

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.

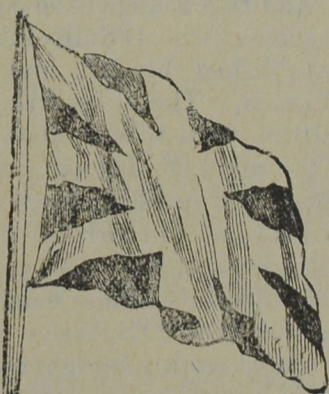
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES:

A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of 2 cents per line, minimum measure, five cents for each subsequent insertion.

All communications to be addressed to HERMAN H. PITTS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, Fred er



RAISE THE STANDARD.

OUR MOTTO

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 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."

GRAND Worthy Patriarch Thorne and others will visit Hampton this (Friday) evening.

THERE seems to have been a general stirring up of the Divisions in St John since the Annual Session. Fraternal meetings have been frequent, and the officers of the District Division have been active in visiting the various Divisions.

EVERYTHING Scott Act in the editor's city this week. Next Thursday tells the story, whether the city is to be temperance or rum. It is unnecessary to say it is a time of deep interest, and prayers are going up constantly, and much work is being done, that the act may be sustained.

WE NOTICE a reference to the JOURNAL in a late issue of the Canada Citizen, the organ of the temperance people of Ontario. It sounds very much like Bro. Bengough, who was down through New Brunswick, about the time the Baptist brethren were holding their annual convention in this city.

The correspondent, referring in a report of the annual session of the Grand Division of N. B., to the grant to the JOURNAL says:

A vote of \$350 was granted to the publisher of the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL—the organ of the body, Mr. Herman H. Pitts, the recipient of this sum, is a young man not much over thirty, who knows how to run a paper successfully. I went through his printing office, and was surprised at the way he makes both ends meet—and "fat" meat, too, from a printer's point of view.

make the grant to the JOURNAL only \$150; but Pitts "got there" all right. That \$350 is well spent. If the Grand Division would be as generous in other respects the Order would flourish.

P. S.—Organist Pitts isn't a Third Party man—which accounts largely for the milk in the cocoanut.

The Scott Act Contest.

Before another issue of our paper the question will be decided as to whether the people want open bar-rooms, or no rum.

It seems to be generally conceded and even acknowledged by the rum men themselves, that if the Scott Act is sustained, the hotels and other persistent violators of the Act will refrain from further violations. They make this assertion to their customers, presumably with the idea that the canvass will be a good one and that many who now patronize their bars and who are classed as doubtful will thus be swung in line, rather than give up their drinking habits; of course these rumsellers have said this before, and had no intention of keeping it, but we are inclined to give them credit for being in earnest this time—no thanks to their honesty of purpose, however, as they see they will have to obey the law, in case of such an event.

It is doubtful, too, if this argument which is expected to strike such terror into the hearts of the moderate drinkers will amount to much, because as a general thing it would seem that even this class of people, when the liquor is not to be had, will be rather glad of it, as the necessity of treating and spending money in this way will be obviated when these places are removed.

In this city we know little about the "slum dens" such as are prevalent in large American towns and cities. If we sustain the Scott Act, and thus wipe out the Hotel bars, the police will very effectively clean out any attempt to run "dives."

The people, therefore, now face the fact, shall we have rum or no rum, for so far as human foresight can foresee the future, this is the position of affairs.

It will be a great mistake for the temperance people to imagine that because the rum party are holding no public meetings, and making no open canvass that they are allowing the vote to go by default. There is too much at stake for any such risk. We are in a position to know that the rum party are thoroughly organized, have their ward committees appointed, and are quietly "bolstering" up what they think to be the weak element of their party, by repeated potions of the ardent; are endeavoring to influence others by promises of patronage and trade and threatening others with a withdrawal of the same, in case they oppose their cause or make any open avowal of sympathy with the people who do not wish a legalized rum trade. Of course they expect to make their strong canvas on election day with the usual political methods of rum and money, but in this they are going to be most decidedly disappointed, as the party who are for "no rum" this time are not unaware of these methods, and know a thing or two as to how to stop it. The fine of \$200 for impersonating, bribing, or treating, will doubtless have a salutary effect, and with the reward of \$50 offered by the committee will prevent much of that kind of thing. The reward is not large, but the committee propose paying it in every case of such information being laid, and as the fine applies as well to the person who receives the bribe as to the one who gives it, we doubt if many will risk \$200 fine, or 6 months imprisonment, for a paltry dollar or so, or drink of liquor, by the rumsellers, to vote that their business shall be legalized.

While things look most encouraging and hopeful, the temperance people will not a man of them let up for an instant in the canvass, or be deceived by the mild and gentle look of the tiger of the liquor traffic.

DISTRICT DIVISION.

District Division work is simply in its infancy as yet, and we believe that it will eventually be a great power for building up the Order, not only in this province, but wherever adopted. The machinery of District Division work has not been anyway perfected, and a number of changes, and a few additions will be necessary before the machine will run as smoothly as desired.

Again, there has got to be a force back of any machine to drive it and as yet workers in the Subordinate Divisions have in many districts not put the force in this work necessary to drive it. There have been feebly and spasmodic efforts to make the District Division go, there have been flies on the wheels, endeavoring to retard its progress, continually asserting that this method of work was a failure, but notwithstanding these retarding influences the machine can be made to go and to be of great help in carrying along with it Subordinate Divisions in many localities.

In New Brunswick, at the late annual session, a very important resolution was passed. It greatly increased the work of the Grand Scribe, but while that officer had much to do before, we believe he will not object to the increase of work providing he sees an increase of good from these labors. The resolution was that duplicate forms of the returns, as forwarded by each Division to his office, be forwarded by him to the District Scribe. Now this was only a little resolution, comparatively speaking, yet those who have experience in District Division work, know how important a one it is. It is the entering wedge to help the District Division work and perfect the machinery. The next great step, will be to have the Grand Scribe receive the whole per capita of 7 cents and return to the District Scribe or Treasurer the 2 cents now collected by the District Division and in so many cases neglected to be paid. It will have the tendency of still further simplifying the machinery.

This whole matter of District work will doubtless be considered by the Propagation Committee and Executive when they next meet, and arrangements made that some member of the Executive or Propagation Committee shall be detailed to attend each quarterly session of the District Divisions all over the Province. It was expected that the whole matter would come up for discussion at St Stephen, but so much work, and the limited time prevented.

Our idea has been that the District Scribe should notify the Grand Scribe when the District Divisions would hold their quarterly or annual meetings, and that some prominent member of the order should be present as a representative for the Grand Division, and delivered an address and report proceedings, and interest manifest to the Propagation Committee, or to the Grand Division. The brothers will see that there are great possibilities involved in the District Divisions if properly lined out, and it should be done at once.

ST. STEPHEN LETTER.

In the published report of the Enrollment Committee, I see no mention of a delegate from Baillie Division. That Division was represented by Bro. Fred H. Mann, who is the deputy of the Division. As he did not get in till the last afternoon of the session his name was probably overlooked. Baillie Division was organized seven or eight years ago and has had a fair degree of success ever since. It is to-day, I understand, fairly prosperous, receiving its support mainly from the young people of the place.

Since the extensive lumber business of C. F. Todd & Son, was inaugurated at Bonney River, on the line of the Shore Line Railway, quite a village has sprung up about the mills and their has been planted a Division of our Order, which I believe is doing a good work. Bro. James Bowden, the deputy, was present at Grand Division. I trust he, like many others, has gone back to take hold of the work with greater zeal. With its favorable surroundings Granville Division should be able to do some grand temperance work.

We don't hear much about Red Granite Division, St. George, but I believe it is holding its own. In days gone by Howard and Red

Granite used to pay fraternal visits occasionally and those were always "Red letter days" to those who were fortunate enough to participate.

We are in hopes to see some of the old time enthusiasm revived, when thirty-two miles will be no obstacle in the way of frequent fraternal visits between these two Divisions.

I had hoped to see Safeguard Division, of Pennfield, represented at the Grand Division, but for some reason it was not.

This is a Division I have never been able to visit. Being at the lower end of the county and meeting on Saturday night, one would have to loose three days in order to pay them a visit. Occasionally we have a visit from some of its members, who have given us a favorable impression of their Division.

Some few Divisions in the county have gone down in the last two or three years but in a good many instances this has been owing to the fact that there have been too many of them in settlements close together, as for example, Little, Pomeroy and Scotch Ridges, each of which had a Division of its own. The Divisions on Scotch and Little Ridge have gone down and Pomeroy Ridge which is just between the other places has kept their Division running, many from each of the other Ridges connecting themselves with the Division there.

There is the mistake made sometimes of getting too many Divisions within a limited area of country. Altogether, the Order is in a fairly healthy condition in Charlotte Co. If we can work up an interest on the islands we can probably establish three or four Divisions and I think the Propagation Committee might find this a profitable field to cultivate when they get to work.

Recognizing the importance of the social element in temperance work. Howard Division had a pie social last Friday evening to which were invited the neighbouring Divisions. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large number gathered at the hall including delegations from Wilberforce, Oak Bay, Granville, Brunswick, and Star in the East Division.

After indulging in social chat and games a programme of entertainment was carried out by members of Howard and the visiting Divisions. Tables were then spread with the good things provided and the gentlemen requested to invest twenty-five cents in a ticket bearing a number. Duplicates of these numbers were then distributed among the ladies and each gentleman escorted to the table the lady having the number corresponding to his own.

This method imparted a delightful air of uncertainty to the situation and afforded considerable amusement as well.

The entertainment was a complete success which was largely due to the efficient committee having it in charge.

A fraternal visit to Brunswick Division is arranged for to-night but owing to the heavy rain-storm prevailing will have to be postponed. We are watching with considerable interest the contest in Fredericton for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, and hope the friends of temperance will rally to the support of the best law, just now attainable, and not take a step backward as so many have done.

Ro'lo Kirk Bryan the Chalk Talker is to lecture in St Stephen next Friday night and in Milltown Saturday night. I had the great pleasure of seeing and hearing him in Moncton at the recent convention and am satisfied he will do great good wherever he goes.

Perhaps I will give you a few notes in regard to the convention in my next letter for this one I think all will agree is quite long enough.

HOWARD. St Stephen, N B, Nov 20th '89

St. John News.

Portland Division room, Simonds street, North End, was the rendezvous of a large and influential body of temperance workers of the city, Tuesday evening. It was the occasion of the visit of the executive of the St John District Division, as well as of Valley Division. Large contingents were also present from nearly all the city Divisions, the number of young men being particularly noticeable and accordingly encouraging. A pleasing and edifying programme of addresses, reading and music was given, the

following persons taking part: R Maxwell, Thos Miller, E A Everett, J Brown and W Brown, A Y Pater-son, Misses Betts, Brown and several others. A pleasant evening was spent.

The Division, organized a short time ago on Strait Shore, has been called New City. They held a public meeting on Friday evening.—Telegraph.

Marysville Division, N. B.

MR EDITOR,—I thought we would take this occasion to let you know how our Division is getting along. We are having initiations every night and the members seem determined to make it one of the best and largest Divisions in the Province. We have a variety of entertainments each night and there is a friendly rivalry among the members to see who can do the most for the Division. We had at one time the largest Division in the Province, but through an unfortunate cause we were obliged to lose 50 of our members. But others are taking their place and we hope at the end of the quarter to have a larger membership than before in the Division. There is one thing Mr Editor that we are blessed with, (if I must say it), that is we have no visits from the Grand Division Officers they seem to shun Marysville Division as if it were some plague. Now Mr Editor I don't think this is right.

We are a new Division and I think if they would call once in a while and give us some instruction in the working of the Order, it would help us to conduct our meetings better. But with the exception of Bro. Pitts, not one of them has thought it worth while to call and see us, although they have visited the older Divisions in Fredericton and other parts of the county. I only hope and wish that the newly elected officers of the G. D. will not use us as the old ones did, and if any of them would call and see us, we would give them a hearty reception if they will send us word what time they are coming.

Our Section of Cadets is one of the best in the county. They number at present over 125, and are steadily increasing in membership, and the members take great interest in their Section.

This is no Scott Act town but it is strict Prohibition. No one can get a drop of liquor here to save their life. It was tried here once and the man got 5 hours to leave the place and he left you may be sure to escape the consequences of his act. More in my next letter.

O. C. Marysville, Nov. 16th, '89.

Temperance News and Notes.

A boy five years old was treated in a private hospital at Berlin last year for delirium tremens.

I have treated nearly seven thousand cases of inebriety, and eight-tenths of that number originated from wine and malt liquors.—Albert Day, M. D.

The Alliance News calls upon the millions of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh people to join in a monster national strike against the tyrants, ale, wine and spirits, crying, "Wake up! One hundred and twenty-three millions of pounds were taken from the pockets of the British public last year by the robber Drink. Who can estimate the poverty, the crime, and the misery the liquor produced? Join the drink strikers!"

The Vienna Gambrianus publishes a table of European breweries and their out put for the year 1887. The whole number of breweries in Europe was 50,801, and the production of beer and ale amounted to about 4,580,000,000 gallons. The taxes collected from this sea of beer amounted to about \$150,000,000. The malt used weighed 740,000 tons, and the hops 110,000 tons. Germany alone contained 26,143 breweries, producing 1,188,000,000 gallons, while Austro-Hungary had only 1,979 breweries, producing 354,000,000 gallons. The figures relating to the production per capita show that the smallest quantity, one litre per head, the litre being a little more than a quart, is in Bosnia and Roumania. Greece shows 2 1/2 litres, Russia 2 3/5, France 31, Switzerland 40, Lower Austria 121, Belgium 150, Wurtemberg 218, and the kingdom of Bavaria leads all competitors with 248 litres, or nearly 65 1/2 gallons, for every man, woman and child in the country.