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Herman H. Pitts
Editor and Proprietor.

AN ANSWERED COMPLAINT.

"The worst of you temperance people, you are too strong in your opinion, extreme in your views and are one-sided in arguments."

For the Journal.

We have to be strong! For our foe is strong,
He stands like a warrior bold;
His armour is steel of the world's cruel wrong,
And his helmet is glittering gold.
His sword is poisoned with virtue vile,
Its wounds are jagged and deep,
His shield is the selfishness of men
And brass in his dungeon keep.

And we are extreme? why so are his deeds,
And they need an antidote strong.
An aim that shall knit the widest creeds,
To wipe out the giant wrong.
His haunts are the birthplace of every crime,
Of death, and sorrow and shame,
He blackens the age in every clime,
And slurs our religious name.

One-sided? Ah! Yes, One-sided in truth.
Would you have us clasp hands with a foe
Who threatens our dearest with deadliest ruth,
And dogs us wherever we go?
Can men, Aye! Can Christians in honor o'erlook
The women and children he slugs?
Just glance at the papers! How long shall we
brook

This curse of our civilized (?) days?
M. B. LINDSAY.
Asheville, N. C.

SALOON-KEEPERS.

We set our traps and whisky is our bait;
So come on boys, and meet your deadly fate.
We take your money; in exchange we give
A mournful home and fewer hours to live.
If want should shade your homes, and drink the
cause,

Point to the shameless men who make the laws,
But high license some do aver and say
Heals up the wounds and mends the murky
way;

We do not count the graves of those who fell:
The more we pay, the more we have to sell.
License for lawful crims should teach you all,
Whence comes the wrong when men are seen to
fall.

But "Liberty," that sacred theme of ours,
Brings restless thought and many sleepless
hours;

Ah! when we cannot murder youth and age
Liberty takes wings and flies away in rage.
—WALLACE MYGATT, in the Pioneer.

TOUCH NOT THE BOWL.

Touch not, touch not the sparkling bowl,
That poison doth contain;
Touch not, taste not, or full control,
O'er you it soon will gain;
It sparkles only to beguile,
To lure to certain woe;
Then do not heed the tempter's smile,
If you of bliss would know.

CHO.—Touch not, touch not, touch not the
sparkling bowl;
Taste not, taste not, 'twill ruin mind
and soul.

Touch not, touch not the demon's bowl,
A worm doth lurk therein
To gnaw the heart and taint the soul
If you commit the sin;
Then do not let reproach be scorned;
To reason prove not blind;
In time, of all its ills be warned
Or else leave hope behind.

Touch not, touch not the cursed bowl,
That doth but sorrow bring;
For if you yield to its control,
The worm within will sting;
Then fly the tempter and his sway,
While time is left you still,
Turn from his luring arts away,
While you have yet the will.

THIS STREAM OF WOE.

There is a stream of rapid flow,
Worse than a fiery flood;
That courses through our favored land
And leaves a track of blood.
It bears a precious freight of souls
Upon its bosom wide,
And hurries them away to doom
Upon its rushing tide.

CHO.—O, God of love, in heaven above,
Roll back the fiery flood;
Oh, stay this awful stream of sin,
This tide of woe and blood.

This stream sends out a flood of sin,
A flood of human woe;
Engulphing thousands in its dark
And pestilential flow.
Its poison reaches to the soul,
And crushes even there
The last faint hope of happiness,
And leaves us in despair.

O God, in an anguish of our souls,
We cry, we cry to thee!
Reach out thy mighty arm to stay
This great iniquity.
Our only hope is in thy strength,
Our only trust in God;
O stay this awful stream of sin,
This tide of woe and blood.

BLEATING SHEEP AND LOWING OXEN.

BY MRS. M. F. MARTIN.

Oh, for the ears of Samuel! "Go and smite Amalek," had been his command to Saul—a command given by him as the servant of the Most High.

How gloriously was it obeyed! No wonder that proud Saul met the prophet with the self-righteous, exultant cry.

"Blessed be thou of the Lord, I have performed the commandment of the Lord."

But, hark! upon Samuel's ear fall sounds that falsify these words in a manner that cannot be gainsaid. The bleating of the sheep and the lowing of the oxen drown even the proud assertion of Israel's king.

To Samuel's "What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?" Saul's excuse is ready: The people spared the best of the sheep and of the oxen to sacrifice unto the Lord thy God."

With a voice that has sounded down through the ages, the prophet cried: "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

And even here in the nineteenth century, can we not still hear the bleating sheep and lowing oxen? Can we not hear them echoing through the aisles of our churches and Sunday-school rooms, when, merely for the sake of appearances, a temperance lesson is the theme for the day?

Louder and louder sound the bleating and the lowing as the distinction is so accurately drawn between the use and abuse of that which stands in the front rank of Satan's army, flaunting in the very face of the Christian Church his blood-smear sword.

Still the bleating and the lowing, as we listen to the assertion that the denunciations in God's word are against those who drink to excess, not against those who use the wine-cup in moderation, and when Paul's advice to Timothy is brought forward as an unanswerable argument in favor of Americans of this nineteenth century using "a little wine for their stomach's sake," methinks even Samuel's dead ears can almost recognize the old tell-tale bleating and lowing.

Amalek has been treated very leniently.

But stay. Saul explained it all to his entire satisfaction, and the proud king must have felt a wave of wondrous religious fervour pass over his soul as he uttered the words: "The people spared the best of the sheep and of the oxen to sacrifice unto the Lord thy God."

Tread softly! we step upon hallowed ground. May we with reverence approach the sacred scene that in obedience to the words, "Do this in remembrance of me," commemorates the dying love of our precious Saviour!

What other excuse than Saul's comes to us as we hear (as I myself once heard), "It would not seem like the Communion to me without fermented wine."

Oh, the best of the spoil saved to sacrifice to the Lord!

Amalek fought with the children of Israel in Rephidim, as they escaped from Egypt, and for this, even after Joshua's victory over them, "The Lord said unto Moses, I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven," and Moses interpreted it to the people, "The Lord will have war with Amalek from generation to generation."

To Saul came the message, "Go and smite Amalek." Let the bleating sheep and lowing oxen tell us how gladly he welcomed the honor conferred upon him, and how faithfully he fulfilled the Lord's command.

Has not the great Amalek been notwithstanding the march of God's people all along the years past? Is

he not still aiming his poisoned arrows at our noblest and our best?

Amalek still lives, and may not the Christian Church of the nineteenth century hear the command of extermination: "Go and smite Amalek?"

Let us beware lest the bleating sheep and lowing oxen tell the tale of our half-hearted obedience, and "the best of the spoil saved for the Lord" bring upon us the reprimand, "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt-offerings and sacrifices as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."—*National Temperance Advocate.*

GRAND DIVISION OF NEW JERSEY.

REV. A. G. VAN AKEN IS RE-ELECTED
GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH—THE
GRAND DIVISION ENDORSES
THE "GAZETTE."

The forty-fifth annual session of the Grand Division convened in Temperance Hall, Trenton, on Wednesday, and was opened in due form soon after 10 o'clock, with the following officers present: G. W. P., A. G. Van Aken; G. W. A., William P. Hudson; G. S., Henry B. Howell; G. T., William Robins; G. Chap., Rev. S. W. Lake; G. Con., Jennie T. Stout; G. Sent., Sarah E. Valentine; and about one hundred representatives from all sections of the state.

Immediately after the roll call of officers and the adoption of the records of the October session as printed, twenty-seven newly elected representatives were initiated, and in the course of the day two more were obligated.

P. G. W. P. Jacob H. Hoagland informally presented the following petition to the Grand Division, and it was recommended that members of the order sign the same:
To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

We, the undersigned, respectfully represent that the present system of voting in this state, requiring, as it does, the printing of enormous numbers of ballots by the different parties, and the employment of men to distribute them at the polls, is the cause of much expense and gives rise to much corruption; while, by impairing or destroying secrecy, it affords great opportunity for bribery and intimidation. We therefore earnestly petition for the adoption of House Bill No. based upon the method of voting known as the Australian system—the essential features of which are that ballots are printed at public expense and delivered by a public officer to the voter only when he approaches the polls, the voting being conducted in such a manner that there can be no canvassing or solicitation of the voter between the time he receives the ballots and the time he records his vote, and that such absolute secrecy as to how he votes is secured as to make bribery unprofitable and intimidation impossible.

But little further business was transacted during the morning session beyond the nomination of officers, and at 12.30 the Division took a recess for dinner.

At 2 o'clock, the Division was called to order by the G. W. P.; the officers present same as the morning session, with the exception of Grand Chaplain. After prayer by the acting G. Chap., the Division listened to the reading of the reports of the G. S. G. Treas and G. W. P., which were referred to the appropriate committees.

A communication was received from M. W. P. R. Alder Temple of the National Division, requesting this Grand Division to hold its April session on Tuesday, April 16th, instead of Wednesday, the 24th, as he and others desired to meet with the New Jersey Grand Division at that time, in connection with their visits to other Grand Divisions; and on motion, it was ordered that the bye-law regarding the holding of the quarterly sessions be suspended for

this occasion, and that the session be held on the 16th; provided, the M. W. P. could not make it convenient to meet with this Grand Division on the regular day for holding the same. Due notice of the change will be given in the Quarterly Journal of Proceedings.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

G. W. P., A. G. Van Aken, of New Brunswick; G. W. A., Matilda S. Victory, New Brunswick; G. S., Henry B. Howell, of Trenton; G. T., Wm. Robins, of Trenton; G. Chap., Jacob H. Hoagland, New Brunswick; G. Con., Charles B. Nunn, of Newark; G. Sent., Gertrude Rittenhouse, of Plainfield.

It was decided to hold the quarterly sessions at the following places; April session at New Brunswick; July session, with Perseverance, at Elizabeth; October session at Paterson.

After a recess for supper, the reports of the Committees on Finance and Officers Reports were considered, and after some considerable discussion they were adopted as a whole.

P. G. W. P. James R. Perine then installed the G. W. P. elect; after which the newly-installed G. W. P. inducted the remaining officers into office.

By vote of the Grand Division, an order was drawn on the Grand Treas. in favor of the G. W. P. for one hundred and fifty dollars.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Trenton Division for the handsome manner in which they had entertained the Grand Division.

Addresses were made by the G. W. P., G. W. A., G. S., G. T. and G. Chap.

But little further business was transacted, and the forty-fifth session of the Grand Division was afterwards adjourned in due form.

INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION.

G. W. P. Alex. G. Van Aken was unanimously elected to this office for the third term. For the past two years he has well and faithfully filled the office, and no more appropriate testimonial appreciation could be given by the Grand Division than his re-election.

G. S. Henry B. Howell was first elected to this office in October, 1846, and has been elected every year since, with one exception, when he held the office of G. W. A. He has given much time and money during that period towards the up-building of the order, and well deserves the honors placed upon him by the Grand Division.

During some parts of the day it was in doubt as to whether the Grand Division, Plainfield, or New Brunswick was in annual session.

When the motion to arrange for holding the quarterly sessions came up, Elizabeth made a boom, captured the prize (the April session), and with it fairly within her grasp, allowed New Brunswick to wrest it from her with a left-handed foul (Metuchen). Camden, early in the fight, laid claim to this session of the Grand Division but as South Jersey has not done much in the past, she was not entitled to receive much, and so Camden quietly gave up the fight, and South Jersey is not now even doorkeeper in the house of the saints.

David Surran, of Camden No. 14, received fourteen votes for G. W. A.

Early in the morning session, the G. W. P. called attention to the Temperance Gazette, speaking very highly of the paper and of the good it was doing the order. P. G. W. P. Horgland, in introducing his resolution in regard to the Gazette, also spoke in glowing terms of the benefit it was to the order.—*Temp. Gazette Jan. 26th.*

The great African traveler, Dr. Livingstone, leaves his valuable testimony: "I have acted on the principle of total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors during more than twenty years. My individual opinion is that the most severe labors or privations may be undergone without alcoholic stimulations, because those of us who have endured the most had nothing else than water, and not always enough of that."

Prohibition in Kansas.

Governor John A. Martin, in his message to the present legislature, says, concerning the remarkable results of prohibition in Kansas:

"Fully nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevalent in Kansas eight years ago have been abolished and I affirm with earnestness and emphasis that this State to-day is the most temperate, orderly, sober community of people in this civilized world. The abolition of the saloons has not only promoted the personal happiness and general prosperity of our citizens, but it has enormously diminished crime, has filled thousands of homes where vice and want and wretchedness once prevailed, with peace, plenty and contentment, and has materially increased the trade and business of those engaged in the sale of useful and wholesome articles of merchandise. Notwithstanding the fact that the population of the State is steadily increasing, the number of criminals confined in our penitentiary is steadily decreasing. Many of our jails are empty, and all show a marked falling off in the number of prisoners confined. The dockets of our courts are no longer burdened with long lists of criminal cases. In the Capital district, containing a population of nearly 60,000, not a single criminal case was on the docket when the present term began. The business of the police courts of its larger cities has dwindled to one-fourth of its former proportions, while in cities of the second and third class the occupation of police authorities is practically gone. These suggestive and convincing facts appeal alike to the reason and the conscience of the people. They have reconciled those who doubted the success and silenced those who opposed the policy of prohibiting the liquor traffic."

Regarding the material development of the State during the past four years, he shows that in the State are now employed 11,000 school teachers, against 1,500 in 1884; that there are 1,591 more school houses; that since 1880 the population has grown from a million to a million and two-thirds; that the railway development has been miraculous, there now being nearly 10,000 miles of track, against 4,500 in 1884.

Notwithstanding all this admirable showing, the Governor fails to give the credit due municipal suffrage in the hands of Kansas women. No such showing was possible for prohibition in Kansas until after the women's vote cleaned up the city governments.

A Good Move.

A petition has been recently circulated in this city and numerous signed, asking the legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors. Such a law would be right in principle, and the object aimed at is eminently praiseworthy. The first objection that naturally arises is that the law could not be enforced and would be a dead letter. But is that a valid objection against passing a law conceded to be right in principle? The use of tobacco by boys and young men is universally conceded to be very injurious. Among scientists, physicians and insanity experts there is no difference of opinion on the subject. The excessive use of tobacco by the young, especially in the form of smoking, is productive of terrible results.

In the course of a few generations it will lower the standard of national character, physically and morally. The German government has recognized this fact by enacted a law absolutely prohibiting boys under sixteen years from smoking. A German policeman will take a cigarette from a boy's mouth and throw it to the ground. In that country when they make laws they enforce them. In this state the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors is forbidden, though the law is constantly violated. The use of tobacco by the young is only less vicious and injurious than the use of liquor.—*Indianapolis Journal.*