
You were licensed to sell and gave not a sigh for the miserable work you had done,
And now, not content, you are striving your best to likewise ruin my son.
You are leading him on in the downward path, his meager earnings you crave;
For that you are willing to send him down to an early drunkard's grave.
To look at the miserable sots of our town, then back to ten years ago,
And know it is you and your cursed work that has brought them down so low!
You are licensed to sell—ah! yes, it is true that your license in money is paid;
But think not that's all that will ever be asked for the miserable wrecks you have made.
When you stand at the judgment-seat of God, for the deeds done here on earth,
And you stand in the presence of those poor souls that you have helped to drag down to hell,
Of little avail will it be to you then to say, 'I'm licensed to sell!'"

Seated upon the platform, with other prominent residents of the locality, was Oswald Czeslik, a saloon-keeper who had several children in the school, one being in the graduating class. This gentleman, according to the *Brooklyn Eagle*, considers the reading of that poem "an outrage and an insult," "a miserable, and unbecoming reflection on the liquor-dealers as a class, and a stigma on their children in the public schools." He further declared "that as he sat on the platform he felt like a criminal." It is stated also, that "his children felt the disgrace sharply." At the conclusion of the exercises "he went to the Principal, and vigorously protested." But it does not stop here;—"at a meeting of the United States Liquor Dealers' Association, held on Tuesday evening, the poem incident was brought up by John Bolger, who denounced the reading in emphatic language. Other liquor-dealers agreed with Mr. Bolger and Mr. Czeslik, and a committee was appointed, consisting of these two men, and P. H. Butler, President of the Liquor Dealers' Central Association, to lay a formal complaint before Postmaster Hendrix, the President of the Board of Education. "A courteous reception was accorded them, and they were requested to write out their complaint and send it to the Board of Education, so that official action could be taken in due and proper form. It is Mr. Bolger's part to write out the complaint, and it is stated that he "will not mince matters." Strange to say "he will not ask for the discharge of the Principal of Public School No. 33," but will "insist plainly that no such incident shall ever occur again."

It now remains to be seen what the Board of Education will do. It has always been customary, so far as we can learn, for graduates to choose their own subjects, and use their own thoughts in their graduating exercises, and it would seem as if that was perfectly right. Then, it is an unusual thing for a teacher to be held responsible for the opinions of a pupil even though they may be expressed plainly, in public; and it would seem that Mr. Bolger is transcending his right as a citizen, when he attempts to cut off a free expression of one's thoughts, and holds another person responsible for the public expression.

For our part, it seems to us that if Mr. Oswald Czeslik "felt like a criminal, as he sat on the platform" during the reading of that poem, it is more than likely that he is one, and was simply getting a foretaste of what he will suffer when he stands "in the presence of those poor souls he has helped to drag down to hell," tasting a little of the "woe" that shall be "to him that putteth the cup to his neighbor's lips;" and we most earnestly pray that this feeling may continue to be present with him till he gives up the fearful business of liquor-selling and embarks in some honest and honorable work. Woe to his children, who "felt the disgrace sharply," because of the fact that it is always hard to see the innocent suffer for the guilty; but is their pain any greater, or as great, as that endured by the poor children of the drunkards—their father's customers? This is a question that only God can answer fully, for who of us can say how much or how little our neighbor endures. We, who know not even the hearts of our nearest and dearest ones—may—who even find depths in our own lives that we had never suspected, and heights before undreamed of. But, if the disgrace of the father's action is equally felt by the children of the rum-drinker and the rum-seller, it is true that the suffering from actual want, and the physical misery of the former is not comparable with the material condition of the latter; so far any one may judge as to which deserves the most pity. It is to be hoped that the Brooklyn Board of Education is composed of men of stamina and clear sight, who will meet this "complaint" as it deserves.

We would just whisper one question, "Are there any women on that Board of Education?" It is such occurrences as this; and the Resolutions adopted by the various Liquor Associations, regarding the Prohibition movement, that indicate the pulse of popular feeling and show the increasing tide of temperance sentiment and the sensitiveness of the liquor dealers thereto.—*Organizer*.

HIS MOTHER GAVE IT TO HIM.

A WARNING CHAPTER FROM ONE YOUNG MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

A young man of fine intellect and interesting face was studying law in the city of New York. After awhile it was noticed by certain persons that, upon arriving at his lodgings at night, he found it exceedingly difficult to ascend the stairs to his room. The hall was well lighted, the floor was even, the stairs were not rickety—what could be the matter?

Ah, his brain—that brain so capable of high and noble thought—that glorious brain, intended by its Creator for great and beneficent purposes—was steeped in alcohol! How sad! Enough to make the angels weep.

A gentleman who knew about this young man's habits dined with him one day, and in a kind and fatherly manner entered into conversation with him on the subject, endeavoring to show him the utter loss he would sustain if he did not let alcohol alone. The young man listened respectfully a short time, and then replied;

"My father, sir, is a clergyman; my mother always has wine on her table at dinner, and when I was at home she always gave it to me; and, sir, I shall always drink it."

The gentleman, saw that argument or expostulation would be useless, replied, sorrowfully, "I grieve for you, my young friend," and left the room.

Mothers, what a chapter from this young man's experience is this for you!

Young men and young women, if your mothers, beloved as they are, offer you that which will prove eternally disastrous to both soul and body, rise in your manhood and womanhood and pledge yourselves to total abstinence therefrom forever! And God's seal of approval will rest upon you. It will save yourselves and, through your example, will deter many a weak and hesitating one from tasting the intoxicating cup.—*Our Young People*.

At Brisbane, Queensland, two warehouses in Eagle Street, Browns and Barkers, were burned on the 19th. Loss \$2,000,000.

The Michaels Bay Lumber Co., of Michaels Bay and Toronto, have suspended payment, and asked for an extension of time. The assets and liabilities are not yet known, but the latter will be heavy.