

Special Notice.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance and is designed as family newspaper. It is issued on Saturday morning of each week.

The articles are specially selected and arranged 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.

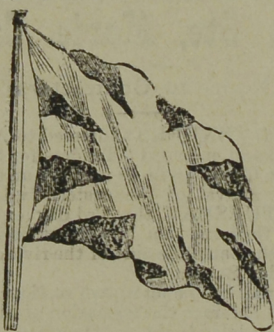
As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make the paper better, and more useful as a temperance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

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Frederickton, N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—
NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 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.

BOOM THE JOURNAL

From every side comes the good words, words of cheer with reference to the improvement in the JOURNAL since it has been enlarged by the addition of the REPORTER supplement. And still we are not satisfied. We want to improve the paper still more, will you not as an individual assist along the good work. Can you not arrange to have your division subscribe for a number of copies to be distributed among the people in your community. One of the most satisfactory and efficient way to promulgate the work of temperance is by the distribution of literature. The class of literature selected for the JOURNAL is such as to meet the demands of the order for sound temperance reading and it will not fail to do good.

We are very anxious to extend the scope of our usefulness and to place the paper in the home, of every temperance worker, particularly the Sons of Temperance; that every minister of the gospel should have it upon his study table; that every school teacher should enjoy its contents, and that it may be so prospered in the way of a large circulation that in the hands of a kind Providence it may be the means of doing much good.

We make the members of our order and temperance people generally the following unprecedented offer for an 8 page weekly paper in the form of CLUB RATES.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.....	\$1.00
TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.....	1.50
FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.....	3.00
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.....	5.00

The money in all cases must be sent by the one person, although the papers will be sent to the separate addresses of the club if so desired.

Please do not procrastinate, but give us your assistance towards pushing temperance literature.

Many divisions subscribe for 5 or 10 copies to place among the members each meeting, possibly yours might do this also.

gent and allow the work to be done in a careless manner, it will not be long before there is no interest manifested by any one connected with that division. It is not long before it is opened and closed with as little ceremony as possible, the member will neglect to rise to his feet to put a motion, or for anything else for that matter, the members will sit in fact will do most of their talking sitting. The recorder will keep his minutes by taking notes on slips of paper, and if he ever attempts to re-write them in his record book, will find they have been mislaid or lost. He will never post his books, consequently he does not know who has paid or who has not. The treasurer will keep the funds with his own money, and consequently always knows when he has money and when he has none; and when reports are to be made he cannot tell how much he has had, or how much he has paid, or for what purpose, and his books are a blank; but of course he knows he has so much on hand, because it is there. The sentinel admits all members, because they are members, and he knows it; he does not trouble himself to take the pass-word. The members give the signs improperly from any convenient portion of the room. Officers and members, it is your duty to do what is to be done, decently and in order. If you are so unfortunate to elect a careless officer, be careful not to let the disease spread, for in many cases it appears to be contagious, and if you are not careful it will in the end be the death of your division. Members should attend the meetings, and insist on their officers performing the duties of their office in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations of the Order. Officers should be in their respective stations at the time appointed for opening the meetings, and attend to their duties as they have obligated themselves to do. Each officer has a duty to perform, and unless present at the opening ceremonies and attending to those duties, it prevents work being done as it should be, and then when you leave the room, do not forget you are still members, and that there is nothing more beneficial than to have one or more candidates to initiate at each meeting. System in these matters will pay.

Scott Act Case in Newcastle.

A correspondent of the Union Advocate, of Newcastle says:—

A Scott Act case was disposed of in this town a few days ago under circumstances which I think will be interesting to the public. A complaint having been made before Justice Niven, P. M., by John Bastan of Rogersville, against Michael O'Brien of the same place for a violation of the Canada Temperance Act, and the trial was set down for the 27th ult. The plaintiff, who was also a witness, appeared in court with S. Thomson, Esq., Q. C., whom he had employed to conduct the prosecution.

M. Adams, Esq., also appeared for the defence.

Mr. Adams refused to plead as defendant was not in court, and asked that an adjournment might be granted to enable him to get his client in court.

An adjournment was accordingly granted until 29th at 2 p. m. The plaintiff and witnesses came again to Newcastle on the 29th.

Mr. Thomson, counsel for the prosecution appeared and the court was in waiting.

Plaintiff not appearing in court Mr. Adams came in and presented a paper signed by the plaintiff Bastan, authorizing Mr. Adams to appear as prosecuting attorney. This almost unprecedented proceeding took Mr. Thomson by surprise. He however insisted on his right to watch the case for the prosecution—Mr. Adams then produced another paper signed by said plaintiff, requesting Justice Niven to withdraw the suit.

Mr. Thomson after cautioning the court as to the legality of withdrawing the suit, indignantly left the court.

The public will draw their own conclusions in reference to so extraordinary a case.

ONE INTERESTED.

Newcastle, Sept. 3rd, 1888.

The Rum-Traffic With Africa

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, at a recent meeting, took the following action with regard to the rum-traffic with Africa:

"Whereas, The exportation of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors from this country to Africa has assumed enormous proportions; and whereas, this traffic has caused widespread havoc, destruction, and death upon the Dark Continent, thereby greatly impeding the Missionary Societies and kindred organizations in their efforts to lift up, Christianize, and civilize the wretched millions of this helpless race; and whereas, most pathetic and importunate appeals have reached our ears from pagan kings and rulers in Africa, imploring all Christian powers to unite to stop this terrible outrage upon a defenseless people; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, representing two millions of communicants and six millions of adherents, do most respectfully appeal to the government of the United States to exercise an undoubted legal right to prohibit the exportation of alcoholic liquors to Africa at once and forever, and thus save the republic from a national disgrace in the eyes of all Christendom.

"C. C. McCABE,
"J. O. PECK,
"A. B. LEONARD." } Cor. Sec's."

The Liquors We Drink.

The following is an article from the *Christian Sun* entitled "Death in the Cup" by Rev. James Maple, are startling suggestions: Among the practical lessons to be learned from them are:

1st. That the 900 million dollars annual retail drink bill of the American people as claimed by temperance speakers and writers is vastly underestimated, instead of overestimated as maintained by the liquor interest. The 900 million estimate is based on moderate analysis of pur liquors referred to in United States Treasury reports of home made and imported distilled, fermented and malt liquors. Mr. Maple's facts and figures have long been well known and by them it will be seen that not one quarter of the total retail drink bill is for genuine liquor. Therefore that bill is more likely to be four times 900 million dollars.

2nd. Let all men individually and all corporations doing an honest business in farming, mechanical or commercial or other lines candidly ask this question. "What would be the increase of my business, individually or collectively, if through Prohibition this waste was stopped, and a share of it was spent by those who wasted it, in dealing with me?" The mechanic with a business of \$1600 would find his income jump to \$1500.

The \$10,000 annual sales of a merchant to \$15,000. The farmer and the professional man would find his receipts acted on in like manner through the general prosperity.

The United States excels all other nations in the use of champagne wine, consuming 1,000,000 baskets. How much of this is genuine? The whole champagne district exports 802,000 baskets. Russia takes 160,000; France 162,000; Germany 146,000; England 220,000; other countries 100,000 leaving only 12,000 baskets for the United States. This leaves 988,000 baskets to be supplied in some other way. There is only one pure basket in 88½. A slim chance to stake your money on.

Maderia produces 50,000 barrels of wine, and America drinks 50,000. If other countries drink of this in the same ratio as ours, he must be a lucky dog who gets a genuine drink in an American city.

In 1866 four firms in New York reported to the commissioner of internal revenue, 225,000 gallons of pure spirits for the manufacture of bogus wines. And as this spirit composed only one-tenth to one fifth of the new liquor, from two to four gallons of this vile stuff are palmed off on unsuspecting vendors and drinkers. This would make, at an increase of two gallons, 450,000 or at an increase of four gallons, 1,000,000 gallons. There are 400 such establishments in our country.

There is a despatch in this manufacturing of wine worthy of a better business. The whisky comes in under the cover of darkness, and five or ten times the quantity transmuted into wine comes to the light of day next morning. Some of these experts own to the buying of a barrel of whisky of a countryman, and, before night, selling him back a barrel of wine made from a part of it, at a profit of five hundred per cent. A French

merchant boasted that from two barrels in his cellar he could produce any kind of wine desired in six hours. This is the rule, not the exception.

Thousands of dollars have been found invested in wine dealers' cellars for articles used in making wines, but not one dollar for grapes or grape juice. The frauds in bogus wines are recorded at \$88,000,000 annually in New York.

How is it with our brandy drinks? Those who drink brandy flatter themselves that they are drinking the product of distilled grapes, but not one per cent. of it is from the grape. Brandy dealers' recipe books show that their brandy is a vile compound, with no more relation to pure wine than man to monkey, and not so much if Mr. Darwin's theory is correct. Dr. Cox says that the best brands of brandy, fresh from the custom house, when subjected to chemical tests, show a basis of whisky and fasel oil, mixed up with sulphur, nitric ether prussic acid, copper, chloroform, guinea pepper, tannin, sometimes a little brandy, but often not a drop. He examined rare specimens brought to Cincinnati for pure articles of the best quality, and what was the result? Blue litmus immersed became scarlet, a polished spatula in fifteen-minutes was as black as ink, rapidly corroded, and when the rust was wiped off the instrument was copper-plated. What claimed to be pure brandy from a reputable house in New York contained fifty-five per cent. of alcoholic spirits, and the balance nitric ether, prussic acid, guinea pepper, fusel oil, whisky, but not a drop of brandy. If a cautious, experienced, and honest druggist gets taken in this way, what chance is there for the common drinker? When he swallows a "brandy mash" there is likely to be "a smash-up."

An Organized Temptation.

A few days ago the daily papers of this city contained an account of a Jewish picnic which was largely attended by young and old. When they embarked on the steamer to return home, it was found that all the tanks of drinking-water had been salted, and it was impossible for even the little children to get anything but liquor and beer to drink. There was, of course, a great deal of suffering, and a number were taken seriously sick. Investigation disclosed that the bartender had been seen salting the water tanks in order to increase the sales of his infernal beverages. A short time ago, in Brooklyn, a bartender was found pouring the refuse slops from beer-kegs on the side-walk, and confidentially explained to some one asking him for his reason, that the odors of the beer were in this way more likely to reach men who had sworn off and arouse their appetites. Some time since we reported the case in Baltimore of a liquor-dealer who made a specialty of candies filled with sweetened brandy, wine, etc., which he sold near a school-house. Another dealer was in the habit of fixing up little lunches for the school-children and selling them very cheaply for the purpose of getting the children in the habit of coming to his place. We have exposed a certain "tonic," manufactured by a large brewing establishment in the Northwest, which is nothing more than a beer, but which is advertised all over the country as a medicine highly recommended for invalid women and for children, and thousands have probably taken it in ignorance of its qualities. The investigations of the judges in Philadelphia disclosed the fact that the favorite locality for saloons seemed to be near large manufacturing establishments, and another favorite place was near large educational establishments. It is well known that one of the saloon-keeper's favorite baits all over the country is pool and billiards by which young men are enticed to destruction by the hundreds.

These are illustrations of what the saloon is and does. It is a great organized temptation. It is a profitable business in which thousands and millions of dollars are invested, and like any other business, it is pushed as far and as fast as possible. If the saloons were content to satisfy the appetites already formed for liquor, without creating new appetites, the business would almost die out in a few years. But that is not its plan. It is continually reaching out after new recruits and creating a new de-