

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 our 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.

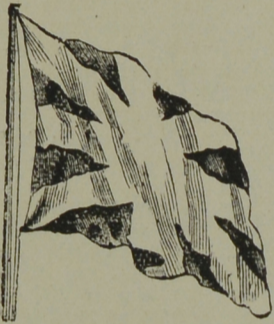
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions ordering 10 copies, at the rate of 50 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 .75 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,
Frederickton, N.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—
NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1888.

PRACTICAL men wanted to join the Sons of Temperance.

A LONG pull and a strong pull for the work this winter.

GRAND DIVISION of Ontario meets on the 4th inst.

AFTER YOU have finished praying for the success of the temperance cause, go out and work a little for it. You'll feel better.

FIGHT the man that sells rum; and save your pity for the poor unfortunate that is in the toils.

IT IS WELL to have a good name, but you won't keep it long if you knock around billiard halls.

DARE to stand alone, when you are standing for the right; the consciousness of duty will make life sweeter than the applause of the multitudes.

FIFTY per cent. of the crimes committed in the United States have been by rum-sellers. This is a pretty good record. Wonder what per cent. Canada would show.

THE MODERN Billiard Saloon is only a first class gambling hell, and trap to draw young men to destruction; and the keeper is only a shade, if any better than a rum-seller.

MY BROTHER, stand by your colors. Even the rum-sellers respect a man who takes strong grounds on the temperance question although they will oppose him to the bitter end.

MOST Worthy Patriarch Temple will attend the Grand Division of Ontario at its session next week. While in Ontario he is expected to visit several other parts of the jurisdiction in the West.

TALK about your Division and let your talk be laudatory of the Division and its work. It will do the Division much good. It will keep it before your friends, and it will keep it impressed upon your own mind and thoughts, which is the main benefit.

REPORT from the Grand Division of Michigan to hand; through the kindness of Bro. Falk, Grand Scribe. We shall endeavor to publish the whole or part of it in our next issue.

DON'T go back to Adam and the Garden of Eden to find similes to impress your arguments. If you have eyes and can use them you will find plenty of similes in this generation to illustrate your most convincing arguments. Be practical—people like to hear about the present.

BRO. LEWIS, of Nova Scotia Division has been engaged for active work in Vermont for several months. The Grand Scribe of that Grand Division writes us encouragingly of the work they look forward to being able to accomplish this year in Vermont. Bro. Lewis is a good organizer, we wish he was at work in New Brunswick just now.

EVERY now and then we read of advice being asked of some prominent and successful man, as to a rule for success. Success is only achieved in any pursuit by hard work. Whatever position a man may occupy his labour will constitute the means of his real success. Eminence will only be attained by toil. Young men write this down on the tablets of your memory—"It is not luck but toil, it is not chance but well directed labour, that makes life a success."

A DIVISION must be aggressive if it will ever be successful. It is true that in some country districts, where there is but a limited number to draw from, that Divisions may not increase very materially, and where it is well if they can hold their own, but in the great majority of cases to be standing still means to go backwards. There must be initiations, and new blood being continually added, to make up for deaths and suspensions. Let our work be thoroughly aggressive and let us keep moving onward.

MONCTON is going through the throes of Scott Act and Anti Scott Act contentions again. The Executive of the Temperance committee that has been endeavoring to enforce the Scott Act, has handed back to the town Council the authority delegated to them, and call on the council to carry out the Scott Act, the same as it carries out any of the other laws. It is to be hoped the temperance people are not getting discouraged with their many difficulties, but will not relax their energies in the least in seeing that the law is fully enforced.

IF CALLED upon to speak impromptu for temperance, don't begin and end with excuses, and say you are not a public speaker, and therefore should not be expected to say much. Your audience will soon find that out. Express the thoughts you have in your mind and sit down. Every temperance man should be prepared to say, at least, that he is in sympathy with the temperance movement, and that he wishes its God's speed. Remember it is not the man who is the greatest speaker, the longest talker, who does the most practical good for the Order.

Florida Yellow Fever Sufferers Fund.

Bulmer Division, Cherryfield, Moncton, forwards us \$6.50 to be sent to the Yellow fever sufferers in Florida. This is the first that has responded to our appeal for help for the sufferers, that have forwarded to the JOURNAL office. We shall hold the amount for some days yet before forwarding to the Most Worthy Scribe. What other division will be next to respond?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Bro. Barnes of Spring Division, sends us a list of 14 subscribers this week.

Sir Leonard Tilley sends a club of 10 JOURNALS to old friends, beginning with last issue.

Garibaldi Division forwards a list of names for this issue.

Bro. Wm. McNaughton, of Ormstown, Quebec, sends a club of four for this week.

Bulmer Division, Cherryfield, Moncton, helps us by a club of 10. Good for Bulmer.

Ypsalanti Division, Michigan, sends us a club of ten this week, and to have 100 copies of our next issue.

OUR SENTIMENTS.

As in all other things, and among all other classes of men, temperance men differ as to the best means of attaining the end of total prohibition for the country. It may be that the third party movement is the best adapted for the wants of the United States, and that it will attain the end desired, more rapidly and better than any other. We have not yet been converted to the belief that it is the best method for Canada. We find no fault with a brother temperance man who holds the view that only through a third party can there be brought about the prohibition of the traffic. He has the right to his opinions—perfect right to it—and we honor the man who has a mind of his own and sticks up for it, even if we do believe he lacks judgment, or knowledge on the subject.

Our sympathy with either existing party only goes so far as their sympathy is shown towards the temperance movement, and yet we would be surprised, and we think it would not be well for the cause either, if a prohibitory law was made a party measure. To have a law thus put on the statute books which the opposition would feel called upon to attack and to endeavor to overthrow the party who framed it, would we believe only be the cause of more complications, and eventually a worse state of affairs than exists even now. With some of us temperance is a great deal, much more than it is to the average voter, and yet it is one of the hardest things to canvass a man that he should allow the great burning questions of reform in government, tariff or non-tariff, and other matters on which governments take a stand, to be subordinate to the question of temperance. We as temperance men believe the country is now ripe for prohibition; many of us would vote for temperance candidates regardless of party, or for a third candidate who was pronounced on the temperance question, but if we wish success in the present generations we must take heed to the experiences of the past and assimilate our ideas and work with the progress of the world around us. We are Sons of Temperance. We choose this Order to work in line with.

While in the Division room, or in Sons of Temperance work, we are non-political, non-partizan. We must respect the rights of our brother who sits next us and we have no right to impute wrong motives to him, or he to us. If my brother on the right, thinks he is doing his duty, to his family, his country, and himself by voting for a pronounced temperance Liberal candidate, well and good, or a pronounced Liberal Conservative candidate, all right, but you have no right to question his motives and call upon him to vote for a third man, even if he is a temperance man.

As temperance men, Sons of Temperance in the truest sense, we are called upon to vote for temperance candidates, but we are not called upon to ignore other burning questions before the people, and vote for some illiterate, itinerant individual who may have little or no stake in the country, because he may be foisted on the temperance public by one or two unbalanced—out-of-joint, cantankerous persons. These are our sentiments.

DIVISION NOTES

Portland Division No 7. New Brunswick, held a public temperance meeting in their hall, Simonds Street, Portland on Thursday evening. The meeting was well attended.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of Valley Division, S. of T., was celebrated last Thursday evening. After the usual order of business refreshments were served by the ladies of the Division, after which a lengthy and interesting programme, consisting of songs, recitations, speeches and readings, was carried out. The gathering was most successful.

Lansdowne Division (257) initiated two candidates on Thursday evening last.

A temperance society lately formed in St. Petersburg, is said to be gaining about 200 members each week.

Tens of thousands of visitors attended the Toronto Exposition during the ten days that it was open. No intoxicating liquor was sold, and consequently good order prevailed and no arrests were made.

WHOM SHALL WE ADMIT?

FRANK J. BROWN.

(Article No. 6.)

This is indeed a serious question, and often trouble.

That we should be allowed a choice is evident, else there would be no need of a ballot, no use for black balls.

"Our doors are only closed to the unworthy," hence all are not worthy to cross our threshold, and to be hailed by the endearing name of "brother" or "sister."

"Admit no unsuitable person," is the solemn command of our laws.

That a Division must protect itself, guard its good name, and maintain its influence, every intelligent person will admit.

Who then shall be accepted? The worthy; those who have integrity; the "upright and honest, however thumble their position," those who come with an honest purpose; those who would do good and receive good; those who would not bring a stigma upon the Order; those whom we can benefit.

Beware of the unworthy. Beware of those with illegitimate purposes. Beware of such persons that have the evil propensity to rule or to ruin.

Ours is a reformatory institution. We seek the inebriate. We come not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance. We rejoice in the return of the one sheep. "Go into the highways and hedges," even into the jaws of hell—the rum-shops—and induce them to come in.

"Go into the mills and work-shops and seek assistance. Let us feel no twinging of jealousy because the "laboring class" are better looking, possess more intelligence or integrity than ourselves, and take no cognizance of the royal blood (?) that trickles through our veins.

Remember that the Order of Sons of Temperance know no aristocracy.

As to who meets these requirements, who are worth of acceptance, who shall become our brother or sister and co-laborer. Such men should judge according to the dictates of conscience.

After a legal vote, and the matter is settled he or she who would make trouble is not a worthy member.

To get good is to do good; to work for others is to secure our own happiness here and hereafter. In heaven who shall wear a starry crown? "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

LACONIA, U. S. A.

ONTARIO NOTES.

The following new Divisions have been organized within the past few days:—

Jarvis Division, No. 361, Haldimand Co. with 34 charter members, on Nov. 15th, by Edward Carswell, P. M. W. A. Bro. A. Rodgers, W. P.; Bro. W. H. Hammond, R. S. Bro. A. Rodgers D. G. W. P.

Hebron Division, No. 140 near Paris, Brant Co. with 13 charter members, on Nov. 19th, by J. C. Tisdale, Prov. D. G. W. P. Bro. G. D. Clump W. P.; Bro. R. Saraway, R. S.; Bro. G. D. Clump D. G. W. P.

Welcome Division, No. 362, at Cayuga, Haldimand Co. with 19 charter members, on Nov. 21st, by J. C. Tisdale, Prov. D. G. W. P., Rev. W. M. Teeple, W. P. Bro. H. W. Thornton, R. S.; Rev. Bro. W. M. Teeple; D. G. W. P.

Glenallan Division, No. 342, dormant for several years, was resuscitated by Bro. Magnus Henderson, D. G. W. P. on Nov. 20th, with 14 members. Bro. David Ghent W. P. Bro. S. Ghent, R. S. Bro. M. Henderson D. G. W. P. Glenallan P. O.

Prospects for the present season are good and the G. D. Executive propose to carry on an active, energetic, vigorous, aggressive campaign.

Eight new Divisions have been organized, and six dormant Divisions resuscitated since the session of the National Division all of which are doing well.

A hearty invitation is extended to the Editor of the "Journal" to visit Ontario Grand Division at its coming session in Toronto.

Mrs. Fumi Ando, the wife of the Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu devotes her time largely to temperance.

The United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union has a membership of 15,247—a most comforting fact for railway travelers.

The other morning three persons were found dead in their beds at Atlanta, Ga. The coroner attributed their deaths to "over-indulgence in liquor."

PROHIBITION IN MAINE

What a Man Must Pass Through Before He Can Get a Drink.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, who is investigating the liquor question in Maine, says:—In the very heart of Lewistown, near the lower Main Central Depot, is a district occupied by a collection of wooden shanties, which discount the architecture of Gorman's corner in Portland—and that is saying a good deal. There are dusty, unpaved streets, dirty, narrow alleys, goats, woodpiles, bulldogs and children, and here is the headquarters of the liquor trade in Lewistown. I asked a red-faced young fellow who sat on a grocery doorstep if a man stood any chance of finding a drink around that neighborhood.

Come wit' me, he answered, and immediately dived into an alleyway leading off the street.

After threading various tributary alleys, my guide suddenly dived into a doorway, and I followed. We were in a dingy room a dozen feet square, whose furniture consisted of a single broken chair. A man stood in the middle of the room. He looked inquiringly at my pilot, then stepped to the door, and gazed searchingly up and down the alley.

Looking for de cops, briefly explained the guide.

No cops were in sight, and we adjourned to the back room. From a cavity in the floor, or somewhere else, the proprietor produced a quart bottle of whisky. It smelled very bad, but my guide seemed to like it. A tin watering pot full of ale was mysteriously spirited in from some outside hiding place. It was pretty fair, but warm. While we were there a young fellow came in and paid thirty-five cents for a half pint of what the bar-keeper called whisky. As he started to go my friend asked him where he was going.

Down here to drink this.

Let me help yer.

No; I kin do that alone.

And that's the way they drink in Lewistown—by wholesale.

When we got into the outer room again, I was about to sit down in the solitary chair to watch proceedings a while, when the proprietor said, solemnly and apologetically:

I'll haveter ask yer ter take a walk, mister; the Sheriffs might be around any minut, and it won't do to have no one around this place if they do.

If I had been seen there by an officer I might have been the cause of the place being searched. There are lots of just such places in the Shanty Town of Lewistown, and they pay much better dividends than the cotton mills do.

The business of selling liquor in Lewistown is reduced to pretty mean straits and rather dirty corners.—The People.

Liquor Drinking Increasing in the United States.

The consumption of malt liquors is increasing with great rapidity. In 1840 in this country there were consumed 23,000,000 gallons of malt liquors or 1.36 per capita. In 1850 there was no radical change in the figures. In 1860 the increase set in earnest. In that year the amount of beer drank was 101,000,000 gallons against 90,000,000 gallons of hard liquors and 11,000,000 gallons of wine. The per capita consumption of malt liquors was exactly equal to that of the hard liquors and wines. In 1870 the consumption of malt liquors had doubled in amount. The amount consumed per capita was 5.31 gallons. The per capita consumption of wines and hard liquors in the same time was 2.40 gallons. The figures for 1887 show a tremendous growth in the beer drinking habit. The total consumption in that year was 717,748,854 gallons of malt liquors against 642,847,720 in 1886. The greater part of the beer consumed was made in this country, about 2,300,000 gallons having been imported. The per capita is now 11.98 gallons. American beer is fast driving out the native rum and whisky. In 1850 the German citizens were the beer drinkers. Now the Americans can vie with the Germans in that line.—Detroit Free Press.

At the German M. E. Convention in Indiana, 100 ministers, representing 12,000 members, passed, without one dissenting voice, a resolution giving unqualified endorsement of prohibition.