

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.

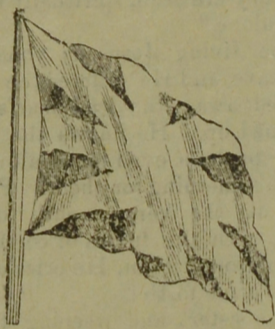
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions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



RAISE THE STANDARD.

**—OUR MOTTO—
 NATIONAL PROHIBITION.**

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 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.

There are several Divisions that have subscribed for a number of copies of the JOURNAL that have not forwarded their renewal subscriptions as yet. We would very much like to hear from them.

There are quite a number of Divisions that have not as yet sent in returns for the last quarter. Is it not possible for the deputies to stir up among the members and see that the returns are attended to at once.

Maritime W. C. T. Union.

The Tenth annual convention of the Maritime Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Halifax the 5th, 6th, 7th, of Sept. All delegates and visitors going to convention by Intercolonial R. R. and paying a full fare to Halifax, will receive a certificate signed by secretary, which will entitle holders to a return ticket free. Tickets good to return up to the 8th. By N. B. rail way full fare tickets good to return until Monday 10th.

The excursion rate by the Nova Scotia Steamship Co. will be for a party of 25, \$7 and for a less number \$8.50. Tickets good to return from Sept. 3 to 10th inclusive. On the Windsor and Annapolis railway the rate will be one-third fare for the round trip.

Each union is entitled to send three delegates, names of which should be sent at once to Miss Sarah Robinson, 14 Hurd's lane, Halifax, N. S.

DISTRICT DIVISION.

The JOURNAL while dated on Saturday is printed on Friday afternoon that the large mail may be folded and prepared for the post office. We are thus not able to give a full report of the proceedings of the District Division which met on Friday night at Douglas. In our next issue we hope to give a full report of the proceedings. There seems to be no doubt, from the nature of communications lately

received by the Editor of the JOURNAL that the next Annual Session will bring about the necessary legislation for the proper carrying on of District work. At present it is necessary in forming District Divisions to procure from the Grand Worthy Patriarch a dispensation for the same. Up to the time of writing York District Division, No. 1, has not received any such dispensation, although it has been applied for; and as a matter of fact it is simply a central committee representing the different Divisions in the country, meeting for the better propagation of the temperance work in this jurisdiction. Already are the benefits of such an organization showing themselves in the renewed activity among the Divisions, and the manifested interest in the order over the county. At least three places have been selected as suitable places to organize a branch of the order, and without doubt there will be some of these organized before the Annual Session.

MARYSVILLE DIVISION.

On Tuesday evening, a Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at Marysville. At the desire of several members of the new Division, Past Most Worthy Associate, C. A. Everett, Esq., of St. John, was invited to take part in the ceremony, and at the invitation of the Grand Worthy Associate, acted as organizing officer.

A delegation of some thirty members of the Divisions in the vicinity of Fredericton went up and assisted in the ceremony, representing Lansdown, No. 2 Gordon, and Gibson Divisions. The new Division starts out with a charter membership of 53, and in a locality where much good may be done, and the interest not likely to wane. Several members of the new Division have been previously connected with the Order, and will give it the benefit of their experience and knowledge of routine work. The new Division was called Marysville Division, No. 349. The night of meeting has not yet been arranged but will probably be on Wednesday.

The following officers were elected and installed:

- J C MacPherson, W P ;
- A S Morressey, W A ;
- Claud Clayton, R S ;
- Melisia Harris, A R S ;
- Alice Milikan, F S ;
- Geo Tapley, Trea ;
- R F Neilson, Chap ;
- Wm. Tracey, Con ;
- Cyrus Good, A Con ;
- Walter Starkey, I S ;
- Frank McKay, O S ;
- Frederick Murray, P W P.

After the installation ceremony the Worthy Patriarch made a few remarks, expressing his gratification at the confidence reposed in him, in electing him to that office, and his intention to do his uttermost to make the Division a success. He called upon P. M. W. A. Everett, who made a brief speech, showing that it was through the medium of this and kindred organizations that we must expect the greatest advancement in the temperance reform. He congratulated Marysville Division on the large charter membership and wished them every success in their efforts to help on the cause of prohibition.

Among the charter members were Alexander Gibson, Esq., Rev. Mr. Beckwith, and other prominent persons in the town.

MORAL SUASION.

It must be evident to the most casual observer that law unsupported by public opinion cannot be effectually enforced. This is the great difficulty, in the enforcement of the Scott Act, in fact in the carrying out of any of our temperance laws. Too much stress is laid upon the "legal suasion," and not enough on moral suasion.

In remarking thus it would be far from our desire to undervalue the power and efficacy of legal suasion. We believe in it, and strongly support any prohibitory measure that will have a tendency to deminish the evil, but what we desire just at this time to impress upon our readers is that as temperance workers they must not ignore the moral suasion feature of the conflict.

Take for instance the city of Fredericton. It is recognized generally, as a moral, and law abiding city, and yet temperance legislation in some ways has not progressed as rapidly as it should. We grant you that the Scott Act is a great step in advanced

of the license laws in force some 20 years ago, but it is a question of much doubt as to whether the temperance sentiment is any stronger in the community now than it was 10 or 15 years ago.

The reason, we believe, of this is because the temperance people have been putting more reliance upon law than they have upon the moral suasion element in the work. From the time of the MacKenzie reform movement, the standard temperance societies have never been what they were previously. With the exception of the W. C. T. U., a work which has since been largely successful among the women, there has not been anything like the general moral suasion work done that there was in years gone by. Take for instance old York Division; that organization did more real temperance work as a society, by far than all the societies are now doing. It had in its ranks the best talent and a large part of the wealth of the community, and in thus honoring this old organization we but repeat what is known and understood by all temperance men in the city who have a knowledge of the times referred to. The work then done was thorough temperance work. The inebriate was searched out, and assisted to reform. Help was given the needy, weak ones were strengthened and sympathy and succor was given when necessary. Branches of the Order were established all over the country, the relics of many of which may yet be seen, that languished and died for want of care, and attention.

Is it not possible for us all to see a lesson in this for us? While we carry on our work of voting for temperance laws, we must as well have the temperance sentiment continually stirred up, and that this can most effectually be done by the temperance organizations.

Our duty is clear, we should, if we are not already so, attach ourselves to some organization specially adapted for aggressive temperance work, and do our part towards assisting in the moral suasion element of the fight, and by so doing we will be practically helping on the cause of total prohibition.

With regard to what organization to connect yourself with, we might be allowed to express our opinion just here that, while not deprecating the virtues or methods of other societies, we believe the Sons of Temperance has that special qualification as an organization which makes it particularly adapted to aggressive temperance work. It is the oldest temperance organization now in existence, it has stood the battle and been in the front of the fight for years, it has in its membership the prominent and staunch prohibitionists of the continent; and its whole trend is toward the complete and entire suppression of the liquor traffic through means of moral, assisted by legal suasion.

Mayor Thorne recently received a telegram from Francis Murphy as follows: "Circumstances over which I have no control prevent me visiting you now." Preparations had been made to open a two weeks' campaign, commencing on Sunday next. It is probable that Mr. Murphy will visit St. John later in the season.

Organization.

That is what we want. The moral sentiment of this community is sound. Why then, is it not always effective at the ballot-box? Simply because our forces are not disciplined. They have not learned to work together and trust each other implicitly. How often have we read of, or heard of, or seen, a small force of well-trained and equipped soldiers or police actually overcome a multitude that had no organization or discipline.

The liquor men work together. They work systematically. They work hard. Hence they frequently win, even in localities where they would be overwhelmingly beaten if a full vote were polled. We ought to take a lesson from this example. The recent defeats of the Scott Act were largely due to want of organization on the temperance side. In every contest there remained unpolled far more than enough of temperance votes to have turned the election.

Christian friends, we plead with you to do your duty in this matter! Is our cause worth fighting for? If so it is surely worth winning for. Thorough, careful, earnest work may make nearly every contest a victory. More repeal campaigns are

coming on. Electoral contests are imminent. There are license counties that may be redeemed. Get to work in earnest "for God and Home and County."—*Canada Citizen.*

THE SALOON AND THE SCHOOL.

The conflict between the school and the saloon has been inaugurated in Brooklyn. In one of the public schools of that city, in connection with the recent graduating exercises, a young girl read a poem, which will be found on the last page of the *Advocate*, on the subject of "License." It happened that the Secretary of the Liquor-Dealers' Union had five children in attendance at this school, and that on the occasion of the closing exercises, when this poem against licensed liquor-selling was read, the father occupied a seat on the platform. The older children and the father were surprised and incensed. It is creditable to the father that, as he is reported as saying, "as he listened to the reading of the poem, he could not keep from blushing for the sense of shame and disgrace upon himself and his children that came over him; he felt as if he were a criminal." But for the decency of the occasion, he should have risen up and protested against the reading to the principal of the school and to the audience.

The subject was subsequently taken up by a Liquor-Dealers' Association, and it was decided to make a formal protest to the President of the Brooklyn Board of Education. It was declared that liquor-dealers are required to support the public schools, that their business is duly licensed, and that therefore they should not, any more than the parents of children in other business and the professions, be thus insulted in the public schools.

As the State has provided for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, nothing is more natural, especially where teachers are at all faithful in giving such instruction, than that the children thus taught should have an intense dislike of the liquor-selling business, and that it should not infrequently find expression, as in the now famous Brooklyn poem. What, then, shall school authorities do about it? Must condemnation of the liquor business be suppressed by them because, forsooth, the State also legalizes and licenses liquor selling? Is the State's license to be henceforth officially accepted as the shield or respectability for the saloon? This is substantially the question which the Brooklyn liquor-dealers have by their ill-judged action forced to the front.

Painful and mortifying as it undoubtedly must be the more intelligent and reputable of the liquor-selling fraternity to hear their business thus arranged in the presence of their own children, and of the intelligent and respectable public, they cannot afford to challenge a closer examination of it by such a protest as they lay before the Board of Education, and through the newspapers, before the public at large. Through many agencies, beside the public school, such as temperance literature, the press, the pulpit, the platform, and through even the highest judicial tribunal of the nation, public opinion is being rapidly educated in the view that liquor-selling, for beverage purposes, is a nuisance, which the State may and ought legally to abate. If by the saloon-men the question is pressed, the school will be sustained, and the saloon will have to go.

In Great Britain the capitalists of the liquor traffic still retain measurably their old-time respectability; brewers are there still made baronets. In this country, however, in really good society, wealthy liquor-dealers, if known as such, have no longer any standing, and in several States brewers, distillers, and smaller liquor-sellers are here alike legally consigned to the penitentiary. It is too late for liquor-sellers in Brooklyn, or elsewhere, to fall back on the State's license for immunity from condemnation, in the public school or elsewhere, in the prosecution of a business morally offensive, indeed criminal in its character.

As the annual local consumption in France of brandy is 12,000,000 gallons and the yearly product only 13,000,000 gallons, American lovers of eau de vie are wondering what the stuff is which comes across the Atlantic labeled as French brandy. Scientific experts say that most of it is cheap German spirits, flavored with cunningly devised extracts and cordials.

Professor Huxley on Personal Liberty

Professor Huxley, in the *Nineteenth Century*, on the subject of Personal Liberty, writes:

"I am unable to see that civil society is anything but a corporation established for a moral object—namely, the good of its members—and therefore that it may take such measures as seem fitting for the attainment of that which the general voice decides to be the general good. That the suffrage of the majority is, by no means a scientific test of social good and evil is unfortunately too true; but in practice it is the only test we can apply, and the refusal to abide by it means anarchy. The purest despotism that ever existed is as much based upon that will of the majority (which is usually submission to the will of a small minority) as the freest republic. Law is the expression of the opinion of the majority, and it is the law, and not mere opinion, because the many are strong enough to enforce it.

"I am as strongly convinced as the most pronounced individualist can be, that it is desirable that every man should be free to act in every way which does not limit the corresponding freedom of his fellow-man. But I fail to connect the great induction of sociology with the practical corollary which is frequently drawn from it; that the State—that is, the people in its corporative capacity—has no business to meddle with anything but the administration of justice and external defence.

"It appears to me that the amount of freedom which incorporated society may fitly leave to its members is not a fixed quantity to be determined *a priori* by deduction from the fiction called 'natural rights'; but that it must be determined by, and vary with circumstances.

"I conceive it to be demonstrable that the higher and more complex the organization of the social body, the more closely is the life of each member bound up with that of the whole; and the larger becomes the category of acts which cease to be merely self-regarding, and which interfere with the freedom of others more or less seriously."

Professor Huxley is not a "temperance fanatic," and his view of "personal liberty," and of the function of government in a highly organized society, will have special significance for the opponents of prohibitory liquor legislation.

SCOTT ACT CASES—The case against Chas. Reid, Jr., which had been postponed from time to time owing to the absence of necessary witnesses was finally discharged, the prosecution failing to establish the fact of selling owing to the want of memory on the part of some witnesses, (whose reply to questions in reference to purchase of liquor invariably being "I don't remember,") and the absence of others, who notwithstanding being summoned to appear secreted themselves until the case was over. There ought to be some penalty provided in the law whereby such witnesses as fail to appear after being summoned could be punished, either by fine or imprisonment.

A complaint having been made against Michael, O'Brien, of Rogersville, for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, Monday last was appointed as the day for trial. The defendant did not appear and the case was postponed until to day.—*Advocate.*

Dr. B. W. Richardson, in an important article in the current *Asclepiad* on "Alcoholic Asthenia of the Heart," declares that an unprejudiced reading of nature leads irresistibly to the rule, that the greater the sense of failure of the heart from alcohol debility, the more urgent is the necessity for absolute abstinence. He has never seen a single recovery under any system of half measure or tampering with the enemy. All the so-called substitutes for alcohol, he adds, have proved a radical failure, physically and morally.

And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birth-place and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have played and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species.—*Abraham Lincoln.*