

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:

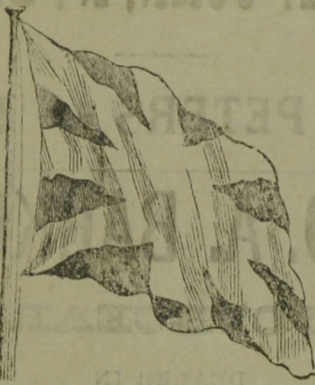
A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of ten cents per line, minimum measure, five cents for each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

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. Peary, 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, Buttnermt Ridge, Havelock, Kings Co.
Zebulon Gannes, Millstream Division, Millstream, Kings Co.
William Wetmore, Collina, Collina Corner, King's Co.
J. F. Frost, Hampton 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, AUGUST, 19, 1886.

This is a good time to renew your subscription to the JOURNAL it has run out.

The St. John Divisions are beginning to show up in a better attendance as the autumn approaches, and now that the holidays are over.

Grand Worthy Patriarch Vroom and Grand Chaplain Campbell have their hands full in Charlotte County, and are reporting large accessions to the ranks from that district.

We have to hand a good report of Newcastle Division. Brothers Anslow and McGruar are still alive, and working for the old cause, and in the old work they have been engaged in so long.

The Grand Scribe is always ready and anxious to give information to members of the Order concerning Constitution or any other question of doubt. His address is P. O. Box 587, St. John.

Now that the long evenings are coming on, it is a good time to plan for additional interesting entertainments for the Division meetings. We hope you are at the meetings every division night.

The Moncton Divisions think that some of the enthusiasm might die out among the members if they strictly enforced the Act. Legal quibbles and technicalities are against them, but the Divisions are working up a good wholesome temperance sentiment.

Does your correspondent send a communication occasionally to the JOURNAL? If not you are missing your opportunities. We are continually receiving letters expressing the interest members in one division have in some other simply by the correspondence in the JOURNAL.

Remember, the watchword of every Son of Temperance should be Prohibition—the total annihilation of the liquor traffic. The traffic must go.

If any subscriber or deputy does not receive his paper regularly, we trust he will drop us a postal card, so that we can have it attended to. We would rather send two copies to one subscriber than have him miss one copy.

LANSDOWNE DIVISION S. OF T.

Lansdowne Division No. 257, at Fredericton, have got back to the Temperance Hall, having been obliged to discontinue meetings while the hall was being repaired and repainted. The meetings for the past month have shown a wonderful increase in zeal and enthusiasm, and the old members are flocking in, while new additions are being made to the ranks every division night. Lansdowne Division has a peculiar work to do. The Provincial Normal School being in this city, the division by holding public meetings, and the members through personal canvas, are enabled to induce many to join the temperance ranks each term, and while these leave the city and the division in a short time, yet there is continually going out from this branch of the order a strong sentiment for good. The teachers go into other districts where perhaps there is no division, and they have a good word to say for the order, and when an effort is made to organize a division they are the first to take hold. In their every day life, too, in the teaching profession, they are enabled to do much good work in the temperance cause.

BUCTOCHE DIVISION NO. 313.

On the evening of the 17th inst a new division was organized at Buctouche, Kent Co. The division begins under very favorable circumstances having a charter membership of 25. It is expected that the spirit of organization having invaded this portion of Kent County, many other divisions will shortly be brought into line. Past Grand Worthy Patriarch Robinson, and Grand Sentinel Price have this jurisdiction well in hand.

TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSES.

The effort now making throughout Great Britain to provide coffee-houses as substitutes for the numerous gin-palaces is proving a financial as well as a moral success. In Birmingham, a city of about 300,000, there are twenty such houses. In Wolverhampton, a much smaller city, there are fourteen operated by a single company. In London and Liverpool there is a large number. The prices are very low. A large cup of good coffee or tea and a good sandwich, 2d (4 cents.) If taken upstairs at a table, one half more. There is in many of these places a reading-room with newspapers free, bagatelle-table, and comfortable sitting-room; also ladies' room and a lavatory, and cigars, tobacco and all non-alcoholic drinks are provided. Men go there all night to read and play games. These are operated for the most part by companies, and are made a paying investment, some of them yielding a dividend as high as ten per cent. per annum, others seven, few less than five. The business is increasing steadily. We are satisfied that it is along this line a great reformatory work is to be done.

PREACHER MURDERED.

Rev. C. C. Haddock, pastor of the M. E. Church at Sioux City, Iowa, was shot and instantly killed while crossing the street after night, August 2nd. He had been active in enforcing the law against the gang of murderers who keep saloons in that city and murder by inches. This was one of the least damaging of his deeds. Mr. Haddock retained his honor and good morals to the last, and died respected by all good people. Those whom the liquor sellers had murdered by their liquors were first robbed of their property and their good names and their morals, and they died in disgrace and poverty. A man can afford to be shot by such wholesale murderers in attempting to save the community from their ravages—his own children included. Let no good man slacken his efforts for fear of being shot. It is glorious to die in such a cause. Yet there are men who are cowards enough to propose to abandon the young to these murderers because

the murderers say they will not obey the law if passed. "You can't enforce prohibition," they whine, like whipped spaniels, and like the cowards that they are, leave the young without protection. Let us license it where we can't prohibit it, these cowards say, or, what is meaner they propose to leave cities and counties where these murderers hold the fort to their cruel mercy, by what they call "local option." If a majority is in favor of murdering by liquor, they would leave the minority to their fate. It is in no profane sense we say, "God damn such cowardice." It is the unceasing prayer of a heart that has bled at every pore because of such murders—worse by far than the murder of Mr. Haddock.—[Indiana Christian Advocate.

BISHOP FOSTER ON THE RUM QUESTION.

Thousands have pleaded and wept and prayed. For twenty years women have knelt on curbstones and entreated. The State still pampers the beast, and turns him loose to rave and destroy. Where he had hovels he has built palaces. The low groggery has flowered out into the gilded saloon. The scurvy miscreant, once despised but patronized, has become the acknowledged gentleman of fashion. He has moved from his obscure quarters into the streets where decent citizens live, and is toasted and feted by well-bred men and women. He has formed an ostentatious league, and tanks millions to defend his respectable profession. He calls conventions and sits with parade in deliberations of his rights and immunities, and the public press busies itself with reports of his proceedings and speaks of him with respect.

Moderation! No! Who talks of moderation in the coils of a bo-constrictor? We have temporized too long. It is time we talk and act like men. A murderer, cold, heartless, cruel, is among us. Not the assassin of one or a family. His victims count by millions. His butcheries are progressing daily and nightly within sight of our dwellings. The screams of his victims, if we would but listen, would chase away sleep from our eyes. He knows the fact; we know it. His sole and only business for which he lives, is first to debauch youth and innocence, and then to hurry the dishonoured hulk away into a drunkard's grave, and pamper himself and his family upon the price of his villainies.

The teocalli of the Aztec war god, upon which the quivering hearts of thousands were laid, is a shrine of beauty compared with the horrors of this modern demon of destruction, the rum hole. We men stand by and see it, and raise no hand; nay, worse yet, vote against the right, and take the assassin of life and virtue and life by the hand and treat him as our equal. The annals of human history furnish no parallel of stupidity and monstrosity.

Moderation! No, no! There is but one way; it is plain and simple. Treat the criminal as he deserves: let criminal law do its function; put him in the culprit's dock, which is the only place to which he is entitled; carry him from the dock by sentence of law to the felon's cell or to the gang of striped convicts, who are his fit associates. Let the process be the most summary possible; let the law take hold of the factor on simple evidence of his business; let the evidence of criminal intent be the presence of the article; put it under the ban of right of search when its presence is suspected. Deal with it precisely as we deal with theft, murder, abduction and classes of crime which grade with it, but are far below it in atrocity. In a nation whose legislation is controlled by universal suffrage and direct vote, it half the voters have not sunk below the level of men, it cannot be long until we are delivered of this insufferable shame.

Despairing of us—her fathers, husbands, and brothers—woman, to avenge the wrongs of her sex and her offspring, has come to the rescue. If we will not retrieve the dishonor of long-continued inaction, her future sons, more noble than we, will do it, and the coming ages will marvel at our supineness, our stupidity, our shame. The avenger is born today, and nothing can stay him. The slayer will be slain, and virtue and humanity will breathe freer when his loathsome carcass shall be hidden in a shameful grave.—N. Y. Independent.

WILFRID RETURNS.

ENGLAND'S PROHIBITION LEADER GOES BACK TO PARLIAMENT IN A BLAZE OF GLORY

Several vexing checks to the advance of the temperance legislative movement in Great Britain were administered at the general Parliamentary elections last fall, when a number of the most distinguished champions of the temperance demands in the House of Commons lost their seats. The most annoying defeat was that of Sir Wilfrid Lawson the head of the United Kingdom Alliance and the recognized leader of the Prohibitionists in and out of Parliament. The disappointment at Sir Wilfrid's failure was, however, mitigated by a number of considerations. He had declined a renomination in his old constituency of Carlisle, where he could have been returned without opposition, in order to contest the doubtful Cocker mouth Division of Cumberland; his ill health prevented his making an active canvass; he lost the election by only 10 votes in a total poll of 7,700; and finally, his successful competitor, Mr. Valentine, was a total abstainer and a very good Local Optionist.

Perhaps the defeat of Sir Wilfrid in 1885 was really a blessing in disguise; for, removing him from the sphere of active duty, it enabled him to take a long-needed rest. He travelled through the East for some months and returned to England in prime health. The rejection by the House of Commons of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill precipitated another dissolution of Parliament and a fresh "appeal to the country" early in July. In the Parliamentary elections which followed, Sir Wilfrid Lawson was induced to again stand for Cocker mouth as a Liberal and a supporter of the Gladstone Irish programme. The result of the poll; taken on July 14, was: Sir Wilfrid Lawson, 4,130; Mr. H. F. Curwen, 3,126. Sir Wilfrid's majority, 1,004.

This splendid triumph was achieved in the face of an overpowering anti-Gladstonian reaction, whose disastrous results were felt by the Liberals in well nigh every constituency. There is hardly an instance of occasional successful Liberal resistance to the adverse tide that can compare with this remarkable victory of the great Prohibition leader. The English newspapers attribute Sir Wilfrid's success to his personal popularity; but the fact that his opponent was not this time a temperance man may have had something to do with the bringing about of the result.

So Sir Wilfrid Lawson returns to Parliament with restored vigor and in a blaze of election glory to fight again the hard battle for the Direct Veto (i. e., the right of the people, by municipalities, to vote on the question of Prohibition.)

The Parliamentary elections, generally, resulted in the return of those who were prominent workers for temperance measures in the last Parliament. Peter M'Lagan, of Linlithgow; Wm. Johnston of Belfast; J. C. Stevenson, of South Shields; Theodore Fry, of Darlington; W. S. Cairne, Thos. Watson, W. B. Barbour and Thos. Burt—all of them energetic promoters of advanced legislation are re-elected. On the other hand, such good men as the Hon. Stafford Howard, Wm. Saunders and W. S. Allen are defeated. The Alliance News says, in its issue of July 24, that over 280 of the new members of Parliament are pledged to support some effective measure of Local Option.

The Minneapolis Review says: "Manufacturers are becoming interested in prohibition. A leading manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds in St. Paul, having about 100 men employed, was asked by a young man distributing bills announcing Dr. Leonard's prohibition address at Market Hall, for the privilege of handing these bills to his men. 'Yes, sir' he said, 'that's just what we want. Heretofore I have been in favor of high license, but I am done wit that now. It don't stop the sale of liquor or stop the drinking. You may count me in favor of prohibition. It is what the manufacturer needs. These strikes and damage to our property would not occur were it not for liquor.' That is true. Liquor lessens the efficiency of men, takes much of their time from their work, endangers the business by strikes and consequent losses, and every way is a dead loss to the manufacturer, and we are glad they are finding it out and coming to the prohibition party for safety."

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

It is given out that Neal Dow has declared that he will stand by the third party movement in favor of prohibition because, as he maintains, the republican party is irrevocably committed to the defense of the saloons. This he says in a republican state where a prohibition law has been in force for years. To carry out his plan he forms a third party; the only result of which can be that it will inure to the benefit of that truly temperance organization, the uncompromising enemy of the saloon, the democratic party. That is what the third party means every time. It never did accomplish prohibitory legislation, and never will. The only states that have succeeded in establishing prohibitory legislation have been those where no third party was established.

Dow ought to know whereof he speaks. In the hope that your party would fulfill its pledge, be voted for Blaine but was destined to see the solemn pledges of Maine's republican legislators, to strengthen the prohibitory law, unfulfilled though the people signified by a majority of nearly 50,000 that they wanted the most stringent amendments possible. Thus an overwhelming public sentiment and solemn promises were not sufficient to induce the republican party to do justly by the Homes of Maine. To carry out his plans he forms a third party. Rather say, joins one already formed, which gave St. John 2,160 votes in Blaine's own state. Maine got her law through an independent break for liberty (a third party if you please.) Iowa, Kansas and Ohio (the latter counted out by republican and democratic connivance) all carried prohibition while a third party was established in each. PROHIBITION NEVER WAS ESTABLISHED IN ANY STATE BY EITHER OLD PARTY. They were always compelled to step aside and let the people (a new, third combination of voters) pass the prohibitory law. Such a people's party we are now forming, with this important difference: their attempt has simply been to get the law, then they turned it over to its enemies for enforcement; we propose to remain banded together for its enforcement.

In Sioux City, Iowa, a few days ago a Methodist minister was shot down in cold blood, for being active in enforcing the laws against saloon keepers. All this in republican Iowa, too. It is more than likely that there will be a large Iowa revolt under the plea that the law is not enforced. It is not from mere sentiment we party prohibitionists are banded together. Some of us have suffered from the murderous hand of the rum traffic, and seen public officials smile upon the instigators of the dastardly deeds that were done, because we were trying to enforce the law they were elected and paid to enforce. We propose to elect men who will protect us and, our loved ones and bury the saloon too deep for resurrection.—The Phalanx.

BAY VERTE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—The following is the programme which was well carried out on the evening of the 11th inst:

Leonard Goodwin, a Reading; Sisters Maggie Goodwin and Harper, and Brothers Ernest Goodwin and Leonard Harper favored the Division with an excellent piece of music, the last two performing on the violin; William Goodwin read several pieces from the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL; Richard Hamilton delivered an able address on temperance, which was weighty in its import. The above named four again performed upon the organ and violin, rendering the piece entitled 'Thine Alone' (waltz) with efficiency. Robert Goodwin gave an excellent speech on temperance.

As the autumn months are drawing near, we hope soon to have a better attendance. We are glad to say, however, that our Division is becoming more cognizant of the fact that although great victories have been won in the temperance cause, there are still greater achievements to be attained to before 'King Alcohol' shall have lost his power.

To this end, we as a Division of the Sons of Temperance, intend to perform our part in the great conflict for the right, so that our efforts being blended with our temperance brothers throughout the land, the object for which we are working, (universal sobriety) will the sooner come. Official Correspondent.