

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.

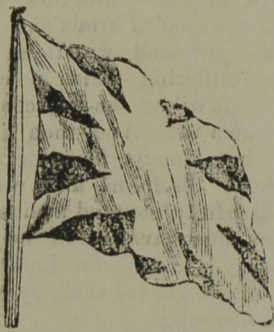
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions 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, AUGUST, 25, 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.

The Divisions are all beginning to liven up for winter work.

Bro. Bradley of Gurney Division gave us a call this week.

Several subscribers gave us a substantial lift in the way of paying up this week. Hope their will be many others the coming week.

There is going to be a good session at Woodstock in October, this year. Better make up your mind to attend.

FRATERNAL VISIT.—Members of Lansdowne and Gibson Division will pay a fraternal visit to Farmers' Division at Douglas this (Saturday) evening.

It is expected that the Grand Worthy Patriarch Rev. G. M. Campbell will make an official visit to the divisions in York County before the annual session.

Deputies will receive a special blank from the JOURNAL office within a few days for filling out and returning to the editor. We trust every deputy will fill out the same to the best of his ability and return at once.

The Prohibition party appears to be increasing rapidly in strength in the United States. The vote in the Presidential election this year will be far larger than ever before, judging from reports to hand.

Messrs. Stafford and Dunnett returned on Thursday from Woodstock, where they had been holding a nine days series of meetings in the Opera House. They visited Prince William and Hammondsville this week.

Henry Webb and Stephen Faulds of this city had complaints entered against them for violating the Scott Act. They acknowledged the violation and were each fined \$50 and costs.

Dundee Division comes nobly to the front with ten subscriptions this week. Several other Divisions should report in this way very soon.

It is probable that on Tuesday evening next there will be a new division organized at Marysville. The matter has been under consideration for some years, but the formation of the new division is now in estimable hands and will doubtless be a success. More in next issue.

A Temperance Lecture.

From Halifax we have the following this week:—

On Saturday morning Private Edward Thaine, of the York and Lancaster Regiment, came to the barracks very drunk. Early on Sunday morning he was confined for the offence. About five o'clock he was taken suddenly ill, not being able to utter a word. Medical assistance was summoned, but the man expired in a few moments. At a post-mortem examination it was decided that deceased came to his death through alcoholic poisoning, brought about by excessive drinking of bad liquor. Deceased was 23 years of age and belonged to Sheffield. He has a brother in the regiment.

WHAT THEY THINK OF US.

Our friends in remitting subscriptions nearly always favor us with commendatory remarks on the usefulness and the improvements in our paper, for all of which they have our thanks.

A friend from Halifax writes us: SIR,—I am a subscriber to your valuable paper the JOURNAL, and am always interested as well as receiving new lessons in the great temperance cause in the perusal of each issue as it comes to hand.

It must be said that "Ever Onward" Division should be congratulated for the choice they made in their R. S., judging from the excellent report that he handed in last quarter. What has become of the Collina Correspondent; He no longer sends his breezy letters which I think is an omission on his part for the Division was in good working order both financially and socially but a short time since.

I am Fraternally Yours,
S. A. D. K.

Rev. S. J. Archibald, of Newcastle writes us this week:—

DEAR SIR,—Please change my address to Jacksonville, Carleton Co., N. B. Your paper is improving since I have known it, which is only a short time. I trust it will grow better and better.

Yours Truly,
S. J. Archibald

Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 22nd, 1888.

THE SCOTT ACT IN ST. STEPHEN.

Referring to a discussion on the Scott Act by the City Council of St. Stephen the *Courier* says:

The most interesting of the many discussions at the meeting was that relating to Scott Act enforcement. While largely correct, the statement that the Council has nothing to do with the prosecutions, except to pay the bills of the inspector, will be news to many of the ratepayers. It is true that certain persons, for reasons that must be very patent, have all along insisted that the Board had everything to do with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and the eagerness with which many ratepayers have received this statement will render the assertions of Councilors Whitlock and Vroom all the more startling now. The fact is, however, that the inspector is clothed with very large powers. This being so, he should be a man in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, a thorough temperance man, a man of independence, possessed of intelligence and sound judgment, and with sufficient strength of mind to enable him to disregard the wishes of any party or clique. His office should not be made the vehicle of prejudice or whim and his sole object should be the enforcement of the law according to its strict letter. Whether or not the present inspector has performed his duties to the satisfaction of the public, it is for the public to say. For the past few months, it is true, difficulties well-nigh insurmountable have prevented vigorous work. These have now been largely removed and the developments of the last meeting of the council opened a way for ener-

getic action in the direction of a large curtailment, if not an entire suppression of the liquor traffic in St. Stephen. What the result will be, the next few months will disclose.

THEIR PLATFORM.

Many people in Canada are interested in the Prohibition fight and would like to read the platform as adopted by the Third Party so called. The platform adopted is as follows:

The Prohibition party, in national convention assembly, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, do hereby declare:

1. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes, and punished as such.

2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments to our national and state constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority; and to this end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in state and nation.

3. That any form of license, taxation or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation, license or tax enters into alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the states welfare, and that we arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the licensed iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition, and through open complicity with the liquor cause defeat the enforcement of law.

4. For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest national vice.

5. That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by imposing duties and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country, but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from food, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life.

6. That civil-service appointments for all civil offices, chiefly clerical in their duties should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality and that where, from any cause, it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age, and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored to the people by the legislatures of the several states, on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

8. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

9. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products for popular consumption.

10. For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution without oppressing any who religiously observe the same on any other day than the first day of the week.

11. That arbitration is the Christian, wise and economic method of settling national differences and the same method should, by judicious legislation, be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employes and employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now oppress labor and rob it of its earnings, and would prove to be the wise and successful way of promoting labor reform; and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof; that monopoly in land is wrong to the people, and the public land should be reserved to actual settlers, and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.

12. That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of other dependent institutions, and of others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person should have the

ballot in any state who is not a citizen of the United States.

13. Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

Lecture in Temperance Hall.

On Thursday evening Rev. Mr. Bool delivered his illustrated temperance lecture in the Temperance Hall. A fair audience was present.

There were fifty diagrams and pictures at the entertainment all large, and bright. The instrument used was the new pamphengos, lately invented in London, and thought to be the most brilliant oil illuminator in the world.

While the people were coming in, some diagrams on astronomy were shown, including a beautiful description of the revolution of the earth around the sun, and of the moon around the earth. The temperance views began with a portrait of John B. Gough, when the lecturer spoke of the trophies of the temperance cause. Placards were then thrown on the screen, showing, in letters large, the fearful statistics of the drinking customs. Next came Ten Nights in a Bar-room, showing the consequences of rumselling, its brutifying influence on the landlord and his son. The folly of parents who were seen giving wine to their infants, was shown in succeeding pictures. A boy brought home drunk from a party and the parents startled as though something strange had happened. The audience were intensely interested as the lecturer briefly described the struggle of wedded love with the demon, drink.

Every one of these tragic scenes was succeeded by a view of the course of the total abstainer, and interesting facts were given to encourage the cause of temperance.

Doings in Carleton.

The correspondent to the *Sun* from Carleton says:

Officer Ross, whose duty it is to look after illegal liquor selling in Carleton, stated yesterday that liquor was not sold on St. George street since the latter part of May last. He states that the parties seen in a drunken condition on Sunday obtained the intoxicants either in the city proper or in Fairville. Ross states that some Carleton people are in the habit of crossing to the Strait Shore, Portland, from Water street and getting supplied, and return and drink it on the Carleton side. He also states that considerable liquor, chiefly ale, is taken to the west side by private individuals, who use it in such a manner as to evade the law. There is no doubt of the correctness of this statement. The west side having only one policeman it is impossible for one man to keep the run of would be illegal dealers. Since the licensed taverns were closed very little drunkenness has been noticed except on Saturday nights, when the thirsty souls generally get well loaded on the east side and are frequently seen on the west side making a zig-zag course from the ferry boat toward home.

A Nice State of Affairs in P. E. I.

David Gallant, Carribo, has lodged a complaint before one of the magistrates of Prince County, against some twenty five people of Fifteen point, for having on Wednesday last, smashed his wagon, and for taking away 9 bottles and 6 flasks of whisky. Gallant's story is that he was on his way from Summerside to Miminigash, where he intended remaining camped for a month and had with him some supplies, and whilst journeying, came up to a big tea party, and there rested, and refusing to sell any of his whisky, a mob formed, who took it by force, and also struck himself and smashed his wagon. The people say that Gallant came along on purpose to sell, and that by orders of Mr. Perry, a magistrate, they took the liquor and threw it away in the woods. It seems, however, the liquor was afterwards searched for and found, and drunk by the French and English boys, who afterward fought a pitched battle.—*Patriot*.

The Sixteenth Ward Brooklyn, has 587 saloon-keepers.

Communications.

Cadets of Temperance.

Tilley Section, No. 8, C. of T., was instituted in Carleton last evening by Grand Scribe Thompson and other members of the Order. The following officers were elected and installed:

George Dunlavy, W. A.;
Josephine Faulkner, V. A.;
Maggie Easton, S.;
Clarence Faulkner, A. S.;
Harry Duke, F. S.;
Frank Belyea, T.;
Thomas Wells, G.;
James McConnell, U.;
Walker Howard, I. W.;
Foster Faulkner, O. W.;
Miss Belle Mahone, W. P.;
Miss Hettie Ross, } A. Ps.
James W. Peters, }

The section, which makes an excellent start, will meet on Wednesday evening at City hall, Carleton.

RUM DID IT.

In the southern part of Jefferson County, N. Y., in the village of M—, among the business men is a manufacturer of stoves, a cool, level-headed man. He like many other business men, thought one or two licensed hotels were necessary for the good of the village.

About three years ago an incident occurred that opened his eyes. One year before this revelation came he had sold a stove for \$18 to a drinking man; the drinker was not worth anything, but agreed to pay for the stove in instalments, \$1 per month. At the end of the year the merchant had not received even one payment.

He knew his debtor had been earning good wages the whole year. He had noticed the money had not been expended for clothes, for the family of his drinking customer were poorly clad, and the man himself had only one suit, and that almost in rags.

Two weeks before the time in question the drinking man had gone five miles out of town to do a job of work at \$3 a day. The manufacturer knew this, and was waiting for his return, thinking he might get a part payment on the stove sold a year before, if not the whole amount.

Just before dark he made his appearance. The manufacturer knew the man who had employed his debtor; knew he was a man of means, and it was his custom to pay down for all work done for him.

The manufacturer said: "Hold on J—I want to speak to you. You remember the stove? You were to pay \$1 each month; over a year gone by and you have not made the first payment yet; you have been at work for W—; can't you pay me half—five dollars, anyway?"

"I'm sorry I can't; but I have not got any pay out of W—; when I get it I will call and pay all."

The manufacturer was not satisfied He looked up from his meditation just in time to see his customer go into the hotel (one of the necessary (?) places for the prosperity of the village).

His going into the hotel aroused the curiosity of the manufacturer. He thought: "I will just walk over to the hotel and see what is going on." He entered the hall where he could get a good view of the bar, and was a witness to the following: The drinker said: "Well landlord, what is my bill? I can pay you now." "Your bill may be larger than you think; you have not paid up for some time. Ah! it is more than I thought—\$21.50."

"As much as that? It can't be. I do not know what my wife will say. I had promised to buy a new bonnet for her and the girl. Twenty one fifty? Well I suppose you have kept it right. You wouldn't wrong a poor man who worked hard for his money"

"It is correct. Your wife and daughter must not expect to dress as well as those who have a large income. I think your wife is most too dressy, anyway. Have a drink J—?"

The manufacturer saw "the man who had not got his pay" take out of his pocket the money he had earned, count out \$21.50, and hand it to the landlord. He went out of the hotel a wiser man than when he entered. The manufacturer went to his desk took down a bundle of unpaid accounts and commenced to figure up the worthless accounts that had accumulated in the ten years of his business life. He found the sum total to be \$1,324.78. Of this sum he found that all but \$113.19 was against men who had been ruined by drink.