

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.

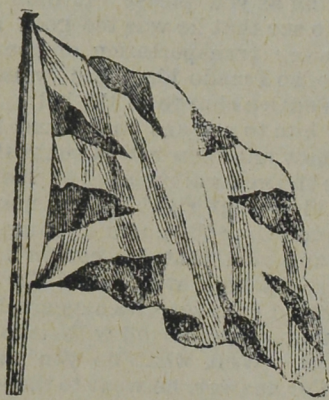
SPECIAL RATES FOR DIVISIONS.

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.

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.

A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of 75 cents per line, minimum 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, MAY 11, 1889.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The JOURNAL is liable to be discontinued immediately at the expiration of the date stamped on the label. We have been obliged to adopt this rule without respect of persons. If you do not receive your paper glance at the label of the last one you received, and if the date is past you will understand the reason. Any mistake in dates will be cheerfully rectified on notifying us.

THE Semi-Annual Session should be well attended this year.

THE WAY to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.

ALL THE returns should be in to the Grand Scribe now. We hope no deputy has neglected his duty in this respect.

MEMBERS of Lansdown Division will visit Lower Prince William on Tuesday evening next and hold a public temperance meeting.

IF ALCOHOL is the great curse of the world and the great power of the Christian church throws the mighty arm of the law around it, how long will it take it to subdue and conquer the Christian Church itself?

THE FORTY-Second Anniversary of the organization of Gurney Division, No. 5, of St. John, will take place on Monday, May 20th. The Division always has a good time at these anniversary gatherings, and this will be no exception to the rule. We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation to be present.

THE SCOTT Act was defeated in Oxford, Lambton and Middlesex by large majorities on Thursday. The same cause went towards the defeat of the Act, that brought about the defeat in the other counties referred to a few weeks ago.

JOHN A. NICHOLS, a prominent platform orator for the Dominion Alliance will visit the Province this month. He is expected to be in Fredericton, and take part in the mass meeting on the evening of the 24th.

THERE ARE a few returns from Divisions that the Deputies have neglected to send in. Will they now, at once see about them so that we may all have a good report of the work being done by the divisions in New Brunswick.

THERE are some Divisions that have not yet appointed official correspondents for the JOURNAL, or else the correspondents have not been doing their duty. We hope the brethren will stir them up so that reports of the work will flow in fully to the JOURNAL office.

YORK DISTRICT DIVISION.

In another column will be found a report of the District Division above named. The proceedings were carried along with the most perfect harmony of feelings, and it is believed that the resolutions adopted will have the tendency to bring the matter of prompt and united action on the Scott Act, and other questions before the various temperance organizations represented in the county.

A "BASE VOICE"

The Philadelphia Quill has been recently giving the New York Voice some sound advice on its extreme views, which the New York Prohibition paper does not relish. In a recent issue the Quill returns to the attack by remarking:

"We think a great deal of the Voice. We admire its enterprise and its ability, and wish we had its bank account. We can even forgive it for sometimes claiming to own the whole party, and can pardon it for sometimes thinking that it only requires a whisper from the Voice to turn the party in any direction it pleases. It has been so spoiled and fed with sugar plums in late years that it is not to be wondered at that the Voice has grown husky. Far be it from us to 'belittle the ox.' May its shadow never grow less, and its bellow be more in harmony."

PAST GRAND TREASURER EVERETT.

In a late issue we had a short account of the life of one of our Past Grand officers, Bro. C. D. Everett, of St. John, but it was taken largely from one of our contemporaries, as the worthy brother lived and did his work in the Order previous to the editor of this paper having taken active interest in the Sons of Temperance work. Having from reliable sources gained some knowledge of our deceased brother's labor and work in the cause, and his trials and difficulties in making for himself a competency and name among the prominent business men of the province, we take pleasure in again referring to him and his history.

Bro. C. D. Everett was born in this city on January 31st, 1803, and went into the hat and fur business in 1824, with branches in St. John and Miramichi. The great Miramichi fire destroyed his Miramichi and Fredericton stores, and he did not re-establish them but removed to St. John in 1825, and continued his business there until his retirement in 1866. He was largely engaged in various speculations outside of his regular business, having built and run several flour and saw mills in the days of water power, and was the first to introduce steam power into a factory in the Maritime Provinces.

He was appointed a St. John City and County Magistrate and occupied this position for some thirty years.

From boyhood he was a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors, and took part in the organization of the first temperance and total abstinence societies in St. John. He became a member of St. John

Division, S. of T. in 1848, and in the following year, on the amalgamation of Gurney and Albion Divisions, he became a member of Gurney, in which Division he remained till the time of his death.

He filled various offices in Gurney, becoming a representative to the Grand Division in 1851 or 1852. He was for fourteen years Grand Treasurer of our Grand Division. In 1865, or thereabouts, he served as G. W. A. and was elected a representative to the National Division. He attended a number of the Sessions of that body, but did not take an active part in its proceedings. He remained on the roll of representatives to the time of his death.

He was followed to the grave by a very large number of his fellow citizens. Among the many mourners following the hearse were his sons, grand sons and great-grand sons.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gates, the Pastor of the Germain St. Baptist Church, with which church the deceased became connected in 1826, and in the membership of which he died.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TEMPERANCE PRESS.

We have attended a church prayer meeting in our time, when the leader occupied most of the time in castigating those present, for the failure of those absent to attend. We have been to Divisions where it seemed to be the bounden duty of one of its members to find no end of fault with those present on account of the members who were derelict in their duty in attending the meetings. Such kind of talk, when one comes to think of it, cannot amount to very much benefit to the Order, or effect the absent one very materially; and the question we thought of discussing more especially in this article, will be more in the same position.

On looking over our exchanges, and they represent the temperance movement in India, Africa, Great Britain and America, we could not but notice the very limited support these temperance papers were receiving, in proportion to the time and work they were giving the cause.

The editor of the Lever, one of the best edited papers in the West, has been obliged to assign, and the paper is now being conducted in a state of suspense as it were. No doubt it will be able to tide over its difficulties, but it should never have had any such difficulties. The temperance people of Chicago should have considered it their duty and privilege to so well sustain the paper as to place the possibility of this emergency out of the question. We hope to hear cheering words from our western contemporary soon, and that the friends have lifted the Lever out of its troubles and placed it upon a firm foundation.

Then, in opening up the Southern Journal we find that our Kentucky friend has had its trials. No more terse and pungent temperance paper than the Journal has been among our exchanges. Some issues where Bro. Sawyer handled the Archimedian lever, were regular broadsides against the liquor traffic and paragraphs were widely quoted—and stolen—from his paper, but, the Southern Journal has had its trials too. Again, the temperance friends did not "quit them like men" and, rallying around the paper give it that financial support that it should, so Bro. Sawyer was obliged to drop his individuality and merge the paper into a company concern. The paper still comes to hand regularly, and well conducted, but we miss that individuality which made it—the Southern Journal.

We stretch out our hand and reach for another exchange, it is the Quill, of Philadelphia. Three years and more the Quill has been writing indelible words on the hearts of Pennsylvania temperance men, words that have produced thoughts and actions that have stirred up the people, and are still stirring up the people to a higher ideal of themselves and country, and yet the recompense the Quill has received has been so meagre, in consideration of the work done. It has lately been obliged to lose its identity as a private enterprise and merge into a company. There should be in that State good and true men enough, who should consider themselves morally bound to help the paper in subscription and advertising, to make the Quill so independent,

and such a power in the land for the temperance cause, as to fairly shake out the rum interest, notwithstanding the firmness with which it is entrenched.

We rapidly pass over a lot of other United States exchanges which are more of a local nature, and whose very existence largely depends upon the plate matter they use, and turn to our Canadian exchanges with a view to see how they are favored, and if the temperance press is more liberally sustained here.

To hand, is one of the oldest Temperance papers, the Canada Citizen, and unquestionably one of the best in Canada. While the Citizen is a good paper it has not had any soft-snap and friend Spence has had his own difficulties to contend with, and the remuneration to the paper and to the managing director and editor, have been nothing like adequate to the labor expended and the time given. Formerly an eight-page paper it has been lately made four pages, and the publisher is obliged to put more than half in advertising, much of which is to boom the paper. We do not say this to depreciate that paper, because if the matter is limited, the ideas and thoughts expressed are worth columns of the wishy-washy trash, some so-called temperance papers publish, but to show that the temperance people are themselves the sole cause of the difficulties experienced in making a first class temperance paper.

Then we have the Clarion, of Nova Scotia, the organ of 16,000 Sons of Temperance. In its fifth Volume, it comes to hand, one of the most acceptable of our exchanges. Its editor, Rev. A. W. Nicholson, is full of experience as a temperance worker and as a Son of Temperance, and while in his fraternal regard for the JOURNAL he sometimes feels called upon to administer a little gratuitous advice to the youthful editor, when an attempt is made to encroach upon his prerogatives, yet we take it with all complacency and good feeling, and doubtless profit thereby. While the Clarion is far above the average in editorial strength, yet we have to feel a disappointment that the temperance men of that province have not given it the hearty support and sympathy they should. A political organ of one of the parties would have received not only the subscriptions of the party members, but advertising patronage as well. While the Clarion receives a fair share of both, yet it has not one-tenth the patronage it should receive. We doubt if it were not for the substantial subsidy appropriated by the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, whether it would be able to continue. In the name of the Order the Clarion represents, we protest against this negligence on the part of the membership. Every Son of Temperance is, or should be as deeply interested in that paper as the editor. Some of the Order may not see eye to eye with it on methods of work, but this is only a secondary matter after all. The policy of the official organ so far as third party or non-partizan is concerned must be the policy as rounded out by the officers and general feeling of the Grand Division. We wish the Clarion every success, and feel assured that its solid policy and consistent course will commend it to the Order in Nova Scotia.

There are some others of our exchanges, recently started as company concerns that are making quite a splurge now, and using their capital for running expenses, but they will doubtless have to settle down to the level of their income soon, unless someone is intent upon sinking money in a newspaper; for of all the sinking funds we know of, none is more effectual than running a temperance newspaper.

There is an exception, however, to the general neglect of the temperance press, and this is the New York Voice. This paper has been enabled from its central position and its hold upon the Third Party to secure itself behind a large subscription list, and to effectually drive out of the field all the smaller papers with less influence and capital.

We cannot but feel as we look over our exchanges that by far the best patronized and most successful papers are those connected with some of the orders, and which the organization assists with grants. Owing to the fact that all the organizations now have their special organs of direct communication to

members, we can see the difficulty in having a general temperance paper very extensively supported, unless it appeals to the third party feelings.

So far as the JOURNAL is concerned we have probably not as much to complain of in the way of assistance from temperance men, as other temperance papers have. The lack of cohesion on the part of temperance workers of the different organizations, causes a certain clamorishness, as it were, which precludes any extensive support of this or any other temperance paper when it becomes the organ of any one branch of the reform. We therefore depend almost entirely upon the Sons of Temperance for the support of the JOURNAL. While so many have given us this support that we have been enabled to give a fairly good paper to our readers, yet there are thousands of the order who do not see the paper, and whose interest in it should be as great as that of the editor.

If it were asked us for a candid expression as to why we saw so little probability of success in the near future from Third Party methods, we would be disposed to use as an argument the apathy of temperance men towards supporting third party literature. It has been said that the growth of a movement can be largely gauged by the growth of its press. Third Partism must be in a bad straits, judged by its press which is generally in such a demoralized condition. There is a deep subject for thought, right here. It is said that the country is ripe for prohibition, and again that straight third party candidates can be elected to the offices, and yet third party papers, yes, temperance papers generally can barely exist, and temperance literature has to be fairly forced on the people by giving it away, for if they have to pay for it they will not take it. If the success of the third party depends upon a majority of the electors, as it must, and the electors will not subscribe for third party or temperance literature unless it is given at a rate far below cost, and in most cases not at all it does seem to us as a most discouraging outlook for that method of work.

While at times there may appear discouraging elements in the work from the lack of interest, and apathy on the part of many who profess to be temperance men, it should not deter each of us from doing our duty. By assisting in subscribing for a temperance paper, by giving it all the support and circulation possible, and by using every method possible to extend the cause of temperance in the way of total abstinence in the individual, and election of pronounced temperance men to offices, are we doing our work.

YORK DISTRICT DIVISION.

The regular quarterly session of York District Division convened in the hall of Lansdowne Division, No. 257, on Thursday evening last.

The session was more than ordinarily interesting and much business of an important nature was transacted, such as will be doubtless felt in the temperance work in the near future.

Representatives were present from Marysville, No. 349; Gibson, 306; Kingsclear, 315; and Lansdowne, 257.

Reports were read from the various Divisions in the County showing that there had been a steady net gain during the last quarter. The largest gains were in Marysville Division, but the largest gains in proportion to membership was in Kingsclear Division, which added over one-third to its total membership. The regular reports were supplemented by verbal reports from some of the delegates which indicated a better feeling, and larger membership than for many years in the county. It was estimated that at present there were about 600 active Sons of Temperance in the county.

Several communications and bills were read and disposed of.

Rep. A. S. Morrissey, of Marysville, No. 349, was elected as District Worthy Patriarch, to fill vacancy caused by removal of Rep. B. D. Branscombe, to another part of the province.

The Treasurer read report showing that there was a good balance on hand. The report referred to the fact that some of the Divisions had