

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance, and is designed as a family newspaper. It is issued on Thursday 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.

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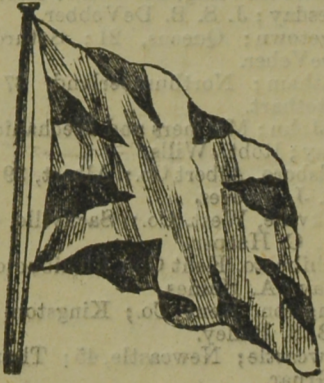
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All communications to be addressed to
HERMAN H. PITTS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Fredericton, N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1886

OUR TRAVELS!

Among The Sons of Temperance
in the Eastern Counties.

ALONG THE LINE.

Some years ago Chatham had a most unenviable reputation for the amount of liquor disposed of within its precincts, but within the last few years, the traffic has been very materially reduced; in fact little or no drunkenness is to be found among this curling loving and hospitable inclined people. There has lately been organized a lodge of the L. O. G. T. which, with the old temperance standby, Northumberland Division S. of T., are doing good work. When the Canada Temperance Act became law, Northumberland County was among the first to adopt it, and for a while vigorous efforts were made to enforce it. The citizens contributed largely to a fund for the prosecution of violators of the law, and several cases of conviction were made. However, through the negligence, or inefficiency, it is said, of the officers having the papers in charge, and from the difficulties which had to be contended against in the Courts, nothing was done to those convicted. It had, however, a salutary effect on those engaged in the traffic. Many went out of it entirely, while others conducted their business on a much restricted scale, and without the many attractions of the gilded gin palace. The temperance people have still a considerable sum of the money raised for carrying out the Act, on hand, and now that there is no appeal from the magistrate's decision, will again proceed to enforce the law. Even in the comparatively temperance town of Chatham a strict enforcement would be of inestimable benefit, particularly to the poorer and working classes.

Northumberland Division S. of T. is in a fair state of prosperity, and will make a good showing when the Grand Division hold their semi-annual session there in May next. A good representation, too, will be present from Douglastown, Newcastle and Derby, so that delegates from the southern and western Divisions can feel assured of meeting a goodly number of Sons of Temperance, and of having an exceptionally good time among the brethren and sisters of Northumberland Division.

On Saturday afternoon we drove up to Newcastle. In summer this is

a most pleasant drive, but in the winter season, with the thermometer ten below zero and a stiff breeze off the river, it cannot be said to be quite as enjoyable. However, one of Mr. Ward's swift pacers carried us over the road in lively style, and we were back at Newcastle almost before we realized it was cold weather.

On Saturday evening we drove over to Nelson intending to say a few words of encouragement to the temperance people there, but owing to some misunderstanding about the posters and date, a meeting had not been called, and we had a very pleasant moonlight drive without the usual attachment in the way of an address.

On the Sabbath we had the pleasure of listening to an able sermon in the Methodist Church, Newcastle, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Chatham.

We spent Monday morning in visiting some of the brethren in Newcastle, and in writing letters, etc.

The rum traffic has a strong hold in Newcastle. There are no temperance hotels, and at the several places where travellers are entertained there is a bar in connection. No effort has been made lately to enforce the Canada Temperance Act, the temperance people, somehow, having become discouraged at the difficulties they have had to contend against. It is expected that an effort will be soon made to have the law taken hold of again, and this time, we trust, with better success. The Women's Christian Temperance Union are doing a good work, and are now devising means for raising funds to help the temperance people enforce the Scott Act. They should send a delegate over to Fredericton to enquire into the method of conducting the "broom drill," which has been productive of such large pecuniary results in this city.

Newcastle has a lodge of L. O. G. T. which is doing a good work and will be of material assistance to Newcastle Division in its endeavor to dethrone the liquor king.

On Monday evening, accompanied by Brother McGruar and his son, we drove up to Derby, some eight miles, and addressed a fair audience in the comfortable little temperance hall of that place. The Division at Derby has every reason to feel proud of their Hall, which with its cornices, paintings, etc., is one of the finest, considering the locality, we have yet visited on our trip. Bro. Betts, and a number of other brethren, whose names have slipped our memory, gave us a cordial welcome, and the hall was well filled, and the audience waiting on our arrival. Derby is noted for its Bark Factory which is the largest, we believe, in the Provinces. A large number of men are employed, as the factory is run day and night, and the Division is chiefly made up of persons connected in some way with the establishment. A grand field of usefulness is open to the Division, and judging from the conversations we were able to have with a few of the members in our short stay, a great good is being done, and much permanent work is being wrought by the "tried and true" of Nelson Division.

The moonlight drive back to Newcastle was very enjoyable, and was enlivened by timely reminiscences by Brother McGruar, in connection with the country over which we travelled.

On Tuesday evening, accompanied by Bro. Donald McGruar, we drove down on the ice to Caledonia Division at Douglastown, and had the pleasure of saying a few encouraging words to the brethren in that locality. Bro. Henderson was on hand and introduced us to a number of the brothers present. A good audience attended the lecture, which took place after a short Division session. The members of Caledonia Division are largely young people, who are giving their time and energies to the cause. It was pleasant to see, however, a number of older faces among the members, who would by their experience and wisdom, be of inestimable benefit to this pleasantly situated Division.

It had been our intention to visit the Divisions in the northern counties, but a telegram from our office, with information of an unexpected pressure of business, made it impossible for us to fill other engagements. Possibly at some future date we may be able to have this pleasure.

We have to thank all the friends who gave us such cordial receptions wherever our lot was cast.

SCOTT ACT CONVICTIONS.

Since our last issue there have been more convictions of violation of the Scott act, and the fines paid. It may seem hardly credible to our friends in St. Stephen, Newcastle, and other Scott act towns where the act is repeatedly violated, that since the License Act has been declared *ultra vires*, we have had convictions amounting to over \$600 the greatest part of which has been paid. After some of these violators have been fined again and have had to go to jail for the third offence, these will be even less illegal selling than there is at present.

We are waiting to hear that these Scott Act places have begun to carry out the law.

Grand Worthy Patriarch Vroom and several of the Grand officers have been making official visits to the Division in St John and vicinity this last week. They report renewed activity all along the line.

The Provincial Legislature opened to-day, a bill has been prepared which will be presented this session, asking that the Government supply the necessary machinery for enforcing the Canada Temperance Act.

Do you not know of some friend you can induce to connect himself with the order? Look around and see!

STIRRING TIMES

Old Howard off on a Holiday

BORDER NOTES.

Never in the history of the Division has there been such a steady growth in numbers and in temperance sentiment as is now taking place in Old Howard No. 1.

Last Friday night sixteen new names were handed in, among them some of our most prominent business men whose identification with our order will greatly tend to strengthen the temperance cause in St. Stephen and we hope lead to a better administration of town affairs relating to morality and the suppression of the liquor traffic.

If we continue to increase our membership at this rate the question of a new hall cannot be much longer postponed.

What relation our increased membership has to the public meetings which the Division have been holding, it is hard to tell but it is a very significant fact that this increase should follow these meetings. It would seem to indicate that judicious public work is a benefit to Divisions which engage in it.

The town election which occurs on the third Monday in March is beginning to agitate the mind of many, and it looks as though things were shaping themselves for a more interesting contest than we have had for some years.

It is difficult to get the right men to take interest enough in town affairs to allow themselves to be put in nomination for Mayor or Councillors where they are generally paid in abuse for what they do, but the present board have shown themselves so lacking in backbone and energy in looking after the interests of the town that the people demand a change and I think an opportunity will be given this year to rally around some candidates who will give a little more prominence to morality in town government.

Thursday morning last found a merry party from Howard and Wilberforce divisions on their way to St. George via the Grand Southern to pay a fraternal visit to Red Granite Division.

Arriving at St. George the party proceeded to the Bellevue hotel, and after doing full justice to a bountiful dinner procured the best equipage the town afforded for a drive to Upper Falls, first stopping at the photographer's to have the crowd photographed as a souvenir of the occasion.

The weather was perfect and the drive enjoyed by all, and I doubt if a merrier party of lads and lassies ever went over that road before. We arrived home in time for tea, and

after doing full justice to the good things provided, we proceeded to the hall where a most enjoyable evening was spent. I cannot give you full particulars of the meeting but would say that judging from the gathering and sentiments expressed, St. George must be doing a good work in temperance matters.

The members of the I. O. G. T. were admitted during the evening and we all enjoyed the musical and literary entertainment provided by the members of Red Granite Division. From Howard Division the G. W. P., C. N. Vroom and Bro. W. H. Stevens entertained with speeches and D. G. W. P. Sedge Webber and Bro. L. W. Hughes with recitations.

P. G. W. A. Graham of Wilberforce represented that division with a speech. At the conclusion of the literary exercises refreshments were served and social conversation indulged in after which the gathering broke up by singing the National Anthems.

On arriving home the next day it was unanimously resolved by our party, that our trip had been a decided success.

HOWARD.

St. Stephen, N. B., Feb. 22th, '86.

THE BORN DRUNKARD.

CHILDREN PAY PENANCE FOR THE DRINKING SIN OF THEIR PARENTS.

It is a singular fact that while most persons will admit the law of heredity, in other cases the majority indignantly deny "the born drunkard."

A child may inherit a pug nose, two colored hair and gray eyes, a mole on one cheek, or a mark on its back. It may inherit its father's traits of character, good or bad; its mother's ascerbity of disposition; but neither can transmit their love of strong drink—their depraved appetites. Singular reasoning, isn't it? Parents confidently assert where their children get this and that trait of character or commendable virtue; out habits of intemperance they acquire.

They cannot seem to see, or will not admit that drunkenness can be transmitted just as naturally as less important likes and dislikes. If a child can have an inherited fondness for some kinds of food, and an absolute loathing for other kinds, it certainly can have a natural appetite or desire for intoxicants long before it learns their exhilarating effects or the means of ministering to the craving of its desires.

Intemperance has always been called a habit. It is worse than that; it is a transmitted vice. Children can be, and are born with this curse entailed upon them, just as they are born with thievish and prevaricating propensities. Many begin early in life to appropriate the toys of their playmates long before they can be made aware that they are committing a wrong. Correction and punishment do not eradicate the tendency of either the thief or the liar. One lies for no perceivable reason, and the other steals articles for which he has no use, knowing he will be punished for the act.

The thief, the liar, the drunkard, and the murderer are usually the direct outgrowth of pre-natal causes and conditions. They are no more to blame for their proclivities than that they were not born sinless.

Men with natural appetites for intoxicants have been heard to exclaim: "Would to God I could not obtain a drop of the accursed stuff?"

Men degrading themselves and cursing the cause of their degradation at the same time, should set all impartial reasoners to thinking out the cause thereof. Many physicians who deny the "hereditary drunkard," are endeavoring to establish the theory that intemperance is a disease. That certain organizations are peculiarly susceptible to it. They want it treated as a disease when they continue to uphold the cause that produces it.

In defiance of such fallacious reasoning, we know that the father transmits disease to his offspring as readily as does the mother. If alcoholic liquors are poisonous to the human system, that taint can be transmitted as well as one of a scrofulous nature. And a man has no moral right to entail disease and drunkenness upon posterity, and he ought not to have any legal right to do so.

That the sins of "the fathers are visited upon the children," is literally true. It is a natural, immutable

law which there is no eluding; and children's children pay penance for the sins of their ancestors.

Women are awakening to a realizing knowledge of the enormity of such parentage. Do you want to be the mothers of dissipated sons? Do you want to rear daughters for drunkard's wives? Do you want to be that most wretched and unloved of human beings, the wife of a man who is enslaved by a vice, which only too often becomes a crime.

A woman would not knowingly ally herself matrimonially with leprosy or any other incurable disease. But thousands unthinkingly wed men who have a curse entailed upon them which is worse than disease, for it leads to shame, immorality and crime.

That dissipation is easily acquired one has only to read the record of its increase, especially with the young. And the man who sells or gives your sons a drink of the accursed stuff, make him to feel the full force of that law which was specially enacted for their protection. Enforce prohibition in your homes. It requires no political legislation there but unswerving determination. While none will hail universal suffrage, and prohibition of the liquor traffic with greater joy, I well know that both will be years hence. Meanwhile, protect yourselves and your sons with and through those laws already upon the statute books till more wholesome ones can be obtained by legislation.

Do not submit to indignities for which there is legal redress. Revolutionize your homes before seeking to conquer the world. Do not be the mother of "born drunkards." Protect those who are untainted with the worst evil that ever cursed the human family so long as they are minors and are under your authority and protection.

WE DON'T OPPOSE LOCAL OPTION.

"Are you opposed to Local Option?" No we are not. Local option is much better than any merely restrictive measure. It is necessarily imperfect; often so much so as to cause a reaction in public sentiment against Prohibition—a reaction which it takes years to overcome.

"Do you not believe it more in harmony with our American ideas of self government to refer the control of the liquor traffic, or its complete Prohibition, to each locality?" Why not still more American to refer it to each family, and still more to each individual? We observe that Judge Edmunds doesn't propose to settle polygamy by Local Option. Will not the New York Evening Post, the Independent, and the hundreds of other papers, mostly Republican, in the North, and Democrats in the South, suppress for a few moments their new-found enthusiasm for Local Option, and tell us why we should not apply to polygamy, as well as to liquor-making and selling, this much lauded American principle that each town or county should have sovereign power over the evil within its borders?

Do you say polygamy endangers the whole nation? Does not the liquor traffic the same? As long as liquor making is permitted in a single State, county or town, no State or district is safe against it. It is not practicable to place embargoes on inter-state commerce. New York and Massachusetts help greatly to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for Maine to stamp out the liquor evil within her borders. What right has New York or Massachusetts to endanger, against the will of its majority, the welfare of Maine? Should Louisiana say, "We believe in the yellow fever; it helps on the law of the survival of the fittest; we propose to harbor and to cultivate it," and not the whole nation rise up to protest? Would the Evening Post and the Independent say, "Well, they have a right to do that, if a majority of the people in that section wish it; that's the American doctrine; it is their business, not ours?" No, the liquor evil, like polygamy, is a pestilence, is a national evil and must be met and overcome by a national remedy. Local Option is good in its way. It agitates and educates. It serves as a scaffolding to the structure; but let no one judge of the beauty or the perfectness of the structure by the scaffolding. We aim at nothing less than the national Prohibition of the manufacture of liquor and the national Prohibition of the importation of liquor. We shall gladly help whatever helps to this end.—