

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.

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. Clubs of four and over will be sent the paper for 75 cents per year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

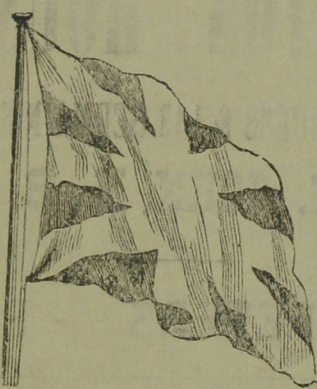
A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of ten cents per line, minimum measure, five cents for each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

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

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The following have been appointed Official Correspondents for the JOURNAL from their Divisions.

- W. C. Perry, Centreville Division, Millstream, Studholm, Kings Co.
- C. F. Mann, Baillie Division, Baillie St. James, Char. Co.
- John Keenan, Lewisville Division, Lewisville, Moncton, West. Co.
- Peter Grindwood, Havelock Division, Buttner-ridg, Havelock, Kings Co.
- Zebulon Gaunce, Millstream Division, Millstream, Kings Co.
- William Wetmore, Collina, Collina Corner, King's Co.
- J. F. Frost, Spring Division, Hampton, King's Co., N. B.
- G. R. Bailey, Harcourt Division, Weldford, Kent Co., N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1886.

Can you not get another subscriber from your locality before the next issue. To those who send in their names before July 1st we will make the subscription 75 cents for a year.

Have you forgotten to have a correspondent appointed for your Division? If so attend to it at once, as it is of great importance to your division, and the community in which you reside that the temperance feeling should be fostered, and encouragement extended to weaker localities. Send on the name of your correspondent, and we will place it in the list arranged for that purpose.

IMPRISON THEM.

The efforts on the part of the authorities in this city seem to have been largely to gain a revenue from the Scott Act. It undoubtedly has had a good effect and closed down many of the rum-holes, but what we want to see is more convictions under the 3rd offence section of the law, that makes it imprisonment. If some of these parties who are so willing to pay their fine of \$50 or \$100 as the case might be, would have to try six months in jail, it would have a most salutary effect. We trust the authorities will push the convictions under the third offence.

GOOD RESULTS.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to the temperance people of Fredericton to observe the good results being derived by the community through the enforcement of the Scott Act. From a financial stand-point the Act has been a great success this year. The fines collected under the Act this year have been greatly in excess of any previous five months. Another good resulting from the enforcing of the Act is that if a person does violate the law he now takes precious good care to look after his victim, and not allow him to get out upon the streets while in an intoxi-

ated condition. Another peculiar effect of the law is that a man who is "sent up" for being on a drunk, very rarely remains in jail over twenty-four hours. Some how the fine is provided by outside parties and paid. And strange to say it is reported that the rum-sellers who sold the parties the liquor are from whence the fines come. This is getting it down as it should be. The revenue now, for the support of the police, jails, etc., is coming from the individuals who make the necessity for police, who are instigators of the crime, etc. The man who argues against the Scott Act in this town now is set down immediately as a crank, a drinker, or one who has been asleep for twenty years or more. Since the License Act has been done away with the law has been very much better enforced than ever before and there would be no possible chance for a repeal if the time was up for a vote again, and any one was able to secure signatures enough for an election.

There are doubtless a few places that are selling on the sly, but a few months more will weed them out completely. They are being watched closely and very soon they will find it better to go out of the business, unless they want to languish behind prison bars.

ENFORCE THE SCOTT ACT.

Those constituencies that have adopted the Scott Act should take hold in earnest for the enforcement of the law. Of late there has been too much laxity on the part of officials as well as the temperance people, and there should be a grand awakening.

The Act can be made a success; they are making it so in Ontario and Nova Scotia and we can do it in New Brunswick. What is wanted is for the temperance people to put their shoulders to the wheel and help along. If the Act is ever to be a success in any locality it require:—

1st. That there should be a thorough organization of the temperance forces. Divisions, lodges, W. C. T. Unions, all temperance societies should organize as a central committee, and work. Unless there is some "head centre" to work from, very little efficient work can be done by persons in their individual capacity. The tide is too strong to row against it alone; the boat is too large. Get in more rowers and she has got to go.

2nd. There has got to be a fund. With a Guarantee Fund a committee has got good leverage. In Ontario the plan seems to be to secure a subscription in a County of say five thousand dollars, to be called upon when needed in the form of installments, not more than ten per cent of the subscription to be called for at one time, and a month's notice given the subscriber. It is found that in many cases no calls are required, and thus the expenses comes light, after all, on the individual while the mere fact of such a fund has a strong moral effect, as the only argument the liquor men have is money, and this is a form of "diamond cut diamond."

3rd. Endeavor to have, if you have not already, a number of Justices of the Peace appointed who are known to be in sympathy with the Scott Act. In this Province such a thing is not impossible.

4th. Have a good Inspector appointed by the County Council, and see that there are good constables to help him carry out the law. This is most important. If such an one cannot be had, the central organization should appoint a private prosecutor to look after the violators.

5th. Have a good lawyer, one of the best in the locality, who is known to be in sympathy with the Act, and have him known as the solicitor for the temperance people.

We shall refer to this subject more fully in our next issue giving the experience of other Provinces in the carrying out of the law.

VIOLATING THE PLEDGE.

An esteemed correspondent writes us, referring to an article in our last issue on voting against the Scott Act and says:

In regard to the violation of pledge for aiding or voting against the C. T. A., you will find the decision or answer by referring to "Digest of Decisions," Letter L., Sect. 1—"voting directly or indirectly for the sale of liquor is a violation of the pledge."

HOW TO MAKE PROHIBITION PROHIBIT.

As the eyrie of the Eagle is in Maine, it as a matter of course, is pronouncedly in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. As to the best way by which this result can be obtained, people differ. But we have no hesitation in declaring the ground we take. We have had a good opportunity for observing the working of the famous Maine law and are firm in our belief of its efficacy. We are aware that it has by no means reached perfection, but on the other hand it is immensely superior to any method yet devised in dealing with a question which is slowly but surely forcing itself to the front, which is destined in a few years to be the one great issue before the Country, which will wipe out the color line, break the solid South and the solid North, and compel recognition of itself by all men. It is a long step forward, but the end is not yet. The law, by a decisive majority was incorporated in the State constitution, but still the cry goes up that it is a failure; that rum is as free as water, that license is the only way to cope with the evil. All this is untrue and, moreover, does not voice the sentiment of the majority of voters. There is no Territory in the Union of equal population that enjoys so great immunity from the domination of the saloon. License is a fallacy, a fraud, an injustice, a wrong. It utterly fails in its professed objects; it never was, never is and never can be enforced; it favors the rich seller to the exclusion of the poorer; it gives a veneer of respectability to a business deservedly branded as infamous, it declares a wrong a right by giving it the sanction of law, and protects that which is a greater agent of evil than all others combined.

Prohibition is the only resource, but that is not all. As it now stands the law is an orphan. Neither of the great parties will admit its parentage. The republicans give it a grudging support and the democrats openly oppose it, except in Portland, where, owing their ascendancy to the support of the St. John men, it is fairly well executed. On the whole, matters are not so satisfactory as they might be. How can they be bettered? In four words, by a prohibition party. That is the true and only solution of the problem. Both the democrat and the republican parties know that it would be political suicide to champion it. Yet it cannot long be ignored. The signs of the times are portentous. From the North, from the South, from the East and from the West comes the war cry of prohibition. The party is formed and organized for the fray. Day by day, year by year, it grows in numbers and influence. Doctors, lawyers, ministers and statesmen stand shoulder to shoulder in its ranks. It strikes terror to the hearts of the liquor dealers, as well it may. It is an ideal party, free from machine rule, bossism, corruption, and other cancerous sores which prey upon the very vitals of the older bodies. It is a party in which every man stands squarely on his principles, in which honesty, uprightness, and capability alone entitle to office. In the near future it will rise from a third party to a first party, and to its care the American people will confide their liberties, their institutions, and their government. Then, and not till then, will be prohibition, absolute and irrevocable. Then will the stars and stripes wave over a free people. That will be the way to pulverize the rum power.—Portland Eagle.

HOW TO CARRY OUT THE LAW.

We clip the following very important facts from a late issue of the Canada Gazette as to what should be done for the enforcing of the Scott Act.

- 1st. Loss of no time in making the Act a success immediately upon its coming into operation.
2. Make sure work of every prosecution you undertake.
3. Let no item of available information or evidence escape you.
4. When an information is made let it cover a sufficient period of time—that is, let it be a charge of selling liquor between two dates about thirty days apart.
5. If there is no police magistrate in your county, let the information be laid before two justices of the peace, and take care to select

magistrates who are not opponents of the Scott Act.

6. Be sure of the character of the parties you summon as witnesses. Do not call any who would be likely to swear falsely.

7. Use every lawful means to protect your witnesses against undue influence, and keep their names secret as far as possible until the trial comes on.

8. File in court a copy of the Official Gazette containing the proclamation, bringing the Scott Act into operation in the county.

9. Let the prosecuting lawyer carefully examine the form of conviction and see that it is correct.

10. Let every conviction for a first or second offence state that the convicted person shall be imprisoned in default of payment of fines. Do not allow any provision for payment of fines by instalments. Insist that the convicted party pay up at once.

11. Prosecute vigorously every clear case of perjury.

12. Show up fearlessly the negligence of any remiss officials and stand loyally by every official who does his duty.

13. Continually correct every public misrepresentation made by the Antis in reference to the working of the law.

There is a difference of opinion regarding the employment of detectives.

Cases occur in which such persons render very efficient service. This point will be discussed more fully in a future article. Where detectives are required they should be employed by the county organization, and workers who want their assistance should correspond with the county secretary.

It must not be forgotten that, after all, the Scott Act is a defective law, inferior to total prohibition, although far ahead of the license system. It is often criticized by tests that are not applied to other legislation, and too much is sometimes expected of it, even by people who ought to know better. There are tremendous difficulties to be overcome by every moral reform. The Scott Act has diminished the sale of liquor, promoted sobriety and lessened crime. Moral reformers should, therefore hail it with gratitude, work hard for its enforcement, and persistently strive after something still better.

STRIKER STOWE'S WAY.

Striker Stowe was a tall, powerful Scotchman whose position as "boss striker" at the steel works made him generally known. Nearly all of the men in his department were hard drinkers, and he was no exception to the rule. But one day it was announced among the workmen that he had been converted, and sure enough, when pressed to take a drink, he said:

"I shall never drink mair, lads Nae droonkard shall inherit the kingdom o' God."

The knowing ones smiled and said: "Wait a bit. Wait until hot weather until July. When he gets as dry as a gravel pit he'll give in. He can't help it."

But right through the hottest months he toiled, the sweat pouring off in streams; yet he seemed never to be tempted to drink. Finally, as I was taking the men's time one evening I stopped and spoke with him.

"Stowe," said I "you used to take considerable liquor. Don't you miss it?"

"Yes," said he emphatically. "How do you manage to keep away from it?"

"Well, today is the twentieth o' the month. From seven till eight I asked that the Lord would help me. He did so and I put down a dot on the calendar near the twenty. From eight till nine He kept me, and I put down another dot. From nine till ten He's kept me, and noo I gie Him the glory as I put down the third dot. Just as I mark these I pray, 'O Lord, help me—help me to fight it off for another hour.'"

"How long shall you keep this up?" I inquired.

"All o' my life was the earnest reply. "It keeps me sae full o' peace and happiness that I wouldn't gie it up for anything. It is just as if He took me by the hand and said; 'Wark awa Striker Stowe I'm wi ye. Dinna be fearful You teck care oyer regular wark an they shallna trouble you.'—Selected.

RHODE-ISLAND RUM-SELLERS "GETTING UP AND OUT."

The following despatch to the York Herald will give an idea of how the liquor-dealers of Providence are getting rid of their business before the amendment comes in force:

"All over the city, in saloons of every class, from the elegantly furnished palaces on Broad, Weybosset and Dorrance Streets to the grogeries which thrive in byways in less favored sections of the community, preparations are in progress for closing up. The large wholesale dealers are raking out their cellars and store-rooms, while the large show windows of many of these concerns are filled with bottled liquors, over which hang placards bearing the legend, 'Your choice for fifty cents. Just out of bond.' The provident tippler and those who desire to have a stock on hand for 'medicinal use' are buying extensively and the indications now are that a large part of the liquors at present in the stores of the dealers will be transferred to the cellars of citizens who have not been tainted with the 'no rum' contagion. While the liquor-dealers are thus preparing for the annihilation of their business the rabid Prohibitionists are hugging themselves in ecstatic delight in anticipation of the coming emancipation from rum."

BAY VERTE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—During the past two weeks but little of sufficient importance to call your attention to has occurred.

Suffice to say, apart from any extra occasion equal to that mentioned in my last letter, the unusual interest that our brothers and sisters have taken in the cause of temperance has not abated. I may say in addition that the sisters and brothers, and especially the officers, have worked this term with more than ordinary zeal.

Feeling the importance of the work in which we are engaged and knowing too that our effects are not in vain we intend to continue to battle for the right.

Before the close of the present term we expect to have a ladies division, the proceedings of which I shall mention in my next letter.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENT.

June 6th. 1886.

ST. THOMAS.

At the regular monthly meeting of No. 4 Committee of St. Thomas City Council on the 26th inst., deputations from the Scott Act Committee, consisting of Messrs. T. W. Crothers, George Suffel, A. Burns, W. E. Youmans, A. W. Harrison, E. A. Teskey and S. H. Brook, waited upon the committee. Mr. Suffel stated the deputation wished the committee to give the petition sent in from the Scott Act people a fair consideration. He thought that it was as much the duty of the Council to see that the Scott Act was enforced as to see that other laws were observed, and it was the duty of the Chief of Police and his subordinates to enforce the Act. The latter were opposed to the working of the Act, he understood, and would not consider it a part of their duty to enforce it unless specially authorized by the Council to do so. Unless the police assisted in enforcing the Act, those who had worked assiduously to secure the passage of the measure felt that it would not be carried out. All they asked was that the Act be given a fair chance, and that those who sold liquor be sharply looked after. He was satisfied liquor was drunk, but whiskey was known now as "cold tea," and beer as "ocean foam," and another drink was called "guess'im."

After some further discussion, in which the opinion was expressed that in view of the city's finances, and the same small period of time in which the Act has been force, it would be inadvisable to appoint the special officer asked for, it was resolved that the committee recommend the Council to instruct the police to enforce the Scott Act in the same manner as they enforce all other laws governing the city.—Advertiser.

Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, says; "The Queen of Madagascar, in the very year when Massachusetts took half a million dollars revenue for strong drink, wrote in her proclamation: 'I cannot consent, as your queen, to take a single cent of revenue from that which destroys the souls and bodies of my subjects.' Here is a land that a while ago was heathen, speaking back to Massachusetts, the home of the Puritans. It ought to stir our blood."