

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
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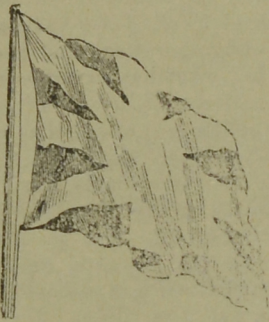
As a Son of Temperance, and no doubt anxious to promulgate the principles of our order, will you not kindly bring the matter of the JOURNAL, and this method of distributing temperance literature, before your division. Every subscription helps us make the paper better, and more useful as a temperance 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.

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All communications to be addressed to

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 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
 Frederic



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 4, 1888.

OUR SERMON.

Each issue of our paper contains one of the late sermons preached by Rev. A. J. Mowatt 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.

TO THE NATIONAL DIVISION.

(Continued.)

Question number one came up from the Appeals Committee who reported adversely to the following decision made during interim by the Most Worthy Patriarch. In his report the M. W. P. said:—

In answer to H. S. McCollum, G. S., who asked the following questions: "A person was black-balled in the only Division at the place of his residence, visited a neighboring place a few weeks after, and was there elected and initiated. The Recording Scribe had failed to give the notice required by his obligation when installed. Is he legally a member of the Order? Is the Division at his home obliged to permit his presence at its meetings? My decision was that such person would be legally a member of the Order; as it would be through no fault of his or the Division receiving him by which his membership was gained. If it could be proved that he knew the law in regard to his case he possibly might be proceeded against and expelled for committing a fraud upon the Order; but if he gained admission without such knowledge his membership could not be disturbed. In answer to the second part of the question my decision was: Yes.

The National Division Appeals Committee reversed the decision of the M. W. P. and reported that a person so gaining admission would not be a member of the Order. This simple question evoked more frequent speeches by the members than any one other question before the National Division. It was indeed surprising the extent of ground the question took and the varieties of opinions and ideas brought out in the discussion. Prominent members took sides and fought it out in good natured yet earnest debate. The debate seemed to swing in the

line of those who had a strong feeling against debaring a possibly good man from gaining admission to the Order, and those who would hold strictly to the letter of the law. The decision of the committee was based on that section of the constitution which defines the eligibility for membership and which reads: "Persons fourteen years of age and upwards, possessing a character for integrity, and who have not been rejected by, or expelled from, any other Division, shall be eligible to membership, &c." The committee held that which the Recording Scribe was amenable to his Division for the breach of trust in not fulfilling his duties by notifying the Divisions within ten miles, that his negligence would not change the facts, that the candidate must have personally known of his rejection from Division No. 1, or he would not make application to No. 2, that ignorance of the constitution on his part was no excuse, and did not change the facts, and that the taking of the pledge, and going through the initiatory ceremony, and being proclaimed a Son of Temperance would not make him so if he did not have the necessary qualifications when he asked admission. Those who favored sustaining the report of the M. W. P. reasoned from these premises. Until a person was a member of the Order it could not be presumed that he would know anything of the laws governing it, that in this the laws of a society were different from the laws of the country, where ignorance was no excuse. That he was anxious to become a S. of T. presumably from worthy motives; that he made application to No. 2 in good faith; he was admitted in good faith, the Investigation Committee declaring favorably upon his application; he was duly initiated and declared a member of the Order, that as such he cannot be removed from membership except by charge and trial.

The question will bear a good deal more thought and study than appears on the face of it, particularly if it is made applicable to practical experience. Take for instance a really unworthy person. He make application to No. 1 Division, and is promptly rejected. He goes a few miles away to a Division where he is not known. Application is made, the investigation is merely formal as in so many instances it is, ballot is possibly taken the same evening the application is made, and initiation follows. The member then returns to his former home and insinuates himself into a Division, where but recently he has been rejected, and having the password, is enabled to get in at any time. Thus making himself possibly, very obnoxious to many who would not care to associate with him. The result of the legality or illegality of the person's membership would not hinge on the Recording Scribe's negligence in No. 1 in not notifying No. 2, as the candidate could as well make application to a Division outside the ten mile limit, in which no notification would be necessary, and in which case the eligibility clause remains the same. Again it would seem as though the intent of the laws relating to the matter is that the Investigation Committee should make enquiry in the place of his residence, and find out why he did not make application to the Division in his own town or city. Then it was presumed, and so argued by the Appeals Committee that those in his own place should be best qualified to judge of his eligibility for membership, and that while there might possibly be exceptional cases where a good man might be refused admission, that in the experience of the Order this rarely happens, and where more than four members of a Division black-ball a person there are reasons to believe he is ineligible. There are counter arguments that can be brought to bear against the above, for instance it can be argued, that a member after joining No. 2, only enters No. 1 as a visitor and has nothing to say, or can take no part in the proceedings, and as a visitor in No. 1 can be charged in his own Division with unbecoming conduct if he deports himself unseemly.

Several votes were taken on the report of the committee in the form of amendments resulting twice in a tie, and the report reversing the decision of the M. W. P. was finally adopted by a majority of one.

The other case we will refer to was an appeal from a decision of the Grand Division of Ontario. The facts were about as follows as ear-

as we could make out: A subordinate Division had a certain sum of money on hand. A number of the members wished to donate this sum to a popular member who had been for some three years Recording or Financial Scribe. The Division had a bye-law as follows: "No donation shall be made from the funds of the Division, nor shall money be appropriated or used for other expenses than defraying the necessary expenses of the Division, except by a three-fourths vote of all the members voting, the motion being made a week previous to action on the same." Notice of motion had been given in the Division and a vote was taken on the following night, but failed to secure the necessary three-fourths vote. After some meetings, notice was again given and the motion came up the following night. The movers saw, however, by a count of heads that they could not carry and the motion was postponed for four or five nights. In the meanwhile the time for opening the Division at 7.30 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock came, and the minority members of the Division on this question, were not notified in the previous session that the Division would open at 7.30 and when they came on the following evening at 8 o'clock as usual, they found the vote had been taken. The Worthy Patriarch of the Division it appears was the member to whom the donation had been given, having been elevated from the Scribe's office to that of W. P. The matter was appealed to the Grand Division, and was there investigated by the Appeal Committee, who unanimously reported favoring the appeal, and adverse to the action of the Division. Another significant fact, and although constitutional, not considered fair, or did it add to the strength of the respondents in the Grand Division when it became known, was that the friends in the Subordinate Division, in favor of the donation, voted only such representatives to attend the Grand Division who were known to be favorable to the donation to the brother. On a vote in the Grand Division the report of the Appeals Committee was sustained by 36 to 8, if our memory serves us right.

The respondents were not satisfied with the result of the vote, and an appeal was made to the National Division. When presented to the National Division it was, of course, referred to a committee. It would seem that the particulars of the case were not presented to the National Division, simply the interpretation of the bye-law. It was held by Rep. Dennison of Penn., that this being a local affair, referring to the expending of the Division finance, it should not properly be considered by the National Division or by the Grand Division, but should have been settled by the Subordinate Division. In opposition to this it was held by Reps. from Ontario G. D., that it was not the expending of the money but the interpretation of the bye-law that the Grand Division and National Division were called upon to decide. The question then settled to this, When a notice of motion is given under this special bye-law, for the appropriation of monies by donation, as it reads above, does the "action" referred to mean to vote yea or nay, or would a postponement from night to night, be construed as meaning "action" in the sense used. The committee brought in a majority and minority report; the majority report favoring the appeal, the minority sustaining the action of the Grand Division of Ontario and throwing out the appeal.

A motion was made that this was legislation within the province of the Subordinate Division, and that it be not entertained by the National Division. The motion was lost. A motion to accept the majority report, (this would be favoring the appeal, and sustaining the Division in the grant of the money,) was lost by a vote of 33 to 36. The result of the vote was to leave the matter as the Grand Division of Ontario had decided.

If our space permitted we should like to give several other cases and a full account of the kindness of the Grand Division of Ontario to the delegates, and the hospitality of Toronto, the "Queen city of the West." The sail on the Lake provided by the Reception Committee of the city council, the conversation, the handsome souvenirs, which all the members were privileged to take

home with them, and the thousand and one little kindnesses will remain in the memory of the visitors for years. Of those we became acquainted with, members of the Order from all parts of the continent, all we can say is that we hope they bear as pleasant recollections of the session and the acquaintance as we do. Among those whose names and faces come up to us as we write is that of Bro. Stearns, the renowned Secretary of the National Temperance Society, of New York; somewhat excitable, and anxious to have decisions as he sees them, yet willing to yield a cheerful compliance to the constituted majority; Bro. E. W. Redhead of Lockport, N. Y., a Bro. Odd-fellow as well as Sons of Temperance, and one we are glad to meet. Then there was Bro. Judge Ransom of Jersey City, so highly esteemed for the years in the work, and the experience and sound sense he brings to the sessions. Then there was Bro. F. M. Bradley, the indefatigable Secretary of the Sons of Temperance National Mutual Relief Society, a member who seems, it is said, to grow younger each year that he attends the sessions. Then we remember with great satisfaction the remarks of Bro. B. F. Dennison, of Philadelphia, the incisive debater, and sound and logical speaker; and speaking of Bro. Dennison we are reminded of Bro. General Wagner of the same city, who it was seen had been used to commanding and who made his point every time if he had to knock some one down to do it. Then there was Bro. B. R. Jewell, of Boston, with whom we had such pleasant experiences on the cars from Boston, and to whom we are indebted for such agreeable vis-a-vis. From the same city we are reminded of Bro. Henshaw with his inexhaustible fund of humorous stories and Bro. Roberts, our reliable Treasurer with his good humor, and agile actions. Then we had Bro. Clapp, the P. M. W. P., Bro. Dennett of Malden, and Bro. Brundell of Providence, who represented the dignity of the occasion. Some of these named had their wives along which may have accounted for some of the sedateness. It was quite noticeable that the grass widowers—and widows, made the most noise. We still retain the impression of the hearty shake of the hand of Rev. Bro. Quinn, of Dakota, and even the settled gloom over the countenance of Bro. Scott of Maryland Junior, which seemed to be habitually with that brother, did not in the least interfere with our pleasure in meeting Bro. Bewell, the energetic temperance worker of Whitby, Ont. This sketch would be incomplete if we were to neglect to mention that representative of the youth and beauty of Ontario, Bro. Carswell, the celebrated temperance lecturer, and general good fellow, we only hope he can give this province a call some time, we will give him one and all a hearty welcome. Then there were so many others, Bro. Henry O'Hara, the manager of the Temperance and General Life Insurance of Toronto, always ready for business, and yet always glad to see his temperance friends, Bro. Webster of Paris, editor of the Sons of Temperance, Bro. Caswell, the eminent lawyer, whose opinion was so generally looked for and adopted. Bro. Manning with his blunt speech, and big heart. Bro. Rose, the ladies man, and celebrated book publisher. Bro. Hon. G. W. Ross, who so kindly tendered the handsome room in the Educational Building, in which the session was held, and who showed such a kindly interest in the welfare of all the visitors, Bro. Baker of New Hampshire, whose acquaintance began and ended in such short metre, and the Bros. from Nova Scotia, Bro. Temple, Parsons, and Gates, to all of whom we felt a more than kindly interest, coming as we did from the provinces by the sea. Then we had our own representatives from New Brunswick, of whom it is only necessary to say that they one and all left their peculiar crankiness at home, and went in for a good time, and if we can judge anything from the expression of Bro. Price's countenance, as we last saw him doing the "Grand" at Niagara Falls, we have positive assurance that the party had a good time.

And the ladies, bless their dear hearts, there were lots of them, and while some may not have had their natural protectors with them, we feel

assured they were well looked after. We do not hesitate to say that personally we tried to do our duty. If looking after a married woman, a blooming widow, and four blithesome school-marms on a vacation, is not filling the bill and deserving of meritorious recognition by the order generally, then we have come short and will endeavor, if spared until next year, to be able to give a more satisfactory account of ourselves at Saratogo.

We see by the Woodstock Press that G. W. P. Campbell addressed audiences last week in Richmond, Millville and Bairdsville in the interests of the Order of the S. of T.

Mr. C. A. Everett returned, yesterday, from Toronto, where he had been attending the session of the National Division, S. of T. Mr. S. B. Paterson returned on Saturday last. All representatives seem to have enjoyed themselves very much.

Our subscribers will not forget that we have great satisfaction in receiving letters containing renewals of their subscription with the cash enclosed. During this month we hope to have all our subscribers who are in arrears make the necessary remittances.

Mr. J. W. Manning's return of Scott Act work during the quarter ending April 30 of this year shows that the Ontario Government Inspectors laid 1,286 informations and secured 718 convictions. The fines imposed in these cases amounted to the sum of \$42,240.

An exchange in referring to the Scott Act in Peterboro say:

The fine-license farce is kept up in this county. Last Saturday nine persons were brought before the police magistrate charged with Scott Act violations. All the charges were as for first offences, and all the offenders pleaded guilty and were fined \$50 each. We know something of this kind of a farce. It reads much like a local in one of our own city papers.

It may be a sign of the times that all three of the candidates in Colchester, N. S., are tried temperance men. Sir Adams Archibald, the Conservative candidate, is a life long temperance man, formerly a prominent Son of Temperance and who voted for prohibition in the Nova Scotia Legislature thirty-three years ago. Mr. Eaton, the Liberal candidate is president of the Truro Jubilee Temperance Society, and the third party candidate is of course an active temperance man.

Says the Charlottetown Patriot: We understand an arrangement is being made, in order that the name of all persons seen going into houses in this city, suspected of selling liquor, are to be taken down, and in the course of a few weeks proceeding will be taken, and those persons whether from town or country, will be called on to give an account. No doubt but some hundreds of names will then be obtained, and the public will have an idea as to the quality of "Hop Beer" consumed.

Wm. White, of Gibson, is becoming quite notorious. On Monday evening last he disturbed a public meeting at Gibson, and was allowed to go at large. On Wednesday evening in a fracas he stabbed a man three or four times. The brave William will go a little too far some of these days. And after he has disposed of one or two men he may be put in jail, a place where he should have been long ago, serving out his two mouths sentence. In the "Wild West" such a man would quickly have justice meted out to him. He was arrested yesterday by three of our policemen.

We regret to see the reference made to Scott Act Inspector Howe, by one of our city contemporaries. We believe that gentleman to be a conscientious and impartial enforcer of the law so far as he is able, and we did not think the most pronounced partizan on the side opposed to his former politics would charge him with favoritism towards his past political friends. Professed temperance men, particularly the professed temperance press, should do their utmost to help the officer, who under many discouragements, and many drawbacks, is prosecuting a work for which there is little money, and less thanks.