

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.

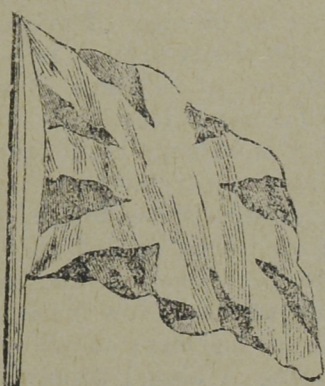
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions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



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—
NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889.

A NEW quarter almost here.
How has the work prospered in your division?

WE ARE in receipt of a lengthy and full report of the organizing of Albert Co District Division, which comes to hand to late for this issue. Several others are held over from the same cause until our next.

GRAND SCRIBES are expected to convey news of interest to their jurisdictions promptly to the JOURNAL, and we will see that they are published, and that copies are sent where they will do the most good.

WE FIND that some correspondence from the States intended for the JOURNAL must have been destroyed in the mails on the 23rd inst., when the train from Bangor was wrecked. If communications have not appeared that were sent about that time, our friends will understand the cause.

DO NOT wait until you have matter sufficient to write a long communication, but send your news on a postal card, if you have any item. Let all the members, wherever they are in the United States, or Canada, feel themselves free to use the columns of the JOURNAL for Sons of Temperance news.

Scott Act Notes.

GUILTY, BUT NOT IN JAIL.

The sentence of the court in the case of Crangle has been that he was guilty of rumselling, and he has been sentenced to imprisonment. The lawyer for the defence has appealed, on some technical points; and in the meanwhile the convicted rumseller has the freedom of the community. A St. John newspaper has in its Frederickton correspondence remarked that it is said the friends of Crangle will not see him put in jail, but will see the thing out. Well! it would not be the first rumseller that got clear of his just deserts, but it is pretty generally conceded that Crangle's chances for getting clear of

jail this time are pretty slim, a good deal slimmer than his rotund "corporeosity."

COLEMAN'S EXCUSES.

Coleman has had another chance to work in an ad. for the Barker, and to explain his reason for leaving the temperance ranks and joining the rumsellers. The *Telegraph* gives publicity to Coleman's excuses. It must be understood by our readers at a distance that Coleman, proprietor of the Barker House, and now the defendant in a case before the Police Court for rumselling, formerly was a disciple of McKenzie, and promenaded Queen Street, with about a yard of blue ribbon, conspicuously displayed upon his "manly bosom." This was when the small boy took to the gutter, when he passed along, and when it was Fred B. Coleman, ESQUIRE. We will say this for him, however, that he was then in the best company he has ever been in since. Since that time, he has fallen from grace as it were, and gone back on the blue ribbon ranks. It does not appear, however that he sold his blue ribbon for a glass of rum as it is reported some of the McKenzies, but it would seem that the price was somewhat larger, for he became proprietor of a bar himself, has had to pay several fines already for selling rum, and is now before the P. M. with jail staring him in the face. It would not be fair to Mr. Coleman, were we not to give his excuse for leaving the temperance ranks. It was, forsooth! because he saw so many hypocrites among the temperance men. So many who professed temperance who took their drink on the sly—possibly with him. Well! a poor excuse is better than none. Possibly in the blue-ribbon meetings he may have heard so much of the profits made from rumselling, that he concluded to engage in the traffic himself! who knows?

By the way, we have some interesting relics of ancient history, regarding the old Reform Club, and some of its members that we expect to give the public shortly, and we guess the Pigott letters and the Parnell Commission will be thrown in the shade when they appear.

ANOTHER SPIDER'S WEB CLOSED.

One billiard hall less to run through the next two months. One rumshop less to inveigle in the young lads about the streets. Harry Webb was quietly walked off on Thursday last to enjoy the seclusion of a couple of months in the deputy sheriff's palatial abode. It will be a good opportunity to meditate upon the uncertainties of rum-selling, as well as of rum-drinking. If the walls of that structure could cry out, what a tale they could tell of the many who were incarcerated for drinking the vile compound he is there for selling. Possibly some of his own victims, have been laid in the very cell he now occupies; who knows?

For persistent, and bull-headed defiance of the law Webb had few equals, notwithstanding the fact that he had been repeatedly fined, and knew that he was liable at any moment to be taken and put in jail, he continued selling whenever he had an opportunity—in fact was taken almost in the act of selling. Indians, and young lads of sixteen to twenty-five frequented the place, and it was doing a deal of harm in the community. It is well that he is in jail. There are some who would argue that it is not fair that he should be in jail, while the proprietors of the hotels, the large rumshops are at large. That is not the argument, my friend, Webb is getting his rich deserts for violating the law. Our regrets and sympathy should not be with him, but we should feel to regret the causes which assist the larger and more influential rumsellers from keeping him company. But these things will all come right in time.

A QUESTION OF WAYS AND MEANS.

As in all matters of reform there are different opinions as to how temperance work can be carried on the most successfully. There are those who argue that the work of temperance reformers should be in the line of moral suasion, and that no amount of law will avail, if the public sentiment is not prepared for the law, and a large majority willing to sustain and support it. There are others, again, believe that the day of moral

suasion has passed, and that all work should be in the way of laws towards the total suppression of the traffic. There is another class who believe in a union of both the moral and legal elements.

The extreme wing of the temperance reformers, are known as the Third or Prohibition Party, but as has been repeatedly exemplified by elections in both Canada and the United States, these constitute but a small part of the temperance party as a whole.

Again, a difference of opinion between the so-called moderates, and the extremists, if we may be allowed to use these terms as a matter of distinction, is that the first named, believe in using the present parties, when possible, to secure the end which both are aiming at, viz:—Total Prohibition, while the extremists, cast aside these means, and favor only Third Party, or pledged temperance candidates.

We are every day becoming more and more convinced that the methods used by the so-called moderates is the best, and giving the best results for the work. The men who are identified with this wing, are not the fly-away, loud talking, bombastic persons, who do so much to discredit any cause, however good, but the quiet, sound-sensed, thinking men of the country.

A new star has arisen in the temperance horizon, of Nova Scotia in the form of a temperance paper known as the *Canadian Voice*. It will be noted that the promoters of this paper, one of whom by the way is Bulmer the many times defeated candidate, did not have sufficient originality to produce a name for it, but has tried to foist it on the temperance public on the strength of the reputation of the United States paper of that name. Like its namesake it is one of the papers that does not believe in the motto of "live and let live," or has it any love for any other temperance paper. For years there have been only five temperance papers in Canada that have been quietly yet persistently battled against the rum-traffic, with the result, in the lines of what we have designated as "moderate" of having a strong temperance party in the House of Commons, and of having accomplished much in the way of temperance legislation for the country. The papers referred to are the *Canada Citizen* of Toronto, *Clarion* of Nova Scotia, *Good Templar*, *Royal Templar* and the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL. These papers have all been in line in one work, and by the same methods, by moral suasion with the people, legal suasion with the traffic, voting for temperance men regardless of party, and only introducing a third candidate when it was apparent that all candidates in the field were opposed to temperance legislation. The result, as we have said, is the present calibre of the Legislative bodies of the country.

Within the last few weeks Nova Scotia has turned out another professedly temperance paper, the *Canadian Voice*, which is apparently the organ of the extreme as it has not only begun by declaring war against the rum traffic but against all the existing temperance papers and against all who will not be whipped into line with their ideas. They have begun by endeavoring to create the idea that temperance—that prohibition is synonymous with Third Partyism, and that unless the temperance workers fall in with that party, and under its leaders they are not favorable to Total Prohibition, and would even go so far as to hint that they were not sincere in their temperance advocacy. This is all nonsense, and is simply intended to catch subscriptions and support from extremists who are dissatisfied with the slowness and uncertainty of the laws' working in enforcing existing temperance legislation. The *Canadian Voice* follows well after its namesake in this particular. If a worker does not promptly fall in line with its plan, and howl for Bulmer and Third Partyism, he is promptly read out of the temperance party, and pronounced insincere.

In a late issue it begins by "ordering out" of the temperance ranks the Nova Scotia *Clarion*, its editor the Rev. A. W. Nicholson and probably with it the 16,000 Sons of Temperance of whom it is the official organ. We take it, that the reason for this action is because the *Clarion* and the Sons of Temperance it rep-

resents, cling to the methods so successfully carried on by the workers these many years, and will not be drawn into the proposed new order of things. However, the *Clarion* is abundantly able to look after its own interest and the order in that province, and replies to the "ordering out" as follows:—

"We have been in this camp for the best part of thirty years, and working for just this end—to keep the Temperance sentiment in the country united that, it may meet with stern front the emergency that is soon to come to Canada. Our brother was outside some of those years, looking at Temperance, if he looked at it at all, through strongly colored political spectacles. He professes to have laid aside the party spectacles, but he flourishes the party whip still, and at the crack of it, orders us out of the camp. The Eastern fable does not tell us what became of the hump-backed animal that on a cold day, nosed its way into a warm shop, and then told the inmates if they were comfortable they might go out. But if two or three painful experiences of our brother's life have not convinced him that people with a soul for bouncing sometimes manage to get themselves unpleasantly bounced, all words of ours would be but wasted on him."

After disposing of the *Clarion*, it proceeds to do up the JOURNAL. Questioning our methods it says: "The people of New Brunswick are lucky at least in one respect, they have a temperance paper. At least it is called *Temperance Journal* but whether the temperance ever got any further than the name of the paper its columns sometimes do not make quite so clear."

It lets us down quite easily however, criticising our former article on Third Partyism and re-announcing for us that the "Paper was the organ first, last, and all the time, for the Order for which we are the organ," and it might have said the methods under which the Order has floated its banners for the the last half century.

It closes up its article, however, with these very suggestive remarks: "New Brunswick must look well to her laurels. Thirty years ago she led the way; to-day she is far in the rear of Nova Scotia. A big Prohibition club in every town with two or three thousand copies of the *Voice* in that province will settle things."

Just so, the subscription is the very necessary element to the success of the movement in N. B. Friend Bulmer, the field is open, there are some doubtless, who will accept your dogmas. Come right in and possess the land.

Charlotte County News.

Saint Stephen, March 5th, '89

Dear Brother,—By request I furnish you with the following:

A short time since an invitation was extended to the members of Howard Division No. 1, S. of T. of this town to assist the Grand Worthy Patriarch in organizing a Division of the Order in the Shire Town.

OI response to this request a delegation of fourteen went to Saint Andrews yesterday afternoon. Among the number were P. W. P. John Veazey, the oldest Son of Temperance in the Dominion of Canada, a charter member of Howard and has held continuous membership in the Division since its organization in 1847. Grand Chaplain C. N. Vroom, D. G. W. P. Sedge Webber, W. P. E. G. Vroom, P. W. P's, Frank Smith, Alex. Boyd, Parker Grimmer, Everett Smith, F. O. Sullivan, W. H. Stevens, and Bros. Richardson, Laflin and Boyd, and las. but by no means least that prince of good fellows P. M. W. A. W. W. Graham of Witberforce No. 3.

The skies were propitious, the sleighing good, the team Whitlock's best, and with the ribbons handled by Frank only a little over two hours were spent on the road.

Approaching St. Andrews the new Algonquin challenges attention and admiration. It seems a guarantee that the "Boom" in that hitherto somewhat quaint and quiet town "has come to stay." So may it be.

Having provided refreshments for the inner man at the "Lansdowne", the Temperance Hotel, we wended our way to O'Neill's Hall, when presently we were joined by the G. W. P. and Rev. L. S. Johnston, and soon a very respectable audience

gathered. The counter attraction of a theatrical performance probably prevented a very full house.

The Programme was a public meeting and afterwards the organization of a Division.

The chair was admirably filled by Rev. L. S. Johnston. A select choir added much to the interest of the meeting by their fine rendering of appropriate selections. Short addresses were delivered by Bros. Veazey, Webber, Graham, Stevens, C. N. Vroom, E. G. Vroom, G. W. P. James Watts and Dr. Harry Gove.

There was very little of the repetition so often noticeable in a series of speeches, each in turn approached the subject from a different point of view, each had something to say and said it well. The remarks of the G. W. P. were particularly practical and appropriate. A cordial vote of thanks was rendered to the G. W. P. and other visiting Brethren.

The petition for Charter for a Division of the Sons of Temperance was then placed upon the table and a request made that all present should place their names upon it, and those who did not wish to do so, should kindly retire. A large proportion of the audience remained, and the work of organization was entered upon.

About forty ladies and gentlemen were initiated. You will understand how well that solemn, beautiful and impressive ceremony was rendered, with the G. W. P. in the chair. The Grand Chaplain in his place, Bro. Veazey as P. W. P. and S. Webber as Conductor.

The election of officers resulted as follows: F. A. Stevenson, W. P.; Dr. Henry Gove, W. A.; James Stoop, R. S.; Marsh Hanson, A. R. S.; Miss Georgie Stevenson, F. S.; Thomas Black, T.; Rev. L. S. Johnston, Chap.; H. Hannah, C.; Miss M. Cockburn, A. C.; Hugh McQuoid, I. S.; Bart Rigby, O. S.; James W. Webster, P. W. P.; Bro. J. M. Hanson was recommended for appointment as D. G. W. P.

All the officers being present were duly installed and at once entered upon the duties of office. The name selected was Saint Andrews No. 358.

A few well chosen words of counsel and encouragement were addressed to the New Division by G. W. P. Watts and others. The W. P., F. A. Stevenson responded with a few timely and appropriate words. The very pleasant proceedings were brought to a close, and the Division adjourned.

Returning to the Lansdowne a pleasant surprise awaited us, as we found that a delegation of ladies had preceded us on hospitable thought intent, and a refreshing cup of beverages "which cheer but not inebriate" with solid accompaniments was very graciously dispensed and gratefully acknowledged.

We look for and expect a good report in the future from the Division thus auspiciously inaugurated. We bespeak for it the hearty and intelligent sympathy and co-operation especially of the Christian element of St. Andrews, and we trust that its beneficial influences may be powerful and widespread.

St. Andrews needs a W. O. T. U. the direct as well as the reflex influence of such an association should be strong for good. And Union and Division be mutually helpful.

The homeward journey was made rapidly and safely, but the "wee sma hours" were passed ere in the quiet of our homes we resigned ourselves to the soothing and refreshing influence of true nature's sweet restorer.

O. C.

Fundamental Truth.

A drunken people cannot be a free people. Under universal suffrage, prohibition is a political necessity because without it the liquor traffic, as experience indicates, is sure to become a predominant power in municipal, State and National politics.

Every political party that is afraid to offend the whiskey vote is in bondage to the saloon. But the sovereignty of the saloon in the great cities is the sovereignty of the slums. Until prohibition succeeds, average municipal politics will be kept in bondage to the criminal classes. When the path to preferment leads through the gin-mills, free government is a farce, and its future is likely to be a tragedy.