

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.

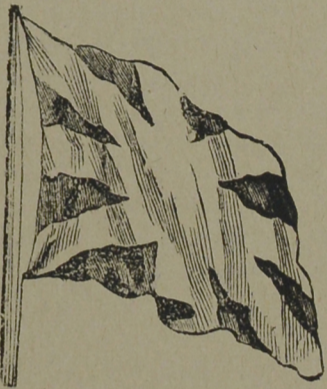
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions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



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—
 NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

! SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

All subscriptions must be invariably paid in advance. If the JOURNAL is worth reading it is worth paying for.

Brick Pomroy put it this way, "It is not a help or kindness to a man to trust him to a newspaper any more than to give him credit for the liquor he calls for."

VICTORY for the right.

GRAND Scribe Thomson is still confined to his room through sickness.

A DISTRICT Division has been organized for Carleton Co. Seven out of ten Divisions were represented.

REPORTS from officials of various Grand Divisions indicate a large increase in membership all along the line this year.

MOST Worthy Scribe Jewell has been attending a number of the Annual Sessions of Grand Divisions this year.

THE LORD has given us the victory. He has given us abundant above even what we asked or thought. Thanks be to His name.

WE SHOULD endeavor to fill every moment of our time with something useful. There is not one moment without some duty.

SOME persons would depreciate enthusiasm. We should remember however that enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.

HOW TRUE it is that very few persons can change their natural characteristics. As an exchange says: "A man may conceal his name, his age, the circumstances of his life, but not his character. That is his moral atmosphere, and is as inseparable from him as the fragrance of the rose from the rose itself. In the glance of the eye, in the tones of the voice, in mien and gesture, character discloses itself."

A MEETING of the General Propagation Committee will be held in St. John to-night (Friday.) We are not able to give a report of the proceedings, and decisions of the committee this week, but there will be a full report in our next issue.

QUITE A number of persons who professed to believe in temperance voted along with the rum-sellers on Thursday, professing to be desirous of restricting this traffic by licensing it. Wonderful way that, of restricting the traffic.

AS THE result of a most careful and thorough investigation the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour have come to the conclusion that 84 per cent of all the crime committed in the State during a period of twenty years was caused, directly or indirectly, by liquor.

WOMAN'S influence in America is greater than in any other part of the world. Referring to the drink traffic Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen says there is fifty per cent more drinking in this country than in America, because in the latter country nearly every woman is a total abstainer.

OUR friends will kindly remember that there has been a most exciting contest in this city for the last few weeks, and those who have written us on subjects relating to the paper, will understand that the editor has given up every moment of his time possible, to committee, and other work. All correspondence will be attended to within a few days, however.

AND THIS is the way Southern Journal very pertinently refers to the late visit of the Pan-American delegates: "The Pan-American delegates have come and gone. They drank some of Kentucky's murder product, praised it, our women and fast horses. Our red-nosed mountain sprouts would have amused them, no doubt."

ANOTHER MOVE FORWARD.

The temperance friends outside of Fredericton among whom this paper has many readers, cannot help but have noticed that this city has been undergoing the throes of an election contest for the last few weeks, upon the question as to whether the local option law known as "the Canada Temperance Act," or better known, probably, as the Scott Act, should remain as the law of the city. The interest was increased by the fact that this law which is really a prohibitory law when thoroughly enforced, was first adopted in the city after it was passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. It was adopted in Oct. 31, 1878, the majority for the act being 201. The rum party during the three years endeavored to defeat the action of the law in every possible way and as soon as the time expired under which they could call for a vote again, had a petition circulated and brought on another vote. In Oct. 26, 1882, the majority for the act was only 41, owing to the fact that there were a large number of cases hung up by the courts and people were becoming discouraged. Another election was brought on by the rum men on Nov 12th, 1885, resulting in a victory for the temperance people by the narrow majority of 13. Many things brought about this reversal of feeling. In the first place the temperance people did not have as thorough organization as in previous elections, and people were beginning to think the law was a failure and being made only for the revenue to be derived from the fines, and not to restrict the traffic. It was generally thought, however, the rum party had got down to rock bottom, and Thursday's election showed they had.

For the fourth time the people were called, through the efforts of the whiskey ring to pronounce judgment on the law. The question was very thoroughly canvassed; the organization on the part of the temperance people was complete; and it was brought down to the issue of whether the people believed in legalizing the drink traffic, or not.

The result was most conclusive. The day of election was very disagreeable. A heavy snow and hail

storm began during the night and continued all day, and being such that many temperance voters who were sickly or infirm were unable to get to the polls. But the victory was for God and Home, by a larger majority than in either of the last two elections. The temperance people surprised the rum men in every ward, and rolled up a majority of 68 in favor of sustaining the act.

In view of the fact of the large amount of money said to have been used by the rum party for bribery; the impersonation tried and possibly effected in some cases; of flagrant violations of the election law; of frantic appeals on the part of six rum men who felt they must go to jail for past violations; and many other election dodges, this is felt to be a grand victory.

This election is felt to be a reaction in this country in favor of the temperance cause. It is felt that the banner cry has sounded out the battle cry, and that now the law, and its thorough enforcement will be generally adopted in these provinces, and another step made towards total prohibition.

In the evening a grand thanksgiving meeting was held in the City Hall, and after a number of speeches, the meeting took a practical turn. A call was made by the chairman, Hon A F Randolph, for a guarantee fund, for the enforcement of the act, and he opened the list with the magnificent subscription of \$500. This was followed by a subscription of \$200 by Alex Gibson of Marysville, in a few remarks in which he stated that Marysville was greatly interested as well as this city in the thorough enforcement of the act. A total of over two thousand dollars was subscribed in a brief space of time which really means the death knell of the liquor traffic in this city and county.

The Rum Traffic Downed.

On Thursday the rum traffic in Fredericton received its death blow.

For weeks the temperance people had been holding public meetings, and the sub-committees had been busily engaged interviewing and endeavoring to place doubtful men and the result of this work was a grand victory—a greater victory than the most sanguine expected—on Thursday last.

The people of Fredericton sustained the Scott Act by a majority of 68, pronouncing their vote for the fourth time upon the legalizing of the liquor traffic in this city.

But this was not enough, not only did the people feel that it was not sufficient to sustain the Act and make the rum traffic disreputable, but the people are determined that it shall not stop there. Rum must go, and people who want to sell it and drink it will have to go too, if they persist in violating the law.

No more compromise or winking at violation; it has now come to a time when the public demand a thorough enforcement of the law, and will not be content with shilly-stallying, or a few small fines. The cry has gone up from the majority of the citizens "The Scott Act for annihilation of the traffic, not for revenue for the city."

The grand list of names that will be found in another column, and the large amount of over two thousand dollars that has been subscribed to the fund will guarantee we believe the thorough enforcement of the law.

It is but natural that we should feel greatly pleased with the magnificent victory of Thursday. The REPORTER and all its staff have never given any uncertain sound on this question, and have worked strenuously for the sustaining of the Act. For fifteen years or more its editor has been praying and working, in societies, through his papers and on the platform, to have the act properly enforced, and the liquor traffic outlawed. It may be that we are too sanguine but we believe that the "Thanksgiving" meeting on Thursday night settled that question effectually. The fight has been, possibly, somewhat personal in some cases, but the fight with us has been against the traffic and the men in it as well. We propose keeping this thing up, until not a drop of liquor is sold as a beverage in this city, and we think that time is nearly here.

We very, very heartily congratulate the citizens of Fredericton upon the noble record of Thursday. Let the good work go on, and civic officials, aldermen, and all in authority who are opposed to the enforcement of the Scott Act, and who throw in with the saloon men, be relegated to private life.

A REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

BY FRANK J. BROWN.

(Article No. 26.)

It was our privilege, some two years ago, to attend a religious service in memory of the sainted John B. Finch.

The sermon was delivered by a popular minister, a member of our Order and a Past Grand Chaplain, who took the trouble to go out of his way to inform the congregation that the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance were not reformatory institutions, that neither admitted the drunkard till he has lived an elapse of time a temperance life, on a sort of probationary trial. This palpably erroneous statement seemed a little out of place and inexcusable, as the meeting was under the auspices of the former Order, it was the memorial of the great reformer, Finch—a member of both Orders, and at the head of one—and the speaker had held high positions in both, with an ample opportunity to gain some knowledge of their principles.

If our own honored members know as little of the Sons of Temperance, is it strange that those who have never been gathered within our circle, those who have never listened to the noble and solemn truths therein taught, and have had lesser opportunities to study our work, should sometimes entertain grossly mistaken ideas, and is it strange that the Order, in every locality, is not constantly progressive?

The history of the Sons of Temperance, for nearly half a century, is written in glowing letters closely interwoven with the rise and progress of the great temperance reform, so obviously and distinctly that "he who runs may read," and it is astonishing, indeed, that its fundamental principles are so little understood and so erroneously misrepresented by intelligent people outside of its halls, and moreover by those of the household of faith.

Our Order is, indeed a reformatory institution. It was planted by those immortal sixteen reformers, in 1842, for that very purpose, and such have been its underlying principles even to this day.

Our obligations are not too sacred or too solemn even for the poor inebriate.

Like the blessed Saviour we "came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance," and we "rejoice more in the return of the one sheep that went astray than in the ninety and nine that went not astray."

By the reformatory power of our Order thousand of homes have been made happy. The drunkard has been reformed, clothed in his right mind and made an honorable and respected citizen. The heart of the loving mother has been made lighter and happier, who in her utter despair has cried, "Where is my wandering boy to-night?" Many have been led from the ditch to the sacred retreat of "Love, Purity and Fidelity," after which the Spirit of God has taken the place of the spirit of alcohol, and from thence we verily believe, they have gone from the Division militant to the Division triumphant, where Christ is the Great Patriarch, where the principles of the Order are fully appreciated, there to enjoy its fruition forever.

While we believe in creating such a sentiment as will remove the curse of drunkenness, in educating the youth so he will not fall, in enlightening the conscience so that the ballot deposited will be in conformity to the supplications offered, it has never slackened its hand in gathering in the drunkard, where he can be hailed by the endearing name of "brother."

During our labors of nearly a decade and a half in the Order, we have known scores of drunkards to enter, some partially intoxicated on the evening of their initiation, and many of these in the same Division to which this same speaker belongs.

Among the eloquent words of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., in regard to our Order, are these:

"Some inebriates have been rescued in this neighborhood, who could not have been so well handled by the church society. I find our Order to be a valuable auxiliary to the church, but seldom it is its rival, the two harmonize completely."

Christians can serve their Divine Lord in the Division room as truly as in the Sabbath-school, that tie may be used to lead souls to Christ.

"After thirty years of experience in its ranks, I do most earnestly recommend my brother ministers to come into the Order of Sons of Temperance, and give a new impetus to one of the most vital wings of the great army of Reform."

The people look to ministers for wisdom and instruction, but how often do they injure the cause and belittle themselves "by speaking unadvisedly"

For years we have been trying to enlighten the people, by the droppings of our pen, as to the principles of our Order; but alas! alas! that one of our own Division should so recklessly deny the faith.

"Tis weary watching wave on wave,

And yet the tide heaves onward;
 We build, like corals, grave on grave,
 But pave a pathway sunward.

We are beaten back in many a fray,
 But newer strength we borrow,
 And where the vanguard rests to-day,
 The rear shall camp to-morrow."

Laconia, N. H.

District Division, Carleton County

District Division, Sons of Temperance, for Carleton county, was organized in Woodstock Tuesday, by P G W P James Watts. Of 10 divisions in the county 7 were well represented, and the meeting was very successful. The sections represented were Benton, Lakeville, Debec, Victoria Corner, Bloomfield, Upper Woodstock and Woodstock. The officers elected are: Simon McLeod, W P; Mrs W S Saunders, W A; J S Speer, scribe; A McNinch, F S; W V Benn, treasurer; Samuel Wolhaupter, chaplain; David Hipwell, conductor; Miss Hattie Burpee, sentinel. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with Fredericton in their present contest. The next meeting will be at Victoria Corner on the third Tuesday in January.

District Division, No. 8.

DEAR SIR,—The quarterly session of Gloucester County District Division, No. 8, S. of T., met at Seaside Division Room, Oct. 22nd. Delegates from Caraque, Ever Onward, Gloucester and Seaside Divisions were present. The meeting was both pleasant and profitable. Reports from the above named Divisions were very favorable and every one present felt encouraged.

A very interesting and agreeable discussion arose about the progress of the work since last meeting, present state of existing Divisions, efficacy of present Liquor License Law, and resuscitating Forest Home and Janeville Divisions, ending with a very appropriate and well worded speech by D. W. P. Young.

A very successful programme including music, recitations, readings, etc., was carried out by members of Ever Onward and Seaside Divisions, after which a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the members of Seaside Division, whose kind entertainment shall long be remembered.

Session then adjourned to meet again in Gloucester Division room third Saturday in January two o'clock P. M.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

R. H. CO MEAU,

D. R. S.

Stonehaven, Nov. 20th, '89.

The National Temperance Almanac for 1890.

THE "National Temperance Almanac and Teetotaler's Year-Book for 1890," has just been issued by the National Temperance Society. It contains the latest official statistics of the drink traffic; internal revenue returns: United States standing army of liquor-dealers; beer and liquor statistics; death-rate and intoxicating liquors; quantities of distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors, and the average annual consumption per capita of population. Invaluable to every temperance worker. Price only 10 cents; \$1 per dozen.

Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.