

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance, and is designed as a family newspaper. It is issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

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, 60 cts.
" six months, 35 "
" three months, 20 "

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 50 cents per year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of One Dollar for square of two inches, fifty cents each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

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

Temperance Journal.

FREDERICTON, JULY 20, 1885.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We believe the time has arrived for the publication of a purely temperance paper in this Province. We feel that the cause has required it for some time past, and we are convinced that had such a paper been published in this city, the good it would have done would have been inestimable.

It is not too late yet, and we trust that the strong temperance sentiment in this community, and this province, will be sufficient to warrant the continuance of its publication, and to make it a strength and power for the temperance people.

The editor of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is connected with nearly all the temperance organizations in this Province and has been honored in filling important offices in connection with some of them. He has been a member of the Sons of Temperance since he was 12 years of age, and the temperance people can feel assured that their interests will be safe in his hands.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL will be published semi-monthly at first, and if sufficient encouragement is given, will be issued weekly.

The subscription rates are 60 cents per annum. Clubs of four or more at the rate of 50 cents.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is not published in connection with any other paper or has any person or persons other than the Editor and Proprietor any interest in the same.

We trust that temperance people will remember that to make any paper a success it must have the support, by the advertising and the subscriptions of the people in whose interests it is published; if therefore the matter in this paper recommends itself to you, we trust you will show your appreciation by subscribing, and at once.

The Deputies of all Divisions, Lodges, Councils, etc., are our authorized agents, and any payments you may make them will be duly acknowledged by us.

Deputies of the various temperance organizations will confer a favor by forwarding us any news in connection with their district, such as election of officers, public meetings etc.

We are arranging to have regular communications on temperance subjects from the leading temperance men of the Dominion, which will be made a special feature of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

SUBJECT FOR CONSIDERATION.

By the interchange of ideas we gain knowledge. We intend each issue of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL to propose a subject for those interested in temperance work to consider, and on which we would ask them to write us a short letter. These will be published or referred to, and a general article written upon them in the next issue. The subject for the August number will be,

HOW CAN WE MAKE OUR MEETINGS INTERESTING.

Those who are actively engaged in temperance work in connection with Lodges or Divisions know the difficulty often experienced in utilizing the talent in the society to the best advantage, and in making the order of some benefit in the community. We trust that Deputies and others will not neglect to give an expression of opinion on this very important subject.

HAS THE ACT PROVED A FAILURE?

Naturally, we look at this question from a biased standpoint, but allowing for this, we think that there can be no doubt in any reasonable person's mind, that the Act, in this city at least, has been of very great benefit to the citizens, and that much less crime and poverty have been noticeable since it has come into operation.

While regretting exceedingly that it has not done as much good as we hoped for, owing to its being so handicapped, and while we see that the whole provisions of the Act are not being carried out, yet in making comparisons we should not take what we expected or would like it to do, but we should take the community as it is now, and compare it with what it was before the act became law. Too many are led away by their feelings, when they see people under the influence of liquor, to cry out in their indignation against the Act itself. This, we regret to say, occurs often among persons who are expressed temperance advocates. Men could be found base enough to break or evade the most stringent prohibitory law; so that when we find any law being occasionally, or even repeatedly broken, we should not thoughtlessly cry out against the law itself until we see wherein the fault lies, and whether it, even in its imperfect state is not a great improvement on the state of things before it came into operation.

While deploring the fact that the Act has had so many difficulties to contend with in this city, yet we view with the greatest satisfaction the great good it has wrought. Previous to this law, rum-sellers had the privilege of displaying their poison in their shop windows, decorating their establishments in the most enticing manner, and advertising their goods as they might see fit. The strong arm of the law has closed this all down. While there may be some liquor, a great deal of it, perhaps, sold on the sly, still the young have not the glaring temptations before them that they had, and in this, the Act has been an undisputed success. The records at the police court, of drunkenness before and after the coming in force of the law, show most conclusively that it has reduced this class of criminals; and in many other ways it is very evident to any person desiring to discover the fact, that the Act has been, even here, a success.

OUR DUTY AS INDIVIDUALS.

Too many temperance people rely on others to do the work they should be doing themselves. Often the temperance work of a whole community falls upon a few persons, who are expected to attend all temperance meetings, belong to all societies, pay all necessary funds for carrying on the work, and to do all the talking, explaining, and engineering of the questions relating to this temperance reform. Now this is not right. It is not just for the men themselves to be doing all this, or are those temperance people who take no active interest in the cause benefited by such a course. There is an individual responsibility and duty that we all owe to the community—to our fellow-man—and we should unhesitatingly be up and about it. There are selfish natures who cannot see any farther than so far as directly benefits themselves, but these are not the men who are any help to a country or community, or that the world would care whether they were alive or dead. They live out their little life, known only by their immediate household, and die, and are forgotten. The world may call you a "crank" on this subject, or a "fanatic" on that, but let me remind you that the characteristic of a "crank" is to turn something; and if you take the trouble to investigate, you will find that all the great reforms have been instituted by what people were then pleased to call "cranks" or fanatics.

We want more of this kind of person in the temperance reform. Instead of people who know the danger of intemperance, going around sighing and deploring the present state of things they should go to work. It is wonderful how quickly the gloom will be dispelled when a person makes up his mind to do something for the cause.

But you ask, how can I do any more for the cause than I am doing? I believe in temperance; I never touch liquor, and I do not allow it

in my family. How, then, am I to do any more than I am?

In answer we might say that there is much you can do that you are not doing. You should attach yourself to some temperance organization, and by that means add greater strength to it, and gather renewed strength to yourself. You should make war in every way on the demon Alcohol. You should deprecate the use of liquor, in your conversation and at all times and places. An earnest seeking heart can find numerous ways of working for the cause. Get "enthused;" be a fanatic; if needs be, be a "crank," but don't, please don't, go to sleep.

REVIVE THE WORK.

New Brunswick has had the enviable reputation of being the banner Province in the Temperance cause, and Fredericton the banner City, but we regret to say that our sister provinces have been walking past us, and that there is every probability that we shall be distanced if there is not a grand temperance revival very soon. True, New Brunswick has had difficulties to overcome which have not been in the way of the progress of the other provinces. The bench of New Brunswick, almost as a whole, have exhibited the strongest opposition to the carrying out of the Scott Act; an act which the temperance people looked forward to as likely to be of such great benefit to the community. With this strong opposition from such an influential source, there is great wonder the act has worked as well as it has. It has shown that no fault can be found with the act itself, by the manner in which it is working in all the provinces, except our own, and we trust that the day is not far off when the hearts of the temperance people will be so "enthused" that they will demand by the right of the power of the majority, the privilege of having the traffic banished for ever from the land. Let all temperance people work to this end.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.

We are pleased to announce that several prominent temperance men have promised us special articles, on timely subjects, connected with temperance work. In the August issue there will be an article on

"Temperance in connection with the Church of England," by Geo. J. Bliss, Esq.

"Women's Work in Fredericton," by Mrs. Sampson.

"Temperance organizations as a benefit to a community," by Herbert C. Creed, Esq.

The Progress of the Sons of Temperance in N. B., by S. B. Paterson Esq. Grand Scribe of S. of T.

There will also probably be other articles as follows:

"The Canada Temperance Act before Parliament" by Geo. E. Foster, D. C. L., M. P.

"The Pulpit and the Temperance Question," by Rev. A. J. Mowatt.

"Does the Liquor Traffic affect the farmer," by Rev. J. E. Reud.

There are some *professed* advocates of Temperance who run what they call the "moral suasion" hobby. When approached on the temperance question, they take a most elevated stand, declaim on the rights of the individual, the power of the pulpit on this subject, the "free moral agency" of man etc. There may be conscientious men in this class, who have talked themselves into believing in it, but it is all the most veritable buncombe.

In this progressive era, advanced thought shows that men addicted to the use of liquor are *not* free moral agents; that they are as much the slaves of their appetites as the most abject slave of the south, before the war, and that their rum-soaked brain is *not* competent to judge between right and wrong on this subject. Men who talk about "moral suasion" are behind the age—the world has walked past them. To them we would say "read, learn and inwardly digest." This is an age of "legal suasion."

The motto of all should be PROHIBITION. Nothing short of this can satisfy the true, loyal, temperance advocate. No "light wine, ales and porter" clause, no moderate drinking pledge, nothing but pure undiluted prohibition of everything that will intoxicate. This is what the temperance people of New Brunswick are working for to-day,

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The semi-annual session of the Grand Division, S. of T., will be held in Milltown, St. Stephen, on Wednesday, 29th July.

Special excursion rates will be arranged on all steamboat and railway lines, over which delegates may require to travel.

People never should get discouraged on this question of temperance. It often looks as though run and wrong would triumph, and that right and justice would be trampled under feet, but perseverance must ultimately bring success. This is a good cause; it goes hand in hand with religion, and if its promoters will only work, not forgetting to look to a higher power, there can be no fears as to what the end will be. The motto of the W. C. T. U. is most suggestive. "If God be for us, who can be against us."

We hold that no one has the least spark of manhood or honor in his composition, who, in opposition to the express wish and desire of the majority in the community, will continue in the soul-destroying traffic. We believe that a man who would, in an under-hand and secret manner break the laws of the country in this, could not be trusted in any honorable business capacity from breaking any other law that might be on the statute books.

The Sons of Temperance contemplate in a few days, organizing a Division at Marysville. A number of the prominent temperance men in that thriving community have expressed their willingness to assist. Alex. Gibson, Esq., has kindly tendered the Hall, and will give any assistance in his power. Mr. Gibson is a strong temperance advocate, and a division in the above locality would undoubtedly be well attended and do much good.

If there should be any locality in the province in which there is at present, no organization of the Sons of Temperance, and where the people are interested in the prosperity of their piece, and the protection of their young people, and would like such an organization, if they will correspond with the Grand Scribe, S. B. Paterson, St. John, or the editor of this paper, they will receive all the necessary information.

A Grand Temperance demonstration will take place on Monday 20th inst. at Sussex. Arrangements have been made for a special excursion train from St. John and the fare has been placed at a very low rate. All the temperance organizations in St. John will send delegations and it is expected there will be a large gathering of temperance people; many prominent temperance workers having expressed their intention of attending.

The amendments to the Canada Temperance Act were again defeated in the Senate, and the objectionable amendment by that body to allow of the sales of light wines and beers was again "tacked on." This will probably have the effect of throwing out all temperance legislation this session. The "Scott Act" will therefore remain the same as before the meeting of Parliament.

We are placed at somewhat of a disadvantage in publishing this issue of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL. We shall endeavor to have a new heading and several other improvements in the typographical appearance, and this, with the special contributed articles, will make the paper much more readable in future.

When it looks dark in the temperance horizon is the time when those who have the cause at heart should bestir themselves. This is no time to sleep, when the destroyer of innocent women and children, the curse of our country, is on the rampage. Let temperance men be up and doing.

C. A. Everett, Esq., Most Worthy Associate of the National Division, S. of T., has been attending the sessions of that body, held this week in Maryland, Md.

The Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. will open its sessions on Tuesday 21st inst. in Carleton, St. John. A number of delegates will be present from the city.

The Elements of Success.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, Prof. G. E. Foster, M. P., has forwarded to the various Divisions in his jurisdiction a copy of the following circular, which contains the elements of success, in temperance work, if duly carried out. We trust that the several Deputies have brought the same before their Divisions and had the matters suggested therein fully discussed and adopted. Not only adopted as a matter of form and placed on file, but carried out. It is a very easy matter to have these things brought before a division and to go through the usual routine, but it is the special duty of the Deputy to keep stirring up the matter until it is carried out to the full intent and meaning of the communication. The circular reads:—

OFFICE OF THE GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH, ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 30th, 1884.
TO THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF N. B.

Brothers and Sisters.—At the recent session of the Grand Division of this Province I was elected to the honorable and responsible position of Grand Worthy Patriarch. With an earnest desire that our good cause may be materially advanced, and in full reliance upon your cordial co-operation and assistance, I have entered upon its duties.

Our Grand Division has had a most prosperous year, and now numbers 55 Divisions, with a membership of 3666. Let it be our aim and endeavour to make this year upon which we have just entered, as successful in maintaining our organization and extending our borders as any that has preceded it.

In order that this be done I beg to recommend,

1. That each member of your Division make it a point to be regular in attendance, consistent in conduct, earnest in advocacy of the cause, and fruitful in work that shall tend to make your meetings interesting and profitable. Avoid vain and fruitless discussions, and try to make the Division room a temple of sobriety and harmony, a place where "brethren dwell together in unity." Let personal endeavour in persuading others to join your ranks, be put forth by each one, to the end that as many as possible may be pledged together with you in the good work. Especially look after the young, the tempted, and the weak, and by kindly encouragement and loving admonition, lead them to your circle and shelter them in your protecting care.

2. While you make your Division strong and pleasant within, do not forget that you exist as well for the sake of work to be done in the community. So, as often as you can, plan fraternal visits to sister Divisions, and by an interchange of brotherly courtesy, strengthen and encourage one another.

Hold public meetings in your own and other communities, under the auspices of your Division, and by earnest addresses, recitations and song, help to bring all within the influence of temperance truth.

Make it a point at least once per quarter to make a thorough distribution of temperance literature in the families of your district. It costs but a trifle, and the silent but eloquent leaves preach a sermon to every one who reads them.

3. Remember that a Division is a fortress and a guard. It is your duty to be a terror to all illegal liquor selling in your vicinity, and to take measures to protect the community in so far as the law gives you power. It is a shame to a temperance society to allow a liquor shop to be run within its jurisdiction, if by any lawful means it can hinder it. Therefore make yourselves a committee, whose duty it shall be to see that the law is strictly enforced, and rigidly carried out. Temperance laws are of little use unless enforced. Enforce them.

4. Work continually with the great end of Total Prohibition in view. Welcome any restriction that in any way bampers the traffic, or renders it less harmful, but welcome it only as leading to that ultimate goal of all our labors, and be not silent or satisfied until we safely reach it. Therefore seek to leave the public mind and establish the public heart in the principles of Prohibition, adopted into the life and embodied at the ballot box.

And may the Great Patriarch above give us heart for our labors, and abundant success for our reward.

Fraternally Yours,
GEO. E. FOSTER, G. W. P.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY GAINS BY THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Let us pursue this further by means of a couple of supposed instances, such as occur every day. John Smith has been, during the week a capable and industrious workman, earning full wages every day. Saturday night he gets his pay and goes to the stores, where he falls in with boon companions and spends his week's wages at the grog-shop, standing treat and drinking himself until his money is gone. Late at night he is put out into the street drunk, the liquor seller having got his money and being ready to close the shop. Result the first: The liquor seller has received, say, twelve dollars, of which at least three-quarters, or nine dollars, is profit. Result the second: Smith is arrested and put into the lock-up for the remainder of the night, in the morning he is brought before a magistrate and fined one dollar and costs, amounting to at least five dollars, and usually more, for want of which he goes to jail for ten days. Result the third: Smith's family applies to the overseers of the poor for assistance, and they, being unable to refuse, are likely to expend five or six dollars. Total results, leaving out the moral deterioration of Smith and his family, nine dollars profit to the liquor seller, and his costs of prosecution paid by the county, Smith and his family supported at the expense of the town and county for ten days, and Smith's productive labor for ten days lost to the community.

At the least calculation, in order that the liquor seller may make his profit, the community has lost much more than an equal amount. In this instance I have supposed the liquor buyer to spend a full week's wages, but the contrast is still greater if we suppose, as is more frequently the case, that the buyer has only money sufficient to buy liquor enough to cause his intoxication; that he is arrested and committed to jail for non-payment of fine and costs. The county then has the cost to pay, and the liquor seller's profit is only a very small percentage of the expense he has caused the community. Let us attack his profit, wherever his trade is injurious to the public, and we shall be in a fair way to drive him out of the business altogether, or to oblige him to exercise such care in his management as to deprive it of its harm.—From "Liquor Legislation," by Gorham D. Williams, in Popular Science Monthly for April.

Hon. Thomas V. Cator, of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, and a member of the Committee on excise, reported against the granting of liquor licenses citing the fact that the State declared liquor-selling without license a crime, and added: "If the business is a crime without a license, it is a crime with a license, and the license is nothing more or less than a license for crime."

Dr. Herrick Johnstone has well said: "Under low license the saloon-keeper says, 'I want your son.' Under high license he adds: 'I want your daughter also.'"