Special Notice.

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

SPECIAL RATES FOR DIVISIONS.

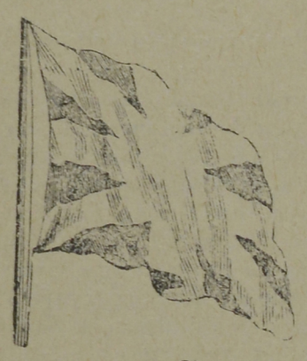
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is $1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions ordering 10 copies, at the rate of 60 cents per year.

As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make the paper better, and more useful as a temperance medium. The divisions are as a general thing not particularly burdened with funds, but almost any division could subscribe for 10 copies, or at least 5 copies. or surely ONE copy, and every one helps.

ADVERTISING RATES:

A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of [illegible] cents per line, minion 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.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1889.

NEAR the end of another quarter.

WHO will bring in a new name for the next Division meeting?

NEW DIVISIONS.

Quite a number of Divisions have been organized lately, which must be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Grand officers, and those who are interested in the prosperity of the Order. The Division at St. Andrews, which was reported by our St Stephen correspondent, last week should be one of the best in the jurisdiction and we trust to hear good reports from it, as the months pass by. The Divisions at Whitneyville and Youghall, will not be so large in membership, but will do a good work, and we wish them every success. Other new Divisions are about being organized, and it is quite evident that the half year, which ends this month, will show an improvement on the last six months. We have not had communication with the Grand Scribe lately and do not know just what the prospects are for the Semi-Annual report, but we feel confident, that there will have been an increase in the membership notwithstanding the steady drain that have taken place in the way of suspension. There are a few more meeting nights before the end of the quarter, and in these we should make every effort to have the Divisions give as good a showing as possible.

A MATTER FOR ATTENTION.

Within the last three months we have had quite a number of subscribers send in their renewals, and for their kindness aud promptness we extend our cordial thanks. Many of these have, as well, given us much encouragement, and assisted us by circulating sample copies and soliciting additional subscribers, which has greatly encouraged us in the work.

In glancing over our lists we notice, however, that there are many whose subscrip ions are past due, and from whom we have had no word. There are probably some of these who found it was not convenient to send renewals just then, but we believe that by far the greater number have simply not understood the importance of prompt payment, and have allowed the matter to slip past without thought. We have no doubt but all have been intending and promising themselves to send their renewals soon.

We are now near the close of the first quarter and those whose subscription expired on or previous to the 1st of January, are being anxiously looked to by us to forward renewals, before the end of the month. We require all the money due in carrying on the paper, and if our friends will kindly have this in mind, we will be relieved of much anxiety in issuing it week by week. The amounts, are indeed small, but in the aggregate they amount to considerable. Do not delay but show your interest by sending your renewal by the next mail, if possible.

HIGH LICENSE VS. PROHIBITION.

J. R. Detwiler, writing from Topeka, Kansas, on the subject of High License, to the New York *Voice* has this to say of the workings of Prohibition in Kansas:

Having thoroughly tried both High License and Prohibition in Kansas, we do not hesitate to declare our verdict in favor of Prohibition. When the New York *Tribune* said the way to crush Prohibition is to pass High License laws, it evidently voiced the opinion of liquor-dealers. All will, however, learn that Prohibition cannot be crushed even by High License laws.

Prohibition can, however, be greatly delayed in its onward march by the passage of High License laws Should New York adopt High License much time will be consumed in amending and experimenting with various forms of license laws, with utter failure as the inevitable result. In Kansas we wasted 29 years in such fruitless experiments. At last we perfected as good a license as the human brain could devise. But saloons, with their accompanying evils, staid with us until our patience became exhausted and we abandoned the license system and adopted Prohibition eight years ago.

That we are highly gratified by the change, after 20 years of High License and eight years of Prohibition, ought to have some weight in determining the contest now pending in many Eastern States.

The Kansas Republican State platform, adopted July 26, 1888, bears this testimony: "The Republican party of Kansas is convinced that Prohibition is right and is a success." The Democratic State Convention last fall voted down a resolution demanding that the Prohibitory clause of our State Constitution be resubmitted to the people with a view to its repeal. This indicates that our people are pretty solid for Prohibition. The Chaplain of the Kansas State Penitentiary wrote me Sept. 15, 1888: "There are 118 convicts less in the penitentiary now than there were at the same time last year; so you see there is a steady and marked decrease." Judge Guthrie, in a charge to the Grand Jury of Shawnee County, illustrating effects of the Prohibition law, says:

That the prohibitory liquor law has so far accomplished all that was expected of it in this county, I think, is almost universally conceded by those who are in a position to know the truth. A few years ago more than half a hundred saloons were supported in the heart of the business portion of this city. Then these open markets were filled with men in all the secular pursuits of life, the business men and wage workers alike, from early morn until near the middle of the night were spending the fruits of their honest toil as well as wasting their physical and mental faculties in drinking and debauchery. Added to these, men were forming habits of dissipation and indolence. For more than three years no person has ventured to open a saloon in his county* * * * This Court is, almost relieved of its criminal dockct for it is to be observed that at the present term of this Court there has been so far not a criminal case.

The contrast in the present state of affairs, and that of a few years ago, which the Judge so ably and truly draws, represents the difference between the operation of a High License law and a Prohibitory law. To-day there is not a distillery or brewery in Kansas, and but three wholesale liquor dealers in the State, these three being duly authorized to sell for the excepted purposes.

THE SCOTT ACT IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The rummies are trying in Northumberland Co., to repeal the Scott Act. It would appear that they have a majority at the Council Board, and this majority are endeavoring to use the influence of the Council to effect a repeal, of this, to some of them, obnoxious law. The *Union Advocate* comes out with its usual vim, and strikes some heavy blows against the rummies and the rum interests. We quote the following article which is worthy of special consideration by the electors of Northumberland Co.

"The *Advance* of Thursday last takes up almost two columns of its space in endeavoring to show the advantages in this County in again coming under a license system, and that "a majority of the Council are in favor of temperance reform." The county and the Council would be well rid of such temperance reformers, some of whom either because they are engaged in an illegal traffic while others endeavor to foster and encourage such traffic by a constant use of ardent spirits object to law being carried out. Such are the men who have blocked the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act and now through their mouthpiece, the editor of the *Advance*, states that the Scott Act is a failure and the electors had better go back to the old system of license and then points out that under the new license law the county would make those engaged in the traffic pay into the funds a portion of the money derived from their privileges obtained by license.

Whoever for a moment thought or thinks that it is possible to restrict the licensed dealers to the regulations as such regulations were seldom acted up to and seldom will be. Such dealers are notorious as law breakers just as much under the license as under the Scott Act and such it will always be. It is well known that they will violate the regulations, they will sell to those thirsty creatures of a bad habit, who like Coun. Smith, will sneak into the back door of their establishments on Sunday, they will sell to minors and Indians. Whenever there is licensed taverns there are places licensed to make criminals, to rob the wife and children of the poor wretch who has not the strength to turn away from the cravings for strong driuk. These dealers make men fit for the lunatic asylum and the penitentiary, and can men, or women either, engaged in such a traffic be expected to adhere to regulations to restrict their sales. It is preposterous to expect it. They care not what woe and misery and destitution they cause so long as they fill their purses and live on the best while the country is kept poor in consequences thereof. The argument that the amount paid as a license fee relieves the tax-payer of so much taxation is a most fallacious one, as a much larger amount is required to provide for poor house, and jail, and the trial of criminals who have been rendered reckless or crazy by intoxicating liquor, no matter whether procured at a licensed or unlicensed tavern. We venture to say that in this county of Northumberland a far larger sum has been paid by it in murder and other criminal trials caused by liquor than it ever received from the license fees, paid for the privilege of making the ratepayers of the County partners in the inhuman traffic of bartering men's souls for intoxicating drinks, and receiving therefore blood money from those thus licensed to sell that which degrades below the beast of the field. No respectable community should vote for license but should send *men* to represent them at the Council Board whose duty was to have the laws enforced and not blocked and rendered null and void. Let the Council appoint a man recommended by those who are endeavoring to carry out the law, and not one of its own choice and the law can be enforced and violators punished. Let the ratepayers when electing Councillors leave at home all who are engaged in the sale of liquor contrary to law—such men only disgrace the Parish which sends them there as representatives and also leave at home those whose taste for liquor is so well known that while attending Council they frequent illegal resorts where liquor is sold; purge the Council of such unworthy representatives as they have proved to be, elect men of good character, temperance men preferred, and with the appointment of an inspector recommended as stated above, we guarantee that it will be made hot for those unprincipled illegal vendors of ardent spirits. The Scott Act is not a failure, the very actions of those engaged in the traffic prove that, as you would not catch them wanting to go back to license while they can sell so much without it. Those engaged in the traffic however keep out of sight, and hire that great moral, temperance, truthful, Christian gentleman (?) D. G. Smith, editor of the *Advance*, to be their mouthpiece to gull the electors into repealing the Scott Act. We have, however, more faith in the sterling common sense of the people of Northumberland than to believe they will do any such thing. It will take much more ability than that possessed by D. G. Smith as a special pleader to make people believe that the sale of liquor is an honorable business, and that it should be encouraged in this county. Don't prohibit but regulate the traffic and it will help pay your taxes for you. Should such bosh have any weight when put forward by interested persons, men who have lived, vampire like, upon the blood of their fellow men. Rather be guided by those who have your best welfare at heart, and by prohibiting the sale of liquor thoroughly and effectually make this county a good one to live in and prevent so large an annual waste as that caused by the consumption of liquor. Time will tell whether we shall take so backward a step but we fervently hope and trust such will not be the case.

ABOUT HALLS.

All over the Province of New Brunswick, and probably it is the same in the other Provinces and States, there are situated public halls which have been erected by and built largely by funds of Sons of Temperance or funds solicited by them. It is frequently the case that after a number of years the branch of the Order in that locality is allowed to go down, and as a result the hall is left without any apparent owners, and is used in the locality for a general convenience to the public for tea meetings, temperance meetings, political gatherings, and more frequently for holding religious meetings.

It is often the case, too, that some religious body who may be more numerous than the others in that special locality, has a monopoly of the use of it and eventually begins to think they have, from this occupancy for a term of years, attained a certain ownership in the building.

It would be well for Sons of Temperance as well as others who are not members of the Order, to understand the position of property accumulated by members of the Order, whether it be by those who have died, and left the property into other hands, or by those still living who have passed out of the ranks, or who may still be connected with the Order.

When any monies are contributed to or given to the Order, in the way of subscriptions or dues and have been placed in the Treasurer's books, they at once become the property of the Division, and revert immediately on the suspension of the Subordinate Division and become the property of the Grand Division of that jurisdiction and can only be acquired by individuals through that body.

It is quite true that the officers of the Grand Division often fail to perform their whole duty in this respect and halls are often used for other purposes than Sons of Temperance work, but this is simply negligence, and halls so used or appropriated are not held legally and many be claimed at any time by the Grand Division or its officers

Again, individuals and even religious bodies with a longing eye on these properties, have often endeavored to gain possession of them by scheming and subterfuge. We have even known them to connect themselves with the division, or to reorganize the division, and after a time endeavor to have a vote passed by which the property might be sold, to be bid in by their special organization, or themselves individually, offering as an inducement, sometimes to other members, not any more scrupulous than themselves the bribe that certain sums will be *donated* to each of the members from the result of the sale.

Individuals who thus connive and become a party to this kind of fraud, seem unaware that the Grand Divisions are incorporate bodies, and that they become at once liable for action for fraud. and that any Grand Division would take immediate steps to fruster any such scheming upon the first intimation of such an intention

It can be easily understood that the Grand Divisions would have no object in interfering with the proper use of any such Sons of Temperance property in any locality. The objects of the order, are always for the good of the people, and the public generally recognize this fact. In too many instances the trouble over halls, really is caused by the neglect of the Grand Division to see that the property is cared for, and the class of entertainments or uses to which the property is put, is of such a nature as not to bring discredit on the Order and the property itself.

Our attention has been called to the fact that efforts are being made to gain possession of certain halls by parties, to be held in connection with certain religious denominations. One instance is that of Farmers' Division at Douglas, York Co. It would appear that there are certain parties who would like to see the hall converted into a meeting house to be used by one denomination to the exclusion even of others. Indeed, the gall of some people is almost beyond conception. Notwithstanding the fact that the division has always allowed this denomination, as well as any other, to occupy the building, and without other expense than simply lighting and heating, we believe, it appears that some of these zealous sectarians, are not satisfied with the privilege but grasp for more extensive, and exclusive privileges.

Many years ago old Farmers Division suspended operations, and then there was considerable trouble as to who was or was not owner of the property, the land on which the building is erected being deeded expressly to the Order, and the building being long ago clear of any debt, having been built by subscription and by the untiring efforts of old members of Farmers Division in its balmy days. Efforts were made some years ago, we believe when the division was in a state of suspension, to appropriate the property to this same denomination, but advice from a lawyer we understand was to the effect that no legal transfer could be made. A few years ago the division was re-organized and the Grand Division immediately handed over to the new organization the use of the property, and which they have since enjoyed.

Doubtless ere this article is published the parties who are endeavoring to create the trouble will have discovered the absurdity of their efforts, and how soon they would have a bout their ears an inveritable hornets nest in the way of a law-suit. Even were it possible to negotiate with the Grand Division, through the Subordinate Division for a transfer of the property, we believe it would not meet with the approval of the people of that community or even with the sanction of the people of the denomination referred to. We know that prominent members of the order in that place are strongly opposed to such a transfer even were it possible. The hall is now used by any religious denominations, and for public meetings generally, and is being well looked after by the division, and we must say the petty carpings of the few who would apparently like to make denominational capital is too absurd to refer to at all.

The great English Beer Syndicate which is at present engaged in buying up the whole of the American breweries, are getting on. They have already swallowed up thirty of the largest brewery firms, and are about to add those of Baltimore at an additional cost of half a million sterling. They will yet get the baby to hold. The Superior Courts' decision in the Kansas case is apparently unknown to them; but one day they may awaken to find every brewery they possess, a branded nuisance, and suppressed. The Lord hasten it.