

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.

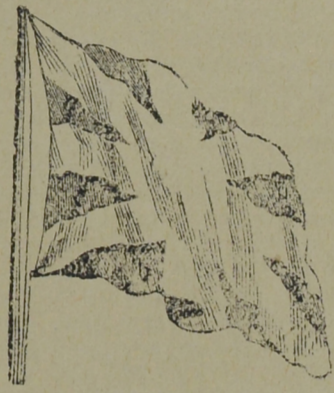
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each.

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 1 cent 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, N.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

OUR MOTTO-

NATIONAL PROHIBITION. Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

SEPTEMBER.

LAST MONTH in Quarter, last quarter in year.

WHAT kind of a showing is your Division going to make this year?

JUST A few more days before the end of the quarter. See how many additional members can be brought in in these few weeks.

NOTICES to those whose subscription expire during the month are always sent on the 1st of that month. Please forward subscriptions promptly.

DR. MOTT, of Prince William, was in Thursday, and gives a glowing account of the progress of their Division. Nine were initiated last Tuesday with prospect of several others this week.

WE NOTICE a little item in a late issue of the Canadian Voice, to the effect that the Protest, presumably a third party paper, strikes straight from the shoulder at the JOURNAL in its advocacy of non-partizan methods of temperance work.

OUR FRIENDS will be glad to know that our efforts for the past few weeks to boom the JOURNAL, in the order has been wonderfully successful, and hundreds of additional names have been added, while every mail is bringing in new recruits to help us.

member that fair words and commendatory letters do not pay the printing bills, but will have their Grand Divisions give us a little practical help in the way of cash. We have simply begun, as yet, the work of building up the JOURNAL, and if we had received the assistance we might reasonably have expected from certain quarters, we would be now publishing a paper with very much more Sons of Temperance reading matter and less advertisements.

Some Thoughts on Organization.

We have always held that our own Order embraced the ideal temperance organization; the organization which could be made the basis and ground-work of the temperance reform, and around which all classes could gather.

In this age there is a growing belief in the moral and intellectual education of the sexes. The boy and girl are together in the Sunday School, together in the day school, together in church, together in general society, and I am forced to believe that attempts to separate them in organizations to promote this majestic reform are altogether arbitrary, unnatural and unwise.

It is quite possible that there may be some very narrow and special lines of work that would best be promoted by single sex organizations. I am desirous of saying this, for I am prone to discover a justification for the existence of such organizations. And yet, by the prosecution of these special lines of work to the neglect of the broader lines, I think there are communities that are injured by neglect or negation.

I have found community after community in which not one solitary young man belonged to a temperance organization and where nothing that was visible to the naked eye was being done for them, and where, at the same time, single sex organizations held the ground, to the positive exclusion of all kindred societies. In these communities, too, some of the young men were already on the short route to sheol, while their sisters or mothers belonged to an organization which could not in the nature of things involve them.

There is a certain power to be had from the association of the sexes in this reform that can be had in no other way, and all departures therefrom are departures toward weakness and inefficiency. Why should a man, because he reforms and proposes to be clean and decent after having dragged his wife down through years of social disgrace and personal misery, desire to enter a form of temperance organization out of which his wife shall be kept?

The more I think of this matter, the more I am convinced that the ideal temperance organization must include the ideal family.

SOME MORE ODDS AGAINST US.

BY WALKER.

Here are statements for us to ponder and say "yes" or "no" to:

(1). The majority of the people in high life drink wine or stronger liquors. They are not total abstainers; note all the state dinners, vide the Queen's household expenses and the President's.

(2). The majority of the "low" class drink. The highest classes sink into the lower class through strong drink. Look at the samples of such falls in every town and nearly every street of our large cities.

(3). The strength of the temperance reform began and remains with the great middle class; we call it the great producing and ruling class. If all these even, were abstainers, we would soon enact and enforce Prohibitory laws in every state and province.

When a bishop or cardinal or celebrated clergyman becomes a total abstainer, or strongly advocates Prohibition, have you noticed how the press heralds the glad tidings?

Why? because the majority of church dignitaries have not yet come over to total abstinence. Should they not all be on that side? And are not the odds rather heavy against us yet when so many members of the highest and noblest profession on earth either stand indifferent to Prohibition or range against us?

In any place look around and count the many people who formerly belonged to some temperance organization, and who do not now. They have all been benefitted by us and are better citizens every way; but many of them, especially those who have grown wealthy, are not with us heart and hand in the present struggle against alcohol.

The many every year going out from all our active temperance societies, is to-day and has been for years one of our most serious problems. Last year all the Divisions in North America initiated 32,000 members, and lost, largely by withdrawals, 35,000. This was an unpleasant fact for the National Division officers.

Nearly four millions of people in North America have taken the S. of T. pledge and been initiated during the 46 years of our history; and our cause is stronger and the world is better to-day than if only half that number had come to us. But how much better and stronger the world and we would be if half of those who had joined us had not severed their connection till death, you and I cannot estimate.

Since the inception of the Reform and more perhaps in old times than now, inconsistencies and shortcomings of temperance people have been flaunted in our faces. For instance a strong temperance advocate at an election would vote for a drunkard or drinker to be M. P. or Congressman, or a judge, or Councillor, because he was his party's nominee, and then wonder why our cause did not get on faster.

Let me bunch a few more "odds" in closing: A strong temperance advocate is known to have brandy in his house (for medicine and probably nothing else), but our cause would be better if that couldn't be said.

A popular clergyman, a strong talker for Prohibition, buys most of his groceries at a liquor store. The grocer also sells liquor; no one thinks that the minister buys rum, but our cause would be stronger and the liquor trade greatly curtailed if he and every member of the Christian church should refuse to trade with a rum-seller.

A President of a W. C. T. U. had a liquor-dealer's grocery cart to come to the house with groceries during the year she was in that high office. Perhaps she couldn't help it; it made the odds heavier against us however.

One of our temperance watch dogs, always on the war path and as ready to battle with his brother members against the traffic, buys his groceries from a man licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, and he says it is

nobody's business; and perhaps it is not; but this is a queer world you know.

Not only grocery stores that sell rum, but hotels with open or concealed bar-rooms are patronized by members of the Grand and National Divisions. I hear that the National Division head quarters last session at Saratoga was at a licensed liquor hotel with the bar-room running at full blast, and the committee having the selecting of houses actually knew that it was a liquor hotel, and could have got ample accommodation clear of their wives and daughters, and many others to go there and patronize a licensed tavern.

People point at this man's strong words and weak deeds, and some laugh; others sigh and feel that the odds are heavy against us. But be careful not to weary or anger too many readers at one sitting. So we close by asking our audience to bring some of these matters up in the Division room, or lodge room or church and get up discussion, and thus by rousing up public interest and I hope a large measure of indignation, that some of these evils in our own midst may by our feeble efforts be abated.

New Brunswick's Big Division.

The anniversary supper of Marysville Division, No. 349, on Thursday evening, 29th ult., was one of the most successful temperance anniversaries ever held in the province for some time. The members of the Division, about 232 strong, accompanied by Alexander section of Cadets of Temperance, 105 strong, assembled in front of their hall and marched to the rink, headed by the Marysville brass band. It was indeed a noble procession. On arriving at the rink the party sat down to a splendid supper furnished by Mr. Alexander Gibson and the lady members of the Division, and served at two tables the whole length of the great long rink. Both tables were twice served. A most enjoyable time was spent. There was music by the band. Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Crisp, and Dr. Sprague, and there was singing by the choir of the Division; recitations by Miss Addie Nason and W. Brown, songs by James Gibson and Wm. Morse. The happy gathering broke up about half past 10 o'clock with much cheering for Mr. Gibson and the lady members for making the supper such a success.

The Aims of our Order.

The aim of our order is to organize the temperance sentiment of a community into a working body, for we believe that more good can be accomplished through united, than by individual effort.

When a Division is first organized everything moves along briskly, all are interested, and a great amount of good is accomplished. The wheel of temperance reform moves steadily and the temperance sentiment of the community is increased and strengthened.

But sooner or later, there comes a lull, the meetings decrease in interest, matters move along in a humdrum sort of style, and many wonder what the trouble is.

One of the reasons, in my opinion is this: After the Division is well under way and in good working order, some of the leading members,

thinking that they have done their share, say: "Well, now that we have got started, and everything seems to be moving along all right, we will take a little rest and let the rest of the members run the Division."

So when the Division might come around, instead of going as they ought, they stay at home and sing, "When the crowning day comes round we'll be there," and if the Division left to its younger members, keeps alive and increases its membership, when the time for credit or honors comes around why "We'll be there." Some, of course, find it difficult to attend the Division regularly but there is scarcely anyone who can furnish a reasonable excuse for staying away all of the time.

Another reason is this: There is in every Division, a certain few on which seems to devolve the work of entertaining the Division. The other members expecting them to do so, make no effort to help, and so after awhile this part of the work drags and when affairs reach this stage, everything drags.

There is no Division but what has plenty material to draw upon to make the meetings interesting, but if the members get the idea into their heads that, because they cannot do so well as some others, they will do nothing, the result will be a dull Division. What is needed is the united efforts of all the members.

A community is better off by having a temperance order in its midst, and the longer the order is in existence the stronger is the temperance sentiment.

Wendell Phillips once said: "Divide the thunder into single tones and it becomes a lullaby for children; Pour it forth in one quick peal, and the royal sound shall shake the heavens."

So it is with the temperance reform. Divide the temperance sentiment of this country into single tones, or in other words, let each individual work as he sees fit, and it becomes a lullaby for children, but organize it socially and politically, concentrate it at the ballot box, and the liquor traffic will soon be a thing of the past.

Yours in L., P. and F., O. C.

Cumberland Mills, Maine, September, 1889.

Grand Division of Ontario.

Telephone City Division, No. 99, of which G. W. P., Thos. Webster, is W. P., has recently introduced a method of combining business with pleasure, which promises very satisfactory results. The system merits the attention of all our Divisions. The notice form issued by the Division, of which the following is a copy, will indicate the system adopted:

TELEPHONE CITY DIVISION, No. 99, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, BRANTFORD,.....18...

To.....

The following resolution has been adopted by this Division and incorporated as one of its standing rules: "Resolved, There shall be a social meeting of this Division held on the first meeting night of each quarter when all members shall be notified to attend, which notice shall contain the indebtedness of the members for dues, &c., and payment of same urgently requested." In compliance with the above you are requested to attend the quarterly social meeting of this Division at the Division Room, on Tuesday evening, the.....at.....o'clock.

Yours in L., P. and F., R. S.

The following is a statement of your account on the books of this Division:

To Arrears of Dues,..... Dues for incoming quarter,..... Please present this statement on payment. F. S.

N. B.—Art. 5, Sec. 2, Code of Laws, provide: "When a member is six months in arrears for dues and the F. S. shall have duly notified the delinquent, and he fails to pay his dues for one month thereafter, the Division may without charge or trial suspend him, or may after charge or trial expel him."

Extract from the Grand Scribe's circular:—"The Order annually sus-