

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.

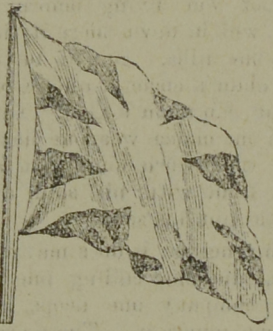
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions 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. 15, 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 prohibition vote across the line is steadily on the increase.

Word from St John would indicate an increase in attendance at the various divisions, now that the holiday season is over. May it continue.

There are some divisions not reporting with their per capita tax yet for the last quarter. Reports should have been forwarded to the Grand Scribe long ago. Please attend to this promptly.

Numerous letters have been sent out from the JOURNAL office to the various Grand Scribes for information on some important subjects to the order. We trust the Grand Scribes will kindly lend their attention and answer promptly.

In leaving life annuities to a number of his servants the late Lord Northwich, of England, coupled with his bequests the condition that if any annuitant should be either directly or indirectly concerned in keeping a public-house, cider-house or beer-house, his or her annuity is to be discontinued.

Only a few divisions as yet have forwarded replies to special blank for deputies sent out from the JOURNAL office. Will deputies please attend to the same promptly. Much of the laxity on the part of divisions would be done away with if deputies would be "prompt in the transaction of business."

The Temple of Honor.

The forty-second annual session of the Supreme Council of this body was recently held at New Haven, Connecticut. The Order has now a membership of 6,463 gentlemen, 1,807 ladies, and 1,888 juveniles. It is the Temperance Order that has the most complicated ceremonies and extensive ritual. This has interfered with its progress to some extent, but it is flourishing and doing good work.

We are always glad to hear from temperance friends, whether in the States or in the provinces, on temperance matters, and will take care to answer all, and to publish any sent for publication when the same has temperance news. We have a large staff of correspondents, will they please keep us posted from the various divisions.

Wants Information

A recent dispatch from Ottawa says that "it is stated that a month or two ago the governor general received a dispatch from the imperial government asking for information respecting the working of temperance legislation in the Dominion. The matter was referred to the Justice department and the various local government were asked to furnish reports on the subject. These will be forwarded at an early date to the British government."

Selling Liquor to an Indian.

The case against Mrs. Smith for the above offence, postponed from Tuesday until Thursday last was taken up on that day and occupied the court until evening. The justice reserved his decision until the following morning when he entered a verdict against the defendant of \$50.00 and costs. We are informed that application was made by the defendant's counsel, Mr. Chas. J. Thomson, that his client pay at once half the fine and costs, the remainder to stand against her on the condition that she discontinues the sale of intoxicating liquors.—*Advocate.*

Australia.

The Twelfth Annual Session of the National Division of Sons of Temperance of Victoria and South Australia was held February 29, 1888, with a good attendance of representatives. Reports showed 3,241 members—an increase of 256—and 173 cadets. Funds on hand and invested, over \$230,000; cadet funds, \$2,000. The questions of opening Divisions solely for native Australians was referred down to Grand and Subordinate Divisions. South Australia was authorized to manage their finances in their own way. A committee from the National Division of Australia was officially received and courtesies exchanged.

Notable Persons

The following gentlemen will be found in almost every division of our Order:

Bro. Swellhead, who on account of being elected to an office imagines he owns the whole division, and that if it were not for him the Order would perish.

Bro. Littlefaith, who can't see any progress behind nor anything but ruin ahead. He attends the meetings once in six months and the rest of the time he is whining around frightening would-be applicants away from our doors. He should be frozen out at the first opportunity; trying to convince him he is wrong is waste of time.

Bro. Dolittle, who is the biggest man around when talking is to be done, and takes less part in the working of the division, than any other man. He should be made chairman of the defunct committee without salary.

Bro. Alltalk, blood relative to the above, with more cheek and less brain than his brothers. He should be made chairman of the gas committee till membership expires.

Manitoba Grand Division.

The Manitoba Grand Division met on the 30th ult., but as yet no full report of the session has come to hand. We clip the following notice of the session from the *Canada Citizen*, and later will published a full report of the proceedings.

The G. W. P. Bro. J. C. Quinn, M. A., was absent, being in Dakota. After the usual report was presented the election of officers took place. Committees on Finance, Election and Returns, Charters, Propagation, Gospel Temperance and Cadets of Temperance were appointed.

After thoroughly discussing the violation of the North-west prohibitory law, a committee of three officers was ordered to draw up and forward to the Dominion Government condemnatory resolutions of Lieut. Governor Royal's action, and if necessary to appeal to the throne.

The finances of the G. D. promise

well and the new officers are going to give this order a foremost place in the country. Their order is flourishing, and has increased since January, 1887, by 13 subordinate divisions. The order intend in future to devote more attention to gospel temperance work among the young.

A PINT OF ORDER.

Some men are like rivers—greatest at the mouth, and they pour forth their eloquence when they rise to a "pint of order." They have studied the by-laws until they have become blue laws, and pluming themselves with vanity because of their fancied or real knowledge of the text of the laws and usages of benevolent associations, they watch for opportunities to air their little acquisition of technical knowledge in public until they become irritating nuisances. We need laws and rules, and they should be observed; but we do not need the criticism of the ambitious and troublesome little pettifoggers who ignore common-sense and courtesy, and provoke angry discussions in order to win worthless triumph in a controversy over an unimportant technicality. Their "pint of order" will do more harm than a quart of whiskey. These hypocritical self-constituted and self-conceited judges of laws and rules, will enter the arena of debate and display their bad rhetoric and worse taste and judgment during an evening, to the exclusion of the expected entertainment of song, speech, music and recitation provided by the "Good of the Order Committee." When they suffer defeat in debate, which they do generally, their jealousy and conceit will break out in bad temper and offensive and insulting speech. Perhaps they will relieve the lodge or division by calling for withdrawal cards.

DOES IT PAY?

My brothers, when you joined this organization you intended perhaps, to be a regular attendant at the session, to be an active working member thereof, and for a time were very much taken up with the novelty of the thing, but your attendance for the past few years has been rather spasmodic. You knew that brother so and so would be there, and that your interests would no doubt be looked after, and that somehow or other the business of the Division would go on.

It does go on. Year after year the object of the Order are accomplished, and your selfishness and neglect has seemingly done it no harm. But, my brother, has it paid you? What have you received in solid satisfaction from your connection with the Order.

It has not been a pleasure to you to meet a brother and talk over the work of the division, you could not talk to him for you knew nothing about it. Nor have you enjoyed the social reunions that your membership afforded you. You have not had the privilege of helping to cheer a sick member, or of ministering to the wants of the distressed. Honestly and candidly, has your connection with the Order done you any good whatever? No; then you certainly know just where to place the blame—on yourself. The Order always meets its promises; it pays 100 cents on the dollar every time; but it requires you to do your part of the work. The brother who is the most lax in performance of his duties in any organization is, as a rule, the first to apply for any or all of its monetary benefits, and then complain the loudest at any seeming neglect on the part of it, in not according him all the attention and honor that he seems to think himself entitled to. This article will probably not reach the eye of those it is intended for, as a man careless of his duties in his division has neither the desire to read nor the ambition to subscribe for a fraternal paper. That this laxity does exist to a large degree we are well aware, and many remedies have been suggested and applied, but still it goes on.

IT DON'T PAY.

It don't pay to have ten smart, active, intelligent boys transformed into thieves to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty working-men and their families live on bone-soup and half-rations in order that one saloon-keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It don't pay to have one thousand homes blasted, ruined, defiled, and

turned into a hell of discord and misery in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a fortune.—*Florida Argon-Alliance.*

The Purpose and Policy of Prohibition.

BY W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

The great issue now before and demanding the attention of the civilized world, is, which shall rule: the demon Alcohol, or the moral sense of the people. The country is now on the threshold of the grandest, the most glorious epoch ever known in history, except the advent of Christ on earth, and the consequent introduction of Christianity. The magnitude of the moral influences that this issue will develop, the stupendous revolution that is now impending in the annihilation of the monster curse and evils of the saloon, whether in religion, politics, or civilization, cannot be over-estimated.

The incentives to high aspirations that will come into action and vivify the moral forces of the people, will make it like the coming of a new heaven and a new birth—this moral revolution will bring with it the bright and glorious sentiments of virtuous action, and aspirations for a nobler manhood, with all the higher aims and purposes of our moral life, will bloom in all their fragrance and beauty. We have therefore an issue for a campaign worthy of the age in which we live, worthy of our noblest efforts, and the results to be achieved is worthy of a united effort, and a grand and victorious success, and there is to be no backward revolution in this movement until the final culmination,—the utter and entire destruction of this murderous traffic.

Then let us combine with zeal and energy, and with a common purpose to crush out this monster evil, this horrible, baleful incubus on our body politic, by the most potent and efficient means God has put into our hands,—a practical and conscientious use of the ballot that secures the will of freedom as lightning does the will of God, for the final annihilation of alcohol as a beverage, from the world.

It would be very difficult for any human calculation to accurately estimate the extraordinary stride that the world will take in the development of all that makes our civilization desirable, when that monster of viciousness, Alcohol, the traffic of which now devastates so many of our homes, and blasts and blights every material interest, is banished from the land by the edict of the people through the ballot. And this is sure to come in the very near future! The mutterings of a despairing motherhood, the wail of wretchedness that comes from the slums of our cities and miserable hovels all over the land, the crowded gaols and prisons, the debauchery of our politics, and the numerous other concomitant evils which spread their dark pall on and over our civilization,—these call for combined and determined action, and a general rousing of the moral sentiments of the people, which will soon manifest themselves in such a cyclone of opposition as will insure the annihilation of this giant evil, the curse of all curses, from the world.

As we find the liquor traffic is so thoroughly entrenched in politics and can therefore only be reached by the ballot, the ballot, of necessity, must become the best and most efficient means to reach this demon. If I find my child in the crushing coils of a bo-constrictor, what should I do, what ought I to do, but strike with such weapons and with such determination as will most effectively loosen its grasp. Our country is now so completely in the clutches of the liquor-traffic, so completely under the dominion of its influence, so completely in its power, what ought patriots to do but use the ballot as the only effective weapon to reach this monster iniquity, this Gorgon of vice, pauperism, and debauchery? We may plead the many difficulties we would have to encounter, the large and vested interest involved, the long and seemingly permanent usages of society, the appetites and passions of the people, the great demand on our time and resources,—these and many other objections will crowd themselves on our attention, and present formidable barriers to our progress; but the imperative demands of a suffering humanity, the cries and tears of widowed wives and orphaned children, the ghastly array of crime and poverty, the destruction of once happy homes, and the constant menace

to our lives and property, all appeal most pathetically, and demand persistently that this raging demon of intoxication, this devil Alcohol, must be outlawed by the vote of the people, and thus scourged out of existence and banished from the land by law, with a determination and zeal that will brook no delay. The demand of the people through the ballot should therefore be "The Saloon must Go!" and go it must.

Saloons Spread the Drink Habit.

"The saloon creates a demand where none before existed, that it may profit by supplying that demand. It artificially stimulates an evil habit, that it may thrive by pandering to it. It methodically breeds debauchery, anarchy and crime for pay. It purposely seeks to multiply the number of drinkers, and hence of drunkards. It invades every new community, demands tribute from every home and, lies in wait with fresh enticements for each new generation of youth. Each one of our two hundred thousand drinking places forms a distinct centre of aggressive forces and skillful devices for spreading the drink habit among men. Every plausible temptation and solicitation that trained talent can suggest are used to entrap the young, the ignorant, the toiling and the homeless, with the knowledge that a customer once secured is usually a customer for life. Experience indicates that four-fifths of American drinking and drunkenness is due in the first instance, not to any natural appetite of our people, but to the presence and sleepless efforts of this gigantic engine, working seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day, unrestrained by any scruple and every where contemptuous of public and private right."—*Clinton B. Fish.*

No Credit To High License.

The new restrictive liquor law of Pennsylvania is working marvels for temperance. From present appearances over half the saloons in the State will be closed under it. "High license" has not done it. It is the bonds and penalties and other restrictive features. It was not drawn as a high-license law. The price for licenses was not thought of in framing the bill. No such restrictive bill was ever passed. Applicants for licenses must be naturalized citizens, must never have been convicts, must be sober, law-abiding citizens, and make oath to it. They must present two bondsmen with \$2,000 bonds, and no person can go on two bonds. They must be publicly examined before the court, and objectors have a right to be heard. These are only a fraction of the restrictive features. Out of 6,000 saloon-keepers in Philadelphia, 2,600 say it was useless to apply. The license fee did not deter them, for the brewers could have paid it. Of the 3,400 who have applied, at least 60 per cent. have been or will be rejected. They have the money for the license fee, but cannot get the license.

Bar in the House of Commons.

The W. C. T. Union at their annual convention passed condemnatory resolutions with regard to the bar in the House of Commons. While there does not appear to be any regularly appointed bar it is evident that the open sale in the House of Commons of intoxicating liquors is carried on. We believe it is entirely within the prerogative of the Union to discuss this subject and to pass any such resolution. It is not, however, a matter that can be specially laid to be the fault of the Government, as a committee have charge of the restaurant which it is said is composed largely of liberals. If the ladies in their effort will be enabled to discontinue the sale of liquor in the restaurant, it will be doing a good work, and we believe the government should and will help them to that end. We hope they will.

CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.—Members of the United Temperance committee and others were heard before the Council in committee on Monday in regard to certain charges of neglect of duty in connection with the Scott Act, preferred against the police. The police are understood to have given the most emphatic denial to all the charges, the lie being at one time exchanged. The police committee will likely report at next meeting of the town council.—*Moncton Times.*