

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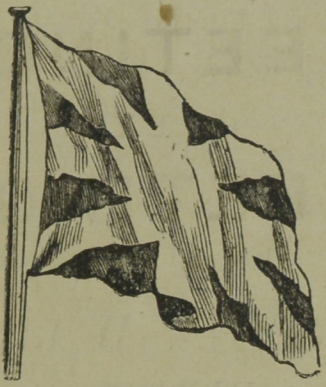
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All communications to be addressed to
HERMAN H. PITTS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Fredericton, N. B.

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.
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Zebulon Gaunce, Millstream Division, Millstream, Kings Co.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.

In our next issue we will give a synopsis of the work done at the semi-annual session with the reports of officers.

Hampton has come well to the front in having organized in connection with the Sons of that place, a section of the Cadets of Temperance. What division will be the next to organize a section?

Old Gurney Division will hold its anniversary on the 17th inst., in the Centenary Church. Several prominent temperance speakers will be present and deliver addresses. Admission will be by invitation and ticket.

DRINK AND THE FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING.

BY HON. GEO. E. FOSTER.

There can be no doubt that the facility for obtaining drink is a direct and potent reason for very much of the drinking in our town and cities. If the facilities are few, there will be little drinking. If the facilities are many, there will be much drinking. We are apt to say that the rural districts are less cursed by drunkenness than villages and towns, and these less than cities. What is the reason? One of the chief reasons is, that there are less facilities in rural parts for obtaining the drink than in towns, and less in towns than in cities.

Farmers do not find a saloon at every lot corner. They do not have to pass it every day in going to and returning from work. If there was a saloon at every lot corner to tempt and school to drink, anybody can see that the rural districts would not be as temperate as they are.

In villages, saloons are in easy reach, and people are always hanging round them. If one meets a friend, he is ready to beckon both in and out. If a man is idle, he is sure to get into it. So villages are full with drunkenness. Similar reasons apply to the policy, then, for obtaining drink, far apart from each other, and fewer saloons will be an improvement on free sale, because it diminishes the facilities for drink. Prohibition is an improvement on license, because it still more diminishes these facilities.

Drinking will always be in proportion to the facilities for obtaining liquor. The wise policy is to reduce these facilities to a minimum.

SIDE LIGHT ON THE LICENSE POLICY

The experiment has been tried in a number of cases, of compelling prostitutes to be subjected to physical examination, with a view to registering all who were free from disease, and giving them a certificate to that effect. It amounts in fact to a sort of license system in dealing with the social evil, and every argument advanced for licensing saloons could be equally well advanced for thus licensing prostitutes. It would "regulate" an evil that could not be entirely destroyed; it would stamp out the "lowest class" of prostitutes; it would put the "stigma" of the law and the "stamp of dishonor" on this nefarious business, by hedging it about with "legal restrictions," such as other businesses were not subjected to. All these arguments are as well adapted to licensing houses of illfame, as licensing saloons, and have actually been used in this way.

What has been the result of this application of the policy? Just what it has been in the case of the saloons. It was a legal recognition of the business, and not a "stamp of dishonor," and its effect was to *respectabilize* it (new word fresh from the mint) and to increase its evils. St. Louis tried the experiment, a number of years since, and its results were stated as follows by Dr. William G. Eliot, Chancellor of Washington University, in that city. He says: "It did not lessen disease, but did increase licentiousness." Dr. Edmund Andrews, of Chicago, who made a special study of the matter, noted "an actual increase of the percentage of venereal diseases" among the patients of the Marine Hospital of St. Louis, "when the license system went into operation." The British House of Commons tried the same system for twenty years, and in 1883 adopted, by a large majority, a resolution condemning it, and March 16, 1886, adopted a motion repealing the Contagious Diseases Act, as the act compelling the examination of prostitutes was called. And who can tell how much of the horrors revealed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* were due to the recognition by law of this infamous business, during those twenty years?

Paris also has tried this "regulative" method, and although it has been enforced strictly, M. Lacour, the head of the department of police, says:

"The administration has redoubled its activity, it has multiplied its acts of repression with regard to prostitutes, and it has definitely succeeded in maintaining a satisfactory condition of the sanitary state of public registered girls, and yet sanitary statistics prove that prostitution is increasing, and that it is becoming more dangerous to public health."

How long will it take sensible men to see that any law that lessens or seems to lessen the *evil consequences* of vice, takes away at once one of the strongest checks to the vice itself. This law we have spoken of aimed to make and seemed to make the yielding to lust less dangerous than formerly. It gave a legal recognition to the vice, and thus, *in the eyes of the masses* it clothed it with legal sanction and approval. The same effect precisely has resulted and is resulting from the license of saloons. High license is simply an aggravation of the evil; it is more mischievous *in the long run* than low license.—*The Voice*.

Read what the Mayor of Northfield, Massachusetts said when requested to become a candidate again for the same office:

"The idea of high license, to regulate and control the saloon, is a farce. It is no better controlled, and there is as much drunkenness under high license as under low license. I see no reason why saloon keepers should pay more taxes than other people. If it is a legitimate business, let him do it the same as other people, and pay taxes on what he has; if not legitimate then stop it. Give me prohibition (liberty) or give me death; I have signed my last saloon license."

THE HIGH LICENSE CHURCH-MEMBERS' PRAYER.

Rev. Dr. Warren, editor of the Northern Christian Advocate said in an editorial that the motto, "vote as you pray," is a sophism, but let men make up their mind how they ought to vote and then pray as they vote. Where is this sophistry? As a rule we do not approve of formulas for prayers, but for the present time we propose to formulate a prayer for our high license brethren.

Oh, Lord, Thou knowest all things, and Thou seest how many licensed grogeries there are in our land into which the poor deluded victims are lured and debauched. Thou hearest the cry of abused wives and starving children. Thou seest how many homes are ruined, and the large army of souls (100,000 annually) going down to death over whose grave is written "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." Thou knowest how we, as a Nation, are thus robbing Thee. All these evils, or mostly all, come by reason of the small amount required by our laws of the seller of the liquid damnation, (we would use stronger language if we knew how.) Knowing all this, O, Lord, we come to ask that Thou wouldst bless the high license movement; it will make the business more respectable, though as many be murdered. Oh! Lord, cause our law makers to see and understand that Thou canst not look upon the traffic approvingly for any less sum than from \$300 to \$1,000. Remember, Oh Lord, how it will assuage the grief of wives and mothers to know that their husbands and sons were killed by a grog seller who had paid a high license, grant us high license, we pray, then we will have all the "breathing holes of hell" gilded mirrored and made very inviting and cheery; and by thus doing there will be no ill will engendered against Thy children on the part of the devil, in fact he acquiesces and is greatly pleased with the plan, as we are informed by his agents in convention assembled. He much prefers it to prohibition. Yet, O Lord, prohibition is our objective point but we object to prohibition. Make prohibitionists to see that persistent endeavors "to destroy the works of the devil" is only setting back the cause of true reform. We ask all in the name of party, and for policy's sake.

NOT OVER-PRODUCTION BUT WASTE.

The trouble with the industries of this Country, and with those of England, is not over-production, but waste. We do not grow too much food or manufacture too much clothing material. This can never be said truthfully while there are multitudes that have neither food or clothing in sufficient quantities. One of the forms of waste is the expenditure of money, which represents labor, for useless or hurtful things, and the most fearful example of this kind of waste is supplied by the rum traffic. The money expended for liquor to be used as a beverage, amounts annually, in this Country to hundreds of millions; and every dollar is absolutely thrown away. That vast sum, expended for food and clothing last year, would have given us good times instead of hard times, and it would have covered many a naked back and filled many a hungry stomach. This is even more true of England than of our own land; and the estimate does not include the other hundreds of millions as positively wasted in the maintenance of prisons, almshouse, courts and insane asylums for the punishment and care of the victims of the rum traffic. Some day men will realize these facts more vividly than they do now. Some day society will rise up and throttle this monster evil.

At NASHWAUKSIS.—On Friday evening last Mr G W Seavey and Mr J A Thompson resuscitated Alexandra Lodge No 60, and installed the following officers:

S McFarlane, W C Templar;
Mrs Kelly, W V Templar;
Geo Wilson, W Sec;
Wm McFarlane, W Treas;
Mrs Burpee, W F Sec;
Mr Thompson, W Chap;
Mr Taylor, W Marshal;
Geo Pugh, W I Guard;
Mr Kelley, W O Guard;
Miss Thompson, W R S;
Miss Bailey, W I S;
Miss Sanson, W D Marshal;
Miss Ruth Grant, W A Sec;
Geo Pugh, Lodge Deputy.

The regular night of meeting will be on Thursday.

CATHOLICS AND TEMPERANCE.

The following transcript of those portions of the decrees of the late Council of Baltimore pertaining to the subject of temperance was recently been sent by Archbishop Ryan to the Philadelphia Catholic Total Abstinence Union, at the request of the president, J. H. Campbell, Esq.:

TITLE VIII, SECTION 3.—1

On Societies for the Promotion of Temperance.

"260. There is no doubt but that, among the evils we especially deplore in this country, the abuse of intoxicating drinks is to be numbered, for this excess is the constant source of sin and the fruitful origin of misery. Utter ruin has thereby come upon innumerable individuals and whole families, and it has dragged many souls headlong to eternal destruction. And, since this vice has spread not a little even among Catholics, scandal is thus given to non-Catholics and a great obstacle is set up against the spread of religion. Both love of religion and of country therefore urges all Christians to use every effort to stamp out this pestiferous evil.

"262. Following in the footsteps of the Father, the other councils of Baltimore, and supported by the teaching of the Angelic Doctor, we approve and heartily commend the praiseworthy custom of many who in our day abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating liquors, thus to overcome more certainly the vice of intemperance, either by removing from themselves the occasions thereof or by presenting to others a splendid example of the virtue of temperance, whose zeal we willingly admit is according to knowledge and has already brought forth abundant fruit and promises still greater in the future.

"263. Lastly, we warn our faithful people who sell intoxicating liquors to consider seriously by how many and how serious dangers and occasions of sin their business—although not unlawful in itself—is surrounded. If they can, let them choose a more honorable way of making a living; but if they can not, let them study by all means to remove from themselves and others the occasion of sin. Let them not sell drink to the young—that is, to those who are not of age—nor to those who they foresee will abuse drink. Let them keep their saloons closed on Sunday, and at no time let them allow blasphemy, cursing, or obscene language within the walls of their taverns. If through their culpable neglect or co-operation religion is brought into contempt and souls ruined, they must know that in heaven there is an Avenger who will exact the severest punishment from them."

These decrees have recently been returned from Rome with the approval of the pope.

The evils of this traffic overestimated! Exaggerated!! Impossible!!! None other than he whose pen was guided by the finger of inspiration—the poet and prophet of Israel, the immortal and matchless Isaiah—can give the appropriate coloring, the appalling light, the dark and direful shades that belong to such a picture! Oh, were these concave heavens over our head one great whispering gallery, bringing down about us all the notes of wretchedness and woe which it has produced, and the firm earth under our feet one sonorous medium of sound bringing up about us the wailings of despair, these tremendous realities assailing our senses would invigorate our energies and impel to greater zeal in our work for the prohibition of this infamous curse by the strong arm of the law.—[From Demorest's Monthly.

DOVER DIVISION No. 70.

The following is a list of the officers of Dover Division No. 70, elected for the present quarter:

Albert McFarlane, W P; Thomas Steeves, W A; Clara Steeves, R S; Francis Dobson, A R S; Jennie Dernier, F S; John McFarlane, T; Annie McFarlane, Chaplain; Laura Steeves, Conductor; Frank Colpitts, A C; James Steeves, I S; Ivan A. Dornier, O S; Alfred E Steeves, P W P.

The division is in good condition, and members are active in the good cause. "Old Dover" has held no public meetings as yet but trust we will soon.

Yours, etc.,
James M Steeves, Ex-R. S.

GRAND DIVISION S. OF T.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION AT CHATHAM

CHATHAM, May 12.—The semi-annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, opened in the hall of Northumberland division, yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock. Of the grand officers there were present: Brother C N Vroom, St. Stephen, G W P; Bro. David Thompson, St. John, Grand Scribe; Bro C H Whittaker, Grand Treasurer; Bro. W H Price, Moncton, Grand Sentinel. Brethren were appointed to fill other offices pro tem as follows: Bro. W J Robinson, Moncton, G W A; Bro. John R Marshall, St. John, G Chap; Bro Geo Stothard, Northumberland Division, G Conductor. Bro. R Bell, Sackville, took the chair of the P G W P. The following were initiated members of the Grand Division: Wm Cushman, Nelson 99; W H Russell, Caledonia 126; D R McLachlan, Northumberland 37; G F Johnston, Northumberland 37; Wm R Robinson and Wm A McMaster, Newcastle 45. The G W Patriarch submitted his report.

The Grand Scribe reports the reorganization of Mechanics 38, and Nelson 99, and also the reorganization of a section of cadets in convention with Hampton division, with a membership of twenty.

Up to the quarter ending 31st December, divisions 133, 207, 208, 274 and 278 had failed to send returns, and up to quarter ending 31st March, the following: 50, 51, 134, 207, 238, 254, 257, 272, 274, 281, 287, 291.

DANIEL ALLEN'S DEATH.

After referring to the gratifying progress made during the past quarter, and urging the brethren to unite in behalf of further achievements and triumphs, the Grand Scribe closes his report with the following:—

"I regret to be called upon to record the death of an old and much respected member of our order—Bro D Allen, P W P, and Chaplain of Gurney Division, No 5, S of T, who died last month, ripe in years. For many years he filled the office of chaplain of that division, and it was not until compelled by sickness that he was absent from attending to his duties. He was an earnest and faithful worker in the cause of temperance.

The grand treasurer reported as follows: Amount received from grand treasurer in October last when he accepted office, \$608.66; amount received from National Division \$71.57; amount from grand scribe to date \$686.14. Total \$1,366.37. Expended—propagating committee \$200; J P Mott, printing, \$46; H H Pitts, printing, \$37; National Division, per capita tax, \$238.55; grand scribe, salary six months, \$100. Total \$621.55. Balance in hand \$744.82.

These reports were referred to the committees.

Some petitions and appeals came up in the order of business, which were referred to a committee.

The recent Scott election in St. John was brought up by Bro. Fowler of Valley Division—the cause of the defeat referred to, and on motion a committee was struck to make some reference thereto.

Your correspondent should have said that after the initiation a number of members of subordinate divisions were admitted as visitors. Number of members of Grand Division present 23

Forrest Glen Division, Westmorland Co., petitioned by resolution asking for dispensation to make a bye-law to give members under 10 the power to vote. The matter was discussed at some length. Several of the brethren thought it unwise in the great majority of instances to give the younger members the power to vote on all questions. It was, however, successfully agreed that as the constitution of Grand Division have made provision for granting such dispensation when any division petitioned for it in a constitutional manner, the request could not very well be refused.

Bro. Robinson, of Moncton, made an excellent speech in support of the petition, and on the question being taken, it was carried by a good majority.

The session adjourned at 10:30 to meet again this morning at 9:30—*Thursday Sun.*