

# 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.

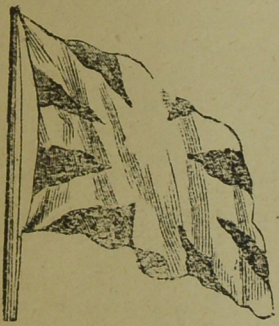
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions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



RAISE THE STANDARD

OUR MOTTO  
'NATIONAL PROHIBITION.'

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

Westmorland Redeemed.

As we go to press we learn the good news that old Westmorland County has voted against repeal by a majority of about 1000. Hurrah! for Westmorland and the Scott Act.

Work!  
Attend your Division meetings.

This is a good time for fraternal visits.

Be on time, and see that the entertainment Committee are doing their

The date for making application for license in the city of St. John expires on the 1st March.

Of course you know that the JOURNAL is \$1 a year—Try and push the subscription list. It is much cheaper when several get it together. See terms at head of the editorial column.

The St. John paper will probably contain the names of those on the several petitions in favor of the applications for license. No application for license has come in from Carleton yet. Good for Carleton.

We do not approve of fraternal visits on Saturday night, when there is a possibility of running the trip home into the Sabbath, particularly as there are five other nights in the week that can be utilized in the way of fraternal visiting.

Good men, when nominated, are apt to be defeated at the polls. That means rascality in our hall of Legislature. A good change would be for all good men to unite and vote the sameticket, and thereby elect men who would represent the better element of society.

If a man's body is injured in a flour-mill or saw-mill the owner has to pay damages. If a man's body, brain, and soul are injured in a gin-mill the expense comes on his family or the community in which he resides. Is this even-handed justice?

## What the Scott Act has Done for Fredericton.

Many people who live outside of the city and who are not particularly in favor of prohibition have asked us what the Scott Act has done for this city since it has been in force here. Well it has done considerable.

It has brought the selling of liquor into disgrace. Even those proprietors of the fine hotels who continue by hook and crook to keep a bar in connection with their premises, are not considered by the public generally to be honest, law-abiding citizens, although possibly they may have considerable wealth and influence.

It has greatly reduced the drinking habits of young men. Not nearly so many young men now use intoxicants.

It has greatly reduced the places where liquor can be had. There are some who are selling in defiance of law but the number is comparatively small.

The amount of drunkenness is greatly reduced. It is now a rare sight to see a drunken man on the streets, and if one appears, it immediately provokes comment. This is much different from what it was under the license act, when it was a common sight to see drunken men rolling along the streets.

It has done away with tramps and vagabonds, very few of them show up in this city, and when they get here, take the dirt road the next day.

It has increased the demand for labor, and a better price is paid for labor than under the license times.

It has not affected our taxes. There has been more money collected from fines, than would have come in under a license law.

It has helped to increase the value of property. Property in the vicinity, when rum shops were, is now much higher, and other property has had an increase.

It has reduced the number in the jail. Not half so many now frequent that commodious structure as formerly.

There is not so much sickness as formerly, although the city has been slightly enlarging.

There have not been nearly as many accidents.

The schools have had a better attendance.

The moral character of the people is better, and if the law had been strictly enforced, as we should have liked to have seen it, there could never have been even an effort to repeal it.

The attendance at the churches is larger than formerly.

There is not so much litigation as formerly.

There is more money in the savings bank, and in other banks than ever, under the license law.

The criminal cases before the courts have been largely reduced.

All branches of business have felt the advantage of the Scott Act in increased trade.

—In Florida, eleven counties, out of the thirteen voting, have gone "dry."

—In Queensland, Australia, there are seven W. C. T. Unions with 300 members.

—The Republicans in the New Jersey Legislature are handling a local-option bill very tenderly.

—E. T. Hemingway, General Secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., has just declared himself a convert to the Prohibition party.

—There were 15,000 signatures to the petition for the proposition of women which has been forwarded to Congress by the W. C. T. U.

—A bill is before the Iowa, Legislature prohibiting the sale by druggists of any intoxicating liquor except pure alcohol. It is likely to pass.

—The biggest petition ever got up has just been sent in to Queen Victoria. It is in favor of a sober Sabbath, and was signed by 1,132,608 women.

—California produced about 400,000 gallons of brandy in 1887. Nearly one fifth of this amount was made by United States Senator Stanford.

—St. John is taking a rest of three weeks in Los Angeles, Cal. In March he will go to the Hawaiian Islands for the W. C. T. U. In April he goes to Oregon, and in the Summer will give fifteen lectures in Nova Scotia.

—The M. E. Conference at Foochow (China) has a "Committee on Anti-Poison," which recently reported against opium, wine and tobacco.

—Another prohibition paper is to be started at Washington, D.C., under the direction of Sam Small. He proposes to make it hot for the *Sensinel* (liquor organ).

## Communications.

Howard No. 1.

MR. EDITOR,—It is again with pleasure that I send you the doings of old Howard.

We are booming. We attribute considerable of our success to a play of entertainment that we recently adopted. I understand it has also been adopted in a number of Divisions in St. John and in Wilberforce, Milltown, N. B. I have not seen any report of its working in your columns, so will give you a brief outline of it, hoping that it will be adopted as a means of entertainment by a number of the Divisions of the Province. It is as follows: The members of the Division choose from among their number two captains, who after election, proceed to select from the Financial Scribe's book the members until they are all chosen, each captain then having an equal number. The captains designate their companies respectively A and B. On the first night of meeting following the night of inauguration of the above scheme, company A furnishes entertainment for the evening—the time for that purpose not to exceed forty-five minutes, and on the second night of meeting company B furnishes the entertainment, and so on alternately for the quarter, each song, essay &c., and members joining count certain numbers of points for the company furnishing it, and so the company who scores the most points during the quarter comes off victorious. Any further information in regard to the plan of entertainment may be had from any of those whom I have mentioned as having adopted it. It is surprising to see the energy displayed in contest by members, who, when there was but ordinary work going on, took no active part whatever, so if it has no better result than the above mentioned it will be the life of some Divisions, but, we have proved it in our case to be of much greater value than that.

Our entertainments are good, consisting of singing, readings, recitations, essays, and original poems. If we judge by the talent displayed so far in each of the above subjects, we will by the end of the quarter, produce some literary men and women of high order.

A week ago last Friday evening there were six joined our ranks, and last Friday evening twenty-two more were added to our list. There are about forty propositions in for next regular meeting, so if we continue in this line until the end of the quarter we will have done considerable in advancing the interests of our own Division, and I trust of our members and the community, and of the temperance cause in general.

Wilberforce to the number of about fifty paid us a fraternal visit last Friday evening. G. W. P. Campbell in an eloquent address, welcomed the members. Bro. W. W. Graham briefly replied to the address extending a cordial invitation to us to visit them at any time. There were also delegates from Brunswick Division, Old Ridge, and from Gordon Division, St. John.

Rev. G. M. Campbell, G. W. P., is now visiting some of the Divisions of Carleton County, and expects to visit a number of the Division of King's Co. next week.

I am sure every well-wisher of your JOURNAL must be pleased with the recent change you have made in your sheet. It is hoped that your effort to extend your paper and thereby advance the interests of the temperance cause will be duly appreciated by every Division and friend of temperance in whatever community they may be found.

I conclude from what I can hear that Westmorland will take a decided stand against the repealing of the Scott Act. Let us hope she may come off victorious and teach those opposed to the Act such a lesson that they will never attempt to repeal it again.

I remain yours in L. P. and F. S.  
St. Stephen, Feb. 8th 1888.

## GRAND DIVISION OF P. E. ISLAND

The quarterly session of the Grand Division, S. of T., P. E. I., was held in Charlottetown on the 26th ult., and was one of the most interesting and enthusiastic ever held in the Province.

The following officers were present: Simon W. Crabbe, G. W. P.; Richard Nelson, G. W. A.; Jesse S. Burns, G. S.; D. W. Henderson, G. T.; Rev. E. C. Turner, G. C.; David Arby, G. Con; Simon Brown, G. S.

The following new members were initiated:

Lewis Carvell, Frank Lawson, Rev. C. W. Hamilton, W. P. Doull and Suridan Taylor.

The number of representatives present was, considering the unfavourable state of the weather and roads, very large.

Among those present we noticed with pleasure no less than five clergymen: Rev. J. M. McLeod, Rev. Geo. Steel, Rev. E. C. Turner, Rev. C. W. Hamilton and Rev. W. P. Archibald.

The following divisions were represented: Prince Edward, Victoria, Prince of Wales, Prince William, New Glasgow, Triumph, Crystal Spring, Northern Light, Lorne, Champion, New Argyle, Rising Sun, Onward, Shamrock, John B. Finch, Garfield, Hunter River, Reform, Springfield, Social, Excelsior, Banner, Orient, Fairplay and Burns.

The G. W. Patriarch in a well written report referred more particularly to the desperate attempt to defeat the Scott Act in Charlottetown, an attempt which had proved futile, to the appointment of a City Marshall who was a Son of Temperance, in sympathy with the act, and who would no doubt do all he could for its better enforcement.

The Grand Scribe's report showed that the order held its own during the past quarter. There had been admitted, 220, reinstated 10, withdrawn 71, suspended 50, violated pledge 32, expelled for violating pledge 21, deaths 1, public meetings held 8, tracts distributed 300, receipts of subordinate divisions \$225, expenses \$140, cash on hand and invested \$750, number of divisions 49, with a membership of 1900.

The Grand Treasurer reported amount in treasury \$280.

Representatives Rev. W. P. Archibald and Henry Rackham were, on motion of the G. Scribe, appointed a deputation to convey to the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, then in session, the friendly greetings of the Grand Division.

At the hour of 4 p. m. the brethren repaired to the Grand Lodge room, where they met with a good reception, and after speeches by the members of deputation and several members of the Grand Lodge, they returned to the Grand Division; but only a short time had elapsed when a similar deputation was announced from the Grand Lodge.

The reception of this delegation consisting of T. S. Robertson, W. E. Scott and Miss Annie Ackerman was perhaps one of the most pleasing episodes in the day's proceedings. As the delegates entered the members of Grand Division rose to their feet and sang:

How good and pleasant 'tis for all  
In unity to live,  
On such the dew of heaven shall fall,  
And holy love shall shine.

After which they were introduced by the Grand Conductor, welcomed by G. W. Patriarch and conducted to seats on the platform.

Able, earnest and eloquent speeches all breathing a spirit of brotherly love and a desire to work harmoniously, each organization in its own way, for the pulling down of the stronghold of Satan, the rum traffic, were made by members of the deputation, by Rev. E. C. Turner, Rev. J. M. McLeod, Capt. James Walsh and others.

G. W. Patriarch, S. W. Crabbe, Rev. Geo. Steel and J. D. Seaman were appointed a committee to wait on the Board of Education to ask for the introduction of temperance text books into the public schools of the Province.

A resolution thanking the Rev. Mr. Frame, editor of the "Guardian," for his consistent, able and fearless advocacy of temperance principles, and for the bold stand taken in defence of the Scott Act at the late election and pledging the sympathy and support of the Grand Division, was moved by Rev. J. M. McLeod, seconded by P. G. W. Patriarch, John W. Morrison, and adopted unanimously.

A propagation committee of P. W. P., S. W. Crabbe, Jesse S. Burns, J. J. Chappell, D. W. Henderson and Isaac W. Wadman was appointed, and the sum of \$50 placed at their disposal for the current quarter.

The next session of Grand Division will be held at North Millshire in April.

JESSE S. BURNS, G. S.

## Gordon Division.

DEAR SIR,—Atrocious as is the crime of being a young man it is not, in the eyes of Gordon Division, an unpardonable offence. Singular, incredible though it may almost seem the Division reposes implicit confidence in its young men and so far from regarding them with distrust and

suspicion treats them with the utmost frankness and courtesy.

Gordon is essentially and pre-eminently a Division for young men. In fact the urgent need of the establishment of a Division to be operated and conducted in its entirety by young men and where young men might mingle with kindred and congenial associates was one of the prime reasons that led to Gordon Division's formation.

Its founder recognized the imperative demand for a Division of such a character and though they were perhaps not entirely actuated by a spirit of benevolence and disinterestedness yet the crying necessity, so imperious and unmistakable in its tone, was largely instrumental in leading to Gordon Division's institution.

Its career has well confirmed and justified their convictions, for to-day fully three-fourths of its male members are young men, and from the Divisions inception to the present time it has borne the reputation of being decidedly adolescent in its composition. We rejoice in that reputation because we believe it to be an enviable one. We regard it as one of the favorable symptoms of the temperance movements, for it surely omens well when a Division prospers that is composed of members whose moods, purposes and aspirations are variable and inconstant, and can render efficient service in the battling of temperance.

The formation of Gordon was not attended with encouraging auspices. Dark and threatening were the clouds that hovered near as it was launched upon its course. From every quarter proceeded the wids of adverse and hostile criticism. Dismal and depressing prophecies of its early decay and disintegration were present in rich profusion. The prospects indeed seemed gloomy. But undaunted its charter members struggled forward. Soon a fairer sky beamed upon it. No longer were the waters through which it sailed storm-lashed and tempest scourged; and now Gordon Division is recognized as a power in the community, and ere the elapse of many years it will assuredly be without a peer or contestant in the race of provincial Divisions for a noble supremacy.

At present our membership is in the near neighborhood of two hundred and of these a large percentage deem it incumbent upon them and their special mission to canvass prospective proselytes; so that we have the assurance that high water mark has as yet to be reached. That their labors are not in vain is evident from the large numbers we are almost nightly initiating; and that they are laboring assiduously is apparent from the admission of fourteen candidates at one session held a few weeks since. By the way, since I am chanting the glories of Gordon, I might as well continue the eulogistic strain of boasting of a poet we possess, and one of the leading lights among a galaxy of brilliant geniuses.

His poetical effusions are of a high order and their Tennysonian ring makes them quite popular. The following which is one of his latest emanations you will acknowledge is of 'rare merit.' It is entitled:

## TO THE WORK.

All the centuries behind us, tell the strife of right with wrong;  
Different forms of vice triumphant raise their voice in battle song.  
Long doth evil seem to conquer, but the truth tho' long delayed  
Comes with footsteps sure, tho' halting, in the progress it has made.

And we learn this lesson from them, that an end comes to the strife  
That Intemperance crushed beneath us, underneath our feet will writhe.  
An a ringing shout of triumph will proclaim that right has won,  
When our night of sin is over, and a brighter day begun.

For mankind is ever moving to a higher place of thought;  
And he reaches loftier levels by the battles he has fought.  
And at present looking backward on advantages secured,  
We can thank our stern ancestry, for the struggles they endured.

But to us, though now enjoying liberty of thought and speech  
Won for us by noble actions of our fathers each by each—  
There remains another battle, which will be far more severe  
As hastens on towards us coming nearer year by year.

For we see arrayed against us and in battle form drawn up  
All the forces of temptation of the intoxicating cup.  
Thousands now have fallen before it, some are falling every day,  
And the footsteps of its victims, hasten down destruction's way.

Let us plant our standard firmly, let us rally round it strong;  
Asking all the Sons of Temperance underneath its folds to throng.  
For it bears this motto on it, Prohibition for he hand!  
And towards that longed for ending, moves our earnest Temperance Band.

For the day is surely coming when its victory complete,  
We shall overthrow the demon trampling it beneath our feet.  
And our long glad note of triumph over all the land shall swell,  
Ushering in our day of triumph, sounding liquors funeral knell.

Yours Fraternally,  
W. H. T.  
Official Correspondent.  
St. John, Feb. 9th 1888.

## PROHIBITION OR LICENSE.

The following is taken from the *Press* a newspaper published in Portland, Me., the city which is always referred to as evidence of failure of Prohibition. It is refreshing to find a paper of that city adhering to the principles of Prohibition, and advising other states to accept them. The *Press* ought to know about Prohibition, if any one does:—

"Those people who are so fond of telling us how much license is to be preferred to prohibition and how much more satisfactory are its results, can find some food for reflection in what has just taken place in the Massachusetts Legislature. Massachusetts for many years past has had a local option law under which cities and towns license or prohibit the liquor traffic, as their inhabitants deem best. Under this law the policy of some cities and towns has been to prohibit rumselling entirely, in others the traffic has been restricted, or sought to be by license. The people of Massachusetts have had the opportunity, therefore, to watch the operations, of the two methods side by side. It is fair to presume that the great majority of them would judge between these two systems purely on the results they produced. Of course there are some who would reject license, even if its results were better, on conscientious grounds, but they are comparatively few. Now if license has been working so admirably in Massachusetts, as its advocates tell us it will work, and prohibition has been working so badly, as opponents assure us it always must work, it would be reasonable to expect that the tendency among Massachusetts people would be toward the universal adoption of the former system. We should expect to find towns and cities that had started in with prohibition changing to license, and that system constantly growing in favor with the mass of people.

"Has this been the case? The passage of a resolve by a large majority of the members of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, submitting a constitutional amendment in obedience to the recommendation of the political party which almost habitually controls the State does not look like it. On the contrary it points in precisely the opposite direction and shows conclusively that it is not license, but prohibition which has been increasing in favor. It will be said that this action was a political move and that many of the men who voted for it did not believe in prohibition. But that is tantamount to an admission that it is a popular move, which it would not be unless there were a tendency among the people to reject license and substitute throughout the State prohibition in its stead. If license were generally satisfactory, if it had met the expectations of the people, there would be no inducement for the politicians to listen to the prohibitionists because they would lose more votes by doing so than they would gain. It is upon the advancing wave of popular sentiment that the politician always seeks to get and not upon the receding. So that to say that the passage of the resolve is the work of politicians after votes is to admit that prohibition is the advancing wave and license the receding—in other words that the sentiment of Massachusetts people who have seen the workings of prohibition and license side by side for many years, is settling toward the former and away from the latter."

## ANYTHING IN REASON.

The Scott Act provides that the penalty for the first offence shall be a fine of not less than \$50. This wording seems plain enough, as giving to magistrates the option of imposing a heavier fine when, in their judgement, such a course would be in the interests of justice. This has been done in a number of instances, and some time ago an effort was made to have a conviction for a first offence quashed because the fine imposed was \$60. The application was heard before Judge Rose in Toronto, and his Lordship held that the Act did not limit the penalty for a first offence, \$50, and that magistrates had a right to make a first offence fine any amount exceeding \$50 that would not be unreasonable in the case. *Exchange*