

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 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.

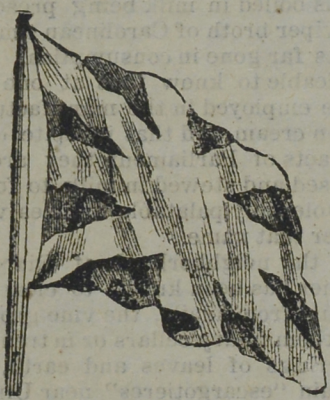
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions ordering 10 copies, at the rate of 60 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 . . . 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,
Frederickton, N.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The JOURNAL is liable to be discontinued immediately at the expiration of the date stamped on the label. We have been obliged to adopt this rule without respect of persons. If you do not receive your paper glance at the label of the last one you received, and if the date is past you will understand the reason. Any mistake in dates will be cheerfully rectified on notifying us.

IT IS expected that there will be not less than 1000 Sons of Temperance in York County before the end of next quarter.

THE EDITOR of the JOURNAL will be at Campbellton, at the Semi-Annual session on the 22nd, (D. V.) Will our friends who are in arrears send the amounts in by their representatives who expect to attend the session. It will be a good opportunity for many to subscribe for the JOURNAL, who are not taking it regularly now, and for others to pay up arrearages.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE 24th.

The city and county temperance organizations are arranging for a grand Demonstration on the 24th which will be of more than ordinary interest, and probably bring a large number of strangers to the city.

It is intended to have two processions, one in the afternoon for children, and another in the evening, beginning at 6 o'clock to be taken part in by the various temperance organizations. A number of excursions have been arranged for on the New Brunswick and the N. and W. Railway. Strangers will be provided with dinner at the W. C. T. U. rooms at very low rates.

IN ANOTHER column will be found the report of the organizing of Prince William Division, No. 360. The Division has been organized in a very populous and thriving community, and should be one of the best of the country Divisions. A public meeting to be addressed by P G W A Pitts, and W P Barker of Gibson Division will be held on Saturday evening at Poquiock. It is thought that possibly Poquiock Division may be again resuscitated and come in and help swell the ranks of the Sons in York County.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION.

Before another issue of the JOURNAL the semi-annual session of the Grand Division of N. B. will have concluded its sessions. The meeting this year at Campbellton will be largely attended we believe, more especially by representatives from northern counties, although there will be a fair sprinkling of representatives from the central counties.

It is likely that most of the Grand officers will be present, and the chairmen of the various committees. There are indications of a more than ordinary interest in the cause and in the order and this will probably exhibit itself in the form of resolutions. It seems as though every year brings more and more responsibility upon the members of the order, and more work for the Grand Division if it will but rise to the necessity, and perform the work.

Resolutions will be presented dealing with illegal transfers of Sons of Temperance properties; compiling of statistics of the Order in N. B., much valuable statistics having been destroyed in the St. John fire; a permanent committee for the purpose of keeping a careful record of the property owned and held by the order in this province; the duty of the order in N. B. on temperance legislation will be fully discussed, and an official recommendation made.

From the above indications, which will undoubtedly come of for debate, it will be seen that work has been cut out that will occupy more time than usual at semi-annual sessions.

The membership who attends are expected to remain until the end of the session, and all work is closed up, even should it take a week.

New Division at Prince William.

On Tuesday evening last according to appointment, Bros. Barker of Gibson Division and Pitts of Lansdown Division held a public meeting at Lower Prince William. The meeting was largely attended and much interest was manifest on the part of the audience in the different phases of the temperance question as presented by the speakers. Rev Gideon Swim occupied the chair. Singing was interspersed through the service, in which the audience joined enthusiastically. At the close of the meeting the speakers made a call upon those present as to who were willing to join in establishing a division of the Sons of Temperance in that community, and some twenty-two put their names down for a charter.

The hour being somewhat advanced the meeting was adjourned until the next evening, to be held in the school house, it having been held in the F. C. B. Church. Among those present who favored a permanent temperance organization were Rev Mr Swim, Dr Mott, Messrs E D Estabrooks, Charles Lounsbury, R Wheeler, M Jewett, and a large number of other gentlemen with many ladies.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at the School House, as announced, and after the usual preliminaries a Division of the Sons of Temperance, to be known as Prince William Division, No. 360, was duly organized.

The new Division begins with a membership of fourteen, and with a large number who have indicated their intention of becoming connected with it. The temperance sentiment of the community is strong, and for the benefit of the young people of the place, several efforts have been previously made to establish a temperance society, but owing to difficulties in procuring a place for meeting, their efforts have so far failed. We predict, however, for Prince William Division, a large membership and that it will be a most prosperous and useful branch of our Order. It will have some

difficulties, but the men and women who have attached themselves to the work are not of those who easily give way to difficulties, as has been quite fully demonstrated. We expect that Kingsclear Division will have a worthy rival in this new Division some few miles above them.

The officers for the ensuing quarter are:

ED Estabrooks, W P; Mrs. R Wheeler, W A; Charles Lounsbury, R S; Lizzie Jewett, A R S; Rynard Wheeler, F S; Mrs. Burden, Trea; Abraham Kitchen, Chap; Moses Jewett, Con; Janie Courser, A Con; Solomon Kitchen, I S; Woodward Harper, O S; Walter B Barker, P W P; Walter B Barker, D G W P.

Night of meeting, Tuesday.

The Pennsylvania Issue.

THE WAGE-WORKER'S SIDE.

JOHN B. WALTER, P. G. W. P.

As wage-workers, you and I have every reason to examine the merits of the proposed constitutional amendment in its relation to the great problem before the workingman of to-day—how to keep wages at the highest point without diminishing the purchasing power of a dollar. We are law-abiding and law-sustaining citizens, and can pass lightly over the liquor advocate's threat of defiant and wholesale violation of such a law if ever enacted. Pennsylvania has always shown herself fully able to take care of all law-breakers within her limits, and he cannot scare us from voting for a proper measure. Should he, however, be able to show us that the adoption of the Amendment will tend either to reduce wages or to increase the cost of living, then we might, possibly, consider the propriety of casting a ballot against its adoption.

The opponents of the Amendment have not been slow to recognize our position, and their argument in defence of the saloon is, in great part, an effort to show that the adoption of the Amendment would, result,—

FIRST,—In an unemployed army being thrown upon the labor market, competing with us for work;

SECOND,—In a paralysis of the agricultural interest, by the loss of a market for grain;

THIRD,—In a general stagnation of business and manufacturing interest.

The first proposition is one that might have served its purpose to frighten the workman forty years ago, but we of to-day have some insight of the leading principles of economics, and, with census tables in hand, we may approach the subject without a tremor. Let us begin right at home, taking for our guide the statistics of Philadelphia, as presented in the tenth census—the latest obtainable statistical authority.

We find that a total capital of \$9,983,350 invested in the malting, brewing and distilling industries(?) gives employment to 1629 men. It requires, then, \$6128.50 to be invested in this business for each man to whom it gives work. Now let us go on. Total capital invested in all other industries, \$177,165,507; total number of employes, 183,898, or one to every \$963.50 invested. The money invested in the crime-producing business would, then, in the real industries, give work to not less than five times as many men as it does there. This would not only provide for all thrown out of employment by the Amendment, but leave room for the men now incapacitated by drink, who will then be able to resume their places in the producer's army, and Capital would still be obliged to seek for labour. Does this not look as though we should vote for the Amendment?

Now, for the farmers. That which affects them affects us, and quickly, too. There are no statistics upon this point, but it needs no proof that but a very small proportion of the grain raised in Pennsylvania goes to the manufacture of alcoholic drink. The whisky mainly comes into the state ready-made, from the West, while the beer is brewed mainly from Canadian barley. However, if every drop of this liquor was produced from Pennsylvania grain, we might stop its manufacture and the demands of a sober state for meat and bread would more than use the entire grain product. Adopt the amendment. Let the drunkard's hungry children enjoy their right, a sufficiency of wholesome food, and the farmer will prosper and all of us with him.

We had better vote that way.

The third point, the "business bugaboo," has been raised by every monopoly which the people have attacked in the last century; "If you do this, trade will never recover;" "If that is not done, business will be prostrated;" "This" has been done and "that" has been left undone, and the merchant has pursued an unchanged course. The simple assertion will no longer suffice. Let them give a reason why the stoppage of drink traffic should cause a business stagnation. Better than that; let them shut down their drunk-factories from now until June 18th and give the people an object-lesson on the subject. They dare not. Everybody would be for the Amendment.

Take this subject to the shop with you. Talk it over at dinner-hour. Think of it in all its bearings, and, if you then decide to vote against the amendment, take your boy with you to the polls and tell him that you are voting, to keep the saloon doors wide open ever ready to swallow him, body and soul.

I don't see how you can dare!

Our Position in Pennsylvania.

BY P. G. W. P., JOHN WEAR.

The object of the Order of Sons of Temperance since its inception has always been to persuade people to give up the pitiful habit of using strong drink, to live sober and virtuous lives, and, as a result, its teachings have carried the blessings of Total Abstinence into thousands of homes.

It has never been allied with any political or sectarian organization, and nothing of the kind has ever been permitted to interfere with its work. It has ever labored for the improvement and elevation of the human family. It has kept up a steady stream of Temperance agitation, pouring it into the public mind, educating the people to see the enormity of the drinking customs of society.

The work done by it and kindred organizations has been so telling in its effect as to induce two successive Legislatures to recognize the growing demand for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic by granting to the citizens of this Commonwealth the privilege of passing upon it by their votes whether it shall continue to exist.

The Sons of Temperance are on record declaring uncompromising hostility to its existence. With them license high or low cannot be considered. They are a no license organization. The idea of Constitutional Amendment having been conceived by a Son of Temperance in 1856, it was approved and advocated by the Grand Body of which he was the Executive Head, until it was introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York and finally passed by that body in the year 1861. Our position therefore, is in the fore front of the contest which is to take place in June next. Sons of Temperance, are you ready for the fray? Remember, the only issue is for or against Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating drinks to be used as a beverage.

The business of rum selling can never with all its opportunities for making money, pay enough to reimburse society for its losses by tolerating it. The time has now come to seal up the fountain whence flows the desolating stream of Death. Total prohibition is the only salvation: The Liquor Traffic must not be legalized with either high or low license. Our heads and hearts must be set to annihilate the whole business.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that individual States have a right to regulate, restrain or prohibit the sale of liquor as a beverage. The popular voice everywhere is demanding the suppression of the Liquor Traffic, and as members of society and citizens there must be a higher, nobler and holier ambition than to continue as has been the case for the last fifty years, reforming one generation after another. Sons of Temperance, the opportunity is now offered to all citizens capable of having a thought for the welfare of their fellow creatures to rise in their majesty and sweep every vestige of the traffic from our State. You are expected, both as individuals and as an organization, to avail yourselves of

the chance offered and do your whole duty. Will you do it?

If Constitutional Prohibition is adopted, it will not be subject to the changes of every election and we will not be deprived of the fruits of our victory as has been the case heretofore. In 1846 the legislature passed the no license act; the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. In 1856 the Legislature repealed the prohibitory law passed in 1855. Within two years after the local option act was passed, and forty-two out of sixty-six counties had voted that the saloons should not be licensed, the law was repealed. We do not want a repetition of these experiences.

The contest in which you are now called upon to engage is for the adoption of a law that shall be a part of the fundamental law, which cannot be changed or annulled only by the voice of the people. Sons of Temperance, the eyes of the people of the whole nation are upon you in this contest. Your example cannot fail to exert a powerful influence upon those around you and if you do your duty along with kindred organizations, the Liquor Traffic will receive the indelible stigma of public abhorrence.

The True Policy.

"What a man sows, that shall he also reap." What a man casts his vote for, that he may expect. If we vote for either of the old parties we need not expect anything but evil and stumbling blocks for our boys. We can not expect an oak tree to bring forth pears or peaches, neither can we expect a whisky vote to bring a temperate land. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. So by the vote of a man we shall know him. As for us we have only one idea less, we will see about that. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these shall be added unto you."—Mat. 6:33. We have not found any machine so far that can plow our ground, sow our seed and bring forth to the surface all at the same time.

It is true the people of this day are very smart, but find a machine that can do that please! It is so with this one idea business. We will take only Prohibition first and then we will take out side issues as are necessary. "Broad is the road that leads to darkness, destruction and ruin, but narrow is the one that leads to light, honor, and glory." Why is it so much easier for us to travel the broad path? Simply this, my friends, because there are so many temptations that are strewn along our paths, and the human flesh is naturally weak, and will give over to them. The devil is standing with outstretched arms for us all, and whisky, my friends, is one of the greatest evils we have before us today.

The opportunity is now before us to choose either to vote to bring our boys down to destruction or to save them from the drunkard's grave. The Bible says that no drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven. Now Christian friends, while the opportunity is placed before us to-day, will we save our boys from such? In every neighborhood and community there is many an unsaved soul that might be saved by the help of a Christian voter.

RIPYVILLE, KY.

Not One.

The Folkstone News has a column of "Temperance Jotting." A late item says: "Some time since a local guardian, while speaking with the master of Elham Union on the importance of Temperance, asked the question, 'Have you any inmates who are total abstainers?' He replied, 'Before I came to this workhouse I was several years governor of a prison, and I have been master of this workhouse nearly 20 years. I do not remember at any time to have had a total abstainer under my charge.'

The report of the New York Committee of minors makes the appalling statement: "Careful investigation shows that at least 150,000 children, many of tenderest years, are in the habit of daily visiting the saloons of the city. It is a fact well known to your committee that in a large number of drinking-places bartenders are in the habit of giving the little ones candies and pencils as inducement to patronize their places."