

tion. This Society is doing a missionary work among the freeman of the South which will tell upon the character and fortunes of future generations. I am proud to commend the missionary work of this Society to your sympathy and co-operation, and its literature for wide-spread circulation.

THE YOUTH.

There is no question of more vital, transcendent interest to our Order to-day than that of the education and training of the young in the principles of temperance and prohibition. The future of our Order, of our cause, of our country, is wrapped up in theirs. The appalling fact that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is largely increasing in this country from year to year, involves in bewildering uncertainty the date of our final triumph. "Clouds thick as doomsday rest upon it." I will never surrender my faith in the ultimate ascendancy of righteousness and truth; but the infamous traffic which is "black with pent-up guilt," and has escaped so long "unwhipped of justice," will be slow to cry for grace, and the final reckoning may be postponed until popular convulsions shall have shaken this continent to its centre. In the meantime the exigencies of our cause and Order require the immediate enrolment and training of the young. The saloon, widely awake to its interests, bids high for them; and the odds are in favor of the saloons. Youth is proverbially unstable, and the sport of passion at a critical and dangerous period of life. If the "child is father of the man;" if manhood exhibits the maturity and development of the character formed in youth, then do reason, interest, humanity and patriotism plead for the early training of the young, and for the protection of their plastic nature from the polluting touch of the destroyer.

The state can do, and has done, much in providing for the scientific temperance instruction of the young in the public schools. but such instruction is purely hygienic. The church can do a great work in providing for their instruction in the moral phases of the question and for the implantation of sound principles; but its tongue is in many places paralyzed by complicity with the whiskey traffic. The cry of the children is going up before God, and the heart of our great Order is stirred. I am persuaded that the time has come for this Order to bring itself nearer to the children, and to embark its experience and high capabilities in a practicable, effective and permanent scheme for their education and training in temperance and prohibition.

DECISIONS.

But few questions of law have been submitted to my decision during the year; and, except in a single case, these involve points which have been already settled by the National Division. It is satisfactory to know that our laws are now so comprehensive in their range, and so simple in their construction, as to give rise to but little discussion as to their import and application, except in cases where they startle the belligerent propensities of some pugnacious cavaliers who are strong in the assertion of their own opinion and call it "conscience," and whom Butler in his Hudibras likens to "wooden legs," which are "stiffer than those of pliant joints." It is hoped that the era of puerile and soul-sickening discussions on unimportant points of law and order is rapidly passing away, and that our Divisions will devote their time sacredly to the consideration of measures, "best adapted to promote the objects for which we are associated." The following decision is submitted for your confirmation:

Question by E. J. Morris, G. S., of Ohio:—

"If a Subordinate Division gives to a member a credential of election as a representative to the Grand Division, and the credential is regular in form, must the Grand Division admit him, or can his right to initiation be challenged?"

DECISION.

A Grand Division has an inherent right to protect its own purity and dignity, and may refuse to initiate a representative against whom valid objections may be urged, though his credentials may be in correct form.

IN MEMORIAM.

Each session brings its hour of sadness when we are reminded of the absence of those whom we shall never see again, and in the fulness of our activity it would be unworthy of us did we forbear the "mournful tribute of our tears" to our comrades who have fallen in the field, and over whom has been fired the solemn funeral gun. We recall the days when hands which are now mouldering in the dust met ours with loving seizure, and when eyes which are now closed in death answered to ours in kindly sympathy; and as we sigh forth the requiem of our missing brethren may celestial influences descend upon us to make us purer and nobler, and to bind us in closer fellowship to the cause they held so dear. The brethren deceased are:—

Richard Brittain, P G W A; of Eastern New York, died Dec 14, 1888.

John Lyth, of Western New York. William F Johnson, P G W A, of Massachusetts, died Nov 24, 1888.

George Crosby, P G W P, of Ohio, age 72, died March 17, 1889.

Thomas W Bliss, P G W P, age 75, died Jan 25 1889; and Charles D Everett, P G W A of New Brunswick age 86 died April 20 1889.

Benjamin Williams, P G W A, of Prince Edward Island, died April 8, 1889.

William M Horn, P G W A, of Delaware, age 84, died March 20, 1889.

James M Fairlie, P G S, of Florida. Charles R Ayre, P G W P, of Newfoundland, died April 11, 1889.

George E Pritchett, P G W P, of Virginia Junior, died July, 1888.

George M Cooper, P G W A, age 60, died Nov 3, 1888; and Wm Wallace, G W P; of Pennsylvania, age 69, died Nov 12, 1888.

Thomas W Wood, P G W P, of Rhode Island, age 71, died Aug 9, 1888

"They are gone who seemed so great—Gone, but nothing can bereave them Oh the force they made their own Being here, and we believe them Something far advanced in state, And that they wear a truer crown Than any wreath that man can weave for them."

CONCLUSION.

The labours of the past year have gone into history; but the future, with its augmented responsibilities, lies before us. Let us meet its duties with heroic faith, and on the righteousness of our cause "build, as on an adamant rock, our mountain hope." Our enterprise is god-like and is fraught with interests which shall outlive to-morrow. If it is true that there is nothing more precious than life, and there is nothing so kingly as man; if the greatest mechanical triumphs are dwarfed in their grandeur before that superior greatness which is moral and restorative, so that the man who levels a mountain or who chains the lightning, does a lesser thing than he who wakes up a drunkard's conscience saves him from a drunkard's doom, then I claim a tribute of recognition and imperial honors for this grand old Order; and I claim for the men who laid its keel and shaped its ribs a guerdon of imperishable remembrance. There are some who say that the life has gone out of our Order, and that there is no marrow in our bones. Let our growing ardor take the edge from this taunt. We are "immortal till our work is done;" and the grandeur of our work shall stimulate our zeal, and zeal shall tread upon the heels of duty. Everything around us—the march of events, the voices of nature, the throb of life, the inquest of mind—all rebuke are lethargy. The stars in their courses, the rivers in their flow, the forests in their growth—all are in earnest. The votaries of Mammon, the architects of human ruin, the caterers for the vile orgies of hell, are lashed into intensest energy. Let us not be laggards on our heaven-appointed road. With the noblest work in the universe to do and royal facilities to do it with, with the obligations of duty and the vows of brotherhood upon us; with the wail of agonized humanity ringing in our ears and with death knocking at our doors, in the name of high heaven let us spring to action, and maintain this holy strife for God and home and country. And then if it please God that our eyes shall see the day of final triumph, "when this cruel war is over," when the last

gun shall have been fired, and church-bells shall ring and bonfires blaze; when Prohibition shall be throned in queenly beauty, and the dew of Hermon shall descend on the hill of Parnassus,

And love's millennial morn shall rise In happy hearts and blessed eyes; then we shall "lay our armor by" and sing, "Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself, for the Lord shall be thy everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended."

Fraternally Submitted, R ALDER TEMPLE, M W P.

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

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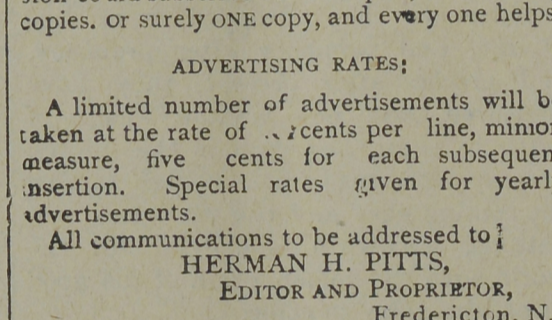
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As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make 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.

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



RAISE THE STANDARD. —OUR MOTTO— NATIONAL PROHIBITION. Temperance Journal. SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 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 NATIONAL DIVISION.

On Wednesday morning last, the National Division held its Annual Session at Saratoga. Reports of the Officers show the Order has barely held its own during the past year, but the prospects are much better for the year we have entered upon, judging from the supplementary returns as shown in the Most Worthy Patriarch's report. In our next issue we will refer specially to the work of the session and the plans laid for the future. We publish the Most Worthy Patriarch's report, so the members can have a fair idea of the work that has been done.

RHODE ISLAND went strongly against the Prohibitory Amendment, repealing it by a large majority.

The reason as assigned is the fact that the law was not vigorously enforced, in fact it was not forced at all, and the people became disgusted with the laxity, and voted it out of existence. Rhode Island is now in a worse position than if it never had the Constitutional Amendment, as the people will hesitate, after the past experience in enacting further prohibitory laws.

How to Advance the Sons of Temperance.

MR. EDITOR,—As your valuable paper visits all the G. W. Ps. and Grand Scribes in America, permit me through your columns to give them the particulars of our agency work in this Province whereby we have kept our Order in such good condition. And first let me give a piece of history:—Away back in the Sixties we had two and after a time, three able lecturers who visited all parts of the province addressing public meetings and organizing societies, and the "Sons" were flourishing, having about 200 active Divisions and over 13,000 members. We also had a weekly paper, the "Abstainer," subsidized as our organ.

Our finances got astray; perhaps three agents were too many for us. Any way the committee ran behind and the Grand Division in a fit of false and silly economy resolved that no more agency work should be done until the committee could get out of debt. All agency work stopped and we rapidly declined, so that inside of four years we had come down to barely 4,000 members. This was partly caused by an unwise (to my mind) attempt to raise the per capita tax, whereby some forty Divisions, in one year, surrendered their charters and refused to keep in our Order.

There we were flat as need be, badly in debt for current expenses and each quarter going down hill. The most thoughtful members felt there must be a change or we would die out or come down to the small dimensions of some other Grand Divisions. Well, there was a number of us not made of the stuff to rest satisfied with such a miserable existence, and we put our heads together. At different committee meetings and quarterly sessions ways and means and plans were discussed and it was unanimously decided to provide money or credit and secure the services of an agent. The "who" and the "how" were carefully planned, partly by the G. D. in session, partly by the able Agency Committee, and an agent was sent, Brother J. Parsons, then G. W. P., who traversed about half the province, and organized or re-organized nearly 40 Divisions and at the end of the year there was a net gain of over 1,000 members. Everybody was encouraged and the next G. W. P., Bro. Thomas Hutchings, devoted over half his time to lecturing and at the end of the year another 1,000 gain was reported, the committee out of debt and the finances of G. D. were flourishing. Since then we have not gone back. Last quarter our net gain was 740. Our full membership is now above 16,000 and with our population of half a million we must put forth constant effort to even hold our own. But some of us are now planning whereby we hope to go above 20,000; but more of this when we get there.

We have learnt by many years experience that in general the agents will collect on the field—that is by collections at public meetings, donations from Divisions visited, and special contributions by friends in the different places—something over half the expenses of the work.

How then to provide the deficiency? Three or four sources are available, viz:

- (1), Votes from the funds of G. D. to Agency Committee. (2), Charter fees of new Divisions. (3), Donations from Subordinate Divisions. (4), Special subscriptions by friends within or without the Order.

So long as the committee keeps a capable agent in the field who does good, solid work—even though he may not be brilliant—the Divisions and the public appreciate our efforts and never let us slacken for want of funds. There are many business men who appreciate Temperance work, and while too busy to work much, they will give if the money is well expended. So every term we take pains to let the public know, through the newspapers, what work we have done; how many lectures

delivered, schools and Divisions visited and addressed, tracts and papers distributed, new Divisions organized and number of miles travelled.

The committee, generally of five, live in the one place and devote two evenings each month to meeting and planning. The G. W. P. is not a member of the committee except ex-officio; the G. S. must be an active part of the committee. The G. W. P. has so much to do and learn and oversee that we deem it unfair to crowd him with our cares. The routes to be taken and the work to be done by the lecturers, together with providing the funds are part and only part of a committee's duties. But if the Committee possesses brains and devotion to our cause, success is certain though it may not come with a rush. Please take this advice, "be sure and get a good, hard working, careful agent." If you are not successful you must face the music, make a change and try again. If the lecturer does not please the general public and the Divisions, the committee soon hear of it and these must be satisfied. It is hard to please everybody; but in general if a Lecturer is hard working and has good common sense with culture he will be sure to succeed.

No church can advance in these days without her Home missionaries and stated pastors; and no Temperance Organization deserves prosperity unless by constant work and careful planning the Temperance Missionaries are kept in the field. To visit the Divisions is as important as to organize a new society. Many times our best members get weary in the battle and a visit from the agent rouses and strengthens, by his presence and good news and the brotherly greetings brought from headquarters and other societies.

But it will not do to make this letter too long or the Grand Divisions will never hear of it and thus much good will be lost. My! how much treasure lies buried in this world in long sermons, speeches and letters. More anon.

In L. P. and F., WORKER. Halifax, N S, June 18th, 1889.

"Sons," to the Work.

BY C. E. RUSSELL.

When Jason, the Greek Hero, stood on the grove of Mars to perform the last of those wonderful labors which the Colchian King decreed he must accomplish before obtaining possession of the Golden Fleece he had come in quest of, his heart did not fail him, for Medea the sorceress had unfolded to him a plan which he knew could not fail even in so desperate an emergency. The dragons teeth were ploughed and sowed in, soon they grew to the surface, and a crop of armed men sprang forward and rushed upon Jason to slay him. He merely threw a stone in their midst, and they turned their arms against one another. Soon not one of the warlike brood was left alive. The moral of fable is obvious.

Any person who has had anything to do with societies formed ostensibly to carry on a work of philanthropy, or indeed for almost any purpose whatever, knows that unless its members have the cause and objects for which they are associated nearest their heart, and that to obtain the result arrived at, they will turn neither to the right or to the left, nor be influenced by those petty circumstances which ever seem to attract from the straight line leading to the goal of ambition, the chances are that success will attend their efforts to a limited degree only. Energy and time must not be wasted. In this life mankind has only a limited amount of time, and according to the natural laws of the universe can only take in and expend a certain amount of physical and mental force, therefore it behoves all to do quickly what their hand findeth to do, for the night cometh when no man can work. If in one day we perform a certain amount of labor, and in the next undo it, we waste both time and energy, and are for the time being no more use as a part of the gigantic lever moving human machinery at work in the universe than a fly on the shaft of an ocean steamer. Not only this but we lose confidence, and lack of confidence produces a nervous effect which absorbs energy, and is productive of about the same result as