

# Temperance Journal.

ORGAN OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF AMERICA

OUR MOTTO—NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

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Herman H. Pitts  
Editor and Proprietor.

## The 'Journal' for 1889.

### CAMPAIGN NOTES.

This is a time of year when there is more or less shifting around of readers of newspapers and periodicals, and when persons are deciding what papers they will subscribe to for the year. In view of this we beg to point out some facts for your consideration regarding the 1889 "JOURNAL". We are now well entered upon the fourth year of our existence as a newspaper, the greater part of which has been as a weekly. Our old friends who knew us in Oct 1885, will testify to the improvements we have made, and the anxiety we have evinced to make the paper better each issue. In this brief time we have secured a position as one of the leading temperance papers of America, and our success in the past justifies our earnest endeavors to still further extend our circulation and usefulness.

### OUR OLD FRIENDS.

For 1886 we want all our old friends. Either through correspondence, or personal acquaintance, we know nearly all the friends who in the uphill work of the past years have contributed their share towards keeping the JOURNAL up to its present standard, and helping us to secure new subscribers. We specially want all our old friends to remain with us; and it would be with deep regret we should see some of the old names taken off our lists, that we have been associated with in this work in the past few years. If you are tempted by "hard times," or a press of other papers, or in any other way to drop your subscription this year, will you please think carefully over the matter and decide whether you may not have some other better way to economize? whether you are able to get as much good, whole-some reading matter, for the same money, and whether the JOURNAL'S weekly visits to you and your family, would not be greatly missed, more so than the small amount of the subscription.

### RENEWALS AT ONCE.

During the month of December and January there are a large number of subscriptions falling due, and many renewals that should come to hand promptly. The sums in many cases are small, but when taken in the aggregate they amount to considerable. We are in urgent need of all the money due us on the JOURNAL subscriptions to meet publication expenses, having been obliged to advance largely towards its publication out of our other business, and we need the money this month. Our friends in arrears will surely make an effort this holiday season, and help us out. Our friends whose subscriptions have expired can help us greatly by renewing promptly.

### OUR OBJECTS.

While we aim primarily for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and our eye is steadily fixed on propagating the temperance cause, we have decided that our best sphere for work is through the medium of that good old Order—the Sons of Temperance. We are essentially a Son of Temperance paper. We appeal to every temperance man in whatever country he may dwell, but we appeal more especially to the order of the Sons of Temperance. We look forward to making the paper so representative of the order that every member will feel that he cannot do without it.

### WHAT IS SAID OF US.

Most cheering expressions of commendation have been sent us from all over America. Many of the Grand Divisions have heartily endorsed our efforts, and assisted us with subscriptions. The G. Division of New Brunswick unanimously endorses the JOURNAL, and grants it a cash subsidy. The Grand Division of Maine has recommended it to the members in that jurisdiction. The Grand W. P. of Maine in his annual report said of it "I think brothers one mistake we make is in not taking any temperance papers \* \* \*. It (the JOURNAL) contains news pertaining to the order, throughout North America, and I would advise each and every member to subscribe for it."

Grand W. P. of Ohio says in Annual Report: "In my opinion one of the things most needed for the advancement of our Order is a good reliable medium of communication. This want in my opinion can be supplied by the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL \* \* \* Surely every patriotic Son of Temperance wishes the Order every success possible, and often wonders what our Brethren are doing in other jurisdictions.

What could do us more good than to receive each week a communication from the various parts of the world where our order is known, bringing tidings of success and triumphs from every quarter." Space does not permit of quotations from those who have given us assurances of their approval of the JOURNAL. We might be allowed to mention however, the Most W. P. Rev. R. Alder Temple, P. M. W. P. Sir Leonard Tilley, P. M. W. P. Jewell, P. M. W. P. Bradley, M. W. T. Roberts, M. W. C. Young, P. M. W. A. Everett, M. W. C. Patterson, M. W. S. Caldwell, any of whom will gladly recommend the JOURNAL.

### OUR WORK FOR 1889.

We have planned out lots of work for ourselves for 1889, if spared in health, and assisted by the members. The JOURNAL will be largely improved. We shall publish quite frequently we hope, engravings of prominent members of the Order. We shall endeavor to get first class engravings. We shall continue to publish news from all over America with reference to the work of the divisions. The feature will naturally improve as we get a better knowledge of the different Grand Divisions and their special wants and work. If sufficiently favored with subscriptions we shall do away with all advertisements, except with reference to the Order and devote the whole space to temperance news.

### WE WANT 5,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1889.

There are nearly 100,000 members in the Order. Comparatively few of these remember know of the paper or take it. If those who receive our sample copies, those who are now weekly readers of the paper, particularly the Grand Scribes in the various jurisdictions will give us their assistance, will help circulate our notices, will send us news of the work, and will cooperate with us, we can easily double that number, and besides, we can with the enlarged field do much more good for the Order at large. We look to the deputies and the Recording Scribes to help us get this number during the coming months.

### SAMPLE COPIES.

We will send sample copies to any address, on application, and when specimen copies are received by members, we would ask that after reading them, that they pass them around, that others may see and who may possibly subscribe. Helping the JOURNAL is helping the Order. Our aim is to give a paper that will be of great benefit to the Order. Every subscription sent us is put in to making the paper better.

We ask you brethren to give a few hours to working up a list among your members and acquaintances, toward that 5,000 additional subscribers.

### Where to Turn.

But the worst of all foes, both to industry and commerce, are such illegitimate lines of business as, under the pretense of business, rob society of its purchasing power. All traffic in the vices of men is of this character. A harlot, a gambler, or a saloon keeper gives back to society no compensating service in exchange for the purchasing power which these dealers in vice divert from proper channels. They contribute in no way to the wealth, comfort, or joy of life. Their haunts are the distributing centers of loathsome disorders, and the rallying points of professional criminals. Their economic effect is to break the process of exchange in such a way as to stop the cloth on the way from the cloth-maker to the food-producer, add to stop the food on its way from the food producer to the cloth-maker and to put both into the hands of persons who produce neither food nor cloth, nor serve society in any other way—who are in fact the occasion of numberless public burdens, whose expense the producer must bear in addition to being robbed of his rightful market for the products of his toil. Hence "Protection to American Industry" demands the overthrow of the speculator, the gambler, the saloon-keeper, and the social evil.

All the temperance and prohibition papers of Pennsylvania are agitating for the submission of the constitutional amendment.

The Presbyterian Synod of Tennessee has passed a resolution favoring the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors by prohibitory laws.

### KING ALCOHOL MUST GO.

BY I. K. B.

Old Alcohol, now reigns as King  
With his satanic rod;  
He claims from all an offering  
In homage as a god.  
His septre is a blighting death,  
Of all mankind the foe,  
All miseries are in his breath,—  
King Alcohol must go.

In cities grand he holds his courts—  
Mark you, his grand saloons,  
And taxes of all kinds exhorts,  
By his well-trained dragoons;  
At law, religion, he doth mock,  
These he would overthrow;  
What deeds infernal 'round his flock!  
King Alcohol must go!

Fires may consume, and swelling flood  
Invade our smiling land;  
Sword may destroy, and precious blood  
Of sires and sons demand,  
But greater curse upon our path  
This tyrant King doth strow,  
Till rousing all in vengeful wrath,  
King Alcohol MUST GO!

This tyrant claims for sacrifice  
Ou Sons of tender years,  
Nor heeds the swelling griefs which rise.  
Parental groans and tears;  
Could demon more afflict our race?  
Or sink to deeper woe?  
Or more humnity disgrace?  
King ALCOHOL MUST GO!

Rise, fathers! 'tis your vengeful day!  
Rise, sons, with courage bold!  
Gird you with might,—this tyrant slay,  
Join ranks, ye young and old!  
By all you hold in life most dear  
Aim sure your fatal blow,  
And hurl this monster from his sphere.  
King Alcohol must go, go, go!

### Saloon Keepers as Criminals.

How often, says an Iowa paper, have we affirmed that fully four-fifths of all crimes were due to the influence of saloon-keepers! And yet many have declared that our statements are untruthful. The same persons who discredited our former statements would doubtless say we are insane should we affirm that nearly one-half of the criminals convicted in Iowa in 1881 were by occupation saloon-keepers. Yet such are the facts.

By carefully reviewing the record of criminal convictions in Iowa for 1880, we find that there were 1,081 convictions, of which number 380, or 35.2 per cent. were saloon-keepers. The total expense on account of the criminal prosecutions in that year were \$33,457.69, and if the saloon-keepers were to pay their proportion they would have to pay \$117,377.11.

Many will claim that this is a record for only one year, and that we have selected the year which will make the worst showing. But this is not the case. When we found that such a large proportion of the convictions of 1880 were saloon-keepers, we were astonished, since, although we knew that eighty per cent. of the crimes were traceable to their influence, we had no idea that such a large percentage of the crimes were committed by the saloon-keepers themselves. We accordingly examined the record of 1881, thinking that the case would assume a better aspect for the saloon keepers. But instead of growing better, we found that it grew worse in every respect, increasing from 35.2 per cent. to 49 per cent. The facts are that in 1881 there were 1,370 convictions, of which number 671, or 49 per cent were saloon-keepers. The total expenses on account of convictions were \$380,836.25, 49 per cent of which is \$186,606.76. If the criminal saloon-keepers were convicted in the same ratio in 1882, they constituted 63 per cent. of the total number of convictions.—Safeguard.

It is alleged that in the Congo country, Central Africa, there are seventy thousand gallons of rum to every missionary, and one hundred drunkards to every convert to Christ. Under the influence of intoxicating liquors sent from Massachusetts, two hundred natives were killed by their fellows in a single day.

### Live for Something.

Thousands of men breath, move and live and pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? None were blessed by them; none could point to them as the means of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you live thus and die? O man immortal, live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time cannot destroy. Write your name of kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deed, will be as stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.—Dr. Chalmers.

### The Saloon-Keeper's Earnings.

I have made near \$1000 during the last three months, said a rum-seller boastfully to a crowd of his townsmen. You have made more than that, quietly remarked a listener. What is that? was the quick response. You have made wretched homes—women and children poor sick, and weary of life. You have made my two sons drunkards, continued the speaker, with trembling earnestness. You made the younger of the two so drunk that he fell and injured himself for life. You have made their mother a brokenhearted woman. Oh, yes; you have made much—more than I can reckon up, but you'll get the full amount some day.

### Danger of Contagion.

The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, from the purely scientific point of view, sounds this timely note of warning to young men, especially to such as are not physically robust, concerning the danger involved in the contagion of drinking companions: A young man with an unstable nervous organization becomes reduced in health, and is subject to contagion of drinking companions, uses spirits to intoxication; the result is, his physical system takes a diseased tendency, which quickly develops into inebriety. No matter what the surroundings may be, he is under the control of diseased impulses, which carry him farther from health and sanity. To all such especially, as indeed to everybody, total abstinence from alcoholic beverages is a great safeguard to physical and moral health.

### A Dear Drink.

A few nights ago a fisherman fishing opposite Newcastle left his mate in charge of their net and about a ton and a half of smelts already caught, while he came to town to get a bottle of gin. While he was absent a school of smelts struck the net and carried it and the pickets away, breaking the ice so that the smelts already caught were carried away. The man left in charge was unable to do anything alone, hence the loss. Over one hundred dollars was a heavy price to pay for one bottle of gin, but that was the amount of the loss caused by his absence.—Advocate.

### Pennsylvania News.

Silver Creek Division, No. 286, located at Rolfe, Elk county, is constantly adding to its roll, seven candidates, having been added at its last meeting, and still more to follow.

William Wallace Division, No. 59, now has a membership of forty-four, with a large number of propositions to be acted upon.

Silver Spring Division, No. 50, added one to its roll on the 3d inst., making a total of three additions since October 1st. Under the head of "Good of the Order" several of the members and visitors favored with readings and singing. The W. P., Brother McBurnie, renders good service in aiding in entertaining the division.

The members of Scott Division, No. 47, have taken hold of the work in earnest. On the 1st inst., six persons were initiated. P. W. P. John S. Steeple received a commission as D. G. W. P. of No. 47, the first issued by the new G. W. P.

Bristol Division, No. 107, is still increasing its membership. It now has upwards of 200 members.

Lone Star Division, No. 349, is making a good start for the new year. Seven new members have been admitted up to October 17th for this term, beginning October 1st.

Keystone Division, No. 16, has issued a circular letter to the divisions in the Southern section of Philadelphia, endeavoring to arrange for union services in different churches in that section during the Winter.

### Where We Stand.

Canada is, as a whole, probably more advanced on the Prohibition question than is any other Christian country. Our Dominion parliament has declared in favor of total, national Prohibition. We have a Dominion Local Option Law of unusual excellence, doing effective work in many localities. Every Province has a restrictive license that, in some cases, is so rigid that few will care to sell liquor under it. For example, in Nova Scotia there is not a licensed bar-room outside the city of Halifax. Our per capita drink consumption is very low being less than one-third that of the United States, and less than one-seventh that of Great Britain, and is steadily diminishing. Our Churches, as a rule, are out-and-out in favor of Prohibition, and they very fairly represent public sentiment, for Canadians are a Church-going people. Canada Citizen.

### Temperance News and Notes.

In Switzerland there have been 71,275 drunkards' deaths in twenty-five years out of a population of three millions and a half.

The new Chinese treaty with the United States makes the special provision that American shall not import opium into China.

The Chambersburgh (Pa.) Academy declines to receive students who use tobacco.

106 New York City saloonatics were arrested last Sunday for violating the Sunday law. Mayor Hewitt will probably make them walk the chalk line during the balance of his term of office.

An asylum for inebriates is likely to be established in Toronto.

The revised roll of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union shows 761 societies, with a membership of 49,362.

The Chief of an Australian tribe delivered the following temperance lecture in one line: One drink is too much; two are not half enough.

Great Britain has collected during the last fiscal year £26,744,188 as revenue from the liquor traffic. This is a large increase over last year.

It is stated that whisky is now being made of old rags. We have always known that old rags were made by whisky, and turn about is only fair play.

In a suit for divorce in St. Louis, the plaintiff, Mrs. Allie Villert, testified that her husband once pawned her wedding dress for a drink of liquor.

The Swiss Alcohol Act recently passed gives the Government control of all alcoholic drinks sold in that country. Ten per cent. of the net revenue which the cantons will gain from the alcohol tax is to be spent in unfolding to the people the effects of alcohol.

In Switzerland seventy per cent. of the young men are said to be unfitted by the use of alcohol and tobacco for the military service required by the Government, and upon examination have been rejected on account of this impairment of their physical condition.