

Temperance Journal.

ORGAN OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF AMERICA

OUR MOTTO—NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Herman H. Pitts
Editor and Proprietor.]

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1888

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ANNUAL SESSION OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

WHERE AND WHEN THEY ARE APPOINTED TO BE HELD FOR 1888-'89.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.—Not reported.
CALIFORNIA.—Petaluma, April 23, 1889. (Sessions Annual.)
CONNECTICUT.—Bridgeport, October 25, 1888.
DELEWARE.—Wilmington, time not fixed.
EASTERN NEW YORK.—New York, January 23, 1889. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
FLORIDA.—South Jacksonville, April 9, 1889.
ILLINOIS.—October 30, 1888, place not fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
KENTUCKY.—Blue Lick Springs, October 11, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)
MAINE.—Cumberland Mills, October 24, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
MANITOBA AND N. W. T.—At call of Executive.
MARYLAND AND D. C.—Baltimore, October 25. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
MARYLAND, JR.—Baltimore, October 25, 1888.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, April 17, 1888.
MICHIGAN.—Ypsilanti, October 10, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
MINNESOTA.—Minneapolis, at call of Executive.
MISSOURI.—Place and time not fixed.
NEW BRUNSWICK.—Woodstock, October 17, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's, March, 1889.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Not Fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
NEW JERSEY.—Trenton, January 23, 1889.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Place and time not fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax, November 6, 1888.
OHIO.—Bedford, October 31, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)
ONTARIO.—Toronto, December 4, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1888.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—New Glasgow, October 1888.
QUEBEC.—Lachute, August 29, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
RHODE ISLAND.—October 16, 1888.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Wilmington, July 25, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)
TENNESSEE.—Athens, October, 20, 1887. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
VERMONT.—October, at call of the Executive.
VIRGINIA.—Time and place not fixed. (Sessions Annual.)
VIRGINIA, JR.—Lynchburg, October 2, 1888.
WESTERN NEW YORK.—Lockport, October 23, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
WEST VIRGINIA.—Charleston, September 4, 1888.
WISCONSIN.—Time and place to be fixed Executive.

OFFICE OF THE MOST WORTHY PATRIARCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 26, 1888.

To the Sons of Temperance of North America, Greeting:

Now that the season of heat and holiday has passed, the Most WORTHY PATRIARCH would "sound the assembly," and summon the Order to the immediate resumption of active operations all along the line.

Amidst the rapid succession of events, the fluctuations of opinion, the heat of party strife, the mad race for political ascendancy and the delirious rush to the polls, it is of the highest consequence to the country that our Order should hold the imperial place which it has won, as one of the great moral agencies of the day. Prohibition is quartered on our shield, and every Son of Temperance "is bound to vote temperance as strongly as he is bound to practice it," yet there is pregnant danger that our Order, as an educative and reformatory institution, may be crowded into obscurity and be shorn of its strength. It is a vital mistake to divorce moral from legal suasion—to regard distinctively prohibitionist organizations as superseding all moral and reformatory agencies—to open our batteries on the liquor traffic and leave our wounded to perish.

If any society may properly be designated a "child of Providence," our Order can claim such a distinction. Called into existence at a time when such an institution was necessary to give permanence and stability to the temperance reform, its career of usefulness and triumph has given ample proof of its providential origin. The primary objects which it proposed to itself were to "shield its members from the evils of intemperance, to afford sympathy and aid in cases of distress, and elevate their characters as men," and who shall say that our work is done?—that there is no longer a field for such enterprise, and that we may lower our flag and retire from the field? Temptation, with its frowning horrors of human misery and degradation, yet marks the path of the destroyer. And as long as the detested traffic lives to lay the torch of incendiarism to everything that is precious and pure and noble, our Order must not—cannot without perfidy—abdicate its functions.

The liquor traffic will die hard. Nor will its death-knell be heard but amidst the fire and smoke of battle-fields which will tax to the utmost the moral forces of the country, and shake this continent from its centre to its extremities. While the call to arms rings through the land let every Division room be a recruiting station and a highway to the polls. But let us not forget that the great glory of our Order is its reformatory character, and that its grandest triumphs have been won in the fields of moral suasion. Let its arms be open to the suffering victims of intemperance, its ears to their prayers, its heart to their miseries, and its hand to their needs. Let us go back to the fathers of the Order and learn from them the first principles of a Son of Temperance, and let "Love, Purity and Fidelity" be not the mere motto, but the "guiding star" of our Order.

The MOST WORTHY Patriarch invites the Order to a new crusade for the recovery of fallen men, and to a new purpose to carry our banner into untrodden ground. With a view to promote and encourage such general movement he proposes to visit personally, at their Annual, or one of their Quarterly Sessions, as many as possible of the Grand Divisions in the Northern, Eastern and Central States and in the Provinces, and also some of the weaker jurisdictions in the West and South; and he desires that in each jurisdiction visited he may have an opportunity of conferring with leading members of the Order on the best methods to be adopted for the advancement of our cause.

The MOST WORTHY Patriarch commends to the Grand Divisions the following Resolution, adopted at the last session of the National Division, and

desires that measures may be taken to carry it into effect, viz:

Resolved, That Grand Divisions be requested to lay the aims and objects of the Sons of Temperance before the higher schools, and State or Provincial religious assemblies within their jurisdiction. Also, that active steps be taken to secure instruction in Alcohol, in normal, high and common schools. The National Division has, from the beginning, felt itself charged with the responsibility of caring for the young, and providing for their temperance training; but the inadequacy of the results produced by the efforts of past years has rendered it necessary that a new line of action should be adopted. At its late Annual Session the National Body resolved as follows, viz:

Resolved.—1. That the time has fully come when the children of this Continent should be organized for temperance work and temperance education, under the direct control and management of this Order.

Resolved.—2. That the General Propagation Committee is hereby instructed to mature a plan of work, perfect it in all its details, and submit it to this Body at ten o'clock, A. M., of the second day of our session of 1889.

Resolved, 3. That members of the National Division, and members of the Order generally, be invited to send all suggestions relative to the organization of the children, to the M. W. Scribe, prior to Nov. 1st, 1888, for reference to the Propagation Committee.

Members of the Order who are interested in the temperance education and training of the children, will confer a favor on the Propagation Committee by promptly giving them the benefit of their judgment and experience, as above invited.

Fraternally submitted,
R. Alder Temple,
M. W. P.

Grand Division of Pennsylvania.

The Forty Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania will be held in St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, beginning at 10 a. m. on Wednesday 24th October.

HARRY C. JONES,
Grand Scribe.
Philadelphia.
No. 118 South Seventh Street.

PURPOSE AND POLICY.

The great issue now before and demanding the attention of the civilized world, is, which shall rule, the demon Alcohol, or the moral sense of the people? The country is now on the threshold of the grandest, the most glorious epoch ever known in history, except the advent of Christ on earth, and the consequent introduction of Christianity. The magnitude of the moral influences that this issue will develop, the stupendous revolution that is now impending in the annihilation of the monster curse and evils of the saloon, whether in religion, politics or civilization, cannot be over-estimated.

The incentives to high aspirations that will come into action and vivify the moral forces of the people, will make it like the coming of a new heaven and a new earth. This moral revolution will bring with it the bright and glorious sentiments of virtuous action, and aspirations for a nobler manhood, with all the higher aims and purposes of our moral life, will bloom in all their fragrance and beauty. We have therefore an issue for a campaign worthy of the age in which we live, worthy of our noblest efforts, and the results to be achieved is worthy of a united effort, and a grand and victorious success, and there is to be no backward revolution in this movement until the final culmination—the utter and entire destruction of this murderous traffic.

Then let us combine with zeal and energy, and with a common purpose, to crush out this horrible, baleful incubus on our body politic, by the most potent and efficient means God has put in our hands—a practical and conscientious use of the ballot that executes the will of freemen as lightning

does the will of God, for the final annihilation of alcohol as a beverage from the world.

It would be very difficult for any human calculation to accurately estimate the extraordinary stride that the world will take in the development of all that makes our civilization desirable, when that monster of viciousness, alcohol, the traffic in which now devastates so many of our homes, and blasts and blights every material interest, is banished from the land by the edict of the people through the ballot. And this is sure to come in the very near future! The mutterings of a despairing motherhood, the wail of wretchedness that comes from the slums of our cities and the miserable hovels all over the land, the crowded goals and prisons, the debauchery of our politics and the numerous other concomitant evils which spread their dark pall on and over our civilization—these call for combined and determined action, and a general rousing of the moral sentiments of the people, which will soon manifest themselves in such a cyclone of opposition as will insure the annihilation of this giant evil, the curse of all curses, from the world.

As we find the liquor traffic is so thoroughly entrenched in politics and can therefore only be reached by the ballot, the ballot of necessity, must become the best and most efficient means to reach this demon. If I find my child in the crushing coils of a bo-constrictor, what should I do? what ought I to do but strike with such weapons and such determination as will most effectually loosen its grasp? Our country is now so completely in the clutches of the whisky traffic, so completely under the domination of its influence, so completely in its power, what ought patriots to do but use the ballot as the only effective weapon to reach this monster iniquity, this Gorgon of vice, pauperism and debauchery?

We may plead the many difficulties we would have to encounter; the large and vested interests involved; the long and seemingly permanent usages of society; the appetites and passions of the people; the great demand on our resources; these and many other objections will crowd themselves on our attention, and present formidable barriers to our progress; but the imperative demands of a suffering humanity, the cries and tears of widowed wives and orphaned children, the ghastly array of crime and poverty, the destruction of once happy homes, and the constant menace to our lives and property, all appeal most pathetically, and demand persistently that this raging demon of intoxication, this devil alcohol, must be outlawed by the vote of the people, and thus scourged out of existence and banished from the land by law, with a determination and zeal that will brook no delay. The demand of the people therefore, through the ballot, should be, "The saloon must go!" and go it must.—W J DEMOREST, in *Canada Citizen*.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

The receipts for dues alone in Progressive Division, No. 34, on Sept. 28, were one hundred and ninety-four dollars (\$194.60) and sixty cents.

During the past year Lansdowne Division, No. 229, has increased in membership from thirty-one in Oct. 1887, to seventy-six this term.

Emblem Division, No. 57, numbered eighty-five members on Oct. 1st, 1887, now have one hundred and four, a net gain of nineteen during the year.

Silver Creek Division, No. 256, added six to their roll last term, and number thirty-six members. E. M. Prince, formerly R S, is now W P and Miss Maud Miles is R S.

Kensington Division, No. 20, organized on Nov. 2nd, 1886, with sixteen members, now numbers fifty-five in good standing.

Bustleton Division, No. 131, now numbers sixty-eight members, a net gain of twelve for the year.

Nine persons were added as members of Franklin Division, No. 5, making their total membership sixty-four, a gain of twenty-eight since Oct. 1887, and of nine since July 1st, 1888.

L Harding has been appointed as D G W P to Nicholson Division, No. 268. They have made a net gain of two during the quarter and now number forty-eight members.

Peale Division, No. 308, now has twenty-four.

During the past year Unity Division, No. 73, has made a net gain of thirty-eight members or over sixty per cent.

Lehigh Division, No. 237, now numbers forty-five members.

Seven persons were initiated in Wilcox Division, No. 285, during last term. The Division was instituted on Jan. 9th, 1888, with twenty-one members, they now number sixty.

During the past term, six persons were added to the membership in Quaker City Division, No. 39. They have a membership of one hundred and thirty-five members.

Eldorado Division, No. 222, now numbers seventy-six members, a gain of thirty-five during the past year.

Milesburg Division, No. 354, instituted on Aug. 6th 1888, numbers forty-three members.

Fourteen persons were initiated into Cameron Division, No. 283, during last term.

P G W P Shelby, accompanied by the Grand Scribe, P W P's E Shelby and C Dean, visited Bryn Mawr Division, No. 10, on 6th inst. Bro. Shelby who is D G W P for No. 10, installed the officers, sister Shelby acting as G Con. There was a fair turnout of the members of No. 10 present, also a delegation of Wayne Division, No. 143. On account of the very inclement weather, Union Square Division, No. 128 did not attend as was expected. The newly installed W P, of No. 10 is an active young man whose heart is in the work and we expect to hear of considerable work being done in that Division this term.

What the Liquor Business Is.

It is a business which every merchant and business man hates.

It is a business which is the standing dread of every mother.

It is a business which is the constant fear of every father.

It is a business which is the terror of every wife.

It is a business which makes ninety per cent. of the business of the criminal courts.

It is a business which makes ninety per cent. of the pauperism for which the tax payer has to pay.

It is a business which keeps employed an army of policemen in the cities.

It is a business which puts out the fire on the hearth, and condemns wives to hunger and rags.

It is a business which fosters vice for profit, and educates in wickedness for gain.

Drunkness sows the seed of other vices. It is the dictionary of vice, for it includes every vice.

Drunkness means peccation, theft, arson, forgery, murder—for it tends to all these crimes.—*Ec.*

Renfrew county, which recently went back to license, had thirty-six convictions made by county magistrates during the last quarter. Seven of these convictions were made directly for drunkenness and disorderliness, and most of the others for offences which were really caused by drinking. And this is in a county in which the inspectors are vigorously endeavoring to have the license law obeyed.

A man's mind is like a trap, and prejudices are like rats; they get into it easily and perhaps can't get out at all.

FALL and WINTER

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Misses Cashmere Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses Plain and Fancy Knitt Gloves.
Gents' and Boys Knitt Gloves.
Gents' Buck and Driving Gloves.
Ladies and Children's Cashmere Hose
Ladies' and Children's Wool Hose.
Boy's Strong Knitt Wool Hose.
Men's Merino and Wool Half Hose.

Ternant, Davies & Co.,

202 Queen St., F^rton.

September 28, '88.

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