

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.

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.

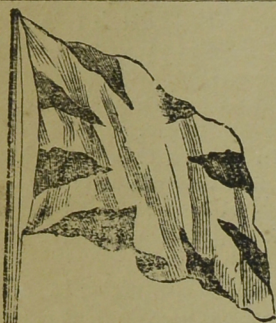
As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make the paper better, and more useful as a temperance 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 ten cents per line, minimum measure, five cents for each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

All communications to be addressed to

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Fredericton, N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD

—OUR MOTTO—

'NATIONAL PROHIBITION.'

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

Good news from Westmorland Co.

The women of Westmorland are working nobly. God bless their labors.

Let every Son of Temperance in Westmorland rally around the standard and fight against the repeal of the Scott Act.

It is very satisfactory to hear that the prospects of a most overwhelming defeat of the petition for repeal of the Scott Act is expected by the temperance people.

Inspector Howe has begun his labors, and is notifying all "suspected rum-sellers" to discontinue the business in York Co. We hope to hear of a batch of rummies before the courts before long.

Every temperance society in York Co. should appoint a committee to work with the Scott Act Inspector and secure names and witnesses against violators, that the Act may be thoroughly enforced.

It is generally conceded that the new License Law is by no means as efficient as the Scott Act. Let no temperance man be misled. The Scott Act is by far better than any license act that was ever enacted.

We have to thank Mr. Gilford Flewelling of Hampton, for kindness in securing some thirteen subscriptions for us. Please let us hear from other good friends in the same way.

Will our friends who have not paid their subscriptions for 1888, remember that to run even so small a paper as the JOURNAL requires cash, and respond promptly. Many have renewed but there are many yet to hear from. Can we not hear from you this week? Just now as you are reading this, take the time to look at the label on your paper and see when you are paid up to. Please do not procrastinate. To do a good work for the cause and for our order, we find we must ask for a greater response in the way of subscriptions. We are not asking for ourselves, but for the cause of temperance. Your subscription may appear small in itself, but with others coming in it will help to still more improve the paper. We wish to be able to put

more time on it, and to put part of it in smaller type. Will you not help us by canvassing and sending along a number of subscriptions. Do!

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

On a recent Sabbath afternoon, we had the privilege of attending one of the Gospel Temperance meetings under the auspices of Mariners and Mechanics Division, at the Temperance Hall St. James Street, St. John. The Hall was well filled, and the greatest interest prevailed throughout. On the day in question, Rev. Mr. Brewer made some very interesting remarks, and some singing and addresses by two evangelists, who were conducting special meetings in the city at the time, added to the interest. It would be well if other divisions would take up this special line of work.

When temperance workers take the religion of our Saviour in their right hand, they have a weapon to fight against Satan and the rum traffic that cannot be withstood. A great many divisions could easily take the matter in hand and conduct these Sabbath afternoon temperance meetings. We feel sure the clergymen in the various localities would be only too pleased to lend their assistance and time, and it would have the result of building up the division also. Let us see what division will be next to follow the worthy example of Mariners and Mechanics.

A Good Idea.

The Voice, a temperance paper of New York, has been soliciting funds for the purpose of sending a copy of the paper free to every clergyman in the United States. The appeal has been readily responded to by numerous wealthy temperance men who have subscribed to the fund quite largely. One firm, in Minneapolis, Harrison, Farrington & Co., grocers, has offered \$5,000 in premiums for clubs for that paper, and many subscriptions are among the hundreds of dollars. Mayor Howland of Toronto has taken hold of the idea, and has sent to the Canada Citizens a temperance paper published in Toronto, the sum of \$100 to be used in sending out free copies to the Clergymen of the Dominion.

There is just a possibility that the same idea might be followed with advantage by the temperance people of New Brunswick so far as the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is concerned. We send out many hundreds of sample copies—free each issue. Are there not some of our readers who would give something towards a fund for having the JOURNAL sent to the clergymen of New Brunswick—for a year free. In the form of clubs we give the paper at about the cost of the paper on which it is printed. We would like to send it to all the ministers free, but we have not been prospered financially yet sufficient to bear the whole expense ourselves.

For every dollar sent us we will send the JOURNAL for a year to two ministers. Who will be the first to subscribe towards this fund. May we not have the pleasure in our next issue of giving the names of some who are willing to circulate wholesome temperance literature in this way? All subscriptions to this fund will be duly acknowledged in the JOURNAL.

The Rum Business is Doomed.

An esteemed correspondent, who is well informed upon the subject, writing from St. John says "the rum business is doomed" in that city. And so it ought to be. The only wonder is that a business which brings no good to any one, but on the contrary brings such a long train of evil and want and suffering and degradation to all who have anything to do with it could be tolerated in a community like St. John for so long a time. The trade has been growing beautifully less for many years, the result of educating the young to principles of total abstinence, and as old toppers pass away and young men take their places, the rum trade will continue to diminish till the time comes when the occupation of the rum seller will be gone entirely, for want of customers. This result will be brought about in a few years at the most, if a legal prohibitory enactment does not sooner step in and throttle the traffic before it has time to die a natural death.

We have frequently pointed out that neither the rum seller nor his capital is any food to the community and that no one will suffer if both are withdrawn or driven into other channels. Where does the rumseller get his money? What does

he give in return for it? In what particular is the customer benefitted by the exchange? Is anything added to the wealth of the country by such traffic? These are questions which if conscientiously considered should banish the rum business from our midst in two days. We will answer briefly and leave our readers to enlarge upon the subject as they have time and opportunity. The rumseller never morally speaking earns a single dollar. He gets his money from a class of people to whose depraved appetites he panders, whose families he robs of the necessities of life and whose children he sends out upon the streets to beg or starve. All this the rumseller does that he and his family may enjoy luxuries at the expense of those who patronize the rum shops. And for every family thus made comfortable through the rum traffic, hundreds of families may be found clad in rags, homeless and hungry as the result of that business. And for every palace with its stained glass windows arched door-ways and spreading lawns which rum has reared, we find hundreds of hovels in whose windows the broken glass is replaced by an old bedquilt, whose roof and walls freely admit wind and rain and whose occupants are enduring all imaginable want and hardships that the rumsellers palace may exist. This, gentle reader, is how the rumseller gets his money. What does he give in return? Nothing, that answers any good purpose to the man who gets it, but on the contrary what sad pictures might be drawn in this connection. The customer derives no benefit from the exchanges but quite the opposite, and the rumseller, could he carry on his work a thousand years, would never add one dollar to the wealth of the country. His business is to make himself rich and his customers poor, to give himself luxury and his customers penury and suffering.

If the rum business was low and mean and despicable before, the new provincial act has rendered it doubly so. It is indeed a pitiable sight to see a noble high minded wealthy proud influential rumseller, with hat in hand going from door to door begging his neighbors to "please sign my petition, that I may secure a license to sell rum," when he knows full well that many to whom he must appeal will refuse him and have long wished that the rum business could be driven out. This is what the men who desire to continue in the business are now subjected to and it is not to be wondered at that some positively refuse to do this and prefer taking their chances at fighting the law. Temperance people, and especially the Sons of Temperance, are now beginning to see practical results from the long and arduous struggle in which they have been engaged and many continue to work with a firm belief that complete victory must ultimately crown their efforts. Truly the rum business is doomed.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

BY REV. R. ALDER TEMPLE, MOST WORTHY SCRIBE.

Continued from last issue.

The close of the war found the Order still strong of arm and stout of heart. It had passed through a period of darkness which had proved fatal to many kindred institutions, but had never lowered its flag. It had been "tried as by fire," but had come forth from the crucible pure gold. It was still strong in its unity confident in its vitality, and resolute in the grandeur of its high purpose. In a dark hour of America's history, when the feeling of international charity was put to a crucial test, it had given to the world a beautiful and touching example of the sympathy and brotherly love which animated its being. The war had cut off the supply of a staple article of industry upon which the manufacturing districts in England were largely dependent. And when the cry of hunger arose from starving operatives and floated across the Atlantic to the American shore, the National Division of the Sons of Temperance issued an appeal to Grand Divisions of the Order to contribute of their substance to relieve the wants of their suffering brethren in the mother country. It was fitting, then, that when the red hand of the assassin had extinguished the life of the pure and blameless Lincoln, the sentiments of indignation and honor which prevailed throughout British territory should find expression in the warmest words of sympathy and condolence from the Order in the British Provinces.

AUSTRALIA.

Another British welcome awaited the Order when steps were taken to

introduce it into the distant island of Australia. The first Division was planted in Victoria by a Deputy from Great Britain, in 1861, and the first in New South Wales, by the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, in 1864. In the following year a charter was issued by the National Division of Great Britain and Ireland for a Grand Division in Victoria, and in the same year a charter was also issued by the National Division of North America, for a Grand Division in New South Wales. In the same year also New South Wales applied for a charter for a National Division for that colony, and for reasons which seemed sufficiently cogent at the time a charter was granted for the National Division of Australia, but covering the entire continent of Australia and the islands of Oceania. This National Division was organized at Sydney, on the 14th of March, 1868. But as the Grand and Subordinate Divisions in Victoria and South Australia held their charters from the National Division of Great Britain and Ireland in order to avoid difficulties arising from a conflict of authority, by mutual agreement a charter was subsequently issued for a new National Division, to cover Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, leaving to the National Division of Australia all the other territories named in its charter.

COLORED MEMBERSHIP.

The claims of the colored people to the benefits and privileges of the Order had been a subject of consideration in the National Division for years; but up to this period the formal recognition of those claims had been held in abeyance by the strong ethical prejudices and convictions which prevailed. Now, however, the question was revived under a new aspect. The civil war had crushed the slave power, and the colored man was free. He had ceased to be a chattel, and was now a citizen. And while organized efforts were being made throughout the country to elevate and improve the condition of the freedman, morally, intellectually, and socially, the National Division abolished all restrictions on the entrance of colored people into the Order by an ordinance passed at the Montreal Session in 1866, which provided for the formation of Subordinate and Grand Divisions among them, and for their constitutional elevation to the National Division; and at the same time instructions were given to the Grand Divisions "to adopt the most practical and effective plan for the promotion of the principles of the Order among people of this class." Thus, by the exercise of prudence and Christian forbearance, a difficulty which had prostrated kindred societies and even churches, successfully met, and an arrangement effected which has given general satisfaction, and has led to the organization of several colored Grand Divisions, which are now represented in the National Division.

PROPAGATION.

The propagation work of the Order was, at this period, prosecuted with ardor and diligence, and with consideration success in all parts of the jurisdiction. The constitution of an adequate and reliable fund to enable the National Division to assist weak Grand Divisions, and especially to re-establish the Order in the South had been a subject of anxious debate during the last few years. Various schemes, all involving the general principle of *per capita* assessment, had been successively tried, with more or less satisfactory results. In 1871 a permanent basis of a fund was established by an enactment which fixed the amount of *per capita* to be paid by Grand Divisions, and provided that two-fifths of that amount should be set apart for propagation purposes. This regulation, which is in force at the present day, produces a comparatively small, but a certain income, and has served to systematize and extend the labors of the National Body.

At the close of the third decade the Order numbered nearly 94,000 members—a net increase of 4,000 during the ten years. It had now recovered from the disasters of the war period. The seed which it had planted, like the actions of the just, grew and "blossomed in the dust." Grand Divisions were now in operation in thirty-seven States of the Union, and Subordinate Divisions in several of the remaining six. The Order was now floating on the flow of the tide. While blackness was in the heavens it had stood with bared head until the storm-cloud had passed over, and then it girt on its strength to repair the desolation. "Signs of comfort gathered faintly through encumbered darkness." Order grew

out of confusion, and hope was born of despair. In the state of the prohibitory movement, in the attitude of public men, and in the prevalence of the beer frenzy there was much to create disquietude and alarm. But now that God had given "quietness" to the nation, men had leisure to look at the danger at home and to enter the lists against the old foe. A new champion for the cause of education and reform, now appeared in the National Temperance Society, which was destined to win trophies and royal honors in the world-wide fields. Its footprints were already in all the principal cities and towns of the country, and nobly did it support the Order at a time when discussion ran high on the scientific theories which had been obtruded into notice.

FOURTH DECADE.

The opening of the fourth decade found the Order harnessed for war with visor closed and lance in rest. Pernicious sophistries as to the use of intoxicating liquor had been endorsed by eminent men—physicians, senators, clergymen, and jurists—and scattered through the country. The Brewers' Association, which knew no weariness, assumed to define the "position of malt liquor as a national and temperance beverage, and as a necessary, nutritious, and healthful stimulant." The effect of these fallacious speculations was disastrous on the young men of the country. They were led to reconstruct their theories of temperance on a false and mischievous basis, and thousands of them deceived, hood-winked and betrayed, fell back into habits of intemperance. It was harvest time for the brewers' and the consumption of beer was doubled in ten years. It was an arduous conflict for the temperance host; but *nil desperandum* was their brave device, and God turned the tide of battle in their favor.

THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE.

A new and unexpected ally now appears on the field, whose armorial bearing is a sign of conquest the world over. The Women's Crusade was inaugurated in Ohio at the close of 1873. Like a beam of sunshine it overspread the country, and in a few months occupied a dozen States of the Union, and then gave birth to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A leading official of the Order compresses the wealth of a volume into a single line when he says: "The Women's movement is of the sublime." It took up arms for the recovery of the holy sepulchre of slaughtered hopes and joys, peace and purity, life and love. It was woman's holy, tearful, passionate pleading against the outrages of the liquor-traffic. It was the pent-up agony of centuries finding a voice in woman's prayer and protest. It was born amid the inspirations of the hundred and forty-sixth Psalm, and God was in it. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is now established in nearly all of the States of the Union and Provinces of the Dominion, and is a most powerful and effective organization, commanding the respect of all good men.

To be Continued.

Communications.

Bayfield Division, No 321.

This prosperous Division meets every Monday evening in Mr. E. T. Allen's Hall at Bayfield, and hardly a meeting goes by without initiations. Judging by the numbers joining, temperance work is progressing very favorably in our midst.

Lately, the approaching Scott Act election, has stirred the members with fresh zeal, and I think that when the time comes for the sentiment of the people to be declared at the Polls; this section of Westmorland Co will not be ashamed of its record.

At all hazards the Scott Act must be maintained. The Act is all right, as far as it goes; and if in any sections where it has been declared law by the voice of the people, it seems to be inoperative; the fault lies somewhere else, than in the Act. It meets with the bitter opposition of nineteen-twentieths of those engaged in the traffic of rum, and also of those who like to drink it; which fact alone should commend the Act to all true and consistent Temperance men and women. I care not what wealth the dealers may possess, or whether they be Lieutenant Governors, or boot-blacks; the men and women who sell intoxicating drinks contrary to the Scott Act, are simply lawbreakers or criminals, outside the pale of respectable society. They may flaunt their broadcloth, or deck themselves in silk and satins, go to Church and all the rest

of it, in imitation of respectable people, but the fact remains, they are only criminals, and the worst enemies of well ordered society; wolves in sheeps clothing; devils appearing as angels of light, as far as their cursed traffic will permit them—yet there are so-called respectable people who patronize this traffic!

One of the most enjoyable evenings imaginable was spent by Bayfield Division on Thursday the 26th of January, celebrating their first anniversary. Lately, the popular "Seaside Hotel" has been opened at Cape Tormentine, and this house being conducted on strictly Temperance principles, was chosen by the members for their anniversary celebration. The evening was one of the stormiest of the season, and yet at eight o'clock, a goodly number of the members—some of them coming long distances sat down to an oyster supper, and the other good things provided. Ample justice being done to the table, they adjourned to the reception rooms where music and toasts became the order of the evening. The Worthy Patriarch, Bro Harvey Dobson occupied the chair, and the last Past Worthy, Bro Avart Dobson filled the vice chair. The following was the Toast-list:—"The Queen";—Members responded by singing "God save the Queen."

"The cause of Temperance."—Bro J M Davis responded.

"The National Division Sons of Temperance."—Bro Lewis.

"The New Brunswick Grand Division."—Bro Walsh and C Allen.

"Bayfield Division."—Bro Smith McGlashen.

"The Scott Act."—Bro Davis.

"The Ladies."—Bros A Goodwin, W Walsh and A P Lewis.

"The Worthy Patriarch, Bayfield Division."—Bro H Dobson W P.

"The Past Worthy."—Bros Avart Dobson, and other Past Worthies.

"The Supper Committee."—Bro Walsh.

"The Seaside Hotel, and its Host and Hostess."—The Proprietor Mr J M Tucker.

The Worthy Patriarch read a note from Bro Rev T Stebbings, which to the regret of all present, contained the information, that he was unable to be present, through poor health. The presence of our good Brother and his amiable lady, Mrs Stebbings, would have added much to the enjoyment of the evening, but we had his good wishes for a pleasant time, and we know his heart was with us.

During the evening, sweet music and singing was discoursed by several of the members. The Misses Emma Trenholm and Reenie McGlashen presided at the organ. All present vied with each other in a spirit of "Love Purity, and Fidelity." It was truly a meeting of Brothers and Sisters in the temperance cause. The evening had somewhat cleared the stars shone out, here and there, just at the witching hour of midnight the meeting broke up; soon the merry jingle of the sleigh-bells was heard, good-byes were wafted on the air, and many a wish for our next merry meeting. What a jolly time us Temperance folks can have, with out the use of brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, ale, porter or cider.

A MEMBER OF 321.

No. 2 GORDON DIVISION.

Sir,—The Division held its usual meeting on Wednesday evening. We had a fair attendance, and we spent a very pleasant evening.

I have great pleasure in stating for the information of temperance, that General Roberts, commanding the Imperial Troops in India, has abolished all canteens under his command.

Now, Sir, I hold that what is good for the Imperial soldier, is also good for the Canadian soldier. Therefore, I presume our Minister of Militia has power to abolish the canteens in the I. S. Corps throughout the Dominion. Those schools were established for the Military education of the young men of the country; therefore it should be the duty of the Military authorities to remove from our midst, all temptation that might lead our young men to become drunkards.

In the canteen of the I. S. C. in this city, there is a great temptation. I refer to the system of giving beer on credit. It is said by many that system is the cause of the greater part of the drunkenness in the School.

The Queen's Regulations and Army Act, are both read once a month to the Officers, N. C. O. and men; for their information. We should like to see that adopted by General Roberts as one of them.

Hoping the above will find a place in your valuable paper,

Yours, etc.,

SPECIAL.