

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.

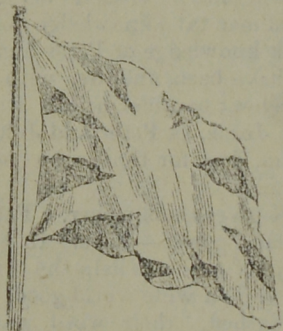
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions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



RAISE THE STANDARD

—OUR MOTTO—

NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1888.

ANOTHER ELECTION.—A proclamation has been issued fixing the date of the Scott Act repeal vote in Arthabasko County, Quebec, for July 12.

PUSHING THEM.—A wholesale liquor dealer in St. John was brought before the police magistrate on Saturday last for refusing to take out a license under the new law, and was fined \$50. He has given notice of repeal.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS.—A correspondent says: The police magistrate's report shows 14 arrests for drunkenness during the month of May, and no actions for violation of the Canada Temperance Act.

NOMINATION.—General Fiske has been nominated by the Prohibition party of the United States to be the prohibition candidate for the Presidency. It is believed that he will poll a very large vote.

REVERSES.—The result of the voting for the repeal of the Scott Act in Stanstead County, was a majority of 159 against the Act. The Act was carried in this county in October, 1884, by a majority of 325. On its first submission in June, 1880, the Act was defeated by 181.

LEAVE GRANTED.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Dominion Alliance, permission was given to the provincial lecturer, John A. Nicholls, to accept the invitation from New York executive committee of the National prohibition party to take part in the coming Presidential campaign in the United States.

THE RESCUE DUET.

The Rescue Duet has continued their Gospel Temperance meetings in the Temperance Hall this week, the meetings being well attended and much interest evinced by the people. There will be a meeting to-night, and to-morrow there will be a special service for young men in the City Hall, beginning at 3.30 p. m. There will also be a service in the City Hall in the evening after the church services. It is pleasing to know that the meetings are being so well attended and we trust much good will result from the visit.

"BEHOLD IT IS BETTER TO OBEY."

—The St. John Telegraph says—A large number of the liquor dealers have placed lamps outside of their bar room doors as required by law. These lamps are of different varieties, from the large costly colored glass article to a small plain lantern. Chief Marshall says he is going to have this section of the law strictly enforced.

A NEW THEORY.—A novel theory has been advanced and earnestly insisted upon in police circles. It is that the moon influences drunkenness as it does the tides. They say it has been remarked for years that drunkenness prevails to a greater extent from the quarter to the full of the moon than at other times. In other words, while the moon is getting full the tipplers imitate her example.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.—Our subscribers are cordially invited to inspect the label on their paper occasionally, and when they see the date is in arrears to kindly forward the amount of the year's subscription. There is great encouragement to us in seeing our friends take sufficient interest in the paper to remit their subscriptions promptly. It is a sort of practical way of showing their interest.

It is no marvel that men differ in their opinions about prohibition. Some men are intellectually color blind. Some have moral cataracts on their eyes. Some are squint-eyed by heredity. More are short-sighted on account of their unfortunate habits. Some work into a subject thoroughly, but more work superficially. By necessity, on account of the inertia in society, from old customs, moral reforms move slowly. Time must be given for the leaven to uplift the whole lump. It took many years for the principle laid down and demonstrated by Roger Williams to become national.—Ex.

SCATTER MORE LITERATURE.

The great Methodist Church of the United States, very strongly recognizes the importance of denominational literature—and the necessity for its thorough circulation. They have in that country no less than seven denominational papers, of which the financial responsibility is assumed by denominational Book Rooms. It is well to note the fact also that many of these are published at a very large loss each year, but it is thought, and wisely too, that the money spent on them is the most profitable investment made by the church. It is evident that the leaders of the church are of the belief that the extended circulation of these denominational papers is one the reasons and assurance of the success of Methodism. May we not as an order learn something from this, and may not the fact of the progress of some of our sister orders in the same work be attributable to the fact that they give more attention to this special line of work, are more liberal in their support of their official organs, and have a greater number of papers and periodicals devoted to their interests. In this connection there are several points that may well be thought over.

One point we wish to draw the attention of our readers to, is that many of these large and extensively circulated denominational papers are not self-supporting. To guarantee their continuance the Book Rooms step in and make up the deficit. And this deficit is not caused on account of the negligence or carelessness of the publishers of the papers, but because that the members of the denomination do not give them the individual support and assistance in the way of paid up subscriptions and advertising that their usefulness demands.

This is particularly true as regards a temperance paper. Those who are in comfortable circumstances in life, those who have extensive business relations, and from whom temperance papers should expect much, ignore the temperance paper, give their advertising and patronage to a political paper and grumble and croak if asked for a subscription, or advertisement for their denominational or a temperance organ.

We have watched somewhat closely the tide of events with regard to the religious, and temperance papers coming within the scope of our knowledge, and we believe that there are none of them paying anything like a fair remuneration for the time and the application given to them. The

loss in all cases being borne by one, or a few. Then again, no publisher can make his paper, particularly a religious or temperance paper, what he would like to, if he is cramped for funds to carry it on, and in so many cases the subscribers could do so much towards making the paper better if they were to pay up their subscriptions promptly and get others to add their names to the paper's list.

So far as a temperance order is concerned we have always held firmly to the idea that the organ of the order does more permanent good than the Grand Lecturer or any outside method of promulgating the principles of the Order. It is quite true that the people turn out often in large numbers to hear the lecturer, but after he has gone the thoughts are so often forgotten, while in the case of the paper the weekly visits, the variety of phases in which the subject is put, the thoughts of the best writers and educational authorities, are impressing themselves upon the minds of the readers each week and these become part and parcel of their principle and character. It may be said that the secular paper of to-day contains much of temperance, but, while we are glad to recognize this fact, we believe that it must be generally conceded that the temperance articles in the editorial as well as local columns of the average secular newspaper are so impregnated with the political tinge of the paper that its temperance sentiments cannot well be relied upon. The only hope of the temperance party in Canada, we believe, will be largely through the instrumentality of a well supported and extensively circulated temperance press.

NOT AS IT SHOULD BE.

The present quarter is rapidly nearing its close, and it is questionable if all the Divisions have done as much as they intended. The simple reason for this is that the individual members, those particularly who were elected to responsible positions, have not fulfilled their trust, their obligation, as fully as they should have, as they gave promise of doing. Can we not expect in the few nights yet remaining a greater activity than has been exerted of late. Can we not have a general shaking up. Some divisions have reason to be proud of their showing, in fact some of the divisions have a continued revival, as it were. This is because they have a number of whole-souled energetic temperance workers, who see and believe that there is a work in the temperance cause, outside of religion and politics, who know that any moral reform must be carried on by the few, who are willing—not for the sake of any personal gain but from the belief that they are doing their duty—to take hold at the heavy end, and lift for all they are worth.

We may be sure, too, if we see an apathy in the temperance cause in our vicinity that the cause is not altogether in the people, but is in some measure our own fault as well. The public are largely led by the few, and in this temperance reform earnest conscientious work on the part of the few, will soon reflect itself in the faces of the many.

Let us remember, too, as temperance men and women that in proportion as we are ourselves filled with any enterprise or idea, will we be able to impart it to others. This is readily seen in the common pursuits of life. A life insurance agent to be a success must be full of the Company he represents. He must believe it is the best, and must be able to explain, and show its superiority on the slightest provocation, in season and out of season, and so in any enterprise that is contemplated, the projector must be fully alive to the importance, and deeply enthusiastic over it to make it a grand success. In the matter of temperance there have been so many discouragements of late that many of the workers, many of those who are true at heart but who are easily discouraged when they see others neglecting their duty, have but indifferently performed their work. Difficulties should not discourage earnest and conscientious persons in the discharge of duty.

Strong natures surmount difficulties. We know that the cause of temperance is heaven-born; that we are working for the Master when we work for the reclaiming of the

drunkard and in our poor way endeavor to do our duty by our fellow-man.

Let us then not be easily discouraged by reverses, and the apparent apathy of those from whom we have reason to expect so much, but let us remember that this apathy should be a so much greater incentive to extra efforts on our part.

Some Questions for YOU.

My dear Brother (or Sister), after having joined the Division are you not satisfied that your membership is an advantage to you, to your family or to some of your friends?

If you think so, can you not give one evening a week,—only a couple of hours—towards making the division a success in the community, and making it interesting as possible for any who may attend?

Knowing as you do that the work of the Division is for the general benefit of the community, do you think it right for you to stay away and be indifferent and thus throw the burden on a few?

Ask yourself candidly, how long would the Division exist if the members all took the same interest in the meetings that you do?

Do you endeavor to find out when any of the members are sick, and by little acts of kindness, in visiting them, in inquiring about them, in telling others that they are unwell, show that you have an interest in them, and are anxious to fulfil the loving Saviour's commands?

Do you not think that you are morally bound to give some of your time, your attention, to the work and business of the Division, when in the future there may be a time when you may be compelled to ask assistance?

Will you not consider over questions carefully and ask yourself, what can I, as a part owner in the Division do best to serve its interest? What can I do that will help to carry out the special work for which it was instituted? and then after you have settled this in your mind take hold and lend a helping hand to make your division a success. Attend its meetings, use your personal influence to get your friends to join and thus aid in increasing its membership and its funds.

LICENSE.

A friend writing on this question of license puts it very pertinently. He opposes the use of the expression 'license' and would substitute that of 'penalty.' He thinks that as temperance workers we should hereafter adopt the word 'penalty' for this tax on the liquor traffic. He thus argues:

We believe the word penalty most fitly expresses the manner in which temperance people regard the tax paid by rumsellers for conducting their business. To give a man a license to conduct it is to admit that it is an honorable and harmless one; to make him pay a penalty is to insist that he has committed a wrong for which he must pay. We hold that the business of a rumseller cannot be made respectable. We object to anything that gives him any hold upon respectability. We invite the press, and temperance people generally, to reject the word license and call the tax by its right name—penalty. It is as sensible to threaten an evil doer with the 'license of the law' as to stick to the old definition.

We would like to have every saloon-keeper made to appear like a criminal in the eyes of our boys and girls. But I hear some say 'as long as whisky is made it will be drank.' We admit this. We should educate our children to shun the traffic as if it were the evil one himself. And again, we should make the home so pleasant that the saloon would have no attractions for our boys, and thereby save our girls from the degradation of becoming drunkard's wives; for it is the absolute duty of parents to look after the welfare of the little ones that are placed in our care by the Allwise.

THE METHODISTS IN COUNCIL.

The following resolution was adopted by the General Conference of the M. E. Church on the subject of temperance:

'We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose, by license, taxing or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of Christians toward this traffic

is one of uncompromising opposition and while we do not presume to take to our people as to their political affiliation, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in interest of the liquor traffic. We advise the members of our churches in the enforcement of such laws do not legalize or indorse the manufacture and sale of intoxicants used as beverages, and to those we favor the organization of Law and Order Leagues wherever practicable. We proclaim as our motto, 'Total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal temperance; and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as the duty of civil governments.'

Treason Must be Punished.

If there is anything that should make the cheeks of our citizens tinge with shame, it is the oft repeated statement, 'You may pass prohibitory laws, but you cannot enforce them.' It should make no difference whether we approve or condemn prohibition we should be ashamed to admit that we can make laws that we have the courage to enforce. No law, good or bad, wise or unwise, should be allowed to become a dead letter. It should either be rightly enforced or promptly repealed. As stealing a dollar is theft, just as much, so far as the crime is concerned, as stealing a thousand dollars, so a defiance of law is treason, scarcely less so than open rebellion. The stability of any nation depends upon the right enforcement of its laws, and any laxity that is tolerated is an opening for treason of a greater magnitude. Hence, we cannot too strongly condemn that apathetic condition that will allow laws to be openly violated as they are boldly done in many places where prohibitory laws are supposed to be in force. If the offices of vigilance committee were ever justifiable they would certainly be so when they were exercised in the destruction of saloons, existing and doing their nefarious work in defiance of law and contempt of morality.

Pass laws to legalize and protect the saloons if you must, but let us not make ourselves the laughing stock of all nations, by practically admitting that law abiding citizens can make laws that a disreputable class can nullify.

SCOTT ACT IN MONCTON.

The Moncton Times gives the following account of a thrilling episode in a Scott Act case in that town:

Two adjourned Scott Act cases were taken up yesterday by Stipendiary Wortman.

In the case of Dan A. Holland, proprietor of the Park Hotel, the witness gave evidence to the effect that he had been in the bar with another party and had treated. He had called for pop but the party who had called for brandy and got it. The liquor had been shoved through a partition and the bartender could not be seen. Holland being placed on his defence swore that he had not sold and had not kept for sale within three months past, any intoxicating liquors. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

Mrs. William Wallace's case had been adjourned till 16 o'clock. The sitting magistrate Smith, Stipendiary Wortman being disqualified by reason of relationship with the accused. The court room was filled with spectators when the case began. Mrs. Wallace, for whom a warrant had been issued, drove up to the police office in her carriage, carrying a heavy whalebone whip into the court room with her. She took a seat next Mr. Grant, the prosecuting attorney. Three witnesses had given evidence when Mrs. Wallace was called. When Mr. Grant put the question, 'Have you sold any intoxicating liquors within three months past?' Mrs. Wallace refused to answer. Mr. Thomas her attorney contended that she had no right to answer. Mr. Grant contended that the law required her to answer and he went to his office for authorities on the point. Sitting magistrate Smith finally decided that the witness must answer but she still declined. Then Mr. Grant asked that she be committed for contempt of court and the magistrate committed her for seven days.

Mrs. Wallace here stood up and commenced to apply the horse whip vigorously to Mr. Grant's head and