

THE TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

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.

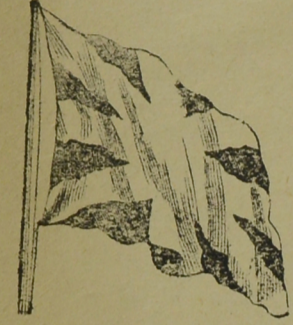
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RAISE THE STANDARD

OUR MOTTO

'NATIONAL PROHIBITION.'

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 1888.

You will find it a saving to get some one else to subscribe with you, and thus send the money for the two subscriptions together. This helps us and you also.

Many of the citizens of Carleton, St John, are opposed to granting license to the rum sellers this year. Several public meetings have been held and steps taken to prevent the issuing of license. We trust they will succeed.

It is some time since the Law and Order League met in this city. Just at this time a little stirring of the dry-bones might be conducive to good results. We would exceedingly regret to see the organization fall through completely.

Election in Westmorland County on the 16th Feb., for the repeal of the Scott Act. The temperance people have been working most actively and are fully satisfied they will be again successful. Westmorland is a strong temperance county and we have no fear of the result.

Mr John A. Nichols, of the National Prohibition Bureau has been engaged by the Dominion Alliance Executive Committee Quebec Branch to act as Provincial Lecturer for the Alliance. He began his work on the first of the year. A meeting of the Alliance was held on the 12th and 13th. A report of the proceedings is not yet to hand.

We thank our friends for their kindly reference to the improved appearance of our paper with its enlargement. We trust at some future date to be able to continue our advance. What we want now is lively communications from divisions all over the continent. While naturally for the present New Brunswick must claim a large share of our space and attention owing to our close connection with the order here, yet we hope to have the assistance of the Grand Divisions, and short communications from all over the jurisdiction of our National Division. Please help us make the JOURNAL a success.

MINISTERS! GIVE US SOME OF YOUR TIME.

An esteemed correspondent from Wills Division, N. B., in this issue writes of the apparent negligence of the clergy on the temperance question. So far as this city is concerned we must say that the ministers are, with few exceptions, outspoken against this great evil, but there are other communities where the clergymen are not so aggressive against the rum traffic. We believe the temperance cause is one in which the clergymen should feel it part of their duty—a special duty in fact—to use their very best efforts to advance. The reclaiming of precious souls to Christ, through the medium of temperance organizations is one of the greatest feeders to the church militant, and many who will enter

the church Triumphant will ascribe the glory to the indefatigable labors of the temperance workers. True temperance is true godliness. The temperance man who would be truly successful in his efforts to reclaim the inebriate must be spurred on by the desire to save the immortal soul, as well as to reclaim a drunkard. We want more christian temperance men in our societies. We want the clergymen to take hold, and then with God's help, there will be a revival of not only temperance but true religion as well, which will make old Satan tremble over the fate of his pet devil, the rum traffic.

No 2 Gordon's Anniversary.

On Thursday evening No 2 Gordon Division celebrated its first anniversary. A special committee was appointed by the division who arranged a very enjoyable programme and saw that it was thoroughly carried out. Part of the large Drill Hall was curtained off, and a large number of flags suspended from the ceilings and fastooned along the walls. Three long tables were arranged lengthwise of the hall, and a platform and table at the head of the hall for the speaking. The tables were spread with tempting edibles and looked after by a number of the members of the division.

At seven o'clock the band, under the leadership of Band Major Hayes began playing, and the large audience of some one hundred and thirty or more took seats at the tables. At the head of the centre table was seated Lieutenant Col Maunsell and lady, Major Gordon and daughter, the Grand Worthy Associate, and officers and members of the corps and of the temperance associations of the city.

After doing justice to the edibles, the chairs were changed to face the head of the room, and P G W P Major Gordon took the chair. The programme, consisting of music, addresses and recitations was then carried out. The chairman gave a brief history of the division since it was organized showing the number who had been members, and those now belonging to the Division. He invited the men of the corps who were not members of the division to come in with them and help make the record of the school still higher by the sobriety and general good conduct of the men. A choir from Lansdowne Division rendered some good music. The programme was as follows: Song, by the choir; address, by Major Gordon; song, Pte Brown; address, Sergt. Major McKenzie; music, by the choir; recitation, Miss M Ward; song, Sergt. Polkinhorn; solo, Pte Johnson; dialogue, Misses Ward, Libbie and Dow; song, Pte Troop; address, J H Hamilton; solo, Miss Haviland; address, G W A Pitts; recitation, Miss Rosborough; song, Pte Johnson; recitation, Pte Troop; song, Pte Brown; address, Corp. Kelly; and song by the choir. The meeting closed by the audience rising and singing, God save the Queen.

No 2 Gordon are to be congratulated on the very successful manner in which they celebrated their first anniversary.

In the above programme was also an address by Lieutenant Col Maunsell, in which he expressed his great satisfaction at the progression the division had made, and his sympathy in such an organization in connection with the corps.

The Montreal Witness says the liquor sellers of Chicago, not satisfied with depriving families of their father's love and the fruits of their father's labor, now demand the innocent children. An appeal was recently made against a penalty for selling to minors, and Judge McAllister has pronounced the ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors, to be unconstitutional. The decision will stir up the honest Illinois farmers to ask if rum or the people are to rule in that State. They have the clear declaration of the Supreme Court that the prohibition of the sale, whether to majors or minors, is not unconstitutional, and they may think that a better dose for the avaricious liquor fiends than the one they are now rejecting.

Scott county, Ky., is having a great prohibition revival. 70 young men from college, and 40 young ladies from the seminary, have signed the pledge, and much general good is done.

Special advice from Portland, Oregon, says the outlook for the Prohibition party in that state is very hopeful. They are forming a \$50,000 stock company for the publication of the "Star." A state organizer has been employed, who will give his entire attention to the work.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.

By S. B. P.

All over this Dominion, there is in existence a large number of Temperance Societies, which are doing a very successful work in saving drunkards. Among the members of these Societies may be found many who have never been victims to intemperance, and also a large number who have never drunk a glass of intoxicating liquor. Among the members are very many who have been brought in for the purpose of securing to them the benefits of Social organization, in the effort to resist the appetite for strong drink, which has for years been to themselves and their friends an indescribable curse. The principle objects in view of these organizations are to educate the young in to principles of total abstinence and by God's help to rescue the unfortunate victim of intemperance from a wretched life and death, and a hopeless eternity.

The members of these societies are known every where as 'temperance men' and as a consequence, great things are expected of them by their fellow citizens. By some they are expected to secure the enactment of laws that will prevent the sale of liquor on the Sabbath day and at unseasonable hours on other days of the week, and when such laws are secured to see to it that they are enforced. They are expected to provide in some way counter attractions to the rum saloon. Their fellow citizens look to them for the establishment of Inebriate Asylums, Reformatories, etc., the necessities of which have been created by the rum traffic. They are even expected by the drinking portion of the community to provide a law to prevent the adulteration of liquors so that the consumers may not be compelled to swallow the vile compounds of Logwood, Strychnine, etc., which go to make up the pure beverages so universally used by those who pander to depraved appetites.

Numerous are the responsibilities of these temperance men, as entertained by those outside the ranks and when the new license law enacted by the Provincial Government goes into force, these temperance men will be expected to make themselves active and efficient in its enforcement.

The temperance men are struggling against great odds in their work, and their first duty is to themselves and their families. The powers of darkness are holding high carnival in all the Cities of the Dominion and Satan's Agents are seeking to entrap temperance men as well as those outside the ranks. Every member who realizes the state of society at present is anxious about his fellow member, and is careful to prevent, if possible, the relapse into former drinking habits of some dear one with whom he associates in fraternal intercourse. The example of many of our prominent citizens, and also of many professed christians is a very powerful influence at work counteracting the efforts of the temperance men. The indifference of a portion of the church, and the lukewarm attitude of christian men and women in reference to our organized efforts have a very discouraging effect upon the temperance workers. And when in addition to all this, it is remembered how very little is done by the civic authorities to curtail the illegal operations of the rum sellers, the wonder is, that the temperance men do not abandon the work, and let society take the consequence of its apathy and criminal indifference. As temperance men, we will however, with God's help, stand true to our principles and convictions. We are just now striving to protect one another from the deadly influence at work against us, we are fighting for self preservation, and are struggling for existence, and are gathering in from week to week the broken down and almost helpless unfortunate that we may throw around him the mantle of fraternity, and with him wrestle in prayer with the God of the fallen, for strength to subdue his inordinate desire for strong drink. This is our work and our responsibility as temperance men, and we propose giving to this effort so much of our time and ability as can be spared from the duties due to and claims of our respective families.

Sir Frederick Roberts has caused the issuing of rum to the British army in India to be discontinued. In Milwaukee, in 1885, there were 960 saloons and 40 wholesale houses. The license was \$50. In 1887 there were 1164 saloons, 42 wholesale houses, and the license was \$200.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

By Rev. R. Alder Temple, Most Worthy Scribe.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance sprang from the lap of the Washingtonian Movement. It was when this movement was in the zenith of its prosperity—when John H. W. Hawkins was electrifying thousands in New England, and Pollard, Wright, and others were pushing their conquests in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—when the new gospel which these men preached to confirmed drunkards had reformed thousands, and the new methods which they practiced had set the Eastern and Southern States in a blaze, that a few farseeing Washingtonians conceived the project of originating a new Temperance Order.

Nor were the grounds on which the new Order was considered necessary without sufficient cogency to justify such a measure. The history of all great moral movements which have burst suddenly upon the world and dazzled the eyes of men by their luminous progress clearly demonstrates that "enthusiasm is not a normal condition, but a sentiment which by its very nature can not be permanent." The grand sweep of the temperance reform, which astonished men by its compass and velocity, subsequently to 1830, was followed by declension and inactivity in 1838. And prudent men had their convictions that similar results would, in the nature of things, follow the movement now agitating the country—forebodings which were fully verified by the records of the period, which show that of 600,000 drunkards reformed during this great awakening, 450,000 relapsed into their old habits, and men then living came to mourn over the prostrate might of that magnificent movement.

A society was, therefore, needed which should offer a refuge to reformed men and shield them from temptation; a brotherhood which should attract them by the cordiality of its sympathies, interest them by the variety of its functions, and strengthen them by its moral support—in a word, which should, by its living spirit of love and fraternity unlock the wards of their hearts and reach the elements of humanness which lay buried there and rehabilitate and re-enthroned them.

Another conspicuous necessity had its influence in originating the new Order. A large proportion of the reformed inebriates had emerged from the deepest poverty and must begin life anew. It was requisite that they should be furnished with the means of support in time of sickness. The popular beneficial societies of the day were accessible; but none of these required total abstinence as a condition of membership, nor could their benefits be made available by the reformed without serious peril. A society was, therefore, needed which would offer its benefits and highest distinction, without prejudice, to the humblest as well as the loftiest, and apply the balm of healing to the wounds inflicted by ignorance, improvidence, and intemperance.

With a view to attain these objects sixteen sagacious, strong-souled, earnest men met in Tee-Totaler's Hall New York, on Thursday evening, September 29, 1842, and organized New York Division, No 1, Sons of Temperance. To these sixteen men, Daniel H. Sands, John W. Oliver, W. B. Tomkins, James Bale, Edward Brush, Isaac J. Oliver, Thomas Ederly, George McKibben, Joseph K. Barr, Thomas Swenarton, F. W. Wolfe, J. H. Elliott, John McKellar, John Holman, Henry Lloyd, and Ephraim L. Snow, history assigns the honor of originating, with unpretending purpose, an Order which was destined to "carve its highway to renown," and achieve its deeds of glory for God and humanity in fields wide as the world.

In harmony with the original design the objects of the new society were declared in the official records to be, To shield its members from the evils of intemperance; to afford mutual assistance in case of sickness; and to elevate their characters as men. The constitution of the new Division (elaborated and perfected at subsequent session) provided for the holding of regular weekly meetings, for the establishment of a fund for the payment of sick and funeral benefits, for admission to membership by ballot and ceremonial initiation, for trial for offences and infliction of penalties, and for entrance to regular meetings, by password.

From the beginning the Order disclaimed the appellation of a "Secret

Society." Unlike such societies, its principles and objects were published broadly in the face of day. Nor has it any claim to be regarded as an "Oath-bound Society"; unless the simple repetition of the pledge can be called an oath. That its regular meetings should be private was rendered expedient by the nature of its organization. As a beneficial corporation it must guard itself from imposition; as a brotherhood it must take cognizance of the reputation and deportment of its members; as a society it has its own peculiar and private affairs to transact. The Order had as sound reasons for privacy as bank directors, insurance companies, and church courts. It was deemed advisable, therefore, at the outset, that the Order should throw around its regular meetings some such guards as those which protect the retirement of the family circle from unauthorized intrusion, and that entrance should be gained by the means, not of knockers and door-bells, but of a simple password.

The new Division, now fully established and equipped, had no sooner settled down to work than it appeared clear that its honored founders, who had stamped their form and pressure of their character on the structure of the new Order, had not staked their chances for the veneration of posterity on an uncertain venture. The way having opened for the introduction of the Order into New Jersey, New York Division, No. 1, on the 10th of December, made a provisional arrangement for the issuing of charters for other Divisions; and on the 9th of January, 1843, three new Divisions having been opened and the requisite number of representatives having been elected, the Grand Division of New York was legally constituted, and Daniel H. Sands was elected and installed Grand Worthy Patriarch. From this date the Order advanced with unexampled rapidity. The Grand Divisions of New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts were successively organized, and on the 17th of June, 1844, twenty-one months after the foundation-stone of the edifice was laid, the "National Division Sons of Temperance of the United States" was instituted, with Daniel H. Sands for its chief officer, and having jurisdiction over six Grand Divisions, seventy-one Subordinate Divisions, and about six thousand members.

The Order now appears in the "serene completeness of artistic unity," with its National, Grand, and Subordinate Divisions, each branch having its own constitution and distinctive powers, and all united in mutually dependent relations, which successive years have left unchanged.

The National Division is the highest parliament of the Order, and is composed of elected representatives who had won the honors of the highest offices in their respective Grand Divisions. It holds its sessions annually and exercises supreme legislative functions under the following limitations: (1) it shall never alter the pledge; (2) it shall never abridge the right of representation in the National Division; (3) it shall not infringe the right of appeal; (4) it shall not absorb nor control the funds of Subordinate Divisions; (5) it shall not interfere with the rules of order or parliamentary proceedings of Subordinate or Grand Divisions.

The Grand Division is composed of elected Representatives who had been successively raised to the chair in their respective Subordinate Divisions. It holds its sessions quarterly or semi-annually, and exercises legislative powers within the limits of its constitution.

The Subordinate Division is composed of such persons of good character as had been elected to membership and had taken the pledge of total abstinence. Its meetings are held weekly, and it is governed by a constitution, provided by Supreme Body, which leaves it untrammelled in the regulation of its proceedings, and guarantees to it the right to control its own funds and adjudicate upon offences, under limitations which provide for per capita assessment and appeal to the higher courts of the Order.

The natural effect of the rotation of such a system as this must be to concentrate in the Supreme Body the ripest wisdom, the broadest experience, and the most distinguished worth of the Order, since none but those who successfully and meritoriously passed an official probation in the Grand and Subordinate Divisions can be entitled to preferment to that body.

To be continued.

Communications.

Ganley Division No 5, 8 Oct.

DEAR SIR,—We have just passed through one of the most prosperous quarters for some time, having initiated thirty one members and have at present on our books one hundred and ninety eight members in good standing.

During the quarter the division was divided into two sides under the leadership of Sister Maggie King and Gussie Eddleston, though in the quarter before the sides were chosen each went to work with a will, the result, which was that Sister Kingston's side won by a majority of ninety one points, the defeated side now are going to give Sister Kingston's side the supper which the victorious side was to have, preparations at present time of writing are pretty well advanced. Last Thursday night our officers for the present quarter were installed by our D.C. W.P.B. assisted by W.H. Bennett as G. Con. viz: J.A. Russell, W.P.; Lizzie Fenwick, W.A.; J.M. Jones, R.S.; Annie Johnson, A.R.S.; D. Bradshaw, F.S.; J. Mason, Treas.; J. Wood, W. Chap.; C. Wales, Con; R. Anderson, A. Con; H. Brown, I.S.; R.J. Jenkins, O.S.; Laura Wales, P.W.P.; Annie Rankin, Organist.

Our Division as in past winters holds a social in our hall every Monday night where the members can go and enjoy themselves for an hour or so, as they are provided with all kind of games, although they are temporarily suspended for a while we expect to have them going again in a few weeks.

Your enlarged edition of the JOURNAL has just come to hand and allow me in closing to wish it a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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

St John N B, Jan 10th 1888.

ALBION DIVISION AND ITS WORK.

DEAR SIR,—As the New Year opens I am desirous that with its dawn some mistaken notions with regard to Albion Division may be dispelled. In a recent number of the JOURNAL you spoke of our Division as the "Bachelor" Division, Albion Division, it is true is the only one in the Province that does not have lady members and hence this term has been applied to it, conveying as it does to members of the order elsewhere, who are not fully acquainted with the composition of the Division the impression that it is made up of a lot of bachelors, most of them old, who do not desire ladies' society and take this way of insulating themselves. Now, sir, this is far from the truth. Albion is not a "Bachelor" Division. On the other hand it is pre-eminently a "married" division. I do not believe that there is another division in the Province that has a larger percentage of married members. At a recent meeting, for instance, in counting the members in the room I found that 80 per cent. of them were married men. Of the remaining 20 per cent two thirds were widowers. But why, I am asked, does Albion not have lady members? The reply is a simple one. We have a large number of divisions in the vicinity of St John. All except Albion have a mixed membership. Among these in St John with whom temperance societies are working are to be found many who cannot be induced to enter a division where there are lady members. The doors of Albion are open for these. We recognize the part that the drunkard often hesitates to acknowledge his fault before ladies and we do not wish this to prevent him from taking a temperance pledge. We believe that it is necessary to have temperance societies with a mixed membership, temperance societies for women alone and temperance societies for men alone. There is a field for the W. C. T. U.; there is a field for Albion Division, and there is a field for divisions and lodges to the membership of which both sexes are admitted on equal terms. Divisions that admit lady members naturally attract the young unmarried men to their meetings. Albion has therefore a small attendance of those who go to division rooms mainly for social recreation. On this account our work must be of a different character from that of the other divisions. Our meetings are devoted almost altogether to the discussion of the graver class of temper-