

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.

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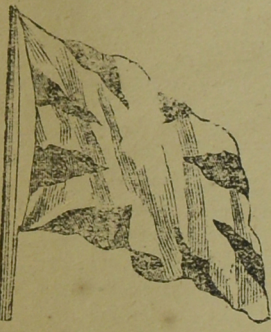
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All communications to be addressed to
 HERMAN H. PITTS,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
 Fredericton, N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD

—OUR MOTTO—

'NATIONAL PROHIBITION.'

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 1888.

The Grand Scribe writes that there are yet some few divisions that have not reported this quarter. We trust they will not procrastinate, but forward immediately.

Beautiful steel engravings, handsomely framed of the late John B. Finch have been secured by Mr Samuel T. Tufts, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. which are what every lodge room and division should have. The price (\$4.00) is remarkably low for a work of this nature. See advertisement in another column.

The Fight in Westmorland Co.

On the 16th of next month the electors of Westmorland County will be again called upon to vote for or against the repeal of the Scott Act. This is the second attempt by the rum element of Westmorland to repeal the Canada Temperance Act. The history of the act in that county is not without interest. The first vote on its adoption was taken on Sept 1st 1879, resulting by parishes as follows:

	For the Act.	Against the Act.
Moncton.....	341	14
Dorchester.....	114	122
Sackville.....	180	5
Shediac.....	115	116
Salisbury.....	83	4
Westmorland.....	137	7
Botsford.....	109	31
	1079	299

By the smallness of the vote in Moncton, Sackville Salisbury and Westmorland it will be seen that very little interest was taken in the election. It is said that hardly one fourth of the votes of the county were polled. On Aug 14th 1884, a petition having been circulated the first vote on the repeal was had. In this election the enthusiasm ran high and the vote cast was nearly three times as large as at first. The vote by Parishes was as follows:

	For Repeal.	Against Repeal.
Moncton.....	324	456
Dorchester.....	456	211
Sackville.....	193	351
Shediac.....	407	127
Salisbury.....	71	285
Westmorland.....	84	187
Botsford.....	166	167
	1701	1774

Majority against repeal 73
 It will be seen that the majority for the act was largely reduced, although there were over 600 additional voters in favor of it. The reason is accredited to the fact of the non-enforcement of the act, and the argument used by the rum party, that it would be better for the county to have the license fees, than to have rum being sold, and no revenue to the county from it.

A sufficient number of names having been secured to a petition another attempt will be made by those interested in the sale of rum, and those who wish legal sanction

to their drinking habits, to repeal the law.

We take this opportunity to present a few points to our friends in Westmorland County to consider.

It is hardly necessary to say that as Sons of Temperance we are pledged to discountenance by precept and practice, by word and vote, any legalizing of the rum traffic. It is hardly possible that there could be one Son of Temperance in Westmorland who would vote for the repeal of this law, when the repeal of it would mean a return to license—which simply means placing a premium on vice. We can hardly think, either, that there is one member of our order who will remain away from the poll, and by not casting his vote against repeal, make it possible for the rum element in that county to carry their point.

Like every other Scott Act election there will be more or less sophistry used in the canvass, but our temperance friends will observe 1st That the repeal of the act emanates with the rummies and therefore as temperance men it is your duty to oppose any legislation they work for, as it must be against the interests of temperance.

2nd Those in favor of repeal argue that a good license law will restrict the sale of liquor, and be helping the temperance cause, as a license law strictly enforced, would be better than the Scott Act, poorly enforced. What guarantee have you that the license law would be any better enforced than the Scott Act? Besides the statistics of all places when high license has been tried proves that it increases the sale.

3rd If the Scott Act has been such a failure in Westmorland, as the rummies so persistently proclaim, how is it that they are so anxious, to help the county by paying a license fee. Is it not because they are run aground, and find they must give up if the law is not repealed. Is it not the last straw to the rum interest in Westmorland to have the law upset?

Of course the Scott Act is not all the temperance people would wish as a law, but it is infinitely better than any license law that was ever enacted. Under it the responsibility for the damage and evil done by the liquor traffic; is thrown on the man who will sell in violation of the law. Those who vote for a license law for legalizing the traffic are morally responsible for the evils resulting from that traffic where the licenses are issued. By voting against the petition—that is against the repeal of the Scott Act—or as we very pertinently put it in our elections in York County—"against rum" the voter clears himself of the responsibility in the matter.

We have every confidence that Westmorland will still continue to uphold the banner of temperance. No county or city that has adopted the Scott Act, has ever repealed it although persistent efforts have been made to do so. We hope that our temperance friends in Westmorland, will awaken to the fact that the rummies will raise heaven and earth; will spend money, and use rum, will try and bribe, and corrupt the constituency and will do the uttermost in their power to defeat a law that has been so obnoxious to them, and which has about cleaned them out of cash and credit.

Let the voters of Westmorland rise, and bury the traffic once and for ever.

Another Step.

At the annual session of the Municipal Council of York which closed on Thursday, one important piece of legislation was the appointing of a Scott Act Inspector. York County has been a great gainer from the Scott Act. Without any expense to the county, the City of Fredericton has collected from violators of the act in the county a sum exceeding seven hundred dollars. If we remember aught, several times before, an effort was made in this direction, of having an Inspector appointed, but a strong opposition was made, it being argued then that it would entail a heavy cost on the county to pay the salary of the Inspector. This year, however, a majority of the council was in favor of having the law fairly tested, and the liquor traffic trade stamped out in the county, as far as possible.

We are glad too, that the council has appointed Councillor Howe, as the Inspector. This is a sufficient guarantee, in our opinion that the work will be satisfactorily done. Honest in his convictions, and fearless in doing his duty, he will be a terror to evil doers. The rum traffic in York County has received a death blow.

Communications.

Newcastle Division, No. 45, S. of T.

DEAR SIR,—Having the honor to be appointed correspondent to your valued paper, I make my bow and beg to introduce Ben. W. Parker at your service.

A few events of value as indicators of the temperance movement here have occurred recently, which were cheering to all who have the temperance cause at heart.

These events are in the shape of fraternal visits. By initiation on Thursday Dec. 29th Holdfast Lodge of Good Templars paid a fraternal visit to Newcastle Division. An interesting and instructive programme of music and song with addresses from the visiting and other brothers was provided, and a pleasant and sociable time was enjoyed.

Friday evening 30th Dec. a return visit was paid by the members of Newcastle Division and a large number of members of both Orders were present. Shortly after the opening a number of members of the Chatham Lodge No 150 recently resuscitated and who had been invited to attend entered the hall, making a goodly show of temperance workers numbering over 90. The W. C. T. of Holdfast Lodge, gave an address of welcome to the visitors which was responded to by W. C. Anslow for the Newcastle Division. Remarks were made by Bros Rev. J. S. Archibald, W. R. Robinson, Benj. Fahey, J. P. Burchill, M. P. P.; C. McKeen, C. S. Ramsay, M. O. Thompson, Donald MacGuar, W. R. Gould, W. C. T. of Chatham Lodge, Mr. Frost, W. Johnston and H. Wyse. During the evening refreshments were handed round and shortly after 11 o'clock the closing address was delivered an ode sung and the meeting adjourned.

Several pieces were sung by the choir during the evening, Mrs H M Johnston organist. On Thursday 5th inst., the following officers were installed for the current quarter.

- W. R. Robinson, W. P.;
- M. MacMaster, W. A.;
- T. Falconer, F. S.;
- Hubert Reid, R. S.;
- Miss B. Anslow, A. R. S.;
- Rev. J. S. Archibald, Chap.;
- Chas. Robinson, Con.;
- Miss E. Anslow, A. Con.;
- W. J. Miller, Treas.;
- Donald MacGuar, P. W. P.;
- M. Smith, I. S.;
- J. B. Robinson, O. S.;

The quarter ending Dec. 31st '87 has been a fairly successful one both financially and in membership. The question of having a free library for young men in the interests of temperance has on several occasions been mooted in the Division, and has many adherents. Indeed such a movement is always a wise one. If the bar room has an attraction it would be wise to meet it with the counter attraction—a free temperance library—When the young men of Newcastle have done their days work there is no place where they can go to be entertained and instructed, but at the street corners, and that entertainment is always destructive.

The Scott Act in Newcastle is not considering the drawbacks in certain quarters unsuccessful. The Temperance Act or Scott Act has made saloon keeping unlawful and not respectable and those two very desirable points being gained, public opinion is slowly but surely becoming prohibitive. During Christmas season the absence of drunkenness and other unlawful acts was a cheering sign to the temperance people here, that if they will have Temperance God will.

Yours in L. P. and F.
 B. W. P.
 O. F.
 Newcastle, Jan. 13th 1888.

Silver Stream Division, No. 330, S. of T.

DEAR EDITOR,—A few words from Silver Stream Division, No. 330, S. of T. perhaps would not be out of place, as it has been a long time since you have heard from us; but we are still alive and can boast of 76 members, although our Division is young not quite a year since it was organized. Since last spring we have bought and paid for a piece of land and have built a hall but have not got it quite finished yet but hope to have it complete by the middle of summer. We have made application to get our Division incorporated which will give us a better chance to do business and a better chance as a body to fight against the demon rum. Although Black Brook is a small village, it is polluted by two rum shanties, one in particular where Indians and children can get the vile

poison, if they only have a ten cent piece to pay for it. But I hope soon the help of God that they will with be run out of the place.

The following are the officers for the present quarter:

- Peter L. Manderson, W. P.;
- Mrs J. Loggie, W. A.;
- Alexis Loggie, R. S.;
- Alexander Davidson, A. R. S.;
- Ellen Loggie, F. S.;
- William Walls, T.;
- Robert England, Chap.;
- Mrs Wm Tait, Cor.;
- Jeanet Loggie, A. Con.;
- James Forest, I. S.;
- Geo Johnston, O. S.;
- J. W. S. Babbirk, P. W. P.

I remain yours in L. P. and F.
 J. W. S. B.
 Black Brook, N. B.,
 Jan. 11th 1888.

Safeguard Division, No. 58 S. of T.

DEAR SIR,—About a year ago, I was appointed Official Correspondent to your excellent paper, from this division. During the first few months, I reported regularly as you know, but after a while our division got on the down grade, and I did not feel just like reporting the rapid strides we were making downward. In the first place, our D. G. W. P., W. N. Bucknam, moved away from the place and consequently resigned both his office and membership in the order. He was one of our most efficient officers, and as a member he was always ready to uphold the cause of temperance. Since his departure, Bro. H. Trynor has held the office of D. G. W. P. He evidently is proud of his position, for he seems to be as tickled as a boy in his first pants.

The following officers were installed at the first of the present quarter:—
 Herbert Harvey, W. P.;
- Bernice Adams, W. A.;
- Annie Prescott, R. S.;
- Joshua P. Johnston, A. R. S.;
- Howard Trynor, F. S.;
- John A. Crickard, T.;
- Percy Trynor, C.;
- Susie Prescott, A. C.;
- Oscar Turner, I. S.;
- Thomas Spinney, O. S.;
- Earnest Harvey, P. W. P.;
- William Ingram, Chaplain;

Our present W. P., Bro. Harvey, is a good officer, and worthy member, always at his post he is vigilant and faithful. Our working force is small at present. Bro. John A. Crickard is a good strong man, and one of the main pillars of the order. He is always ready to help the cause, and his earnest utterances on the temperance question, are always acceptable. Bro. John Mealy is also a good man, although opposed to prohibition, he is strictly temperate, and a strong advocate of moral suasion, and on the whole, one of the main support of our order. Bro. W. H. Justason who has been a member of the division for upwards of forty years is still trying to advance the interests of the cause, and occasionally gives us a rousing temperance speech. Bro. E. Harvey never fails to give us a good reading or recitation. Brethren Arthur Justason, Simon Mealy, J. P. Justason, Enos Justason, Oscar Turner, Percy Trynor and Thomas Spinney, are all good members. We are sorry that so many of our members have broken their pledge, lately. It is a serious drawback to our prosperity, that they remain in our order, for they are a dead weight on our hands, and serve to hinder us in our work, Miss Maggie Magill, school teacher for District No 1 of this place was initiated last Saturday evening. We hope others may soon join us.

Our Sisters, do very much towards entertaining us at times, and it would be hard to do without them. We hope to send regular reports to the JOURNAL in the future. With these few remarks we will close.

W. S. P.
 Corres.
 Jan 16th 1888

Dover Division No. 70.

Dear Sir:—At the regular meeting of Dover Division Dec 31st the following officers were elected for ensuing quarter:

- Alfred Steeves, W. P.;
- Jennie Dornier, W. A.;
- Mable Colpitts, R. S.;
- Miles H. Steeves, A. R. S.
- George McFarlane, F. S.
- John E. McFarlane, T.
- F. P. McFarlane, Con.
- Chap.
- Maud Colpitts, A. C.;
- Edgett McFarlane, I. S.;
- Lillian Steeves, O. S.;
- W C Derry, P W P.;

O. C.
 Jan 9th 1888.

Vall ey Division, No. 250.

DEAR SIR,—Our Division being suspended in consequence of the slack attendance of its members, from June until September, I cannot give a very interesting account of the proceedings of last term. During that time we have added eight or nine to our roll, with prospects of the continuance of the same in the quarter which we are now entering. We had a visit from our G. W. P. a few weeks ago who delivered an eloquent address, on that evening. We were also visited by the officers and members of Granite Rock Division, Carleton, the W. P. officers and members of Silver Division were also present, the G. S. and G. Chap. Quite a lengthy programme was carried out, which will not soon be forgotten by any who were present.

On another occasion by request of the Division, we were addressed by Bro J H Thorne, Mayor of St. John. At our regular meeting of Jan 10th a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of holding free monthly entertainments of a musical character which I have no doubt will be a benefit to the division, and the means of adding many more members to our roll. Hoping to be able to write a more encouraging account next time.

I remain yours,
 R. T. J.
 O. F.
 Portland, N. B., Jan 18th 1888.

Elgin Division.

At the meeting of Elgin Division Jan 4th the following officers were installed:—

- Geo. H. Jonah, W. P.;
- Minnie Goddard, W. A.;
- Iva Goddard, R. S.;
- Abbie Beck, A. R. S.;
- W. B. Jonah, F. S.;
- Geo. Stewart, T.;
- W P Robinson, Chap.;
- Geo. Kinnie, Con.;
- Mary Goddard, A. Con.;
- Henry Stewart, I. S.;
- Herbert Goddard, O. S.;

The temperance cause in Elgin is at present in the ascendant. One rumseller delivered a quantity of liquor to a committee of the Division by whom it was destroyed. He has since enrolled his name with ours.

The other who has been repeatedly urged to stop his illegal traffic but without success will be prosecuted. Our temperance friends are beginning to see the need of prompt action. It is to be hoped it will not be again overlooked.

ONE OF THE ORDER.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

Continued from last issue.

The progress of the Order during the first decade of its history was a grand triumphal march. At the close of 1845 it numbered fourteen Grand Divisions, six hundred and fifty Subordinate Divisions, and forty thousand members. Enthusiasm everywhere ran high. A fire had been kindled which "preys upon high adventure, and treads of naught but rest." The general rejoicing which followed the great victory gained in the State of New York in 1846, when the "No License" vote was carried at the ballot-box by a majority of 45,478, was yet in its flush when twelve thousand Sons of Temperance assembled in the city of New York, on the 9th of June, to hold a National Jubilee and celebrate, amidst the waving of flags, the ringing of bells, and the thunder of cannon, the marvellous triumphs which had been achieved. And as though these demonstrations of gladness had sent their reverberations across the continent, so general was the awakening that, at the annual session of the following year it was reported that only four States of the Union remained in which the standard of the Sons of Temperance had not been planted, and that at the close of 1846 the membership of the Order numbered 100,000—an increase of 60,000 in one year.

At this period many crude prejudices against the Order had vanished, and much bigoted opposition had been conquered by success. The apprehension that the sympathy of the Sons of Temperance would be withdrawn from the masses and expend its energy within their own circle proved to be groundless. It is a fact to which history does justice, that they stood in the front rank of the army of reform, that much of the zeal

which yields its inspiration to the masses was kindled in the Division room and that the temperance reform flourished most where the Order was most conspicuous.

The Order was not forgotten, the high purpose which had given birth to their Order, which was to give permanence and stability to the temperance movement, by gathering together the discordant and heterogeneous elements which had been set in motion and reducing them to harmony and consistency. And in conformity with this purpose the National Division said in its second Annual Session, in 1845:

WHEREAS, The Order of the Sons of Temperance was one of the results of the redeeming Washingtonian movement; and whereas, in order to secure the success of sober principles, much depends upon the public agitation of the subject; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of the United States recommend their brethren throughout the country to support public temperance meetings.

From the policy and practice here recommended the Order has not departed to this day.

A new evidence of the popularity and world-wide adaptations of the Order now appeared, which had never been anticipated by its founders, as may be judged from the title which the National Division assumed at its organization. Hitherto the operations of the Order had been confined to the country which gave it birth. It was now to cross national boundaries and display its colors in other lands. In August, 1846, Drs Lyman Beecher and John Marsh were representing American temperance in the World's Convention, in London, Philip S. White was planting a Division of the Order in Montreal. Early in 1847 the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick clasped hands across the St Croix, and the flags of the United States and Great Britain intertwined, and the Stars of the Union beamed brightly on the Cross of Saint George as old alienations were bound in marvellous unity under the banner of the new fraternity. No modification of its structure was necessary to accommodate the Order to the genius and habits of the people of the Provinces. The Washingtonian forces had exhausted their strength and their harp was silent. And as the new Order gathered up the strings of the broken harp and sounded its call through the Province, so general was the rally that in September of the same year the Grand Division of New Brunswick was organized amidst a flood of enthusiasm. In 1847 a Deputy was commissioned to introduce the Order into Great Britain, and on the 19th Nov. of that year he instituted a Division of the Sons of temperance in the city of London. Great was the exultation when the young American eaglet crossed the Atlantic, fluttered its plumage in the eyes of the British lion, and built its nest in the heart of his den. The "little one" soon became "a thousand," and the anticipations of Tupper were fulfilled. Columbia remembered "her mother in her age," and the "calm historic page shall tell of Britain blest in her son." The National Division then (in 1849) changed its name, and was no longer called the National Division of the United States.

PROHIBITION.

At its 9th Annual Session, in 1852 the National Division delivered its first pronouncement on prohibition. If there was halting in its councils when the cry of "No License" was ringing through the country it was not because that cry awakened no echo in its heart. There were kingly men in its ranks—men who stood forth in sharpest outline as powers in their day. And they were prohibitionists to the core, and with dinted sword and helmet stood in the heat of the "no license" conflict. But though the chronicles of the National Body show no formal declaration of prohibitory principles previously to this date, they certainly do give from time to time stout proof of the sentiments which prevailed in the Order. In 1849 the chief officer of that body, General Cary had said, "We must have a nobler, higher, holier ambition than to reform one generation of drunkards after another. We must seal up the fountain whence flows the desolating stream of death." At the same Session the National Division, with a view to turn the whole artillery of the Order against the liquor traffic, invited facts and statistics illustrative of its effects upon the well being of society. The