

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.

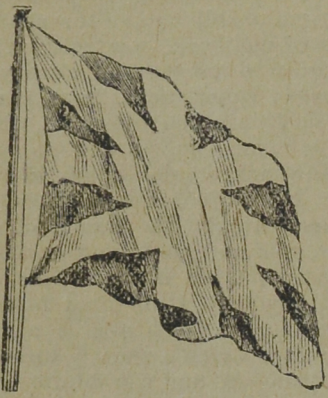
While the subscription rate for the JOURNAL is \$1.00 per year, where two will send their subscriptions together we will send a paper to their separate addresses for 80 cents each. Clubs of 5 will be sent the paper for 70 cents each—or where a division orders 5 copies, at the same rate—70 cents. Divisions 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 1 cent 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,
Fredericton, N.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—
NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

ORDERS for the JOURNAL with the badge continue to come in. There never has been such an impetus to the wearing of the badge, by members of the order, as there now is, and it has come to stay.

IT IS quite probable from appearances, that there will be a Scott Act election in this city within a few months. The temperance people are already bestirring themselves for the conflict.

REFERRING to the receipt of one of our badges, with the JOURNAL for a year, Bro S. W. Babbirk writes from Black Brook, N. B., saying: "I have received the badge and it is a beauty. I must say every Son of Temperance should have one and wear it too."

THERE ARE some Deputies who have neglected to send in returns for last quarter. There should be no further delay, but all get their returns in promptly. The returns received so far at the Grand Scribe's office, indicate an increase in membership, and are very encouraging, for the quarter which is generally considered the hardest of the year.

THE DAYS OF LONG AGO.

We have had given to us a copy of the Temperance Almanac, issued by the Grand Division of New Brunswick in 1853. It was edited by a special committee of the Grand Division and contains a vast amount of useful information through which more or less temperance is sandwiched in. It is interesting to read some of the records of the order in those times and we feel privileged to be able to give some of them. One of the articles is as follows:—

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was instituted September 29th, 1842. It is divided into three classifications, namely, Subordinate Divisions, Grand Divisions of States, Territories or Provinces, and a National Division. It now comprises forty Grand Divisions, located in every State of the neighbouring Republic, and in the British Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,

Canada West, Canada East, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and also in Old England. The last official returns show 6000 Subordinate Divisions, and 250,000 members.

The following is a report of the Committee on the State of the Order, submitted in the ninth annual session, held at Richmond, Va., June, 1852:—

"The Order in every locality within our jurisdiction, has been fulfilling its mission with more or less faithfulness and success. The attentive and careful student of the temperance reformation cannot fail to see that it has been marked by distinct eras, each one more important than the preceding, and yet all necessary parts of one great and perfect whole. Thus each association for the promotion of this great cause has been adapted to the particular work assigned to it. None can fail to recognize in every successive step of progress the guiding hand of God. In the inception of our Order, and through all the years of its useful existence, there have been those who have doubted the propriety of such an organization; yet no one at this day will deny that it has accomplished, and is accomplishing, a mighty, beneficent and glorious work. Our past is interesting, our present full of importance, our future pregnant with hope. But we have no time to rejoice over past victories, or exult in present attainments; but the Providence of God clearly bids us press forward; while the same Providence as clearly says:—'This is the way, walk ye in it.' It seems to your Committee, that whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the means by which the work is to be accomplished, there can be no doubt that the mission of our Order is to secure the utter annihilation of the manufacture of, and traffic in intoxicating drinks. To the accomplishment of this end, all our energies and efforts should be directed.

"We regard these as indisputable facts:—That the traffic in intoxicating drinks is the fruitful source of pauperism, wretchedness and crime;—that the train of evils is not merely incidental to the traffic, but inseparable from it;—that no police regulations, however strict, can prevent or greatly mitigate these evils;—that the object and duty of Government are not to regulate but prohibit wrongs; not to license, but punish crime;—that for the injuries inflicted upon society by this gigantic wrong, there is and can be no redress after the injury is done; and that consequently the only adequate remedy must be a preventive one.

"It has been settled by the supreme judicial tribunal in this country that no person has a right to introduce into any community anything which will corrupt its morals, destroy its life, or endanger its peace. Upon this acknowledged principle is based all that legislation which asserts the right to seize, confiscate and destroy the tables of the gambler, the dies and implements of the counterfeiter, and which absolutely interdicts the carrying on of certain useful and lawful trades in given localities;—in short, all that class of enactments which is founded upon the inherent right of self defence. Your Committee, from the very nature of the evil to be removed, are fully convinced that any legislation will be utterly inefficient which does not provide for the seizure and destruction of the instrument— which does not brand it as an outlaw and abate it as a nuisance. If Government has no right to interfere with a man's business when that business is destructive to all the best interests of his fellow men, individually and socially, then is the declaration that we have a right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, acquire, possess and protect property, pursue and obtain happiness, a miserable falsehood, a worse than poetical fiction; as no man or society of men can enjoy any of these asserted rights in a land of distilleries and dram-shops.

"These facts being all admitted, it it has yet been denied that our Order is instituted to interfere with the legislation of the country, and it is asserted that as Sons of Temperance, we cannot legitimately assail the established usages of society. We apprehend that as citizens, we have a right, and that it is our duty to exercise it, of interposing the strong arm of law—em-

bodied public opinion—against the terrible outrage upon the peace and well-being of society perpetrated by the manufacture of, and traffic in ardent spirits. By uniting with this Order, we surrender none of our rights as citizens, and the very fact that temperance is the basis of our organization, and the bond of our union, imposes upon us an additional obligation to unite in removing every obstacle in the way of the ultimate and speedy triumph of our godlike reform. It is expected of us by the world that we should point out the way by which our race is to be delivered from this body of sin and death. It is also expected that we shall stand with our armor on in the front of the battle,

"Your Committee feel, that while the members of our Order should be true to their Division rooms, and to all their obligations as Sons of Temperance, they should be exhorted to regard the extinction of the liquor manufacture and traffic in their several jurisdictions as their special business,—not forgetting at the same time to direct their attention to the National Councils to see that all foreign liquors shall be speedily placed under eternal quarantine.

"Let the brethren, not merely as Sons, but as citizens, fathers, brothers, men, see that the public mind is enlightened, quickened, energized by addresses, sermons, temperance tracts and newspapers, not omitting to employ, where it is possible, the secular press in the publication of short articles on the subject of legal enactment for the suppression of the traffic, and take care that the public sentiment is properly represented in the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the government,—that laws are enacted in each appropriate jurisdiction, embodying the principle of seizure and confiscation of liquor,—and that such laws when enacted, are enforced in their letter and spirit.

"Let these things be done, and with the blessings of God, not many annual sessions of this body will have passed, before other and less laborious duties will devolve upon those who wear the badge of the Sons of Temperance.

"The Committee, in concluding this Report, would submit the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That as members of society and as citizens, we have the right, and it is our duty to exercise it, to suppress, by all legitimate and honorable means, the manufacture of, and traffic in, intoxicating drinks.

"Resolved, That in becoming Sons of Temperance, we give up none of our moral rights, and are exempt from none of our duties as citizens.

"Resolved, That we desire, will have, and will enforce laws in our respectable localities, for the suppression of this man-destroying, God-disgracing business."

S. F. CARY,
JOHN B. O'NEALL,
NEAL DOW.

TEMPERANCE IN WISCONSIN.

Rev. T. N. Siddall, writing to the *Intelligencer*, from Racine, Wis., speaks of the temperance movement in that state. Referring to the yearly meeting of the Free Baptist Conference, he quotes the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas, The liquor traffic is a foe to all progress, in both church and State, and the chief destroyer of our nation and people; and whereas, we believe that to license, tax or regulate it, is wrong in principle, pernicious in practice, and a compromise with evil; and whereas, we believe the suppression and entire prohibition of the liquor traffic is the best possible and the only righteous policy to destroy the great curse of curses; and whereas we believe the power to destroy the traffic is with the voters, and the time has come for us as a denomination to take a higher stand with regard to this great moral issue, as we did upon another issue in pro-slavery days; therefore

Resolved, (1) That we urge our ministry to keep the subject of temperance clearly and distinctly before the church and people, in accord with the expression of our covenant; (2) That we recommend the organization of a temperance and prohibitory league in each of our churches; (3) That we urge upon our membership the duty and obligation to use the sacred right of

suffrage for the suppression of this heaven-cursed system, and vote only for men pledged to the entire destruction of the hateful traffic.

Referring to the resolution he goes on to say:

Some thought that in the above resolution we took a backward step. But such is not the case. Third party supporters seemed to think that only the endorsement of their distinct platform would satisfy the needs of the hour. The resolution affirms a principle, and cuts clear of any particular political party. It calls for a party of a clearly defined principle and urges a vote for a vote. The Third party stands for the principle affirmed, but is isolated from all other political parties. The aim and end of the resolution is to unite men of all political parties on a common ground of action. Before giving reasons for this method of securing what all prohibitionists want, let us have the opinion of the editor of the *Free Baptist*:

"The Wisconsin Yearly Meeting passed resolutions on the temperance question which have in them the right ring, resolutions that should commend themselves to every Free Baptist in the country regardless of parties.

Without advocating party they specify principles in behalf of which every Christian should take a decided stand. The practical adoption of such resolutions as these by the combined membership of the evangelical churches of America would make liquor men and politicians alike tremble for the cause they could no longer hope to save. It is for the churches to first make their influence felt; and first among the churches in every notable reform should be our own denomination. Let this action of the Wisconsin Yearly Meeting be the keynote for Conference action at Harper's Ferry, and during the next two months may we have many an able second to this stalwart motion in behalf of the purity, peace and permanent prosperity of our nation."

That endorsement was read with much pleasure, because it confirmed growing convictions as to the true method of action.

Whatever may be said against political parties they are here to stay. There are solid Temperance men in both the old parties; and they are there to stay. To denounce them is both foolish and stupid. There is neither sense nor reason in such platform methods. Is it not wiser to get the Temperance men in both parties to unite and hold fast to the principle of prohibition? Making it the ground of political action. Firmly demanding from all candidates for political honors a vote for a vote. This has not been the method of the Third party. They have put up their own candidates even if either of the other candidates of the old parties were prohibitionists.

Past defeats so overwhelming have caused men here to say, is there not a better method of action to obtain what is needed? And East and West the drift is not to disband organization or lower the flag, but to unite as Temperance men upon Temperance issues within party lines.

Last evening, (July 22nd) in the city of Racine, we met to discuss the outlook of the prohibition party in this State. After a long discussion it was unanimously resolved to carry out the spirit and principle of the resolution above named. Six months ago in connection with the church here we organized a league on the same platform. The Third party men were surprised at the number who came forward from both the old parties and signed the pledge and constitution.

In Canada there are some who are seeking to establish methods to secure prohibition that are here being discarded. It is hoped that men who can read aright the signs of the times, will not be carried away by what here is seen not to be the wisest course of action.

Albert County District Division.

By order of the District Worthy Patriarch, the District Division of Albert County, will hold its next session with Golden Rule Division, No. 51, at Hopewell Hill, on Thursday, Aug. 22nd, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

MATHEW ALCOORN,
Dist. Rec. Scribe.

RUM AND THOSE WHO WANT IT! Open Rum-shops and License!

The following are the names of those who have signed the petition asking for a vote for the repeal of the Scott Act. The cross in a number of the names indicate that the writers made their mark presumably being unable to write.

John McDonald	J A Edwards
Norman McDonald	Geo E Howard
John M Genahan	R H Rainsford
B H Manzer	Alonso Smiler
H C Rutter	Wm H Scully
Geo H Parker	John McKnight
Wm S Gonce	Daniel Meehan
Thos Barker	James Daley
Timothy Murphy	James D Hanlon
R J Thorburn	Moses Synthe
Geo A x Crawford	Thos Smith
John Owens	Samuel Owen
Thos B Roberts	Wm Smith
A D McPherson	Hugh Hamilton
W F Nicholson	James Harris
Robert	Patrick Doohan
John B Grieves	John Daley
Wm McKay	F W Winters
Alex Burchill	Hugh O'Neill
M Richey	Wm F Quinn
John Johnston	Nelson Campbell
Wm Minto	Joseph Phillips
James Tennant	W S McCormick
Michael Neville	R Belyea
Robt x Hamilton	James Ryan
Chas Leesy	Wm Calder, Sr
Joseph Murray	John x O'Hara
John x Valentine	Barnard x McCaffery
Wm Lipsett	R W L Tibbits
M Ryan	Thos Merritt
Denis Shea	John A Morrison Jr
James x Bishop	Geo Howell
John P McKeen	Jos x Blizard
Chas McAllister	James Smith
John W Barker	Patric McDonald
Peter A Owens	T W Gregory
F McGoldrick	C S Brannen
Geo Ceighton	T A Sharkey
Wesley H Barker	Patrick Walsh
James x Bagley	John McSorley
W F Pollard	Wm Swade
John Cassidy	Chas Brady
E W Vavasour	J Fitzpatrick
John x Dougherty	Wm Armstrong
James Duffie	Wm Chase
James Hanlon	Geo H Lint
James A Christie	John Reid
Wm Roche	James Hurley
R C Macredie	Wm x Watt
Robert Cain	Edward Fraser
J B Orr	Daniel Canty
F B Coleman	Wm McGinnis
James Crangle	James Rowan
Cassidy	Wm Higgins
C W Kelly	James Coyle
Ed McManamin	James Craig
M W Brannen	Michael Shannon
Thos x Doran	Edward Corbett
Judson x Hoyt	John x Mooney
James McGinnis	Robert x Coyle
John A Morrison	James Devlin
Oliver x Blizard	Patrick Cain
Geo O'Hara	James McGarry
Owen O'Rourke	William Carter
Wm Lawrence, Jr	Richard Carten
James Humphrey	J Berry
Wm Lawrence	J H Reid
Henry x Baley	Michael O'Leary
James x Bonnar	F A Fradshaw
Frank x Gordon	Mark Conroy
William Dolan	Robert x Morecraft
Matthew Humphrey	Charles Scully
Thomas Roberts	Patrick Sweeney
Edward McGinnis	Wm Scully
Anthony McCoy	George Ross
John McCoy	Wm H Sutherland
Neilus Coyle	George Lee
Richard Jones	James x Miskell
David Thomas	T B Winslow
Thomas B Dunphy	Fred Clynick
P Broderick	Robert Colwell
John Bebbington	John Boyle
James Carten	Thomas x Cowan
Dennis O'Brien	J A Lyon
Harry Beckwith	A M Block
Wm W Street	W H Seymour
E H Allen	H M Morris
Wm x Aiken	H S Block
Wm x Manning	P McGarrigle
James Welsh	James Coyle Jr
Wm x Rowe	Edward J Ryan
John Stephens	Geo Y Dibblee
Michael Ward	John x McDonald
Moses Pond	Wm A Flanagan
George A O'Hara	Patrick Nealis
John Wood	Peter Duffie
Jacob Woodward	James Burchill
Alex Anderson	James F Briggs
Edward McGahey	David McGahey
Alonso Staples	Daniel Mullin
James Corbett	W J Davis
John Lockhart	Neill x Gormerley
Hamilton Anderson	William Winn
C E Smith	H Mackey
Wilmot Guiou	Thomas x Coffee
James H Reid	Patrick x Hurley
Chas Brodie	Thos x Brassington
John x Flanagan	Charles Boyle
F M Hart	Geo R Perks
J Ruel	Joseph Dougherty
E Byron Winslow	M Brannen
John Kelliher	Henry A Mead
Joseph Blizard	Daniel Ryan
Harry Blizard	John Hand
Peter Briggs	John Devlin
Andrew x McEntyre	Charles B Gough
David Briggs	John Good
H O'Neill Jr	J E Owens
W F Canty	John M Reid
Thomas S Lucy	John O'Brien
Charles G Hart	Colin Campbell
W Kelly	J T Wheeler
John H Grant	J Bryson
Thomas x Plass	Nelson Sewell
James Morgan	S H McKee Jr
M Cooney	C H O'Brien
James Haney	D McCatherin
A LaForest	John Moore
Henry x Grant	James Boyle
J Henderson	R McLearn
Edward Morgan	Henry B Rainsford
John Ring	W A McLaughlin
Edward O'Connor	