

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.

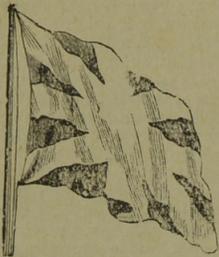
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions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



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—
NATIONAL PROHIBITION.
Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1888.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL
OUR READERS!

A new quarter!

GET your returns sent in promptly.

WE ARE glad to hear from New Hampshire that the work is moving along on the advance this year.

IF YOU want to keep posted with the work of the Order of the Sons, take the JOURNAL. Lots of improvements intended this year.

SEE that your official correspondent has the report of officers elected, sent to the JOURNAL for publication, as well as any other matter interesting to the Order.

WE have to thank our friends who contributed to our "merry" Christmas by renewing their subscription, and paying arrearages. Glad to have others do likewise for the January month.

WE EXPECT the Grand Scribes to furnish us with reports of the work in their jurisdiction. Reports of Grand Division sessions are pretty well over now, so there is plenty room for news from the work in the various jurisdictions.

'A landlord of the Slums,' writing to the *Scottish Leader*, on the subject of the 'Housing of the Poor,' says the wonder is 'that the people are not morally worse than they are, seeing that the chief missions presented to them are the attractive dram shops.'

The *Chicago News* says of the success of high license in that city:—
'The dives and dens, the barrel houses and the thieves' resorts are as bad and as frequent in this city today, after five years of high license, as they ever were. Call high license what it is, an easy way to raise a revenue from vice, but let there be an end of endorsing it as a temperance or reform measure.'

WE do not have any papers published openly as the organ of the liquor dealers. There are several however, in the United States. Here is a brick from one of them:—

"A dozen women have been arrested for gutting the saloons at Thomson, Dakota, and spilling the liquor through the streets. They should be severely punished as a warning to others. Such acts might be expected from crazed and fanatic men, but home is where woman should be, and if she does her duty there she will have no time to waste in howling around saloons."

Here is a gentle hint for Presbyterian ministers from the same paper:—
"Some Presbyterian ministers in San Francisco profess to be indignant because the cannons boomed on Sunday evening in honor of the return of Congressman Morrow. We doubt not that these good men will receive their reward in heaven, and we hope the diplomas will be passed around very soon, as they are an infernal nuisance here on earth."

New Divisions.

On Friday evening last the Grand Scribe organized a new Division of the Order at Mechanics' Settlement, Albert County, with 36 members. He was assisted by members of Star of Hope and Elgin Divisions, who attended in good numbers. The new division starts out under most favorable circumstances and will do much good, it is hoped. The officers for the quarter elected and installed were Daniel Gray, W P.; Miss Fannie Church, W A.; Miss Dessa Price, R S.; Miss Maggie Magee, A R S.; John Magee, F S.; Mrs. Arthur Geldart, T.; Geo P Jack, Chap.; Arthur Geldart C.; Miss Annie Magee, A C.; Jas. Bayley, I S.; Hanford Geldart O S.; Hugh Church, P W P.; Azor Jonah, D G W P. The night of meeting, Monday. The division is named River View, and is No. 352. Many of the best people of the Settlement have connected themselves with the division, and we expect to hear good reports from River View.

On Wednesday evening last G W A Patterson organized St. George division No. 353 in the Orange Hall, St. John, assisted by members of the Grand and National Divisions. The following officers were elected and installed:—Wm Rodgers, W P.; John W Mowbray, W A.; Robt A McHarg, R S.; John Corrigan, A R S.; Fred Meneally, F S.; Samuel Kelly, T.; James Naves, chap.; Alex Long, C.; John Walker, A C.; Andrew Stephenson, I S.; Oscar Grant, O S.; R G Magee appointed P W P.; Jas Kelly, D G W P.

Addresses were delivered by Wm. Rodgers, A Y Paterson, Chas A Everett, S B Paterson, D Thomson, J Rankine, Wm Lewis, James Woodrow, Bro. Dempster and Robt Wills.

St. John has now quite a large number of divisions, and the interest in the Order is continually on the increase.

THE FIRST SURRENDER.

How much misery, shame, and degradation, follows as the result of man's first surrender to the enchantment of the bowl.

The young man when he first goes forth to face the world and its snares, should make a resolution, that from that moment he will abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors. There are lots of young men, and old men, who, if they would make up their minds and show any courage whatever, could abstain altogether from the use of all intoxicants. But when they make the fatal step is when they make the "first surrender." The young man as he passes through life, advances through a long line of tempters ranged on either side of him; and the inevitable effect of yielding, is degradation in a greater or less degree. And there is no greater temptation held forth to young men by the devil, than that of engaging in the "social glass." These social glass companions are the worst enemies that a young man starting forth in the world has to contend with.

Contact with them tends insensibly to draw away from him some position of the divine electric element with which his nature is charged; and his only mode of resisting their influence is to utter and act out his "no" manfully and resolutely, and to avoid with all his strength of will the fatal "First surrender."

Hugh Miller, the great geologist, has told how narrowly he escaped the thralldom of intemperance. When employed as a mason, it was usual for his fellow workmen to have an

occasional treat of drink, and one day two glasses of whisky fell to his share which he drank. When he reached home, he found on opening his favorite book, "Bacon's Essay," that the letters danced before his eyes, and that he could no longer master the sense.

"The condition" he says "into which I had brought myself was, I felt, one of degradation, and in that hour I determined that I should never again sacrifice my capacity of intellectual enjoyment to a drinking usage; and with God's help I was enabled to hold by the determination."

Hugh Miller saved himself by a timely resort to God's help and his own strength of will, but how many men are there to-day, who let their manhood assert itself and conquer their temptation as Hugh Miller did? No fear there are not many!

Sir Walter Scott says that of all vices drinking is the most incompatible with success. And not only that, but it is incompatible with economy, decency, health, and honest living. When a man cannot restrain his appetite he must abstain.

One of our great writers said to a friend, "Sir, I can abstain, but I can not be moderate." A true instance of the terrible danger any man lies in who supposes that for his lifetime he can be a moderate drinker. Young men who think they are safer if they throw in their lot with the moderate drinkers, make a fatal mistake, and in later years they will see the evils of their "First Surrender."

A perfect knowledge of man, is in the prayer, "Lead me not into temptation," but temptation will come to try the young man's strength, and once yielded to the power to resist grows weaker and weaker. Yield once and a portion of virtue is gone. Resist manfully, and the first decision will give strength for life; repeated, it will become a habit. It is from the outworks of the habits formed in early life, that the real strength of the defence must lie. It is good habits, which insinuate themselves into the thousand inconsiderable acts of life, that really are by far the greater part of man's moral conduct.

By a man letting himself become the slave of bad habits, he gradually loses the respect of all intelligent people, and later he loses his own self-respect; and when a man loses his self-respect, he loses the noblest garment, with which a man clothes himself—the most elevating feeling with which the mind can be inspired.

When we get a glimpse of man's condition when he has lost his self-respect, we see most clearly that it is the duty of every intelligent man, to avoid as a thing unclean, the birth places of these habits which lead to man's moral and social degradation.

But to wrestle vigorously and successfully with any vicious habit, we must not merely be satisfied with contending on the low ground of worldly prudence, though that it is of use, but take stand upon a higher moral elevation. Mechanical aids, such as pledges, may be of service to some, but the great thing is to set up a high standard of thinking and acting, and endeavour to strengthen and purify the principles, as well as to reform the habits. For this purpose a man must study himself, watch his steps, and compose his thoughts, and act with his rule. The more knowledge of himself he gains, the more humble will he be, and perhaps the less confident in his own strength. But the discipline will be always found most valuable which is acquired by resisting small present gratifications to secure a prospective higher and greater one. It is the noblest work in self education,— for

Real glory
Springs from the silent conquest of ourselves,
And without that, the conqueror is naught
But the first slave.

Let us not merely be satisfied by being ourselves temperate, but let it be our aim to make the world temperate as well. Let us have high ambitions for the advancement of the temperance cause, and all other good works, that will enlighten the world and keep men from treading the road to ruin. Let us instil into the hearts of the young the great evil, and danger of hauling down their colors to *Rum*, for the first time. Let it be our sole endeavour to have fewer responses, every year, to the roll call of the drink battalions, and to swell to overwhelming numbers the Army of Temperance. under the

triangled banner of Love, Purity and Fidelity.

How many men, borne to accomplish some great purpose, have had their lives forever blasted by surrendering to the social glass. And when in their last hour they look back upon the life they have wasted, and felt the gnawing's of remorse at their heart's door, surely they must remember then with feelings of the most intense pain, the first bowing of the knee to the deadly bowl.

Toll, toll the bell
Greatness is o'er,
The heart has broke,
To ache no more;
An unsubstantial pageant all—
Drop o'er the scene the funeral pall.

Young man, resist as your most deadly enemy the calls of the social glass; and in your hearts have your motto inscribed, in letters that will never be effaced:

"No surrender to the wine cup."

I. C.
Campbellton, Dec, 23rd, 1888.

A Letter From Bro. Geo P. Bliss

TETHBRIDGE, N. W. T., Dec. 10, '88.

DEAR SIR—I am on my tour of inspection of Subordinate Divisions in my jurisdiction and feel that a few notes, on the working of what is publicly thought to be a Prohibitory Law may be of some interest to your readers. I have since the middle of last month travelled, to date, over 2,200 miles and am not yet hardly through. In this time I organized three (3) new Divisions of our Order, and re-instated one (1) and two more localities are now waiting my return home so that I can go to their towns in the South West end of my jurisdiction. The members of the Order in the East have no idea of the magnitude of this country, nor the difficulties of this grand Old Order in the propagation work. I trust your readers will not think, from the tone of this letter that I advocate License in all its forms. Far from it, but Sir, which is the best, a License Law of such a construction which will compel the dealers in intoxicants to handle the liquor with every precaution, making it a crime, punishable by a long term in the Penitentiary, for selling liquor to Indians or minors, or allowing the present Law to stand and be openly violated in every form. The liquor in open use in this country comes from the U. S., and is smuggled in. It is said that over 500,000 gallons were brought in, in this way from the States since the beginning of this year, and more than that, a liquid called whiskey in this country, costing the manufacturer about 90c per gallon and which is openly retailed over bars all through the country at 50c per glass. Now Sir, if this is not robbery in the first degree I don't know what is and yet we live, (or our people do) in a Prohibitory country and are supposed to be protected by nearly 2,000 police. Yet Sir, the police seem to be powerless. It is said that secret orders exist, with signs, code and passwords, who manage the transportation and manufacture of this compound called whiskey. Our Order is doing well here for it has more work in reclaiming the drunkard of the Prohibitory country than it has in its work in the License country to the east of us. These are sad but true facts and are of such serious nature that I often feel inclined to think, Prohibition a farce for certainly we must judge by evidence before, behind and all around us.

Being well aware that my letter will be read by those older in experience in the work than myself, I look for information to guide me as the head of our noble Order in this vast jurisdiction.

I fear Sir that we will have a repetition of the state of affairs, similar to those through which New Brunswick passed some years ago, which your esteemed Lieut. Governor, Sir Leonard Tilley will remember, I can see plainly, that the population which has for the past five (5) years, been pouring into this country, have not been educated in our school and therefore our present prohibitory Law is obnoxious to them. This brings the matter in my mind down to a fine point, viz, we have a law in operation contrary to the wishes of the majority of the people and Sir I faithfully am of the opinion, that were power given to the people of the N. W. T. to vote on this question, the Prohibitory Law would be swept out of existence by a

large majority and to be candid' is there any chance for a law, to exist, as it should, when not backed by those who reside in the country.

We must, in my mind, meet facts, no matter how disagreeable the action we may be compelled to take may be.

Is it not better in the interests of the country to sink for a time our hopes, (Yet work prayerfully and manfully on in the same total abstinence course) than to go on as we are now and allow our pet law to become a laughing stock of all, even our members. Mr. Editor, I sincerely trust you will at once, allow this letter to appear, so that I may have some guidance through your columns, from the pen of those who have passed through this fiery ordeal.

I must also, before closing ask our Brothers and Sisters to come to our aid with that necessary evil (money). So that we can push the work of our order unless they wish to see this country completely under the control of this class, now operating the illegal liquor traffic. A small sum from each of your Divisions would not be missed, and Sir I can assure you I would see that its use was put to the work to counteract the action of "illegal traffickers." You have individual members in your jurisdiction who would not miss the sum which I have to pay to carry on the work here.

Over 6000 miles will be travelled by me before the end of this year, without as far as I know now, the assistance from any quarter or person in cash. Yet Sir I am determined to do my duty, come what may of the results. I find, in the interest of my jurisdiction I am compelled to use, perhaps language which may seem too much, of begging. Yet it has to be done for any point we neglect, will be captured by the enemy, and once he gets located, it is no easy job to dislodge him. It is easier to go in and capture all the points we can and act on the defence should "old Rum" come along.

We have some noble, selfdenying members doing splendid local work but I want funds for a GENERAL FIGHTING PROPAGATION WAR.

Geo. P. Bliss, G. W. P.
Grand Division S. of T.
Manitoba, N. W. T.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

BY FRANK J. BROWN.
(Article No. 9.)

Pay your dues promptly.

Make your Division meetings attractive and instructive.

"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Those Divisions are the most prospering, command the greatest respect that make temperance the primary object.

Members who linger in the anti-room during meeting, to talk silly, or to flirt, do it to the annoyance of worthy members, and to the detriment of the Order.

We should have such an appreciation and love for our Order as to inspire us to work within its ranks. Its objects and principles should be understood. As a rule, those who know the Order best, love it most.

The beautiful lessons taught in the initiatory ceremony should be treasured up into good and honest hearts, and remembered and heeded by every member, for they are noble instructions and we are duty bound to make them our guide.

P. G. W. P., J. N. Stearns, of N. Y.—the eminent temperance worker—was initiated into Loughoghan Division, of N. H., in 1847, and has since been an active member of the Order. He is one of the best known temperance men in the Country, and attributes much to his early training in this Order.

Divisions should take measures to induce Christian people to become members, and to enable those who are such to become Christians.

The Church comes first and the Division next. They should render great services to each other. A Division that is not largely assisted by the church is crippled, and a church that will not encourage a Division is not of the "true branch." A Division should be a stepping stone to the church.

Laconia, N. H., U. S. A.