

Temperance Journal.

ORGAN OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF AMERICA

OUR MOTTO—NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

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Herman H. Pitts
Editor and Proprietor.

ANNUAL SESSION OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

WHERE AND WHEN THEY ARE APPOINTED TO BE HELD FOR 1888-'89.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.—Not reported.
CALIFORNIA.—Petaluma, April 23, 1889. (Sessions Annual.)
CONNECTICUT.—Bridgeport, October 25, 1888.
DELEWARE.—Wilmington, time not fixed.
EASTERN NEW YORK.—New York, January 23, 1889. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
FLORIDA.—South Jacksonville, April 9, 1889.
ILLINOIS.—October 30, 1888, place not fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
KENTUCKY.—Blue Lick Springs, October 11, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)
MAINE.—Cumberland Mills, October 24, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
MANITOBA AND N. W. T.—At call of Executive.
MARYLAND AND D. C.—Baltimore, October 25. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
MARYLAND, JR.—Baltimore October 25, 1888.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, April 17, 1888.
MICHIGAN.—Ypsilanti, October 10, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
MINNESOTA.—Minneapolis, at call of Executive.
MISSOURI.—Place and time not fixed.
NEW BRUNSWICK.—Woodstock, October 25. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's, March, 1889.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Not Fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
NEW JERSEY.—Trenton, January 23, 1889.
NORTH CAROLINA.—Place and time not fixed. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax, November 6, 1888.
OHIO.—Bedford, October 31, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)
ONTARIO.—Toronto, December 4, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1888.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—New Glasgow, October 1888.
QUEBEC.—Lachute, August 29, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
RHODE ISLAND.—October 16, 1888.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Williamston, July 25, 1888. (Sessions Annual.)
TENNESSEE.—Athens, October 20, 1887. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
VERMONT.—October, at call of the Executive.
VIRGINIA.—Time and place not fixed. (Sessions Annual.)
VIRGINIA, JR.—Lynchburg, October 2, 1888.
WESTERN NEW YORK.—Lockport, October 23, 1888. (Sessions Semi-Annual.)
WEST VIRGINIA.—Charleston, September 4, 1888.
WISCONSIN.—Time and place to be fixed Executive.

WISDOM OF PROHIBITION

JOSEPH COOK VIGOROUSLY DEMANDS UNIVERSAL TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

In a late number of the *North American Review*, the following conclusive article on prohibition appeared from the pen of Joseph Cook:

If total abstinence from intoxicating drinks were not a wise policy for the individual it would be impossible to show that prohibition of the liquor traffic is a wise policy for the state. The life assurance societies, however have demonstrated that the total abstainer has at least a third better chance for long life than the moderate drinker. The question as to the advisability of total abstinence is a closed issue. It is no longer in debate among enlightened men. For nearly half a century life assurance in Great Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States have many of them been accustomed to insure total abstainers in one section and moderate drinkers in another. The result has been that a bonus, a premium of 15, 20 and sometimes 23 and 25 per cent, has been paid to the total abstinence section in contrast with the other. Recent laws in a majority of the States of the Republic require that instruction in the latest inculcations of science in regard to temperance shall be given in the common schools on penalty of a withdrawal of the public funds. All the approved text-books for this instruction inculcate total abstinence.

With any political measure less stern than prohibition, the chief mischiefs of the liquor traffic fail of correction. Centuries of experience have proved that license high or low is powerless as a remedy. Whiskey syndicates all over the land clamor for high license in preference to prohibition. The income which the State receives from high license entrenches the traffic behind the cupidity of taxpayers, and so hinders prohibition and makes the population at large a participator in the profits of an infamous business. High license gilds the saloon. It transforms the gin-hole into the gin-palace. It tends to produce a combination of the liquor-saloon, the gambling hell and the brothel under one roof in each establishment. As Herrick Johnson has said: "Low license asks for your son; high license for your daughter also." All license of the liquor traffic means State permission to a man, for a consideration, to poison his neighbors and manufacture drunkards, paupers, criminals, taxes, ruined homes, and lost souls.

If the liquor traffic becomes a public menace, its suppression becomes a public necessity. No doubt it injures the Republic now every year more than slavery did in any one year before the war. As far as the liquor traffic does harm, so far its suppression would do good. It is the notorious testimony of statisticians, judges, publicists and competent observers of every class that it is the direct cause of seven-tenths of the pauperism and crime of Anglo-Saxon nations. According to Mr. Gladstone, intemperance has injured those nations worse than war, pestilence and famine. As total abstinence is a wise policy for the individual, and as any measure less stern than prohibition is ineffective in correcting the mischiefs of the liquor traffic, the wisdom of prohibition is as evident as that of curing the pauperism, crime and political corruption which the liquor traffic causes.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic on Sundays is now mandatory in every State and territory in the Republic. The reasons which make prohibition a wise policy on Sundays make it such on all other days of the week.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently affirmed the complete constitutionality of the principle of prohibition.

All the churches of the country, except Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal, have declared themselves in favour of Prohibition. The Methodist Church teaches that the liquor traffic can never be legalized without sin. The Presbyterian

Church refuses church-membership to non-sellers.

A drunken people cannot be a free people. Under universal suffrage, prohibition is a political necessity, because without it the liquor traffic, as experience indicates, is sure to become a predominant power in municipal, State and National politics. Every political party that is afraid to offend the whisky vote is in bondage to the saloon. But the sovereignty of the saloon in great cities is the sovereignty of the slums. Until prohibition succeeds, average municipal politics will be kept in bondage to the criminal classes. When the path to political preferment leads through the gin-mills, free government is a farce and its future is likely to be a tragedy.

To be successful in the United States, the suppression of the liquor traffic must be political and national. Only the arm of the National Government will be found strong enough to break up the whiskey ring. It is a great advantage to secure prohibition in single States; but unless the Nation forbids inter-State commerce in liquor and ceases to be a partner in its manufacture, and destroys the traffic in the Territories and other quarters under National control, that advantage is largely lost. The perils of the future will make prohibition prohibit. Political necessity overthrew slavery. Political necessity will yet make the liquor traffic an outlaw by both State and National enactment. The sovereignty of the saloon is incompatible with the safety of popular self-government. A Nation that would not submit to the South in the saddle will not permanently submit to the saloon in the saddle.

Pennsylvania News.

The Grand Division of Pennsylvania will hold its Forty-Fifth Annual Session on Wednesday, Oct. 26th, 1888, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., in St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, at which time the reports will show that the Order has been increased during the year from two hundred and fifty-six (256) Divisions and fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six members to three hundred and fifteen (315) Divisions and upwards of eighteen thousand members. By comparison with the following table it will be seen that during the past ten years the Order in Pennsylvania has quadrupled its membership and a net gain of two hundred and forty-two (242) Divisions and nearly thirteen thousand five hundred (13,500) members has been made.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Order as reported by each succeeding Grand Worthy Patriarch since Oct. 1878:

Year	Members	Divisions	G. W. P.	Est.
October 1878	4510	73	M. M. Eavenson	18000
" 1879	4964	78	John Wear	"
" 1880	5333	80	H. M. Philler	"
" 1881	5358	77	Geo. H. Bickley	"
" 1882	6700	114	Wm. Shelley	"
" 1883	7563	136	Jos. B. Cope	"
" 1884	8129	124	Rev. J. Peacock	"
" 1885	8330	126	Chas. H. Miller	"
" 1886	11417	198	John B. Walter	"
" 1887	14366	256	J. Wear 2nd term	"
" 1888	18000	315	Wm. McCoach	"

To P. G. W. P. John Wear who has been at the head of the Propagating work for the past two years,

either as G. W. P. or Chairman, of Propagation Committee of the Grand Division, (and which position he has been appointed by each succeeding G. W. P.) is due the credit for a large share of the success of the Order in Pennsylvania. The Order previous to his administration had been falling behind and at the close of his term as G. W. P. in Oct. 1879, he was successful in being able to report the first increase in membership for several years, and as the reports above show the increase has been steady ever since that time. During the past year over one hundred new Divisions with nearly three thousand members have been organized under the direction of the Propagation Committee. They have a number of the best organizers in the country working under their direction. The Grand Division of Pennsylvania is fortunate in having so many members of the National Division who take an active interest in the work, and whose services in addressing public meetings are of great benefit to the Order, among whom are Louis Wagner, P. M. W. P.; B. F. Dennison, P. M. W. P.; W. A. Duff, Rev. C. Best, John Shallcross, Hon. Edw. G. Lee, W. T. Wilkings, A. W. Givin, D. K. Felton, Jos. Clough, M. M. Eavenson, Geo. H. Bickley, H. M. Philler, Wm. Shelley, Rev. John Peacock, and B. Walter, P. G. W. P.; G. R. B. Beath, Wm. Wallace, and J. Boughton, P. G. W. As. Many of them being ready and willing at all times and at short notice from the Chairman of the Propagation Committee, to address meetings in different sections for the Order.

The outlook for the Order is very bright, and if proper effort is put forth, the Grand Division of Pennsylvania will soon far outnumber the other jurisdictions in point of numbers and influence.

Extract from report of John Wear, P. G. W. P., at the close of his second term as G. W. P., Oct. 1887:

"The membership fully understand that the Order of the Sons of Temperance is not allied with any political or sectarian organization, and that it is not influenced in any way by such, and that nothing of the kind is permitted to interfere with our work. On all such questions we leave every one to be guided by the convictions of their own consciences. Our work is the rescuing of the fallen, preventing others from falling, and educating the people to see the enormity of the greatest evil which to-day afflicts and disgraces this nation. We labor for the improvement and elevation of the human family, and our mission's fulfillment is not accomplished until we have gathered into our circle of sobriety the entire race of man. To accomplish that object we must keep our Order vigorous and aggressive, we must be continually throwing a steady stream of temperance agitation into the public mind. We must throw our influence in whatever direction we feel will bring about the speediest result.

Our Order has been extended into localities where it was never known before, and its good influences have entered many homes where it was never known what sobriety was, and as a consequence, darkness, sorrow and destitution have been expelled, and replaced by sunshine, gladness and comfort. I have been informed of whole families having been separated for years by this evil against which we war, becoming united and connecting themselves with us bound together in Love, Purity and Fidelity as they were never bound before. And every day and night they thank God for giving to them such an institution. I have received letters during the year from many such persons containing many a 'God bless you,' and the Order of the Sons of Temperance."

(To be read in the Division.)

Grand Division of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1888.
BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—The fiscal year of our Grand Division is fast drawing to a close, a year which, we believe, can hardly be surpassed in regard to work done and advances

made by our Order. New Divisions have been planted in territory where our Order was heretofore unknown, and old Divisions have been revived and inspired with new life.

The Grand Division at its last Annual Session turned over to the present board of Officers a membership of 13,794 in 232 Divisions, and by the efficient labors of the Propagation, committee and its agents together with the combined efforts of the rank and life of our Order, that number has been increased to 304 Divisions and 16,857 members during the nine months as shown by the reports for the term ending July 1888, a real gain of 72 Divisions and 3,063 members during that time. Since July 1, 13 Divisions with nearly 300 members have been added, and if the Divisions are working as earnestly this quarter, as they did during the previous quarter of this year, our membership should reach 19,000 by the time the Grand Division meets in Annual Session.

The Forty-fifth Annual Session of Grand Division will be held in St. George's Hall, S. W. cor 13 and Arch Sts, Philadelphia, on Wednesday October 24, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. St. George's Hall is the largest and most centrally located Hall in Philadelphia suitable for such a meeting, and we shall expect a large attendance of Representatives.

In order that the officers may be able to make full and complete reports to the Grand Division, we would ask that every effort be made to have the returns of your Division sent to this office as soon as possible after the last meeting in September.

With best wishes for the success of your Division in advancing our Order and cause,

I remain yours,
In L, P and F,
H C JONES,
Grand Scribe.

ONTARIO NEWS.

FROM THE CITIZEN

Franklin Gray, of Edin, Elgin County, was fined \$50 and costs last week for Scott Act violation.

West Middlesex branch of the Dominion Alliance will hold a mass convention at Glencoe on Tuesday 23rd inst.

John McLeod, of St. David's, in Lincoln county, was fined \$100 on Thursday last for Scott Act violation.

Convictions have been recorded for six Scott Act offences at Napanee. In each case the fine imposed was \$50 and costs.

A well known temperance worker writes us from Burlington, in Halton county, "Our village is in a terrible condition, and the most rabid Antis are about disgusted with the state of affairs."

The Witness states that the license commissioners for Montreal have already issued 1,100 licenses for the present year. This is an increase of 73 over the number granted at the same time last year.

The *Pembroke Observer* reports a terrible tragedy at Mattawa on the morning of Saturday, September 22nd. The victim was a tavern-keeper. In the course of a violent quarrel, his wife struck him on the head with a bottle, inflicting a wound which speedily resulted in death.

The report of convictions made in the county of Oxford for the quarter ending September 14th, 1886, shows 17 first offence convictions for violations of the Scott Act, two convictions for second offences, and one conviction for a third offence. The total amount of fines imposed being \$1,050.

The *Georgetown Herald* reports some bad results of the return to license. Among them are the convictions recorded against Charlie Young and Wm. J. Dundas, for assaulting their wives while intoxicated. Dundas, who was the worse offender of the two, was fined \$40 and costs. The other man got off with a penalty.

FALL and WINTER

GLOVES

AND

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Misses Cashmere Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses Plain and Fancy Knitt Gloves.
Gents' and Boys Knitt Gloves.
Gents' Buck and Driving Gloves.
Ladies and Children's Cashmere Hose
Ladies' and Children's Wool Hose.
Boy's Strong Knitt Wool Hose.
Men's Merino and Wool Half Hose.

Ternant, Davies & Co.,

202 Queen St., F'ton.

September 28, '88.

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