

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.

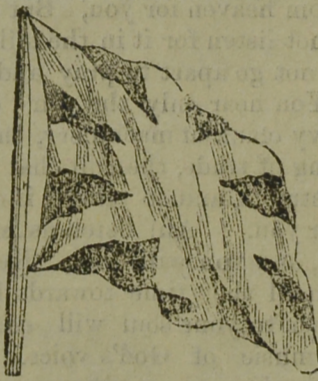
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions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



RAISE THE STANDARD

—OUR MOTTO—

'NATIONAL PROHIBITION.'

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1888.

John Campbell, of Boiestown, was fined \$50 and costs for selling liquor. He promised to give up the business. So do they all.

There seems to be a general temperance revival in Truro. A new temperance society has been started under the name of the Truro Catholic Total Abstinence Society.

VISIT.—A number of the members of Lansdowne Division intended visiting Kingsclear Division on Wednesday evening last. The weather however, proved most unfavorable and the visit was indefinitely postponed.

We trust our friends will not forget to look at the date on their paper and make the necessary remittance in case they are in arrears. It is very necessary in running a newspaper to have cash. We trust our friends will help us out by prompt renewals, and immediate remittances for any back subscriptions.

Take this thought with you, when you see some old whiskey sucker say the country is going to the dogs on account of the agitation on the temperance question, remember this, that either his appetite has got such complete control of his senses that he has lost them all, or that the rum-sellers have such complete control of him that he dare not break clear of his bondage. It is a pity but there are so many just that way.

The Chatham World has the following on Scott Act judgments:

"Police Magistrate Murray gave judgment Monday afternoon, in the Griffin and McEvoy cases. He did not consider that it had been legally shown that the premises in which witnesses had testified to the purchase of liquors from various parties were occupied by Mr. Griffin. He therefore, dismissed the charge. In the case of McEvoy, the magistrate decided that the defendant must prove that the liquor business carried on in that barroom of his hotel is not his, or else judgment will be given against him. The case was adjourned until Saturday, to give Mr. McEvoy time to appear.

We are glad to note that the last tippler among the students at Spurgeon's college has yielded, and they are now all total abstainers. This is almost in contrast with the state of things twenty years ago. Still, England is very far behind us in the matter of total abstinence, as this item from the *London Baptist* will show. Of the 700 women in the Wandsworth workhouse, 500 had been drunkards. It is added that no harm came to them from the sudden and total abstinence on entering this place. There are many groundless fears about the evil effects of a sudden change in the drinking habit.

LOTS OF MONEY.

There is a great profit in liquor making as well as in liquor selling, which accounts for the persistency and tenacity with which those engaged in the business hold on to their trade. An exchange referring to the profits made by some of the companies engaged in this business says: The great breweries of England make a mint of money. The following are the profits of the three leading ones: Bass & Co., \$1,700,000; Allsopp, \$1,020,000; Guinness, \$2,270,000. While there is money for the brewers, there is for the drinkers poverty, degradation and death. How prosperous and happy the Angle-Saxon race might be, were it not for the tremendous waste, and the wreck and ruin of liquor!

An exchange puts it very pertinently in this wise: When a sot, with his insides burn out, is picked up on the streets and becomes a pensioner on the public charity, if the christian people don't promptly attend to his wants, you hear the whisky men berating the church as a failure. Certainly, as soon as the saloons have burnt all the manhood out of a fellow and he becomes a wreck physically they are ready enough to turn him over to the church; but you let the church begin to interfere with their active, fresh, moneyed patrons and you'll be certain to hear a change in the tune. Who ever heard of whisky men, as a class, building an asylum or home for the infirm? Who ever heard of a whisky convention making an appropriation for charitable purposes? No, the liquor men "turn over the wrecks to the church." Occasional acts of beneficence by individuals cannot save the traffic from just condemnation in this regard.

THE GRAND SCRIBE'S VISITING

The Grand Scribe spent a large portion of last week in official visiting the divisions in King's County. He reports a fair attendance at the divisions, although the weather and travelling was most disagreeable. We have not heard from him this week, but believe he is on his way to the northern part of the province, looking after the divisions there. Some three weeks will be spent in those parts, and it is probable that many of the divisions will be then officially visited. Some of the older members, he reports, have not been tending up of late as well as they should, having left the work to the younger members. We believe, however, that the older members should not be weary of well-doing, and we hope that there will be a great awakening and any who have not given the division sessions that attention that they should, will return.

We hope to have accounts from our worthy brother of the work as he goes along.

THE EVILS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Poverty and Hunger.

There is no traffic on the face of the habitable globe that brings as much curse, desolation, poverty and woe, as the traffic in human souls. All traffic brings a certain amount of harm into action; but in many cases the harm does not counteract, by a large majority, the amount of good that it has done. But a vastly different statement can be made in regard to the rum traffic. If the evil was only confined to the persons who sold or who drank liquor, perhaps public sympathy would not take the interest in the battle that it does; but the innocent suffer alike with the guilty, and the rum-sellers care not who beareth the woe.

Let us look through the slums of any large city and behold the innocent, suffering their unjust shame. There's a figure lying beneath the shade of a church porch, and the wild winds and chilling air are keeping side by side, as they wrap in re-

lentless fury their victim cold and still. A little later and we learn the story from the little ones, who tell us all they know of "Joe"; the same sad story fills their tongues (as we have heard before) his father drank; his mother died; and Joe then lost his home. Again, behold yon beings gazing into the brilliant lighted windows of a foul and filthy den; with scanty clothing to shield them from the winter wind, piercing and chilling them to the very marrow, hatless and shoeless they wonder on and on. Through blinding drifts, through mud and slush, past well-built homes, by happy faces, wanderers and outcasts from the earth; waiting with grim joy till death shall choose them here. These are the innocent victims of the rum traffic; these are those who were deserving of a better fate, but having their lot cast with inebriate's they share the inebriate's woe. Such is the view before our eyes as we walk our crowded streets. Not a pen picture; no futile imagination of the brain; no ideas drawn forth for the purpose of wild enthusiasm; but a true, and just account for the purpose of the truth. The heart grows sick and the head faint, as before our eyes the long procession of ill-fed, half-clothed, starving, famishing victims of the rum traffic pass, and an earnest prayer ascends to the heavenly throne; "Thy Kingdom come, O God!"

But follow on a while, our work is only half accomplished; we enter into the deep recesses of the so-called homes—damp, dreary, old and worn; upon each wall stands out in prominent array the very sight we see.—POVERTY! POVERTY!! poverty!!! We shudder as we take a hasty view of things therein, and there we now behold the counterpart of such, this city life in the street. Behold yon mother crouching o'er the fire; and it too seems to be afraid to shine. Cold blow the winds through the old dilapidated place, and the mother shivers as the piercing wind strikes her, while ever and anon a tear rolls down that sunken face; no food to eat, nor friend to give a cheer or help to bear her burden o'er the road. Oh, the human heart must yield beneath such sights as these! Again, (the room is much the same) and in a dark and dreary corner we approach a bed; the faint cough and long, thin hands remind us we are gazing on the dying. We ask. This the reply: You see me here, good fortune never shed her light on me; I know not where my parents be; but soon they'll enter here drunken, cursing, and fighting; no fire you see; and I am nearly starved; all that they get is spent in rum, and I must want for meat. Listen to yon mother as she pleads with her only son. Hunger and poverty seated side by side hold their full sway. The boy declares he must go out and steal some food; but the mother brings forth her Christian training, and implores the child to stay. The cause of this? The father drinks his wages up in rum, and the Christian mother and her only son are suffering unjustly.

We never saw the awful curse before, as it now is seen by us, and then there dawns upon us with all its terror the mighty evils of the rum-traffic; then, like some mighty monster reaching far and wide, it sees here bowed before mentors of our land. Yet all do not fall down and worship it, nor give it honor great. There are some hearts both stout and brave, knowing in whom they have believed, and feeling assured that the victory is their's when the day dawns and the shadows flee away.—W in the Clarion.

The Scott Act in Cape Breton.

Vigorous efforts have been put forth during the past week by the town council to enforce the Scott Act in Sidney, C. B. On the 14th, Police Constable Musgrave, under the authority of a search warrant, broke into the store of John McVicar and seized a quantity of liquors. Criminal proceedings were immediately instituted and an investigation has been held before Justice McVicatish, for the last six or seven days, closing on the 23rd. The justice, although not giving a decision yet, strongly intimated that he would commit the officer for trial at the supreme court. Dodd, Q. C., and Hearn, appeared for the prosecution, and Crowe for the defence. The liquors seized were advertized for sale on Tuesday last, but were replevined before the sale took place. Two other convictions under the act were made this week.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST'S WORDS.

Rev. Father Lacking, of the Catholic Redemptionist Mission, Portland, spoke last Sunday evening on the evil intemperance, at the Cathedral in that city. The eloquent address is a sample of those being given by the Catholic clergy all over the land, which are destined at no distant day to revolutionize the Catholic church on this question.

We extract from the report the following:

After a brief introduction he presented his address under three subdivisions, which, as near as can be recalled, were as follows:

1 *The effects of intemperance upon the drinker.* Man was created in the image of his Maker, and was symbolic of the great elements of the universe. Attention was called to the beauty of health; what man would do to restore health when once lost; also to the extent to which alcoholic liquors would impair health, injure the body, dethrone the mind and in time, degrade man to a condition lower than the brute. It even made him worse, for the brute remains as God created him, where as the drunkard destroys his image of God and barbers away his intellect and free will.

2 *The frightful effects of intemperance on the home and family.* He argued that the drunkard not only violated and betrayed the love of her whom he had pledged himself to honor and protect, but also ignored and disgraced the holy sacrament of marriage. He spoke of the home as the noblest institution, and the rearing of a family as second in importance and dignity only to the priesthood. The sin of the drunkard consisted largely in dishonoring his marriage vows, ruining his children, impoverishing his home, and, in many instances, driving his wife to the desperation of revenge and murder. He believed that it would be better for the community if all such drunkards were hanged.

3 *The sin of intemperance against the church and against the commands of God.* The speaker gave most logical reasons, going to prove that the drunkard violates the teachings of the church, which include sobriety and virtue, and besides sullies its good name. He refuted the common fling, often heard that a Catholic can be a drunkard and go to the confession at any time and have his sin pardoned. This, he said is false, because a drunkard is not a Catholic, for a true Catholic obeys the teachings of his church, and also obeys the commandments. The drunkard violates and sins against every commandment. Moreover, it was impossible for the priest, the angels, or even the Omnipotent and Almighty God, to pardon a drunkard. There can be no pardon unless the sinner is in a state of mind to be penitent and renounce his ways, and live a holy life. If he died unrepentant and unpardoned he went to hell.

Lastly came a seathing denunciation of saloons. They were characterized as pits of hell. All classes were warned against them, to avoid the opportunity or occasion to drink, treat, or be treated. The wish was even expressed that the Pope would issue a decree of excommunication against ever person who entered a liquor saloon.

Readings and Recitations, No. 7.

We are glad to announce to our friends, many of whom have been awaiting its appearance, that No. 7 has just been added to the series of Reading and Recitations, compiled by Miss L. Penney, and published by the National Temperance Society. It not only sustains the reputation of the series, which have become deservedly popular, but is by far the best yet issued. It is full of bright, sparkling selections in both prose and verse, selected with great care, a number being written specially for this volume. It embraces much of the humorous as well as the pathetic, while sound, stirring appeals and arguments for prohibition are also found here. It is thoroughly up to the times, and will add to the interest of any meeting, public or private.

Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

During six months of low license in Minneapolis there were 1,092 saloons. In the same period under high license there was 1,607. The years taken are 1886 and 1887

Communications.

Granite Rock Division.

At the meeting of Granite Rock Division, S of T, of Carleton, held last Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected:

Miss Clara M Wood, W P; Mrs. Faulkner, W A; T W Moore, R S; Edward R Taylor, A R S; James A Wood, F S; John C Thomas, Treas; Mrs. Larkin, Chap; Alex. McClelland, Con; Miss Lottie Larkin, A Con; M Allan, I S; W W Clark, O S; J W Rowley, P W P; Arthur Grey, Organist.

Mariners and Mechanics' Division.

Mariners and Mechanics' Division No. 38, S of T, elected the following officers last Tuesday evening:

J Stratton, W P; J Scott, W A; J Bissett, R S; Mrs. Bats, A R S; J Bennett, F S; D Rolston, Treas; Mrs. Stratton, Con; Mrs. M Bissett, A Con; S Bissett, I S; F Woodhead, P W P; Miss Ida McNight, Organist.

Valley Division.

At the regular meeting of Valley Division, No. 25, S of T, held on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Thos. Miller, W P; James Cameron, W A; R T Jackson, R S; A Wetmore, A R S; N Sterling, F S; Wm. Armstrong, Treas. John Gowland, Chap; Miss Annie Blatchford, Con; E J Gibbons, A Con; Miss Nettie Bennick, I S; Josiah Fowler, O S; R A Lipset, P W P; Miss C A Pratt, Organist.

Moncton Division.

The following are the officers elect of Moncton Division, S of T, for the ensuing quarter:

John J Fraser, W P; Grace Milton, W A; J Frank Goudere, R S; Mrs. J Q McNaughton, A R S; H C Davidson, F S; Ezra Hicks, Treas; William Colpits, Chap; W A Hanright, Con; Jessie Prince, A Con; Dr. E O Steeves, O G; James Forgan, I G; Jennie Styles, P W P; Annie Stevens, Organist.

Union Division, P. E. I.

WORTHY BROTHER.—Some time ago I told you of a move we made in Union Division, for the purpose of having good entertainments, and it is working admirably. The propositions are coming in nightly and there is an interest manifested in the Division that never was before. The last few nights the floor was occupied by a brother or sister all the time—each side determined not to be behind in their share of the programme. I think that if some of our sister Divisions were to adopt the method that Union Division has, to promote harmony and advance the interests of their respective Divisions, ere long we would be victors in one of the most determined struggles for the mastery in the history of the world. I regret that more on the Island do not take your valuable paper. We intend bringing Union Division to the front and making her do her duty, so that she will be second to none on our fair little Isle.

Then here's a hand my trusty friend
A hand that's true and brave,
To place our Order in the front
To succour and to save.

To save the drunkard from his curse
Let's be our battle cry,
Then forward all to victory!
We're bound to do or die!

Yours in L. P. and F.,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Graham's Road, P. E. I., Mar. 22, '88.

Millstream Division, No. 305.

The following is a list of officers of this Division for the ensuing quarter:

Joseph McPherson, W P; Lizzie E Gaunce, W A; W N Biggar, R S; Celia Parlee, A R S; John Little, F S; Crecy McMillan, Treas; W Bradbury Wright, Chap; Isaac Hayes, Con; Annie M Fianiss, A Con; Bruce Wright, I S; Harris Hayes, O S; Tillie E Gaunce, P W P.

Our meetings continue to be interesting, and from the initiations from time to time, give us great encouragement in our Order.

Yours Truly,
W W BIGGAR.