

**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.**

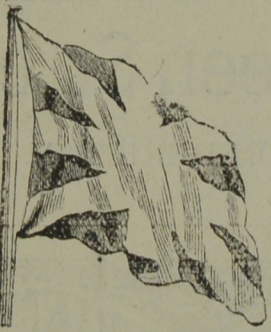
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 75 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 60 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—60 cents. Divisions 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 5 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, NOV. 17, 1888.

**OUR SERMON.**

Each issue of our paper contains one of the late sermons preached by Rev. A. J. Howatt of this city. After you have read your paper, perhaps you could give it to someone who is not able to attend church and who would appreciate the sermon.

WE ARE in receipt of a letter of criticism, from P. G. W. P. Wills, which we do not think it advisable to publish.

AS USUAL we send out a large number of sample copies this issue, to temperance men all over America. We trust they will feel so interested in the JOURNAL after reading this copy that they will send us their subscription, and have it come to their address every week. Remember that we are continually improving the paper, and in a few issues it will be still better than it is now.

THE IOWA Messenger, the editor of which has evidently had some of the experience of the editors of temperance papers in this part of the country says:—"Editors' sins are usually those of omission rather than those of commission, it being rather more than one finite human being can do to compass all that his several thousand critics think he ought to do; and the confessional only makes matters worse, for explanations are subject to just as many phases of criticism as original offenses. So it comes about that the typo is by a sort of tacit understanding a scape goat for the mistakes of the paper, and little type is wasted (?) in corrections.

**A SOUND PLATFORM.**

We commend to our Canadian readers the platform adopted by the Montreal Convention as the best suited for the purposes of advancing the cause of temperance and to that end obtaining total prohibition throughout the land. When there are so many political wire-pullers endeavoring to catch with fine words, the temperance vote for one of the present political parties it is well for temperance men to take heed and see that they cast their vote for men and not for party. The Alliance Platform conforms to the best ideas of carrying on the work in our

opinion, and if followed up will have the effect of rooting out the rum traffic. We quote the platform:—

**THE ALLIANCE PLATFORM.**

1. That it is of the highest importance to obtain united political action on the part of all those who are in favor of the immediate total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

2. That we endorse the action of our friends in the House of Commons in introducing and supporting the Prohibition resolution of 1887, and we request them to take like action at every session of Parliament, until the resolution be adopted and Prohibition secured.

The following is the Prohibition resolution of 1887, referred to in this cause;—

"That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, scientific, and mechanical purposes."

"That the enforcement of such prohibition, and such manufacture, importation, and sale as may be allowed shall be by the Dominion Government through specially appointed officers."

That we call upon the friends of Prohibition to organize in each of the constituencies for the purpose of preventing the re-election of any member who does not favor such a resolution, and for securing the nomination and election of candidates who are known and publicly avowed Prohibitionists, and who will agree to act in concert with the other members of the House who favor Prohibition in all matters relating to prohibitive legislation.

4. That where the nomination of such a candidate is not otherwise secured, an independent Prohibition candidate be nominated and supported at the polls.

**NOT A GOVERNMENT MEASURE.**

We are open to conviction, but we are now of the opinion that a great deal of the argument made for having a prohibition law framed and passed as a Government measure, emanates from those who are really not in favor of such a law or who have not given the matter very deep consideration.

The argument, the stock argument in fact, used for having it a government measure is that the government should have the appointing of men to carry out the law, and see that it is properly carried out, and it is argued that not until this is done will there be a thorough enforcement of the law. Our opinion at present is opposed to a government measure. We do not want to see a prohibitory law enacted by a party, and have the opposition both in and out of parliament, hacking at it, finding fault with it, using it as a means to attain political ends, and all this dirty kind of business.

The proper machinery can just as well be added to the act and the proper men appointed by nomination and election of the people if necessary or by appointment during term of good behavior, or in some way that political exigencies may not require their being shifted repeatedly or by which they would be required to cater to any party or person to retain their offices. Why should a man because he believed the liberal policy of the country to be the best for the country, feel called upon to oppose a temperance inaction moved by a conservative member of the House? A spectacle of an effort to make political capital out of the temperance sentiments of the members was witnessed last year, and is much to be deprecated by all sound temperance men.

The time has arrived when by a union of our forces, Liberal and Conservative, that is to say the temperance men who are in both parties, we can carry a strong prohibitory law, but with a division of interest, made as part of a party policy, it will be years before we arrive at what can be attained at once.

We call on all sound temperance men to stand by the platform laid down by the Alliance, as the best means of attaining the results so much desired. Making it a party issue—dividing up the temperance vote by reason of party dissensions, is the hope and joy of the rum interest. The consolidation of the temperance interests all over the country for a non-party Prohibitory law is the death-knell to rum. The vote all over the Dominion in the case of the Scott Act shows that there is a large majority of the

electors, and an overwhelming majority of the people in favor of a Prohibitory law. The re-action at this time said to be in some districts is caused more from the belief that the Scott Act is in-effective to remedy the evil, and the call is for Prohibition.

It has been proved beyond a doubt, those who have any experience in election know it for a surety, that it is impossible to get the majority of men to vote in opposition to their political principles, and yet when this question of Temperance can be presented as a non-partizan issue, the balance of power will be in the hands of the temperance men. All the temperance legislation we have in Canada can be traced to this means. Let us be united to vote as temperance men for the Candidates who are pronounced, and pledged to advanced temperance legislation, and we will in this generation have a total Prohibition law.

**Albion Anniversary.**

On Thursday evening Albion Division, No. 14, held its forty-first anniversary by a public meeting in the Mechanics Institute. The night was very unfavorable owing to the down pour of rain.

The chair was occupied by His Worship, Mayor Thorne. Owing to our limited space we are unable to give a full report of the evening's entertainment. Mayor Thorne opened with an address, giving a brief sketch of the history of the Division. He was followed by C. A. Everett, Esq., who gave a history of the formation of total abstinence societies, and many reminiscences connected with the Order in the days of its infancy. Mr. Jas. Watts, G. W. P., referred to the past position of the Order and the temperance sentiment at that time and the much we were to be thankful for that had been accomplished in those 41 years.

Sir Leonard Tilley was announced amid much applause. His honor said his heart went out in sympathy to those who devoted their lives to temperance work, but among temperance societies he had especial regard for the Sons of Temperance, especially those Divisions which were first organized. He recollected coming to St. John as a boy and since then had been interested in temperance. Between 1846 and 1848 about 2,000 men in St. John and Portland had joined the organization, and though the movement was unpopular, it produced a marked effect. He had been provided with some copies of the Temperance Telegraph of 1885, containing some speeches, (his own among them) delivered in favor of a prohibitory law, and he sketched the effect of the movement upon legislation and people at that time. Prohibition was sure to follow a complete consideration of the question. The W. C. T. U. was at present the most effectual organization yet established, the name showing its connexion with the church. Education would overcome two great enemies, avarice and appetite. As a member of the board of education he was pleased to announce the adoption of a text book setting forth the effects of alcohol upon the system. The sentiment for prohibition must be strengthened by temperance societies and then when the necessary legislation was procured, it could be continued.

Mr S. Tufts, G. S. of the I. O. G. T. followed in a brief address. A short address by Rev. Dr. Wilson closed the proceedings. Music was supplied by members of the choirs of the several churches, under the leadership of Mr. T. H. Hall. The Division are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they celebrated their forty-first anniversary.

**LOVE, PURITY AND FIDELITY.**

BY FRANK J. BROWN.

(Article No. 4)

The three cardinal principles of our Order are familiar to every member, while their full import is but little understood. The lessons they teach commend themselves to every worthy person, and should be studied by all whose names are upon our roll book.

**LOVE.**

The Love inculcated among the principles of the Sons of Temperance is not that selfish passion which leads members to esteem those who administer to their daily want, or to whom they are bound by social or family ties? but it is broad like the mantle of Jehovah, in which the universe is swathed, and unselfish like the life of Him who died for humanity.

It teaches us to watch by the bed-side of a sick member with a solicitude born of tender affection; to succor the weak, the unfortunate and the feeble; to lead back tenderly the erring member whose feet have wandered from the paths of rectitude and duty; and to make our noble Order a fit instrument for that God whose grandest name is Love.

**PURITY.**

The Purity we inculcate is not only an abstinence from the use of liquors which degrade, and from those carnal lusts that deface the image of God, and make men only reasoning brutes; but that cleanliness which shuns defilement like a pestilence, and would welcome death rather than suffer dishonor.

Believing our bodies to be temples consecrated to the most High we pledge ourselves to inviolable chastity in speech and action, avoid blaspheming God, or trudging man or woman, and to live lives of such spotless virtue that whoever shall say, "he is a Son of Temperance," may be able to add, "he is a clean handed and clean hearted man."

**FIDELITY.**

Our noble Order teaches Fidelity, proof to all earthly seductions; faithfulness that can bear the buffetings of a tempest of temptations with a serene brow. Firmly sensible of the exalted worth of our Order we solemnly consecrate ourselves to advance its cause, not only by precept, but by the Divine gospel of practice. True to every obligation, esteeming nothing to trivial that it may be slighted we aim to make our organization a beacon to the world, the Alma Mater of many noble sons and daughters.

These are our principles, and who is there so sordid that can speak out against principles like these.

On the rock of these, our triune virtues, we have built an edifice that as long as we are true to ourselves will stand as stable as an eternal rock.

Rooted in the noblest aspirations that animate mankind its ramifications will reach through the world and twine around and cement together the hearts of the fraternity.

"As some tall cliff that lifts its stately form Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,

Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds may spread;

Eternal sunshine settles upon its head." Laconia, N. H., U. S. A.

**THE PROHIBITION PARTY.**

The daily papers have given very little information with reference to the Prohibition vote and we have been obliged to wait for reliable information for the weekly temperance paper.

The Prohibition vote has increased more than double that of 1884, notwithstanding the frantic efforts made to break into it by both political parties. The aggregate vote in the nation will be from 300,000 to 350,000.

With the exception of two there has been an overwhelming increase in all the states. It would seem that Mass. and Vermont went behind the vote of 1884, but in some of the states such as Ohio, Texas and California the gains were tremendous. The following table will give an idea of the vote by states and the gain and loss as it appears in the last issue of the Voice:

**THE VOTE BY STATES.**

	St. John	Fisk	Gain	Loss.
Alabama	613	.....	Gain	.....
Arkansas	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
California	2,960	12,000	9,695	.....
Colorado	761	3,500	2,739	.....
Conn	2,305	4,300	1,995	.....
Delaware	64	300	234	.....
Florida	72	500	428	.....
Georgia	168	3,000	2,892	.....
Illinois	12,074	25,000	13,926	.....
Indiana	3,028	15,000	11,972	.....
Iowa	1,472	10,000	8,528	.....
Kansas	4,495	.....	Gain	.....
Kentucky	3,139	12,000	8,861	.....
Louisiana	328	.....	.....	.....
Maine	2,160	2,800	640	.....
Maryland	2,827	4,800	1,973	.....
Mass	9,923	9,000	.....	923
Michigan	18,403	30,000	11,597	.....
Minnesota	4,684	18,000	13,316	.....
Mississippi	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
Missouri	2,153	.....	Gain	.....
Nebraska	2,899	10,000	7,101	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hamp.	1,570	2,000	530	.....
N. Jersey	6,153	10,000	3,847	.....
New York	24,999	30,000	5,001	.....
N. Carolina	454	6,800	6,320	.....
Ohio	11,069	27,000	16,931	.....
Oregon	492	.....	Gain	.....
Penn	15,283	23,500	6,217	.....
R. I	928	1,300	372	.....
S. Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,131	15,000	13,869	.....
Texas	3,534	20,000	16,466	.....
Vermont	1,752	1,200	.....	552
Virginia	138	.....	Gain	.....
W. Virginia	939	3,500	2,561	.....
Wisconsin	7,636	17,000	9,344	.....
Total	150,626	.....	184,495	1,475

(To be Read in Open Division.)

OFFICE OF THE GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Nov. 12th, 1888.

To the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick:

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—At the recent session of the Grand Division of this Province I was elevated to the honorable and responsible position of Grand Worthy Patriarch. I embrace the earliest opportunity of extending fraternal greetings and to solicit your sympathy and cooperation, so that I may be better able to perform the functions of my office. While the year through which our Order

has just passed has not been marked by any great increase of membership, still it has not been without its contests. However, the present is before us; "let the dead past bury its dead," and gathering wisdom from the experience of the past, let us enter upon the new year—first, with a full sense of the fact that there is work, earnest work to be done and, secondly, with a stern resolve in each breast that that work shall be well and faithfully performed. Realizing our individual responsibility let us each "up and at it."

Render your Division rooms as attractive as possible. Be regular in attendance and always willing to contribute your share towards the interest of each meeting. Extend fraternal visits to sister Divisions. By public meetings, through the pulpit and press, let the principles of our Order be known and arouse a public sympathy in their behalf.

Establish new Divisions wherever possible, and do what you can to encourage and assist weak ones. Don't forget the young; to the sections of Cadets already existing render every possible aid, and encourage the organization of new sections as far as possible.

Finally, remembering that the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is our grand aim, let every effort put forth tend in that direction.

May we prove true to our vows; true to the precious and eternal interests involved, and may the Great Patriarch above crown our year's labors with abundant success.

I am,  
 Fraternal yours,  
 JAMES WATTS,  
 G. W. P.

P. S.—If any change of Deputy is desired by your Division, please notify me; if not I will ask the present Deputy kindly to continue to represent me.

**Mariners & Mechanics' Division Anniversary.**

The members of Mariners & Mechanics' Division, S. of T., celebrated their third anniversary, last night, at their hall, St. James street, in a social and entertaining manner. The room was tastefully decorated with bunting, while two large tables in the centre of the floor presented a tempting appearance. The attendance was large, including many prominent members of temperance organizations in the city and Portland.

John Kinney, jr., who presided, made an appropriate opening address, in which he referred to the thriving condition and good showing of the Division and said that there were a large number of working members now on its roll.

The following entertaining programme was successfully carried out and thoroughly enjoyed by those present: Solo, by Miss M. Blizard; recitation, Jas. Alward; harmonico solo, Jas. Kehoe; recitation by Master Willie Baird; reading, Robt. Maxwell; song, Jas. Stratton; address, D. Thomson (Grand Scribe); address by A. Y. Paterson (G. W. A.); duet, Mrs. Ketchum and Rev. W. Lawson; address by J. Beamish, solo, Miss Mason; address, Major A. J. Armstrong; dialogue, Misses Alward and Bissett; address by Rev. W. Lawson and Wm. Graig, sr. The entertainment was brought to a close by singing the national anthem. During an intermission an excellent repast was served by the members, in which the following ladies took an active part: Miss Tufts, Mrs. Rollston, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. Dunham, Miss Mason, the Misses McCabe, Mrs. Watters, Mrs. Dunham. The affair was a decided success.—Sun.

**Temperance News and Notes.**

Albany has 1200 places where liquor is sold—one to every ninety inhabitants.

An Iowa man is arrested and fined \$100 and costs for treating a friend to a drink of whiskey.

Father Cleary, of Wisconsin, last year delivered 174 addresses and lectures in behalf of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and administered the pledge to over 100,000 persons.

M. Emile de Lavelle, the distinguished political economist, says there is a 'cabaret' for every ten families in Belgium, and within the last four or five years the consumption of drink has doubled.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Hampshire are making arrangements to open a home for intemperate women. The State Legislature has granted the sum of \$5000 to start the work.

Seven drunken men, taking with them a keg of beer, recently, at night, crowded into a little skiff, at Louisville, Ky. Soon a cry for help was heard, and four of the men were pulled ashore by rescuers. The other three were drowned.

Thompson, Dakota, is in an excited condition. A number of women, impatient at the law's powerlessness to close the saloons, took the matter in their own hands, gutted the offending rum shops and poured the liquor on the ground. A dozen of the women were arrested and carried to Grand Forks, wearing white badges and singing temperance songs.