

**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:**

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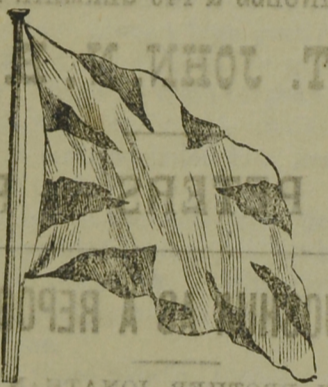
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All communications to be addressed to  
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Fredericton, N. B.

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**RAISE THE STANDARD.**

**—OUR MOTTO—**

**"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."**  
**Temperance Journal.**

THURSDAY, SEPT., 16, 1886.

Fredericton is in a fair way of having the Scott Act thoroughly enforced.

Moncton is making strenuous efforts to have the Scott Act strictly enforced.

The quarter is almost through. There is not much time left in which to make an extra effort, but try!

We had a pleasant call from Bro. W. H. Stevens of Howard Division, this week. The worthy brother was attending the Provincial Sabbath School Convention in this city.

The Prohibition vote in Maine only numbered some 2,400, in a vote of 80,000. There is, evidently the same difficulty in that State, that there is in the Dominion. Temperance people will vote party in preference to principle every time—Well! the only thing to do is to "purify the party."

**A REVELATION.**

At the Manhattan temperance meeting in New York, Major C. B. Cotten, vice president of the American Temperance Society, said—

"I manufactured liquor for twenty-five years. I began the business of selling beer over my father's bar, when I was 15 years old. I know all about it and can make any kind. The adulteration of liquor is something you know little about, and the extent of it will surprise you. A man stands about as good a chance of being struck by lightning as to get a pure article of brandy in New York. With rectified whiskey as a basis we can imitate any kind of brandy. The French are more expert than we are; we begin where they leave off, and God pity the man who drinks the stuff we make. We make champagne which you buy for genuine article. It costs to manufacture \$4 a basket. We sell it for \$10 to dealers.

We make the stuff and put it in our own bottles, make a fac-simile label of the genuine, import Spanish cork and French straw and baskets to pack them in. We want to make a genuine imported wine. We buy a barrel of it. Our cooper takes the barrel as a pattern and makes ours by it. They are new and bright. We put them through a straining process and they come out old and nasty and worn, just like the genuine importation. Thirty-two deadly poisons are sold in the manufacture of wine. Not one gallon in fifty here ever saw France. We send thousands of gallons of whiskey to France to have them come back to us something else. Of all the poisonous liquors in the world Bourbon whiskey is the deadliest, Strychnine is only one of the poisons in it. A certain oil is used in its manufacture, eight drops of which will kill a cat in eight minutes. The most temperate men in New York are the wholesale dealers. They dare not drink the stuff they sell."

**THE WORK OF THE SALOON.**

Dr. H. K. Carroll, of the N. Y. Independent, was one of the speakers at Woodstock, Conn., July 4. His theme was "The Republic of the Future." Referring to the dangers before us, he said:

"The saloon is bad, and only bad. There is no aspect in which it can be considered as beneficial, either to morals or to religion, to the state or to individuals, to industry or to commerce. As a market for our grain and grapes it is a waste; as an employer it makes labor unproductive; as a public business it pauperizes the many for the sake of the conscienceless few; as a source of taxation it hardly pays the State a tenth of its cost. What is it good for? To instruct in vice, to harden in crime, to reduce to poverty, to paralyze brawn and brain, to wreck homes, and to betray every interest dear to an intelligent and prosperous people. You cannot found a church, or establish a school, or open a hospital, or undertake any enterprise for the relief or improvement of mankind without finding that the saloon has been in advance of you, and made thousands of victims. In spite of all your efforts, it will gather out of society, out of your homes, even out of your public schools and your churches many of your most promising youths to be trained in its horrid school of vice. You cannot overtake it in its work of iniquity, you cannot rob it of its prey. What will you do with it? Warn against it? Yes. Form societies? Yes. Circulate the pledge, and educate the people? Yes. You will do all this, and tax yourself to support its paupers and punish its criminals, but you will let it multiply its dens and increase its business. When you ask for legislation against it, it will stand between you and your legislators, just as it has stood between you and the House of Representatives for these years and refused you even the concession of a commission to inquire into its character and results. Do the gentlemen of the House of Representatives who have defeated this bill the seventh time, while the Senate has for the seventh time approved it, consider it a matter of no importance? They have created commissions for almost everything else. Commissions for yellow fever, commissions for cattle disease, and even commissions for cotton worms and grass-hoppers; but this monstrous horrendum which Mr Gladstone solemnly pronounced more destructive than the three historic scourges of war, pestilence and famine combined, they persistently refused to have investigated. Why? Is it not because of the tremendous influences of the saloon in politics? We say beautiful things about the ballot; about its executing the freeman's will as lightning does the will of God. But too often it is the ballot not of the freeman, but of the slave of the saloon. If we are ever to have a pure ballot, honest municipal government, and a nobler manhood, we must suppress the saloon; and to this end we must not forgive stubborn legislators more than seven times. And while we carry on with greater vigor our schemes for educating public sentiment on this subject, let us draw the lines in political action between those who stand with the saloon against the people, and those who stand with the people against the saloon."

**DO YOUR DUTY, AND FEAR NOT.**

SOME CHARACTERISTIC WORDS BY THE  
**LEONINE HADDOCK—THE DRIFT OF  
WRONG—DARE TO BE OF THE  
RIGHT SIDE.**

(This is an extract from a sermon preached at Fort Dodge, Ia., in April, 1885, by Rev. Geo. C. Haddock, who was murdered in Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 3, 1886, by a saloon assassin because of his activity in enforcing the prohibitory law. Reported in the Fort Dodge Messenger.)

I want to impress my hearers, especially the young, with the importance of being on the right side of these great questions which are constantly thrust upon the minds of men in this age of the world. I can imagine nothing worse than for a man to be so distorted in all his mental and moral constitution as to be always on the wrong side of every important contest. This was the case with many in the great anti-slavery struggle of the past, and their false position in that led them to take the wrong side in the war for the Union, in their sympathy, if not with arms. And very naturally most of these men are on the wrong side in the mighty temperance fight of our day. They are with the saloons as against society, instead of being with society as against the saloons. And this perversion of their nature is manifested in all the various details of the contest. We have lately had a very forcible illustration of this truth in the city of Fort Dodge. I refer to the attack made upon Mr. Payne by two whiskey roughs, and the sympathy manifested for these roughs by many people claiming to be respectable. Now imagine, if you can, what sort of a nature a person must have who can allow himself, either directly or indirectly, to manifest any degree of satisfaction over a dastardly attack made by two fellows upon an aged gentleman, whose only offense was that he made lawful complaint against law-breakers. Imagine, if you can, the make-up or a Justice of the Peace whose highest appreciation of the enormity of a brutal assault upon an old man who had angered his assailants by trying to have crime punished is a fine of five dollars. And imagine, if you can, what sort of souls must be possessed by people who allow themselves to say publicly that if men will complain against liquor-sellers "they must take their chances."

What is the meaning of this doctrine so defiantly thrown out into the midst of this community, that complainers against the violation of the prohibitory law "take their chances"? It means that temperance men must protect themselves against all assailants. They "take their chances." There is to be no protection in the Courts or in public opinion, and their only remedy is in self-defense. Are these men mad who thus encourage lawlessness and brutality? Do they want to unchain the tiger in Fort Dodge? It was this loose kind of talk that brought on the Cincinnati riots. Is it desirable to have a small edition of that affair here? If not, then people who have any brains ought to know better than to give aid and comfort to plug-uglies and sluggers by saying that temperance people take their chances if they lodge information against violators of the law. But all this goes to show the length to which respectable people are sometimes carried by being on the wrong side of a great question. That wrong side has its own peculiar downward momentum, which sweeps all who are attached to it, and before they are aware of it they suddenly find themselves called upon to sympathize with bad men in the commission of a bad deed. All this goes together. You cannot put yourself alongside of a foul system without associating with foul men and endorsing foul deeds, any more than you can write your name on the back of a note without making yourself responsible for the sum named on the other side.

We all know what the drink trade is; what it does; what kind of men are in it; and therefore all who favor it, favor it for what it is and for all it is. They pronounce their benediction upon all the business and upon all that comes out of it. It is then but rational that when men brutalized by drink assault a respectable citizen for trying to have the law enforced, those who believe that this brutalizing business ought to be licensed should say: "This is what men may expect if they file informations; they take their chances." And if I am attacked for what I am saying to-night, undoubtedly

these same people would say: "Served him right; he takes his chances." Oh! how fierce and powerful is the drift of wrong! How deep is the pit of besotment in to which it plunges its followers! How certainly does it blar their vision and blast their conscience and annihilate all their better feelings, and leave only a ruin where once was a man. And then they can readily do that of which they would once have said: "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

**ST. STEPHEN'S ITEMS.**

Our last Friday night meeting was quite an interesting one although the attendance was somewhat smaller than usual. Four of our erring brothers were re-obligated and started anew on the total-abstinence path, with, we trust, a firm determination never to dishonor the vow they once more took upon themselves. The temptations that surround the weak ones are many and subtle and can best be met and overcome by keeping in constant communication with the Division and its members, and by shunning the paths of the destroyer, not for getting to seek that strength from above without which our best efforts must often fail.

There is also a duty and a responsibility resting upon those of us who are strong, many of whom are unacquainted with the appetite for strong drink which has such power over some of our weaker brothers. We should see to it that our sympathy and watchful care is extended to those who need it and care should be taken that our division room is made attractive and pleasant so that it shall form a counter attraction to the bar-room and the pleasures to be found in the society of drinking men.

In this connection a great deal depends upon the character of the entertainment committee, for this work is generally left with them to a large extent and their failure to rise to a sense of their responsibility often has a damaging effect upon the division. Then again the members should be always ready to assist in whatever way they can, using the talents God has given them to help along his cause.

I have had some experience on entertainment committees and know how hard it is to induce members to assist in entertaining the division at times, but a good energetic committee can do much to keep up the interest and make the division a success.

We had the pleasure of initiating Mr. D. F. Campbell of St. Andrews a prominent officer in the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T.

In the course of the evening he addressed the division giving us a sketch of the work in the shire-town under the auspices of the I. O. G. T's; reviewing the work of "Old Howard" in days gone by when he first connected himself with that time honored institution, about thirty years ago.

We also had the pleasure of listening to Bro. Wills of Gordon division of St. John who told us of the good work done by that enterprising branch of our order and gave us a general review of the temperance cause in St. John. We are pleased to meet these visiting brethren and hear from them how the cause is progressing in other parts and we hope they will always remember our night of meeting and give us a call when in town.

Two days of last week were devoted to the opening of St. Stephen's new Driving Park and I was sorry to notice more than the usual amount of drinking, owing to the sporting element attracted by the races.

It don't seem very consistent in the directors of the new park, among whom may be counted the mayor and one councillor, to allow a notorious rum-seller, who was lately convicted under the Scott Act, to have the privilege of selling refreshments in the park. It is needless to say said refreshments were mostly liquors and some of them must have been quite strong judging from the way they overcame many who partook of them.

I suppose the fifty dollars they received for the privilege of selling blinded their eyes to the consequences and they evidently forgot that a short time ago they subscribed quite liberally to a fund to enforce a law that would drive just such character's as the proprietor of that refreshment stand out of town as the Maine law drove him out of Calais, to continue

his disreputable business in St. Stephen, "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Our Grand Worthy Patriarch is now in Toronto attending the great temperance convention there and we expect he will come back with fresh zeal and new plans for carrying on the work. God grant that much good may come from the deliberations of the men and women gathered there to devise means for carrying on the work more successfully.

The Grand Chaplain is also absent from us on a trip to New York and other parts but we hope to greet him again next Friday night. We miss him in the division room for he is a regular attender and his genial presence does much to encourage us, while his deep interest in the division and earnest work for the cause we all love so dearly make us feel stronger to do battle for the right.

I am glad to see such encouraging reports in the JOURNAL from the different divisions and it looks as if the reviews of the work for the present year when submitted to the annual session of the Grand Division soon to be held will show one of the most satisfactory years in the history of our order. Let us fill in the few remaining weeks before the annual session with some good energetic work and make the record as good as possible.

HOWARD.

St. Stephen, N. B. Sept. 13th, 1886

**ST. GEORGE DIVISION S. OF T.**

As doubtless you are aware we have in St. George two Divisions of Sons of Temperance and one Lodge of Templars, each of which is strong in its charter membership and doing a good work.

They are certainly doing a great deal for the upbuilding of Temperance sentiment and are fast becoming aggressive in their movements.

Last Saturday evening there was a grand demonstration. Stirring speeches were delivered by members from both the Lodge of Templars and Red Granite Division all of them with a determined ring about them for the putting down of this nefarious traffic. Though this country some years ago carried the Scott Act by a large majority, yet it has been a dead letter here either because of the want of moral courage on the part of any individual to carry out the provisions or the disinclination to incur the ill-will of the sympathizers with the traffic. It is however, becoming such a nuisance in the community and its surroundings that the Temperance Societies at least, find it absolutely necessary to devise some means of enforcing the Act.

I had almost overlooked the fact that we have an organization here which has existed in St. George for some time and for good healthy work I believe has far surpassed all the other societies put together. I refer to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. It has in connection with it a Juvenile Order which is really surprising in its work.

Miss Mary McGowan, a teacher here, presided over the branch and for her perseverance and ability in its superintendency deserves great credit. I am afraid I have taken too much of your space. Will write again.

Yours truly,

St. George, Sept. 13th, 1886.

**GRANITE ROCK.**

We take the liberty of publishing the following part of a letter from one of our friends in Carleton, St. John:

Our Division, "Granite Rock," has a large membership, but has had a small attendance during the summer months. We had a visit on the 24th ult. from the joint Committee of Visitation, composed of members of the various Divisions in the City, which has had the effect of somewhat enlivening us, and it is to be hoped that the attendance and interest will increase with the fall months.

If we cannot report progress, we can report steadfastness in the cause.

Though we have failed to adopt the Scott Act, yet the fact of our being defeated should stimulate us to greater action to secure the end for which we are associated viz the suppression and prohibition of the traffic.

Hoping that the JOURNAL may ever continue to lift its voice in the interests of the cause of all mankind and uphold the banner of prohibition, I remain yours in the bonds of Love, Purity, and Fidelity.