

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
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Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. Postage stamps will be taken when more convenient to the party remitting.

SPECIAL RATES FOR DIVISIONS.

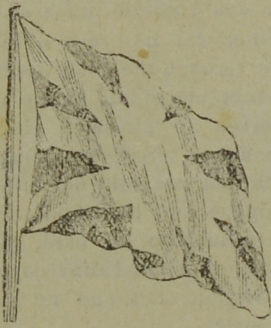
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions 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, AUGUST, 18, 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.

Francis Murphy, the great temperance lecturer, will visit St John in September, and will open a two weeks campaign on Sunday September 2nd. He will have the assistance and co-operation of various organizations.

Various hotel men in Napanee have had to leave the town, fearing summary justice will overtake them for third offences against the Scott Act. It is said that an endeavor will be made to repeal the Act after May, 1889.

The indications at present seem very favorable to having several Divisions organized in the vicinity of Fredericton. Efficient committees have been appointed from York District Division, No. 1, for the purpose of thorough organization and for pushing the work in this vicinity.

During the fiscal year that closed with June, 1886, the people of the United States consumed 72,261,614 gallons of distilled, and 642,967,720 gallons of fermented liquors—715,229,334 gallons in all. That is an average of more than twelve gallons per capita for the entire population. As most of the children under fifteen, most of the women, and many men do not use these beverages, it is evident that a portion of the population drink them in very large quantities. They are consumed by about fifteen million of the population.

Ontario News.

The hotel men and their friends in Leeds and Geenville are now endeavoring to get the necessary signatures to demand a vote for the repeal of the Scott Act in the two united counties between now and April next, when it will have been three years in force. The Act was carried by some 200 majority. It is understood that the Order in Council repealing the Act in Arthabasca County will come into operation at the end of this month.

The Montreal Witness puts it in this way: "Where liquor is sold illegally producing murder, the seller of the liquor is clearly a partaker in the crime. Where the liquor is sold under license the seller's share in the crime is transferred to the Government and to the people generally, who cannot easily wash their hands of it."

On Thursday evening next Rev. H. Bool will deliver one of his lectures on the temperance question, in the Temperance Hall. The lecturer will be assisted with numerous illustrated views depicting vividly the scenes of bar room, and a drunkard's life. Those who have heard the lecturer speak very highly of the entertainment, and we trust many will attend on the 23rd.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Since first publishing the JOURNAL our friends who have taken it from the first will remember that we have been gradually improving and enlarging it. We have still another improvement in view. We wish to put much of the reading matter in smaller type, that we can give our readers, not only a better looking paper but a larger amount of temperance news. If our friends and subscribers would help us by pushing the circulation in advance, we would soon be in the position to give a much better paper. Let any who have not sent in their subscription for the year forward it at once, and the day will not be far distant before we shall be able to respond most satisfactorily to them in the way of enlarged reading matter and more news.

PROPAGATION WORK.

Quite a large sum of money was appropriated last year by the Grand Division for propagation work. This money should be diligently used, not for the mere sake of expending it and having to say that it is spent when the year is closed, but that permanent work for the cause and for the order may be done. To the best of our knowledge none of this money has been spent, unless it be that amount necessary to pay the expenses of our Grand Scribe in his northern tour of the Divisions. Possibly by some oversight this part of the jurisdiction was overlooked in the formation of the committee, but as there were a large number in the vicinity of St. John that part of the jurisdiction is likely being well cared for by the committee, to which we find no fault whatever, providing the work is being done.

It is just possible that in touching on this chord we will be hurting some ones feelings, but we cannot always be expected to write on pleasant things and with eoniums for everyone. There are only a few months now before the Annual Session, and the expending of this money now may not give the best returns for its value, and yet there is time for much reaping.

We should not have referred to this at all, were we not informed incidentally by a person not a member of the committee that a certain sum had been appropriated for the St. John river counties. The propagation committee in York are in a position to expend any monies they may be entitled to, to great advantage within the next few months. We do not propose to beg for what we have a right to, or do we intend sending in bills of expense to the Grand Division. Who ever has the looking after these funds should see that the different districts are supplied with all the necessary means for promulgating the work or at least inquiring whether it is possible to use the money to advantage.

YORK DISTRICT DIVISIONS.

On Friday evening last delegates from Lansdowne, Gibson and No. 2 Gordon Divisions, accompanied by the Most Worthy Associate, drove up to Kingsclear for the purpose of officially visiting that Division, and for the purpose of organizing a general committee from the Divisions of York County, or as it was suggested, a District Division, for the purpose of doing more efficiently the work in this locality. Kingsclear Division was well represented, and much good work was transacted, which will go far towards pushing the temperance work in this county and especially in strengthening the Order of the Sons of Temperance in the county. This being the second meeting of the kind, an exhaustive report of the former meeting was

presented by the secretary. There are eight Divisions in York County, some of these had not answered the call of the Secretary, and no report of their standing or how they were progressing was forthcoming.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with all the Divisions in the county, and gain concerted action if possible on the part of all. It is to be hoped that all the Divisions will make a point of having a report ready by the time of the next district meeting.

The next meeting of the District Division will doubtless be held at Douglas in a few weeks.

It was decided to ask the various ministers of the county to deliver a temperance sermon once a month while there was a prospect of Scott Act elections coming off in this city and county.

Considerable other business was transacted, the result of which it is hoped will show themselves within a few weeks.

After the Division closed the ladies of Kingsclear Division supplied the visiting brethren with a substantial and agreeable surprise in the way of refreshments, which were done full justice to by all.

The visiting brothers returned to the city, arriving about 1 o'clock.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY ARGUMENT.

The August number of the North American Review contains a number of short articles on Prohibitory law and Personal Liberty by such men as President Julius H. Seelye, Hon. Neal Dow, Rev. Chas. F. Deews, Senator H. W. Blair, Rev. J. K. Funk, and others. It seems to be the general conclusion of all these writers that total prohibition will soon be enacted throughout the United States, and they draw this conclusion from the trend of public opinion and the vast sweep of public sentiment towards the prohibition movement. The argument often used that total prohibition would be an improper interference with the personal liberty of those who wish to be in a position to indulge in intoxicants if they please, is replied to by the fact that the community has an undoubted right, generally recognized, to liberate itself from any traffic which in the language of President Seelye is "responsible for four-fifths of our poverty, seven-eighths of our crime, and for a large proportion of our disease, and vice, and wrong, to say nothing of taxation." This matter seems to present itself something in this way to us. For arguments sake we will grant that this personal liberty so called of some of the citizens would be interfered with to a more or less degree by a prohibitory enactment, and possibly to a degree that would not be justifiable providing it were possible to keep this liberty unimpaired and yet diminish the suffering of the numbers. But this is not possible in the case of the liquor traffic, and for the good of the whole community it is one of the unwritten, well understood compacts of civilization that the liberties of the individual members must be curtailed to any degree compatible with the general good. The fundamental theory of the law of this country is that the majority shall rule. Very often political exigencies and maneuvering prevents the true expression of public sentiment, but when a majority of the electors declare in favor of total prohibition the contention that they have not a natural right to enforce it, will go for naught.

An argument used by Dr. Macrea Rev. D J Macdonnell, and others, and which has been presented with more or less force and apparent logic, has been ably met by President Seelye. As temperance men we do not deny that the evils of the liquor traffic have a moral source and were it possible to make all men virtuous and christian, these evils would disappear. It is also acknowledged that a virtuous purpose must be free and that no man can be made virtuous by compulsion. President Seelye puts it very pertinently thus, "I have no dispute with one who tells me that law is not sufficient for virtue. I know very well that good laws do not make goodness. Evil remains in the human breast and in society under the best laws. But it is a prodigious mistake to argue against all constraint of human conduct except by moral means. One ignores the actual facts of human nature who denies the necessity of physical

coercion among men. * * * While we would do everything we can to bring men to control their appetites by their own self-mastery, let us not ignore the need, nor renounce the privilege, nor throw away the power we have of helping them to this self-control."

There are those who argue that no restrictive measures, such as license, high or low, or anything but complete and entire prohibition should be advocated, favored or sanctioned in any way by professed temperance men. We think there is a mistake here, a mistake we acknowledge, that is made by many good orthodox temperance advocates. We favor every form of legislation that has advance prohibition in it. The only features of any license law that a temperance man can favor are those prohibiting in any degree the sale, any restriction placed on the traffic. There can be no doubt that any restriction regulating the sale, helps men in a degree to self control. Every saloon wiped out, interferes with some one's facilities for getting liquor, and thus promotes the self control of some one. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that if not constantly enticed to drink, the drinker loses the habit and the craving to a certain degree, and as a consequence, gains in a degree the power to refrain when tempted.

But as President Seelye says, "Practically the progress of discussion has narrowed down to the question whether we shall license the traffic or prohibit it. He opposes license (1) because it does not materially diminish the opportunities of the very buyers who need most to be restrained; (2) license justifies the seller to himself, relieves him from the condemnation of the community, nay sells him apparently the community's approval; (3) the revenues derived from licenses are not truly taxes on the drinker's indulgence, but taxes on the more or less wretched women and children from whose proper support he subtracts his drink money; (4) license makes the community a party to wrong doing, lowers its moral tone, and amounts to an enslavement of the many for the freedom of the few."

Neal Dow meets the allegation that Prohibition does not fully prohibit by pointing out that no prohibitory law has yet been enacted with thorough intent to wipe out the manufacture and sale, and with machinery really designed for the trade's complete suppression. But, says the Rev. J. K. Funk, "It is advantageous to put the educative power of the law against the evil. An unenforced righteous law is infinitely better than an enforced law that gives half sanction to the wrong."

A Protecting Party.

The Prohibition party is the only real protection party. It proposes to protect the farmer by giving him a chance to buy his supplies at the least cost; to protect the manufacturer by enabling him to compete with the manufacturers of the world; to protect the mechanic and laborer by enabling them to live more cheaply and freeing them from the bondage of rum; to protect the home by outlawing and banishing the saloon and its kindred evils; to protect men and women by removing temptation from their paths and putting away the incentives to evil doing; to protect every man's purse by reducing the expenses of government, a large proportion of which is caused by strong drink. Is not this protection that benefits not only the capitalist, but the man of small means, the farmer and mechanic as well? This is the protection we need and with rum wiped out shall secure. Let us by all means be protected from rum and beer, vice and crime.

The Medical Value of Alcohol.

The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety says: "The medicinal value of alcohol is slowly vanishing. Here are facts from England, and Wales: There are twenty seven work houses where intoxicants are not at all allowed. The experience of doctors in these has proved the use of alcohol unnecessary. In 1871 the total cost of intoxicants used in workhouses and infirmaries amounted to £82,554, in 1881 it amounted to £60,303, and in 1885 was reduced to £44,820. The most marked feature of progress toward sobriety in England is this decrease of intoxicants in workhouses. There has been a reduction of more than twenty-five per cent, in four years past, and of forty-five per cent, in the last fifteen years."

Communications.

Caraquet Division, No. 344.

The following officers were elected and installed for present quarter:
R H Lee Young, W P;
Louise C Blackhall, W A;
Chas Brien, R S;
Minnie Nixon, A R S;
Sebel A Young, F S;
E Renyard, Treas;
J A Young, Chap;
F T B Young, Con;
Irvin Blackhall, A C;
Percy D Hamon, I S;
F E T Blackhall, O S;
J W Nixon, P W P;
J W Young, D G W P.

O. C.

Archdeacon Farrar on the Drink Curse.

Archdeacon Farrar, in a late article on "The Drink Curse," writes: "It involves the innocent as well as the guilty in the sulphurous blast of destruction. It spreads in concentric circles of ever-widening misery, devastating the life of families, blighting the peace of homes, making horrible the childhood of countless little ones, annihilating the happiness of that holy matrimony which still survives to us from the wreck of Paradise, and which Christ beautified and adorned with His presence, and first miracle which He wrought in Cana of Galilee. Multiply each of these instances by hundreds of thousands, and once more you may arrive at some faint estimate of some fraction of the extent of human life which is ravaged by the diffusiveness and perpetuity of this master-curse of drink.

"And it spares none! Men of all ranks and professions have at some time or other come to me in the last stage of destitution and wretchedness, whom drink had dragged down as with a hand of fire from the positions of high and even of sacred usefulness. 'Through drink,' said Father Mathew, 'I have seen the stars of heaven fall, and the cedars of Lebanon brought low.' It is not only the vile and the animal which the craving for drink attracts, and the power drink subdues. Men of fine imagination, men of splendid genius, men of unrivalled attainments, men of noble birth and delicate sensibilities, have again and again fallen victims to it. Think of Alexander the Great dying as a fool dieth, in the midst of his career. Think of Prince Charles Edward, and how he, who had kindled the chivalrous affection of so many hearts, became a despised, broken idol. Think of the passionate remorse, the agonizing self-reproach of men like Robert Burns and Hartley Coleridge.

"Ab, deeper dole!

That so august a spirit, shined so fair,
Should from the starry session of its peers
Decline to quench so pure a brilliancy
In hell's sick spume. Ah me, the deeper dole!"

"Among others whom I have seen thus cast down by the devil have been not a few clergymen. Once they were full of hope in the thought of honorable, useful, and consecrated lives; now they herd in the vilest dens of the wretched and the criminal, and have gone down step by step into the lowest abyss of misery. One such figure stands mentally before me now. He has disgusted his friends, he has alienated his family, he has lost his living, he has destroyed his usefulness. He was once a scholar and a gentleman. If you would seek him now, it must be in the slums and lodging-houses, where the glittering wave of modern civilization leaves its useless and congregated scum. And such cases, too, must be multiplied by tens of thousands. Drink is the worst obstacle to the spread of Christ's kingdom. It defaces the page of history and retards the progress of the world."

Awful List Of Crimes Committed.

Alas! how true and terrible is this indictment of the saloon. Oh, that from every hill-top and valley, from mountain and prairie, from city and hamlet, from Lakes to Gulf, and from sea to sea, there might this day arise the united voice of our sixty millions of people in most solemn Declaration of Independence of this cruel King, whose injuries and usurpations threaten the destruction of our free Government. As did our fathers when they resolved to throw off the absolute tyranny of a bad King, so let us give certain facts to a candid world. This monster, sitting supreme in the politics of this country, has enacted laws authorizing him to open