

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.

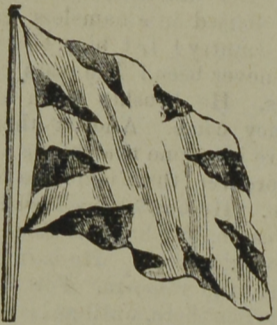
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions 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. 29, 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.

TEMPERANCE produces wealth.

ANOTHER new Division organized this week by the G. W. P. Good news from Westmorland.

DON'T DRIFT, have a purpose in life! and having it throw into your work all the strength of mind and muscle God has given you. Begin now!

SEND IN your returns promptly to the Grand Scribe this month, for his accounts are closed up and audited on the 10th, and unless the returns are in promptly there will be an utter impossibility of getting a fair estimate of the work during the year. Please be prompt.

ONLY A few over thirty have filled in our special blank sent to the deputies of New Brunswick. Unless all fill in the blank, and take some little care to give full replies to the questions we cannot give an accurate and extended report in the JOURNAL. Please fill in and forward at once.

A CIRCULAR from Grand Scribe Bewell, of Ontario, will be read with interest by our Ontario friends. We trust that the good words will sink deeply into the hearts and lives of the membership. The field in Ontario is a large one and the harvest is ripe for the sickle. Workers are wanted. Let the call be nobly responded to. The circular referred to will be found in another column.

THEY CALL us temperance cranks, because we advocate the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. If having a heart for our fellow man in his weakness and distress; if holy wrath at the rum-sellers who day after day ply a business that is bringing destruction and misery to millions of homes, and ruining thousands of lives, is being a crank, we wish to register ourselves as one of the crookedest kind of cranks.

DON'T BE afraid that we will grow conceited and pompous if you send us your one dollar subscription all at once when it is due. We are not built on that principal. Those of our subscribers who have taken our paper for any length of time know that it is always improving, and there is where the money goes.

THE ACTION of Judge Palmer in the St. John liquor cases is not at all unexpected. The question resolves itself into this, will it be free liquor regardless of the License Act of 1887? A reign of drunkenness and riot may be the best thing for the temperance people after all. It may so effect public sentiment that even the judges will have to stand aside for the temperance legislation.

REFERRING to the prospects in November a Prohibition exchange says about the election: "The campaign appears to be going on in a most satisfactory manner. Prohibition meetings everywhere attract the masses. One after another of the old party newspapers are changing front and declaring for the new party; and prominent and representative men by scores are announcing themselves as Prohibitionists henceforth. "The little one has become a thousand." The day of reproaching us for our "contemptible smallness" has about gone by.

THERE IS nothing we know of that will have a greater tendency to destroy a Division than a want of punctuality on the part of the members. So many members have the way of dropping in, after they think the opening work is over, or after, the initiation service. Very soon this gets to be chronic not only on the part of that particular member, but it soon spreads among the other members and becomes a cause of the collapse of the Division. The Washingtonian Monthly on this matter says:—Punctuality is something we all have to learn, and of every profession and of all work it is one of the first lessons, a lesson not only indispensable to ourselves, but due to others. How much so, every one knows who has to do with the unpunctual man. All is deranged by him; the time of others is wasted as well as his own. He becomes a nuisance to society; and men who have real work of their own would prefer anything rather than do business with him.

LIQUOR IN THE NORTH WEST

The Qu'Appelle Progress, an influential North-West newspaper, says:—

The recent action of lieut-Governor Royal in introducing the principle of licence in direct opposition to the recently expressed wish of the electors, was almost like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The issue of permits to sell beer, though contrary to the spirit and intention of the Territorial Act, shows that the Lieut-Governor can trouble or license the liquor-traffic in all its phases just as he pleases. If he has power to grant permits to sell four per cent beer, he can license the sale of liquors of any percentage. Such power should never have been vested in the Lieut-Governor. True it has not been much abused heretofore. But it appears that it may be made the means of controverting the will of the people by imposing on us all the horrors of the rum trade, should the Lieut-Governor desire to be so impolitic. While there lies beneath us such a volcano that may at any moment burst forth at the will of one man, will temperance men, aye, all true North-West citizens, remain passive and say by their inaction that the will of the people shall not be heard? It is the duty of every man who has the welfare of the country at stake to prepare to fight for prohibition and unite in organizing in defence of our homes. Again we would urge that meetings be held in every locality, and branches of the North-West Prohibition Alliance formed, so that delegates may be appointed and a grand rally made at the forthcoming Temperance convention.

The late action of the Lieutenant-Governor in granting beer licenses in the territories was a direct attack upon the principles of responsible government and prohibition. — *Edmondston Bulletin*.

Like most compromises this has failed to give satisfaction to any

one. Prohibitionists say it is over-riding the law; small hotel-keepers say it is making unfair discrimination against them; and brewers argue that if imported beer may be sold, they should in fairness be permitted to brew beer of similar strength in the Territories.—*Battleford Herald*.

When the North-West Assembly meets it will be heard from in no uncertain way on the liquor question. A more ridiculous farce than that which is now being enacted could not be contemplated. Either there should be liquor in the Territories or there should not. A middle-course is impossible. If four per cent beer is admitted the Prohibition principle is at once discarded. The moral sense of any community cannot be got to say that it is right to bring in four per cent and to exclude five, six, seven, or any other per cent. It is not possible to be part virtuous and to concede that liquor of even a small per centage of alcoholic properties may be generally consumed is to concede the whole question of Prohibition. This is so for several reasons. If it is right to admit four per cent beer the community will insist upon the introduction of stronger liquors. There is no moral difference between getting drunk on three glasses of whisky or ten glasses of four per cent beer. Besides that the four per cent concoction is a mawkish beverage of no use to the temperance man, and that only serves to incite the drinking man to go in quest of something stronger.—*Winnipeg Free Press*.

HUGH MILLER'S WHISKEY.

Hugh Miller was a Scotchman and a stone-mason. He learned his trade early in life, and worked hard. Some boys would have thought after they had done so big a day's work they ought to have the rest of the time for play. But Hugh Miller wanted it for reading. He loved books, and, though he had but little school education, he became a learned man, a writer, an editor and a geologist. It would be well worth while for any boy or girl, who feels disposed to complain of lack of schooling, to read the life of Hugh Miller and see how he employed every spare moment in reading and studying. For he was not content with story books. The wonderful things in nature, in the flowers, and even among the stones, excited his curiosity, and he liked to read the books that told about them. And as he worked in stone, he learned by observation, and in time he became a great geologist. True, he had to work hard and wait patiently for his wisdom and his fame, but the real secret of it was that he made good use of his spare minutes when a boy. This gave shape to all his afterlife. Instead of taking all his exercise in play, he took it in the fields and among the rocks. And then he was eager to get all the time he could for his loved books. He was always contriving to have a few minutes here and there, so that he could read. Bacon's 'Essays' was one of his favorite books, and they are deep reading for most men. Another good thing for him was that he kept his head clear. In these days everybody drank a little, for he was eighteen in 1820, and people had not learned so much about temperance then as they have now. They thought a little drink was good. This is what Miller tells us about it:

I learned to regard the ardent spirits of the dram-shops as high luxuries; they gave (or seemed to give) brightness and energy to both body and mind, and changed dullness and gloom into exhilaration and enjoyment. Whiskey was simply happiness doled out by the glass and sold by the gill. The drinking usages of the business in which I labored were many at this time. When a foundation (of a house) was laid, the workmen were treated to drink. They were treated to drink when the walls were levelled for laying the joists. They were treated to drink when an apprentice joined the squad, when his apron was washed, when his time was out. Occasionally they treated one another to drink.

"In laying the foundation-stone of one of the larger houses built this year, by Uncle David and his partner, the workmen had a 'royal foundation pint,' and two whole glasses of whiskey came to my share. A full-grown man would not have deemed a gill of whiskey an overdose, but it

was too much for me. When the party broke up and I got home to my books I found, as I opened the pages of my favorite author, the letters dancing before my eyes, and that I could no longer master the sense. I have the volume at present before me, a small edition of the Essays of Bacon; for of Bacon I never tired.

"I felt that the condition into which I had brought myself was one of degradation. I had sunk for the time, by my own act, to a lower level of intelligence than that on which it was my privilege to be placed; and though the state could have been no very favorable one for forming a resolution, I in that hour determined that I would never again sacrifice my capacity for intellectual enjoyment to a drinking usage, and, with God's help, I have been able to hold my determination."

Here is a point we all should particularly notice. Drink hurts the brain and nerves. It hinders or perverts the action of the mind, even when taken in small quantities.

And the mind is what makes the man. We do not think enough about this; we talk about what it does to the stomach, and blood, and heart, and liver; but the worst mischief of it is that which is done to the brain. Hugh Miller recognized that, and saved his brain to serve his God and his fellow men, and left a name that will last for ages.—*Julia Colman*.

No Back Down.

"STANDING BY A PURPOSE FIRM."—
 DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND
 WILL NOT GIVE UP THE SCOTT ACT.

At the regular meeting of Coburg Division No. 9 Sons of Temperance of Ont., held on the 12th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—

That whereas steps are being taken in the united counties of Northumberland and Durham to repeal the Scott Act. And whereas the said Scott Act is the best piece of Temperance legislation ever enacted in the Dominion of Canada, and although in many places it has been miserably enforced, and the authorities (the Government and many of their employees) have been guilty of gross negligence and wilful violation of known duty in connection with the proper administration of the said Act, and that every means possible whereby the purpose of the Act could be frustrated has been adopted. Yet we heartily affirm that the repeal of the Scott Act would be a retrogressive step, and a serious calamity to the inhabitants of the aforesaid united counties of Northumberland and Durham.

That no man who loves righteousness more than iniquity (unless they be ignorant) will aid in repealing the Scott Act in favor of the License law.

That all Christians and loyal citizens will resist to the utmost of their ability any attempt to repeal the Scott Act, inasmuch as the said Act has reduced crime, made the liquor traffic illegitimate and disreputable, and has made the traffickers therein for beverage purposes outlaws and criminals.

That all Christians and citizens who support the license law, go into partnership with the traffic, they compromise with wrong, they lend it respectability and sanction it.

That the liquor traffic without license is a vagabond, a bankrupt, and an outlaw, slinking about branded as a murderer. That the licensing of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes, in order to secure funds for the public treasury, is a damnable way to raise a revenue, and unworthy of civilization.

That the law-breakers under license law, as is shown in those counties where the Act has been repealed, and resulted in the increase of crime and immorality.

Therefore we call upon all to sustain the Scott Act until Total Prohibition be secured.

The King's Highway.

For a hundred and twenty years, more or less, old Noah was in an insignificant minority on the great issues of his day. But when the testing time arrived Noah came out ahead by a large majority. Moses, too, was once in so small a minority that he had to flee for his life, but he also came out on top of the heap because he chose rather to cast in his lot with the weak and despised people of God than to act the part of a practical statesman by retaining an influential position in which he might have been able to

mitigate the cruel bondage of his fellow-country-men. He had no promise from God of the glorious future for which he was being prepared, at the time he gave up his brilliant prospects in Egypt. He simply chose to sacrifice everything rather than to be in fellowship with wrong, although there was no visible hope that any good would come of it. Never stop to count noses when a moral principle is involved, but say with Saul of Tarsus, Lord what wilt thou have me to do?—in politics, at home, and at church. The highway of righteousness is a narrow and difficult way, and is not attractive to the majority, but it is the only way that leads upwards—all others go downhill.—*N. Y. Witness*.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

The liquor sellers of Palestine are obliged to pay for license one-fourth the amount of their house or shop rent.

A railway disaster on the Mexico Central Railway, resulting in thirteen deaths, is said to have been caused by drink.

The courts of Kansas have decided that hard cider is an intoxicating drink.

Kentucky has 4, 122 retail liquor-dealers; Louisville six saloons to each church.

Maxwell, who was recently hanged in St Louis, was, it is said, a hard drinker.

A temperance society with eighteen members was lately organized at Kinkiang, China.

Topeka, Kansas, has more churches than any other city of its size; and not one saloon.

The city of Pasadena, Cal., has not a saloon, not a policeman, and its jail has no occupants.

Dr Richardson says he can no more accept the alcohols as foods than he can chloroform or ether.

Four Trenton, N.J., Sunday liquor-sellers were recently sentenced to six months in the country jail.

At Eau Claire, Wis., recently a man signed the pledge for the first time on his hundredth birthday.

Dr. Norman Kerr says: "Among the inebriates admitted to the Dalrymple Home, 9 per cent. of the whole number drank nothing but beer."

Eight conductors and trainmen of the Long Island Railroad were recently discharged, because they entered saloons and drank during hours of duty.

The Kansas telegraph-pole from which ex-Governor St. John was hung in effigy in 1884, is being converted into canes, which are sold at \$3.00 each.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Hampshire are making arrangements to open a home for intemperate woman. The State Legislature has granted the sum of \$5,000 to start the work.

The Court of Appeals of New York State holds that public intoxication, under the statute, has all the elements of a crime, being offensive to public decency, and dangerous to the good order and well-being of society.

Seven drunken men, taking with them a keg of beer, recently, at night crowded into a little skiff, at Louisville, Ky. Soon a cry for help was heard, and four of the men were pulled ashore by rescuers. The other three were drowned.

The population of the Kansas penitentiary has decreased sixty during the past year and several poor houses have closed for lack of patronage.

In his recent address in Chicago, Bishop Ireland affirms there is a reign of lawlessness in America and the saloon is the centre of the rebellion.

Atlanta, Ga., has tried high license for four months. The Journal of that city has compiled a table from the police records showing the comparative arrests during four months of local option and four months of high license. This table shows an increase in four months of high license from 273 arrests to 318.

The Scranton (Pa.) People says: Last year under the old law we had 321 legalized rumshops; under high license we had 340 respectable (?) saloons."