

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.

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.

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

THE WORK IN QUEBEC.

The work in Quebec did not progress as well last year as in the other districts. The Grand Worthy Patriarch was in the old country, and the death of the Grand Scribe during the year retarded propagation work; so that this Grand Division had up hill work. The officers elected at the October session were: G. W. P., Henry Plow, Montreal; G. W. A., G. W. Stanton, Quebec; G. Scribe, Rev. E. Crummy, Montreal; G. Treas., W. D. Stephen, Trent River.

The new officers are doing a good work, however, this year, and when the reports are brought in in October there will found an advance all along the line in Quebec.

THE ORDER IN ONTARIO.

The annual session of the Grand Division of Ontario, was held at Bowmanville on the 19th January. A great deal of solid temperance work was transacted. The reports of the retiring officers showed a large increase in the membership during the year. The Grand Worthy Patriarch in his report reviewed the progress of the temperance work and showed wherein the Scott Act had been beneficial.

One of the decisions given by the G. W. P. during the year was: "That for a member to openly oppose and vote against the Scott Act is conduct unbecoming a Son of Temperance, the total suppression of the liquor traffic being the ultimate aim of the Order, and the Scott Act being the only mode of suppression within our reach."

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: G. W. P., C. E. Ewing, Cobourg; G. W. A., John Milne, Agincourt; G. Scribe, J. K. Stewart, Ottawa; G. Treas., G. M. Rose, Toronto; G. Chaplain, S. Holland, Bradford; G. Conductor, J. E. Elliot, Don; G. Sentinel, John Gemmill, Lanark.

ATTENTION TO VISITORS.

A very good way to find out the sentiment of a Division or Lodge is by noticing how they entertain visiting members. We think that there has not been in the past, that attention to this part of the work that there should be. It is wonderful too, the impression a visiting member from another Division or Lodge will carry away with him by reason of the way he has been received. If he is allowed to come in and sit alone and un-noticed throughout the whole session, and to depart without having been spoken to, and no attention been given him, with the exception of numerous supercilious glances as much as to say "How do you come to be here?" is there any wonder that he will refer to that division ever after in his own mind, at least, as being unprogressive; in fact, dead. We have visited Divisions ourselves where the appearance of a stranger seemed to be a signal for a general gloom over the proceedings of the Division, and every member put on his Sunday manners.

It seems to us that the special duty of the Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch in each division is to make himself acquainted with all visiting members; to introduce them to the several members and to entertain them, and make their visit one long to be remembered from the pleasant associations it would recall. If the D. G. W. P. was so engaged as to find it impossible to attend to the brother in this way, then he should deputize some members to do it, and in the absence of the D. G. W. P. the W. P. should see after this duty. The members, too, should be forward in speaking, and in otherwise making the visit of the brother enjoyable.

We know ourself, in visiting the Divisions in St. John and vicinity, with what pleasure we can look back at these visits, and particularly, from the disposition of the members there to make the evening enjoyable; by their kind greeting and fraternal conversation. It is a grand thing to have the name as a division or lodge of being sociable and fraternal and we trust that we may all endeavor to cultivate that true feeling of sociability, and fraternity, which is the grand basis of our noble order.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

A. F. HOFFER, Esq., gives the intelligent view of 'Personal Liberty,' as follows:

These modern defenders of personal liberty have not yet learned that personal liberty cannot be found in the saloons; but that, on the contrary, strong drink enslaves the individual and ruins the health of all who indulge. This can be proven by an investigation of the physical and sanitary condition of those who drink or deal in intoxicating liquors. An over-indulgent people suffers them to sell their poison to the poor and deluded drunkard, who is willing to pay his money to the man who shortens his life. Personal liberty gives the saloon-keeper the right to cut off the God-given days of his customer's career. He sells to the inebriate with gross impunity, and on the remarkable plea that the sooner he dies the better for him, and his family, and his neighbors.

The liquor-seller look at this thing philosophically, and he reasons thus: 'Personal liberty allows us to convert good and sober men into drunkards, and then we may just as well kill them, as they are no longer good for anything under the sun.' This is the doctrine which flows from the so-called personal liberty principle, upon which the advocates of the free drink traffic stand. For the maintenance of this doctrine a majority of our adopted German citizens are organized politically, and are thus bound to oppose all laws favoring the moral elevation of our people, and resist all effort seeking to abolish the drink traffic.

The above extract is from a very able article, the author of which is a leading German temperance advocate in the Northwest.

The law-defying spirit of the liquor fraternity becomes more and more apparent as the temperance reformation advances. Prohibition is stoutly resisted in Atlanta, and every possible device is resorted to obstruct and to thwart it. The New York Observer, commenting thereon, says very pertinently: "There is no probability that the liquor-men will give up the case until they have exhausted every means to secure a continuance of the traffic, and even when all legal technicalities and objections fail they will doubtless as in other places, try to carry it on in the face of law and of the popular decision. As rum itself when drunk is the instigator of a vast majority of the crimes that are committed, so is the traffic everywhere defiant of law. Those who are engaged in it pay no respect, excepting under compulsion, to the restrictions which are placed on it. They sell to minors and to common drunkards with the same freedom as to other persons, notwithstanding every license-law forbids it. The good people of Atlanta will find as we find here, that the rum-power will submit only to superior force and not law." There is a limit to popular forbearance. When the defiant rum-power assumes the responsibility of resisting all legal restraint, and seeks to dominate and control in everything pertaining to the perpetuation of its own supremacy, it is in effect, but hastening the inevitable period of its own certain destruction. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

THE LONDON RIOTS.

The late riots in London, though the occasion of heavy loss in the destruction of property and the interruption of business, were fortunately free from bloodshed. They were most significant in the widespread feeling of grave apprehension which they awakened. Great and unusual peril seemed imminent. In London, and throughout Great Britain, there is much complaint of bad trade. There are many unemployed workmen, and as a consequence much pinching poverty and want. What has often been foretold by Mr. William Hoyle and the British friends of temperance should the enormous drink waste continue, is being now painfully realized. The drink-bill of Great Britain, infinitely worse than wasted amounted last year to at least \$700,000,000. This enormous drain upon the nation's resources cannot go on simultaneously with bad trade and idle workshops without great suffering and grave danger. A London representative of the New York Tribune, writing of the late riots, says that the liquor-shops

put up their shutters and barricaded their windows in common with other stores and places of business but "kept their doors open and did a rushing business inside." In the absence of rioting these liquor shops serve to still further impoverish the poor, absorbing the money needed for bread. In the midst of the riot they are as fuel to the angry conflagration. What excesses and what perils they may then stimulate and intensify no one can foretell. The excitement in London quickly subsided, but the real danger lingers.

In the London experience there is a lesson for our own country. Here also the drink-waste in all our large centres of population is enormous and continuous. There are strikes not a few, and there is much discontent. Any general outbreak in New York, Chicago, or St. Louis the citizens would be poorly prepared, as in Cincinnati, and more recently in London, to cope with. Whatever may be the merits and demerits of other important factors in the social and economic problem which loudly demands and must receive thoughtful consideration, there is no room for doubt that a chief source of poverty and peril here, as in Great Britain, is the drink-traffic, which both perpetuates and is perpetuated by injurious social drinking usages.—Temperance Advocate.

A Remarkable Man.

THE LATE MR. JOHN B. GOUGH.

On the 22nd of August, 1817, was born in the little village of Sandgate, county Kent, England, one who was destined to become one of the most unique, powerful and illustrious of men, John B. Gough, whose fame as a temperance orator has long since become world-wide. He was the son of a private British soldier, who fought in the Peninsular war, but his mother was a woman of some education, and eked out their income by teaching school. Like many other great men, Gough doubtless inherited from his mother those great natural gifts for which he became so celebrated. Yet his great and beneficial career could scarcely have begun more inauspiciously. When only twelve years of age he emigrated with a strange family to this country, and for two years wrought on their farm at Oneida, N. Y. Next he became a bookbinder, and occasionally suffered great privations through dull trade and his own unsteady habits. Then he became one of a company of strolling players, among whom he played low comedy. Thereafter for a whole year he had alternate spells of work and debauchery, and ultimately sunk to a bar-room loafer who amused the regular frequenters by funny stories and comic songs for a glass of brandy. In his autobiography he tells how often then he seriously contemplated suicide—a fate from which he was mercifully withheld for better things. In that book, too, he most eloquently describes his feelings and thoughts while under delirium tremens, and how, in 1844, he was led to abandon drink, and to become not only a total abstainer but the most powerful temperance advocate the world has seen. He had the natural gifts for a great orator and these had been greatly developed and improved even in his low life of a strolling player and bar-room entertainer, while his own bitter personal experience as a drunkard, as well as what then fell under his observation, gave him almost an infinite power of illustration. On taking the platform as a temperance advocate he at once bounded to the front rank, and there ever after stood head and shoulders above all others. That position he occupied for fully forty-two years, during which time he travelled a greater distance than would have taken him more than a dozen times round the globe, and delivered about 10,000 speeches, with that magical and irresistible eloquence for which he was celebrated. Until he was struck down with paralysis last week, while addressing a meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., his fame was ever increasing, his name more and more popular, and his services everywhere in greater demand. Truly in the zenith of his fame he died on Wednesday last. Almost the last words he uttered on that Philadelphia platform were—"Young man, make your record clean." How clean John B. Gough has, by his life-work and influence during these forty-two years, made his own record almost every corner of the Old and New World to-day bear unqualified testimony. It is impossible to estimate the good he did in his day. To him, indeed, the cause of temperance owes its great and growing power and influence. I ever a man truly merited from mankind a monument to perpetuate his memory and good-work that one is John B. Gough.—Scottish American Journal.

TO THE RIGHT!

Marching to the Front.

St. John Well in Line.

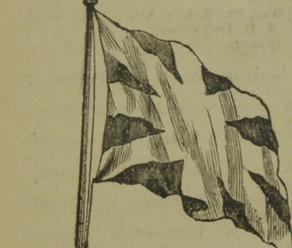
"When is the Scott Act to come before the people?" is the question that is heard, by all true friends of temperance. They are anxious to see the Act come again to the people of this Province for a fair trial; they are doubly sure of a unanimous vote in favor of the adoption of the Act. There never was a time when people were so anxious for a change in reformatory measures; the interest taken by the temperance workers to bring about such a change is very marked. The ranks of all branches of temperance societies are being rapidly filled; new divisions of Sons of Temperance and new lodges of Good Templars are continually being formed, and the outlook for the complete annihilation of the monster—King Alcohol—is only a matter of time. That time is surely coming, and rapidly, too. The gospel temperance meetings held here, (another having been started in Good Templar Hall, St. John, under the auspices of Sirion Lodge), are productive of much good; they are addressed by the clergy and laymen who are helping by their voice and presence to forward this great movement. The meetings are crowded every Sunday afternoon, especially so was that held on Sunday last, when Union Hall, Portland, could not seat any more persons than it contained, his popularity drawing the attention of the public to hear an address on temperance delivered by Rev. V. B. Cushing, of Creston, Iowa.

Grand Scribe Thompson has presented a magnificent D. G. W. P.'s emblem to Gordon Division, for which the Officers and members of 275 feel very grateful to Brother Thompson. The interest the present Grand Scribe takes in the Order—in visiting the divisions nightly in the city, Portland and Carleton—shows that the Order has secured the right man in the right place. In the visit of the G. W. P., last week, to this section of the Province, Bro. Thompson was assiduous in his exertions in making the visit of our commander-in-chief as pleasant as possible.

A most agreeable musical and literary entertainment was held in the parlor of Union Hall, Portland, on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of City of Portland Lodge, I. O. G. T. Between the programme of entertainment an innumerable quantity of pies, manufactured by the good sisters of City of Portland Lodge, were knocked down to the highest bidder under the hammer of Bro. A. A. Mabee, who auctioned the pies off in a manner that was well understood by the large audience present. The following programme was carried out: Selections on organ, Miss E. Vradenburg; address, Dr. Gray; recitation, John Salmon; song, S. Henderson; reading, R. Hoben; recitation; A. D. M. Boyne; song, Hugh Campbell. Brother John Meahan presided, and prefaced the entertainment in a brief and neat speech. Mrs. McMasters played the accompaniment to Mr. Campbell, and the ladies' committee added much to make the entertainment a pronounced success.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Portland, elected officers as follows: Mrs. S. T. Vaughan, President; Miss Mary, P. Dole, Secretary; Mrs. C. E. Stephenson, Treasurer; Mrs. M. McLean, Methodist; Mrs. Branscombe, Baptist; Mrs. Merseant, Presbyterian; and Mrs. Bazley, Episcopal, Vice-Presidents. Votes of thanks were passed to the press, to the retiring officers and to all who had in any way assisted the Union. The temperance doxology was then sung, and the annual meeting came to an end.

A public temperance meeting was held at Milkish on the 25th ult. Amos P. Wilson gave an address on temperance, after which, assisted by H. A. Whipple, he organized a lodge of I. O. G. T. with 28 charter members. The following were elected and installed as office bearers for the present quarter:—John W. Barlow, W. C. T.; Mina Johnson, W. V. T.; George Davey, W. S.; E.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886

Keep your Division well before the public.

Fraternal visits are a great benefit to the order. Keep them up.

Be prompt in having your returns forwarded to the Grand Scribe.

The Sons of Temperance were never so strong in the world as they are to-day.

The snow blockade has prevented us from receiving our usual budget of correspondence from the various Divisions.

The Scott Act is being vigorously enforced in Ontario, and is proving a most successful law for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

We are nearing the end of another quarter. Let the members take hold with renewed zeal to make the reports total up well for the January term.

During the business of the sessions let there be the best of order. A W. P. shows his executive ability very clearly in the order he has during division meetings.

The Sons of Temperance, published at Brantford, Ont., has an engraving of Sir Leonard Tilley in the February issue. It also gives a short sketch of his life.

Young men think of this. Rutherford B. Hayes has written this truth, "No person addicted to drinking can expect to be trusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted had better not be continued in office."

Do not be discouraged if difficulties arise and those whom you think should be enthusiastic in the cause seem neglectful. Put a little more enthusiasm into the work yourself. Obstacles only go towards making success more certain.

Just at this time of year there are always a good many absent members. It would be well for the officers to hunt them up, not with the purpose of presenting them with a bill for back dues, but to quietly induce them to attend the meetings. A little encouragement often does a great deal of good. Try it.

It is a great pity that many of our ministers of the gospel do not see that by connecting themselves with these temperance organization there would be opened up innumerable ways not only of doing good, but of saving souls. We are glad that some see it in this way; we hope many others will soon see likewise.