

Temperance Journal.

ORGAN OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF AMERICA

OUR MOTTO—NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Herman H. Pitts
Editor and Proprietor.]

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY DECEMBER 14, 1889

\$1.00 per Annum
Vol. V., No. 51

Grand Division

OF
ONTARIO,

THE
FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION,

BEGUN AT

Kingston, 3rd Dec. 1889.

GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH'S REPORT

Officers and Representatives:

Through the kind and protecting care of a beneficent Providence, we are permitted to meet as a Grand Division in our fortieth Annual Session, and it affords me more than ordinary pleasure to greet you as fellow laborers in the great work of advancing the interests of our beloved Order.

It is unnecessary to remind you that in this city and district the Pioneer Divisions of our Order were established; and it is now forty years since the first quarterly session of this Grand Division was held in Kingston, namely on the 14th of July, 1849.

At this time only nine Divisions had been organized, representing 461 members; and of this number only one, viz, Cobourg Division, No 9, now remains in active operation.

At the first Annual Session, held in the Town of Brockville, on the 10th of October of the same year, twenty-three Divisions were reported with a membership of 1032; and the Grand Scribe in his first annual report, remarked: "We may indeed be allowed heartily to congratulate each other on the truly extraordinary success which has attended our efforts." At this early stage of our existence as an Order, it must be remembered its membership is composed of male members only, who were eighteen years of age and over, and each Division had a system of sick and funeral benefits.

The aggressive policy of the Order in opposition to the License Laws, was at this time undertaken, and petitions circulated and presented to the Legislature against the License system; and a vigorous campaign was also entered upon for the extension of the Order and the advancement of Temperance principles. The success of those efforts are shown in the report presented by the Grand Worthy Patriarch, in October, 1851. In this report the G W P urges the employment of a competent Lecturer, and remarks: "We now number more than twenty thousand members, and a mere trifle from each would place a sufficient amount in your hands to secure the first order of talent." And in reference to the License Laws the G W P said: "The laws regulating or purporting to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks are of but little use as reformatory measures, and in my opinion the only useful legislation upon the subject is such as has been adopted by the people of the State of Maine, and I would recommend that when the Order in Canada asks for further legislative enactments to regulate the trade, that they will also suggest that the regulation may be on the plan adopted by Maine, as any other course would be mere waste of time." The Grand Scribe at the same session in his report says: "Let our motto be no legislative traffic in the accursed poison, leave this odious traffic to grasp after respectability without the aid of law, and it dies a death of shame * * * Who shall rouse up this public sentiment, and concentrate upon this great question of repealing all License Laws for the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage? Much of the responsibility undoubtedly rests upon our Order. Our organization, spread as it is throughout our province, gives us power to act in union and harmony and consequently with efficiency and promptness."

I have referred to those facts in connection with our early history

with the view of impressing upon your mind the fact that the Order in this province early took the ground that the "Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic" was the only true remedy against the evils of intemperance, and further that they regarded the Order of the Sons of Temperance as the advance guard of the great temperance army.

Brethren, the necessity of earnest aggressive work against our common foe is as great to-day as it was in those early days of our organization, and our opportunities and responsibilities are still the same. In view of those facts shall we not at this session ask the Source of all wisdom to guide and direct us in our deliberations, that we may so legislate for the best interests of our Order, and the great principles which we are striving to advance. A great responsibility rests upon the members of this Grand Division on this occasion. If ever there was a time in the history of the temperance reform in our province when bold, efficient and judicious effort was imperiously demanded on the part of its friends, that time is now.

THE SCOTT ACT.

During the early part of this year the agitation for the repeal of the Scott Act took place in all the counties in the province, in which it was then in force, and the result of the vote was the total repeal of the Act in our jurisdiction. To many of our friends this apparent change in public sentiment was very discouraging. To those of us, however, who were actively engaged in the conflict, it was apparent that the adverse vote was not caused by any change in public sentiment with regard to the suppression of the liquor traffic, but rather from a feeling of dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the law had been enforced, and a manifest desire on the part of the public for a law which would entirely prohibit the manufacture and traffic in all intoxicating liquors coupled with such provisions as would ensure its thorough enforcement. It will, no doubt, be satisfactory for you to know that so far as I could learn our Divisions and members took an active part in the efforts to sustain the law, and that in the polling places in which Divisions were located a decided majority was shown to be in favor of the Act. The indifference that manifested itself was among professed temperance men, not connected with our organization, for all our members stood true to their principles. I attribute the cause of the repeal to this fact, as well as to the reason I have already alluded to, namely: the great desire for total prohibition and the strong feeling that the country is now ready for such a law.

THE WORK AND THE WORKERS.

Immediately after the close of our last session I issued a circular "to all Subordinate Divisions," announcing my re-election as your Grand Worthy Patriarch, and appealing to the members for their active co-operation in advancing the interests of our Order. Referring to our annual session, I said:

"Your representatives pledged themselves by a unanimous vote, to a vigorous and united campaign of aggressive work throughout our whole jurisdiction, and empowered the Executive to make a special effort to extend and build up the Order in this Province. Our desire is to make this the banner jurisdiction of America; and for this purpose it is desirable that we make a general movement all along the line, the watchword being "Forward—Ontario for our Order." To accomplish this we need your practical sympathy manifested by determined work. I am not appealing to you for money. Work by every Division and member will prove of more practical benefit at the present time; I therefore ask each Division to organize at least one new Division, for which purpose a blank application for a Charter will be forwarded, and on procuring twelve or more suitable names, each Division is em-

powered to proceed with the organization. The application with \$3.50 should then be forwarded to the Grand Scribe, and the five dollars mentioned as Charter Fee may be retained for expenses or donated to the new Division. I also ask each member to secure at least one new member to his Division during each quarter. Both those requests are practical and easily accomplished if tried, and the results, if attained, cannot be overestimated. Our Order would thus be more than doubled. Brothers and Sisters, do not under any circumstances postpone action on this matter, but act promptly. Please notify me if you intend to comply with my request, for I desire to know immediately who will respond to this appeal, and how many of our Divisions and members I can rely on for the campaign. "Let us rise up and build," and our hands will be strengthened for this good work."

I fully anticipated a hearty response to this (what I considered) a reasonable request, but to my great disappointment, so far as I have heard, no effort was made to comply with this suggestion. I am satisfied that there are very few Divisions that could not organize at least one new Division in some adjoining village or neighborhood. I was particularly desirous that an effort should be made to extend our Order by this means, for my experience has been that Divisions organized in this way have the fostering care and fraternal sympathy and interest of the senior Divisions, and generally become permanent institutions.

LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

So soon as practical, in compliance with your instructions, the services of our talented and popular Lecturer Bro. Edward Carswell, P. M. W. A., were secured for the year, Brother C. reserving certain seasons for which he had previously been engaged.

The services of other talented brothers were also secured, who devoted much of their time and talents to addressing public meetings and the organization of new Divisions; for a report of the result of the labors of those brethren and the expenditure connected with this branch of our work, I have to refer you to the report of our Grand Scribe, to whom their reports were submitted. Another class of workers which is deserving of special mention is our Division

DEPUTY GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCHS.

I refer to those faithful officers who realize their responsibility—and how much depends on them. Such members are the life and soul of their Division, and do not fail to keep the G. W. P. posted in regard to the work in their respective Districts. I am compelled, however, to acknowledge that the number of live, working Deputies are few in comparison to the number appointed. I am led to this conclusion from the fact that I only received reports from about fifty of my Deputies. These reports, referring as they do to the work of the Divisions in their several localities, are indispensable to me for, without them I cannot lay before you as complete a report as I would desire of the doings of the Subordinate Divisions. It is gratifying, however, to learn from the reports received that public meetings continue to be held; that fraternal visits between Divisions are becoming more frequent, and that they are found to promote the welfare of the Divisions taking part. I am pleased to state that the reports show that the Divisions are fraternal and harmonious.

I am sorry to notice that but few of our Divisions support any Temperance periodicals. This is to be regretted, especially when we consider the special effort that is being made to spread temperance literature throughout the land. The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL, a weekly paper in the interests of our Order, lately established, should be supported by every family represented in our Divisions.

(Continued next issue)

Body Afire as well as Spirit.

THE ALCOHOL IN A MAN'S BREATH
BURNS HIM TO DEATH

Twelve years ago, in the month of August, 1877, a man met death in a peculiar and horrible manner in San Francisco, says the *St. Louis Republic*. The writer believes that a full and succinct account of this rare accident has never been given the public, the proprietor of the establishment where it occurred keeping the fact from the reporters for fear of hurting his trade. They are about as follows: James Harley, the victim, had just recovered from an attack of delirium tremens. He had been a regular sot and was thoroughly soaked with alcohol. His last attack of the "jim-jams" was the third he had undergone within a few months. On the morning in question he had started on another spree. At eleven o'clock in the day he had about all the liquor on board he was able to carry. Stepping into a saloon on one of the principal streets he called for a swig of "bug-juice," which was promptly refused, the bar-tender noting the condition of the man and remembering his late battle with the snakes. Harley scowled and turned to a gas-jet to light his pipe. A second later there was a drunken moan, a flash of alcoholic flame, and Harley fell heavily on the floor, his head and neck veiled in smoke, while blue jets of flame were issuing from his ears, mouth and nostrils. As soon as water could be procured (water was a commodity rather scarce around such places) it was dashed in the sufferer's face—not in time, however, to save his life. His face was as black as that of a Negro. The ears were charred, the inside of the mouth black and the tongue roasted to a crisp. It was a horrible and uncanny death.

"The Cities of the Black River."

PORTION OF A LECTURE RECENTLY
DELIVERED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

Last year, said the lecturer, the English people actually swallowed 29,000,000 gallons of wine, 965,000,000 gallons of beer, and 36,000,000 gallons of spirits, the whole being sufficient to form a lake fifteen feet deep, 120 feet wide, and ten miles long. In spending £125,000,000 upon this, the country has created the "city of reeling men," with 1,000,000 inhabitants and 190,000 licensed houses to increase their number; "the city of the blood-stained hand," with its 700,000 criminal inhabitants; "the city of the iron doors," with its 30,000 human beings confined in prisons; "the city of the men in blue," with its 51,000 policemen required mainly through drink, and costing more than £3,000,000 every year; "the city of the pale cheek," requiring 18,000 doctors in the United Kingdom, when 4,000 would be sufficient but for alcohol; "the city of the restless foot," with its roving army of 50,000 vagabonds, and not a dozen teetotalers amongst them; "the city of the fireless grate," and all the misery which helped to raise the bitter cry of out-cast London; and "the sad city of the midnight street," with its 400,000 ruined young girls; "the city of the starving poor," with its million of paupers; and "the city of the drink-slain dead," with its daily average of 330 victims. Shall it be said of this "Black River"—

"Men may come and men may go,
But I flow on forever."

WHAT'S UP NOW.—There appears to be a general feeling of confidence in the Scott Act Executive Committee as at present constituted, but some anxiety or unusual curiosity is manifested at the reticence of the members. A long session was held the other evening, at which a delegation was received, but the nature of the business transacted has not yet transpired.

CHRISTMAS 1889.

Grand preparations have been made
for this Season's Trade at

John J. Weddall's

EXCLUSIVELY

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT.

All Goods Marked at lowest prices
Money cheerfully refunded for any
goods turning out otherwise than re-
presented.

John J. Weddall.

OVERCOATS.

ULSTER,

REEFERS.

Cheap for Cash.

C. H. Thomas & Co.

224 QUEEN STREET.

Celluloid Goods!

AT

Hall's Book Store.

CELLULOID IN SHEETS, AT
HALL'S BOOK STORE.

CELLULOID GOODS AT
Hall's Book Store.

CELLULOID IN SHEETS, AT
HALL'S BOOK STORE

CELLULOID GOODS AT
Hall's Book Store.

CELLULOID IN SHEETS, AT

Hall's Book Store.