

# THE TEMPERANCE JOURNAL

## 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:**  
 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 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.

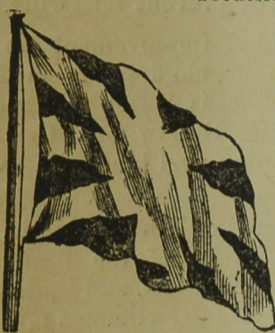
As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make the paper better, and more useful as a temperance 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,  
 Frederickton, N. J.



RAISE THE STANDARD

—OUR MOTTO—

'NATIONAL PROHIBITION.'

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888.

Mr. Phinney, one of our Grand Division members from Richibucto, moved the address in the Local Assembly, in reply to the speech. He acquitted himself admirably.

P. G. W. P. Wills was in town this week. He gave us a friendly call. Bro. Wills is looking well, and is just as interested in the order as when he was the head of it.

We observed Bro. Andrew Armstrong on the streets of our city on Thursday. Probably the business on which he was here was so pressing that he was unable to call. The worthy brother seemed in good health.

Lansdowne Division, S. of T., No. 257, held a very enjoyable and remunerative social on Thursday evening last. Several members of other Divisions were present.

We are looking forward to a change shortly in the way of enlarging the JOURNAL and giving more reading matter in smaller type. Our readers can depend upon our making our paper one of the best in the country. Will you not help us by assisting in increasing the subscription list?

The prohibitionists of Nova Scotia have called a convention of the temperance men of the province at Truro, on the 27th of March for the purpose of organizing a prohibition party. One of the planks in the platform of the new party will be that the party will be "pledged to vote only for those who will vote against the liquor traffic."

Sons of Temperance, who are visiting this city will be welcomed to the Y. M. C. A. Reading Rooms in Fisher's Building. The Reading Rooms are open on Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7.30 p. m. to 10 o'clock. On Monday evening a Bible class is held from 9 to 10 and a social service of prayer and song on Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

The St. John Globe of the 29th Feb. says: The number of applications for licenses filed with the chief of police up to 4 o'clock this afternoon is 80. As yet but one petition has been received from the west side. The applicant for license desires to carry on business in Albert ward. This list may be supplemented by a few others. The applications from Queens, Kings and Prince wards are largely in excess of the number of licenses that can be granted.

St. Thomas seems to be one of the places in Ontario where the Scott Act is enforced in earnest. A despatch of the 27th ult. says: to-day 20 city hotel keepers pleaded guilty to a second offence against the Scott Act and paid \$100 fine and costs. Two others paid \$50 and costs each for the first offence, making altogether \$2,100. Last year the collections for violations of the Scott Act in Leeds and Grenville in Ontario, reached \$4,600. In Brockville they amounted to \$5,122, and for the present year to date \$1,106.

Some people say that whiskey "makes trade good" Yes; it makes the rum-sellers trade good, and that and the undertaker are about the only people that profit by it. When St. John closes up its licensed rum holes, it will double its manufactories, and the hard times will be a thing of the past. There is hardly any wonder we hear of so much stringency in the money markets, and business dull. Too much money goes over the bar into the rum traffic. Thank providence the evil is decreasing in that city and were another vote on the Scott Act to be taken we believe the rum business would go.

The Mayor of Argonia, Kansas, is President of the W. C. T. U. in that place. It is hardly necessary to state that the Mayor is a woman.

There are in Pennsylvania 19,540 retail liquor dealers; 735 wholesale; 364 brewers, and 234 rectifiers. It is estimated that \$78,200,000 is spent every year for liquor, while the output in anthracite coal, their great industry, is \$65,995,000.

Writes a Tennessee clergyman, who is disgusted with the old parties: "I will not stand on a whiskey barrel or a beer keg in order to reach the ballot box." About 10,000 other clergymen have made up their minds to the same thing in the last few months. It is a tidal wave that is coming in.

### Our Future Rum Drinkers.

When the boys of to-day have reached their maturity, and enter upon the active duties of life assuming the responsibilities of the same, who among them will be rum drinkers? We answer, those in all probability, who so far neglect their duty to themselves now, as to refrain from joining some one of the many total abstinence societies which surround them. The boy who takes the total abstinence pledge and keeps it inviolate till he has reached full manhood, stands an excellent chance of not being one of our future rum drinkers. But the boy who takes no pledge, and permits himself to take a glass or let it alone just as he pleases will be likely in the future to discover that he pleases and cannot let it alone. No man ever started out to become a drunkard; he was only exercising his freedom to take strong drink or otherwise, until that imaginary freedom forged a chain about him which made him a slave for life. He was only a modern drinker at first but he became a drunkard all the same. True, all modern drinkers do not become drunkards; but it is equally true that all drunkards are graduates from the ranks of modern drinkers, and if we had none of the former we could have none of the latter. It is for this reason that we attack modern drinking in all moods and tenses, and hold it responsible for all the drunkards.

Every drunkard of to-day can tell us he was once a moderate drinker, but no moderate drinker while he remains such, can give any guarantee that he will not one day become a drunkard. If he continues to drink, rum will deceive him and he may become a drunkard. "Whoever is deceived thereby is not wise," and whoever is not wise must be a fool, or to say the least, unwise. Then we repeat that the rum drinkers of the future, will be the fools of to-day.

The thought opens up a broad field for self-examination on the part of young men especially, who are moderate drinkers. Do such desire to be the drunkards of the future? If so, they have only to continue moderate drinking and that desire will in nine cases out of ten be accomplished. The young man, no matter what social position he may occupy, who would place the possibility of his being a drunkard, beyond a peradventure, must connect himself with some body of active temperance workers, take a total abstinence pledge and continue as firm as a rock. This will insure him against the disgrace and shame of a drunkard's life,

for experience and observation on the part of those who are in the smallest degree observing, teach all that there is no possible safety to any young man outside of a total abstinence pledge, rigidly kept. Any young man who believes this, and has not yet taken such a pledge has a plain duty to perform. Should any deny this, and have the courage of their convictions, the columns of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL are open to them that they may give reason for the faith that is in them, and if we cannot successfully maintain the position we have taken in this matter we must take a back seat.

## Communications.

### Snowflakes.

MR. EDITOR,—Perhaps you are wondering why I don't report; but how can I write when I have not anything to write about! Snowflake Division is yet alive, but its walls are not made to resound as of yore. For this we do lament. Some of our most active members have grown cold and careless, and have even declared their determination of taking their card, because of the expense, etc. Now, I think, one of a temperance cause, having the cause at heart, would not begrudge the small expense yearly, when they take into consideration the amount of good which even that little act may have, or may be doing. We cannot tell what a great amount of good may be brought about even by what appears a trifling act and a little self-sacrifice. Who can estimate the amount of happiness which may be introduced into some household through our, it may seem, trivial acts. Oh! friends of temperance, let us not be weary in well doing! I feel thankful to Almighty God that ever I united with temperance workers in my young days. Old Johnston Division, No. 62, is ever fresh in my memory. Through the influences shed around me there I have grown up to manhood entirely temperate in all things. I was given courage to say "No" to all temptations and all tempters. May God prosper the Sons of Temperance, and all temperance institutions, in their noble efforts in rescuing and saving mankind! And may the day hasten when our land, yea, the whole globe, shall be freed from this curse and destroyer of the human race.

In order to arouse and enthrone a greater spirit and love for our order we have invited the G. S. and G. W. P. to visit us in the near future. "Rising Star" has also been tendered an invitation for a fraternal visit. I have urged fraternal visiting among our Divisions, but it seems to no purpose. I am at times almost discouraged and disheartened, but when I think of the great work to be done, I again take heart.

Our Division heard with much rejoicing, the success which accompanied the temperance workers in Westmorland County. The friends of the Scott Act there must surely feel jubilant.

Hoping the cause in our midst will revive as the spring time sets in, and wishing you and the JOURNAL every success,

I remain yours in L. P. and F.,  
 OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT,  
 Case Sett., N. B., Feb. 27th, 1888.

P. S. Our night of meeting is now Friday instead of Monday, as given in the JOURNAL from time to time.  
 O. C.

### Star of Hope Division.

DEAR SIR,—At the last session of "Star of Hope Division" the following resolutions were passed, and it was the request of Division to forward you a copy of the same for insertion.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our highly esteemed and valuable friend, Solomon Bowser.

Therefore Resolved, that "Star of Hope Division," No. 279, Sons of Temperance, extend to Sisters Mrs. E. H. Hayward and Ella Bowser their heart felt sympathy in the sad loss of a loving and christian father, and trust that they may be sustained by an all wise and Heavenly Father.

Further Resolved, that the Recording Scribe be authorized to insert a copy of the above in the minutes, and to send a copy to the bereaved family and to the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, and Maple Leaf, for insertion.

H. D. Stevens,  
 A. W. Hayward,  
 Azor W. J. Jonah, } Com.  
 Goshen, Feb. 18 1888.

MR. EDITOR,—I will take the opportunity to drop a few words, about the Division. Our Division is in

prospering circumstances at present! During the last four sessions we have had four initiations. The attendance is quite large for such severe weather and bad roads. The attendance will be larger as a good many of the members are in the lumber woods. It is the intention of the Division to build a hall for their use and the public generally!  
 A. W. HAYWARD,  
 Recording Scribe.

### Union Division.

WORTHY BROTHER,—Last Thursday the members of Union Division were plunged in grief, by the sad intelligence of the death of Lemuel McKay, P. W. P., of Union Division. The Brother has been ailing for some time, but we never thought that the end was so near. He was very much respected by all who knew him, both as a temperance man and as a neighbour. He was about 23 years old at the time of his death. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. William Archibald, of Cavendish. The remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of relatives and friends. He was buried in all the honors of a Son of Temperance, of which he was a worthy member.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,  
 Official Correspondent,  
 Graham Road, P. E. I., Feb. 15 1888.

### Gloucester Division, No. 284, S. of T.

DEAR SIR,—I suppose it is about time you heard from Gloucester Division, as some of the sister Divisions will no doubt be thinking that, 284 is "gone up," because we are seldom heard from. But we have enough to contend with in this County, without saying much in the JOURNAL.

I suppose a few remarks on what we are doing away up here in the North will not be amiss.

Some time ago you published our troubles with the thieves and roughs, now I intend to give you a sketch of our politicians.

Before beginning I would say that we were organized with nineteen charter members, and through all the storms, twelve of the original charter members still cling to the ship.

In the winter of 1886 we petitioned the Municipal Council to grant no license in this Parish; but we received very little satisfaction. In 1887 we again petitioned the Council, but when the question came up, one of our Councilors favoured the rum traffic, and our cry was in vain. This year we voted solidly for Jennings and Dumas. They were temperance men, and with the new license law we were in great hopes for the coming summer; but our council paid no attention to the new law. They granted license to any one that asked for it.

There is a tavern about a quarter of a mile from our Division room, and it is the next building to the Presbyterian Church. The proprietor has not got the number of rooms in his house, or stalls in his barn, that the law requires. He made no pretence to get up a petition as most of the residents in his vicinity would only be too glad to see his sign disappear. A number of men are employed in the summer time in the grind stone quarries, and some are in love with blue vitriol and tobacco water. They begin to make things rough on Sundays and week evenings, but we intend to renew the conflict.

There are four Divisions in this county already. There was a resolution passed in our Division for united action to try if we can get a test case under the new law. Although our numbers are not so large as last year, we are more solid, and I think can do better temperance work. I do not think as much work can be done with a large Division of lukewarm temperance workers, as with a few real prohibitionists. We have about 55 members on our roll.

Bro. R. H. Comeau has been working all winter to get an organ for Division. Mr. G. Cutter arrived with it last meeting. It is a fine Karn organ. The members unanimously tendered the Bro. a vote of thanks for the trouble he had in getting subscriptions.

Bro. Comeau replied in a very spirited speech, in which he said that it was never any trouble for him to work for Gloucester Division, and that we should all awake to a more vigorous movement in the temperance cause. The Bro. in sitting down was warmly applauded by the members.

Bro's. Collins, Hickson, and Daly praised the conduct of Bro. Comeau. Bro. Rickey and Sister Dempsey tried the instrument and think it splendid. It will no doubt add to the attractions of our Division.  
 Yours  
 H.

### TO THE INVISIBLE SPIRIT OF WINE.

To thee, Oh Spirit Wine,  
 I naively bow.  
 And freely drink—  
 Yes, drink, drink, drink.  
 Thy glassy clink  
 Is music sweet, divine!

In thy bright sparkling bubble  
 I read the sign  
 Of that great throng  
 Of souls gone wrong,  
 Of men once strong,  
 Through alcoholic trouble.

Perchance thy winsome smile  
 Can steal the brain,  
 And help beguile  
 The long, long mile  
 And hours erstwhile,  
 Which bound this mortal isle.

But when thy charm has flown,  
 And sober thought  
 Regains her throne,  
 The soul left lone  
 Melts of its own  
 Free will and cries, "Begone."  
 —Minneapolis Star.

### THE WORKING OF PROHIBITION.

Over and over again we have pressed upon our readers the important fact that one of the great advantages of Prohibition, even where not absolutely and perfectly enforced, is, that it destroys bar-room drinking and kills off the treating system. This is the experience of a score of counties in the Province of Ontario to-day. The attractive, open, seductive bar-temptation is a thing of the past. The violation of the law which takes place and is so frequently detected and punished, is carried on secretly, disagreeably, and not at all in a fashion likely to tempt straightforward, honorable high-minded young men. Old soakers still manage to get their liquor on the sly; but the power of the traffic for evil is crippled and its disreputable and degrading character is made clear. This is the experience of other countries as well as ours, Mr. Locke, the able editor of the Toledo Blade, who made a personal tour of the State of Maine to find out what Prohibition really accomplished, published an article giving the result of his investigations, from which we clip the following extracts bearing directly on the subject under discussion:—

### "IS PROHIBITION A REMEDY?"

"But does Prohibition prohibit, and is Prohibition the cure for evil? "The proof of the pudding is in eating. I assert that it does, to a sufficient extent to justify the action of the States that have made the experiment, and to encourage those who hope to extend it over all the States. I myself made a tour of Maine, with a view to determining the fact for myself. I explored Portland, the largest city in the State, first. There is liquor sold in Portland, and plenty of it, and yet Prohibition has been a pronounced unequivocal success in that city. Prior to the enactment of the Dow law, some thirty years ago, there were three hundred grog-shops in the city, its population being about 30,000. It was as drunken a city as any in the country, and its rate of poverty, crime and misery was in exact proportion to the number and extent of its liquor-shops. In 1883, when I visited the city to determine this question for myself, there were four places only where the law was defied, and liquor sold openly. Three were some twenty other places where it was sold secretly, but there were only four open bars, and these four could not be said to be open bars. They were in the sub-cellars under the four principal hotels, and so intricate were the ways to them that a guide was necessary. And when you found them they were sorry places. A room twelve foot long by six in width a cold, dismal, desolate room lighted by one gas-light and absolutely without furniture. There was not even a chair to sit upon, only a small bar, behind which were a few bottles of liquors with the necessary glasses to drink from. No body ever penetrated these horrible places except the confirmed drinkers, who must have their poison, and who dare not trust themselves to keep it in their rooms. "So difficult was it to find, and so dismal and discouraging was it when found, that a Boston man with me remarked, 'Well if this isn't Prohibition, it comes very close to it. If I had to take all this trouble to get a drink in Boston, and had no more pleasant place than this to drink in, I don't think I should ever drink.'

### "THE STRENGTH OF PROHIBITION."

"This is the strength of Prohibition. In Portland there are no delightful places fitted up with expensive furniture, no cut glass filled with brilliant

liquors, no bars of mahogany with silver railings, no great mirrors on the walls, no luxurious seats upon the floor—nothing of the sort. Drunkenness there has no mantle of luxury thrown over it, and the mask of sociality has been ruthlessly torn from it. If you want to get drunk in Portland, you go where the material is, for that purpose and that only. You must go and find it—it is not trying to find you.

"KANSAS AND IOWA.

"The experience of Kansas and Iowa has been identical with that of Maine. The prohibitory law is evaded in every possible way. The liquor interest did not at once give up the field, nor has it yet. The saloon was driven out, but its place was taken by secret dives, and by all sorts of devices, some of them very ingenious, to defeat the operation of the law. But the object of Prohibition was attained. The gaudy saloon was driven off the street, the sale of liquor was made illegal and disreputable, and the penalties for violation were made so severe that the seller dare not vend except to those whose confirmed appetites make it entirely safe. The boys are saved. No dealer would dare to sell to a boy much less go out and hunt for him. And this is exactly what was aimed at by the makers of the law. The confirmed drunkard will have it anyhow. The thieves, gamblers and prostitutes will have it, and perhaps in a certain sad sense it makes but little difference how soon liquor wipes them out. They are ruined and few of them will escape. But the hunt for boys was at an end. The ghastly mills into whose hoppers were turned boys and girls by the thousands, grinding out daily a doleful grist of prostitutes, thieves gamblers and paupers, were stopped forever. The law can be and is being evaded to the extent of finishing up the stock on hand, but the supply of new material is cut off. The open saloon is gone, and the coming generation is safe. When the seller dare not sell to boys, the liquor business has a very short life.

This prohibition has done for Kansas and Iowa, as well as for Maine.

### STRONG DRINK

WHEN GOD SAYS "WOE" NO GOVERNMENT HAS A RIGHT TO SAY "WEAL."

The following article strongly pointing out the responsibility and duty of the church in relation to the liquor question, is taken from the Christian Herald of Detroit, and written by Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, for that paper:

"Prohibition is the only salvation. I am speaking for the church now. And I am free to say that unless she is deliberately ready to make a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, her voice ought to be unanimous for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of strong drink. If that were her voice, Government, and legislators and Congressmen would not be long in hearing of it and acting accordingly. It should be enough for the Christian that his Bible says: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbour drink that putteth his bottle to him and maketh him drunken." For when God says, "Woe, no government has the right to say 'Weal.' If then we are so far gone in apostasy, that Nation and State, and city are found playing the role of Tetzal, and peddling indulgence to those menslayers and home destroyers, whether under the name of high license or low license it is certainly time for Luther to be heard from, in every Christian pulpit throughout the land. To me it is as clear as day what the voice of the church ought to be on this question unless she is ready to be left behind in working righteousness, and to be out-moraled by the moralist, and out humanized by the humanitarian.

A marked decrease in the consumption of liquors in Canada during the past year is shown in the report issued by the Inland Revenue Department, as compared with the previous year, which in itself is most satisfactory, and shows that the temperance move is evidently making itself felt throughout the Dominion.

During the past year 1886 and 1887 the decrease in the consumption of spirituous and other liquors was 636,000 gallons, compared with the consumption of 1885 and 1886. In the previous year 3,500,000 gallons were consumed while last year the consumption was 2,864,000 gallons. Let us hope that the decrease may be still greater this year.

The W. C. T. U. at Niagara Falls has opened a coffee-room at Suspension Bridge.