

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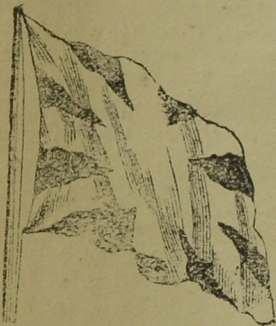
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All communications to be addressed to
HERMAN H. PITTS,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
 Fredericton, N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD

—OUR MOTTO—

'NATIONAL PROHIBITION.'

Temperance Journal.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1888.

The liquor traffic must go.

Don't let the stormy weather keep you away from Division meetings.

Are you saying a word for the JOURNAL, when the opportunity arises?

Those who go into the liquor traffic now, with the ban of God, the people and law against it, do so at their own peril. It is only a matter of time.

The D. G. W. P. is not an officer of the Subordinate Division. He is the representative of the G. W. P. for the division. He is not debarred from being elected to any office in the division.

We trust the Sons of Temperance are forward in the Scott Act campaign in Westmorland. In fact we feel sure they are from the reports that come to us from the different correspondents.

The majority in the Fredericton County Council lately elected, are said to be favorable to the rum interest. Several were elected by the influence of the rum sellers, probably with the intention of using them later on. We wait for developments.

The fight still goes on lively in Westmorland County. It is understood that several of the priests in the county have come out strongly for the Scott Act. This has given the temperance people much encouragement and has correspondingly depressed the rummies.

It looks to us very much as though the responsibility for much of the non-enforcement of the Scott Act, and the diminished means of success we of this province have had from the law may be traced to the bench. Time and again temperance bodies have petitioned the Judges to render more prompt decision, but their seems little or no improvement. There are now cases that have been before the courts for several years, and no decision given. All this hampers the temperance cause and gives courage to the rum fellows.

The question of members eligible to attend Grand Division procuring for themselves Grand Division regalia was thoroughly discussed at the annual session, and it was wisely decided that all members of the G. D. should, as soon as possible, procure such regalia. Members of the order will understand that the constitution allows of Worthy Patriarchs who have been elected to attend the G. D. but who have not been initiated to wear the regalia for that branch of the order and that members having G. D. regalia are expected to wear them at the ordinary division sessions, unless they are at the time occupying an office in the Subordinate Division.

Northumberland County Council have discharged the Inspector for that county. An injunction was granted by one of the judges against him continuing to act in the capacity of Inspector. The case has not been argued yet and there seems little likelihood of it being argued and in the mean time rum flourishes in Northumberland Co.

To those who have given us assistance and have sent subscriptions is largely due the enlargement of our temperance paper. Will you not continue your assistance and encouragement? Look over the paper. See the amount of good, wholesome, reading matter we give for \$1.00 a year. And then the object is a good one. We should have a club of ten at least from every division. St. Martin's Division subscribes for TWENTY FIVE copies. Are there not other divisions that will make it possible for their members to occasionally see the Sons of Temperance paper. Let us hear from the different localities in the way of subscriptions. We want more money to keep the paper up to its present standard. Help us to get it.

NEEDFUL LESSONS.

The civic elections in Fredericton this year, will have taught the temperance people a very much needed, and an important lesson, and if there were any prospect that there would be any wisdom gained from the result of these elections we would consider it as well earned.

The rum interest, as it always does swung solidly together; the temperance interests divided, as it always does.

It is a wrong policy to allow a walk over by the rummies, every elective office should be contested regardless of defeat, and this policy should be inaugurated from this time forward.

Quiet work on the part of the temperance people, is but counting defeat, our cause is one that can stand the light of day. It is no mushroom, but like the rose, lily and the fruits, it grows and ripens best in the sunshine, in the brightness of the noonday.

Again. It is a poor policy for candidates who are temperance men at heart to give an uncertain sound as to their position. A temperance man, who has been known to be an advocate of the cause, will be bitterly opposed by the rummies under every circumstance. They do not like the company he keeps. He only loses part of the temperance vote, temperance men that have been found from experience who will often vote for friends, when they are rummies, using the argument that the first named candidate is not representing the temperance party as he has not so stated. As well hang for an old sheep as a lamb, as well be defeated as a temperance candidate by a large majority, than as a "independent" by a smaller one. Let us learn the lesson that if we are temperance men, anxious to elevate the standard, we should not from the hope or the idea of being elected give any uncertain sound as to our position. Fight the rum traffic to its death. Good men everywhere will appreciate such a stand, and will vote straight.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

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

Continued from last issue.

SECOND DECADE.

The Order in England, after eight years' growth, had passed the period of its minority and already numbered, according to the official reports, thirty-six Divisions and a thousand members. Suitable provision for its settlement when it should come of age had been a subject of thoughtful and consideration by the parent body, and a scheme was now proposed for forming a separate National Division for Great Britain and Ireland—a measure which seemed the more necessary, for the reason that certain alterations in the constitution and form of government of the Order were requisite to meet the requirements of existing acts of Parliament. Mutually satisfactory conclusions having been reached as to territorial boundaries and the relative powers and prerogatives of the proposed body, a charter was issued for the formation of the National Division of Great Britain and Ireland, giving plenary powers to the new Division, but with the proviso that such powers should not extend to "the original issue of passwords, nor visiting and withdrawal cards, nor to any alteration of the pledge." The new National Division was organized on the 26th April 1885, and entered

upon its career of beneficence with high and loving purpose, and with the brightest steadily advanced, and has maintained the most intimate and cordial relations with the Order in this country.

The opening of the second decade of its history found the Order in America exhibiting signs of weakness and weariness, in a great measure the result, no doubt, of its accelerated growth and development. A note of alarm is sounded by the chief officers, and the great Order appears setting its shoulder against adverse influences, and straining its energies to preserve, without abatement, its power and prestige. A necessity had arisen for reconstruction and consolidation. It gave itself bravely to the work of "taking stock" of remedying defects in its machinery, of rectifying the errors of its administration, of cutting off unhealthy excrescences and of bringing itself down to the hard concrete. It then strove to infuse new life and vigor into the renovated body. It rallied its forces to the support of the temperance press, which itself had originated, and which at this period it controlled; it scattered tens of thousands of temperance tracts; it mounted the rostrum at thousands of temperance meetings; and it sought to bring itself into the closest contact with the social element around it. The Order was sound in its oneness of principle. It had pursued no tortuous policy. It had seen its mission with no obliquity of vision. All its actions evolved from one comprehensive principle, and converged into one magnificent achievement. Its vocation was to infuse the leaven of purity into disordered masses and to open the world's dim eye to the might of a great wrong. It emerged from "cloistered seclusion," and, holding the mastery of all its faculties, threw itself into the current of the world's thought and opinion, and followed the "stream of tendencies" in adapting itself to the wants of a progressive age.

LADY VISITORS.

The most popular change made in the constitution of the Order at this time was the removal of existing restrictions on the admission of females. The purest instincts of human nature assign to woman an imperial place in all moral and social, as well as religious movements. She is man's natural ally in all enterprises tending to elevate and improve the race. American ladies had dignified the name of woman in the fields of literature and they were destined soon to gather the brightest lustre around it in the hospitals of their country and on the battle-field of temperance. That no place in the Order had as yet been assigned to females was not owing to the indifference of the membership at large but to the excessive caution of its readers. The agitation of years at length led to a compromise, and in 1854 they were admitted to Subordinate Divisions, as visitors, under certain prescribed conditions. But no regulations which consigned females to a subordinate position in the Order could long hold ground against the spirit of the age. In 1866 all distinctions were lost in their advancement to the rights and privileges of full membership, and woman took her seat beside the lod, of creation as his equal and complement—like "perfect music set to noble words."

The changes made in the system at this period—notably, the reception of females, the lowering of the minimum age for the admission of youths and the revision of the ceremonies and financial regulations—gave a new impetus to the Order and enlarged the sphere of its influence. Especially did they bring the Order into closer relations with the young, for whom it had years before provided a separate, though short-lived, organization, and whom it now took immediately under its wing.

At the close of the second decade of the history of the fraternity the war-cloud had cast its deepest and darkest shadows upon the country. Wide-spread paralysis settled down upon the Order. Disintegration stared it in the face. The interruption of communication rendered the transmission of intelligence difficult and uncertain. The collection of reliable statistics of the Order, under these circumstances, was simply impossible. But from the best available sources it is ascertained that during the ten years ending in 1862 the Order must have sustained a loss of two-thirds of its Divisions and three-fifths of its membership. How far this declension is due to the inevitable law of reaction, operating on an overgrown body, it would be difficult to determine. The proximate causes assigned, however, by the officials of the Order are, (1) the

absorption of general attention by the prohibitory movement, and the consequent suspension of individual effort for the enlargement of the Order and the reformation of inebriates; (2) the attraction of kindred societies formed upon the same general principles, but with more showy appointments; (3) the changing of the financial system of the Order with a view to provide a revenue for Grand Divisions by a *per capita* assessment of Subordinate Divisions.

But the Order was adversely affected by circumstances which had a far wider influence than those which have been mentioned. General apathy had reigned throughout the temperance ranks during the last ten years and produced asphyxia. Reactionary tendencies were abroad and reverses had disheartened the bravest and most sanguine. Several States which had adopted a prohibitory law repealed it and recalled the banished license system. In other States the law, though still retained, was a "dead letter," and no effort was made to enforce it. Civil dissension, with its anxieties and political problems, engrossed public attention. Then came the call to arms, with its drain on the manhood and resources of the nation. The platform and pulpit were engrossed by the national cause. Temperance aggressive work was diverted from its old paths, and found willing allies in the 2,000,000 of emigrants who during the last ten years had come to swell the foreign population, bringing with them their old-country habits and vices, and giving new force to the reactionary movements which were in progress.

THIRD DECADE.

The civil war, during its desolating progress, had swept the Order almost entirely out of existence in the revolted States. As soon, however, as the last gun had been fired and peace was restored to the reconquered States, communication was opened with the scattered veterans of the Order, and steps were taken to rebuild the shattered altars and rekindle the vestal fires. The result was as satisfactory as the unsettled state of the country would allow, and in many an unexpected quarter hearts were found which still beat true to the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

To be Continued.

A Tonic For The Despondent

Gordon Division of St John has achieved quite a reputation as a literary society. It embraces among its members a number of talented speakers and essayists and at each session "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" of a most classical character is provided. The addresses and essays contain a strong temperance view and sentiment and as a result much enthusiasm that is not merely superficial prevails for the advancement of the grand old cause. The following essay which is very appropriately called "A Tonic for the Despondent" was written by the Division's recording scribe. To the thoughtful person the advent of a year presented an occasion for survey and meditation and thus it is that in this essay I shall appear in a decidedly serious and reflective humor.

In conjunction with a cursory retrospective glance of the temperance movement and its results during the past few years shall be exhibited a truthful and unimpassioned forecast of the prospects of the movements ultimate success.

Herculean as this task is I am not daunted because I believe a performance is an imperative duty due by me to the temperance cause.

Throughout the world the Sons of Temperance are experiencing the conviction that a critical stage in the history of the movement has been reached and by common impulse and voluntary consent they are casting their eyes in the direction of Gordon Division knowing that here is located the source and fountain head of all information.

Through this Division flows the arterial view of the movement and placing upon it the finger of enquiry they know what the throb and the pulse beat presage.

The pure, the evenhanded, the unadulterated consideration of this subject demands much subtlety, depth and profundity of thought yet I shall endeavor to present it in a succinct and abbreviated form and with as much transparency, lucidness and perspicuity as is consistent with the momentousness and ponderosity of the theme.

It is not to be gainsaid that those to whom the temperance cause is dear and sacred are racked on the centre hooks of mingled fear and ex-

altation, hope and despondency, joy and apprehension as they watch the progress of the strife.

Years have passed away since the inauguration of the movement and yet ever and anon the din grows louder, the surge grows fiercer, the contact nearer. Long, arduous, tedious has been the conflict. Here a victory, there a defeat, here a successful assault, there a disastrous repulse. No wonder that there are faint hearts in our columns. No wonder that some, disheartened, drop sullenly from the ranks. No wonder that some, discouraged, fall to the rear and there remain, inert and passive.

The time was when the temperance movement had its confines. The time was when its action and its influence was local or at the utmost but national in its character. Now its domain has no barriers the battle is international and all over the vast expanse of God's footstool the war between the good and evil is being waged. In almost every clime under the sun are to be found the champions of temperance and sobriety.

Need I speak of the progress in Canada. The advances achieved are around you and therefore are patent. From the storm scourged waters of the Atlantic westward to the milder waters of the Pacific main, in every city, village and hamlet are now to be found, strongly entrenched, firmly established, the Sons of Temperance with girded loins battling manfully with the grim and fell destroyer of mankind.

Even with such an imperfect legislative enactment as the Scott Act with all its avenues, channels and loopholes of escape and evasion the temperance sentiment is sufficiently vigorous to secure its adoption and in most places its rigid enforcement.

In the United States the temperance wave moving to and fro over the country is no longer a tiny meaningless ripple but has so increased in force and volume that now it is a mighty, thundering, foam capped surge sweeping with an irresistible violence and impetuosity, bidding fair to soon overwhelm and deluge those banes of the country—stupidity, ignorance and prejudice, and bury within its mighty folds of despicable, hell directed opposition offered by the infamous traffickers. It is true that a short time since the prohibitionists in the State of Michigan were out voted but it was so closely verging on a triumph that it may be characterized as one of those defeats that is a prelude of a victory on another occasion.

The time must speedily come, it is inevitable, it is even within measurable distance—the advisability is already being mooted when the subject of prohibition will be made a prominent feature in the Democratic or Republican party in the presidential and other campaigns.

And so and in such glowing terms might I speak of all countries where a government of the people, by the people and for the people prevails. It is indeed a noteworthy fact that in those lands, where the people are freest and the Democratic spirit the strongest, the most activity in this agitation for the emancipation of humanity is witnessed; and therefore it is obvious that as the tyranny of the despot and the autocrat is overthrown so will the vigor and the power of temperance assert and manifest itself.

Such is the practical, prosaic aspect of the temperance movement. Care you for a few words dealing with a philosophic phase?

Does any one, if he is not given to atheistic proclivities, question the ultimate success of the religion of God?

Cycles upon cycles of time have passed away since the birth of Christ since upon the cross he expiated by an agonizing death for the sins of man and during all those ages the Bible has been enveloped in what appeared to be an impassable, impenetrable gloom of doubts, uncertainties and misgivings. But the serene light of its day has broken. The power of Voltaire, of Rousseau and all other skeptics has tottered headlong from its throne and now on a course of undimmed glory, of unimpeded power the Bible and the Heaven inspired religion speeds on in its God-given mission. The record of the temperance movement has likewise been a stormy one. It has been rudely shocked and fiercely buffeted. It has wearily dragged its length along in the slough of Despond. And who would have desired its career to have been otherwise? Its growth has been slow and almost imperceptible and yet the growth of the sturdy oak is slow and tedious.

Had the temperance movement at its birth shaken society from centre to circumference, had it aroused a whirlwind of applause and enthusiasm and provoked a hurricane of indignation against the saloon keeper in all probabilities it would have sunk into an early grave for a law that admits of no exception has decreed that after even exaltation shall be a corresponding reaction or depression. The trials and vicissitudes it has undergone have proved it for the fierce ordeal.

Though it has safely passed and now no longer in the Slough of Despond it moves with rapid pace along the highway of prosperity.

Its affinity with the religion of Christ is too close to permit its decay and dissolution and as I substantially have queried he who questions the ultimate success of the temperance movement questions the triumph of the Christian faith and the fulfillment of God's purposes. I say faint not, grow not discouraged nor disheartened. The God of battles is directing the Sons of Temperance; arranging the phalanx, marshalling the cohort all in victorious array; and in the fullness of time the temperance cause will triumph, the glorious long sought victory will be won.

Communications.

Unity Division, No 338.

Our Division is in a prosperous condition, and our members are increasing, fourteen members were added during the last quarter.

On New Years eve our regular night of session the following officers were elected for the present quarter:

C T Atherton, W P;
 Mrs T D Stokoe, W A;
 Regina J Dunn, R S;
 C H Cheney, A R S;
 T D Stokoe, F S;
 S Wolhamper, Treas;
 Lilly Atherton, Chap;
 James London, Con;
 Jennie Simmons, A Con;
 J P Graham, I S;
 Carl Nye, O S;
 Alex Strong, P W P;
 R J DUNN, O F.

Bloomfield, Jan 19th 1888.

Silver Division.

The officers for Silver Division for the present term are;

Milton Addison, W. P.;
 Miss Martha J Peacock, W. A.;
 Samuel E. Wark, R. S.;
 Miss Carrie Nugent, A. R. S.;
 Fred. F. Foley, F. S.;
 W. M. Peacock, T.;
 Chas. Whelpy, C.;
 Miss Maggie Nugent, A. C.;
 St. Clare Smith, I. S.;
 Samuel Stockford, O. S.;

On the evening of the 24th ult., the Division presented Rev. Jas. Spencer, D. G. W. P. with a Grand Division Regalia.

Safe Guard No 58, S of T.

DEAR SIR,—You will no doubt be pleased to hear that Safe Guard Division No 58 Pennfield, is still in a flourishing condition. We have now over 70 members, a goodly number of which regularly attend our weekly meetings. A short time ago we had an entertainment and Pie Social, the proceeds of which are to be used towards procuring music to be used in the Division room. On last Saturday evening our officers for the coming quarter were installed.

I remain yours fraternally,
 A. M. P.
 Pennfield, Jan 18th 1888.

There is in Japan a temperance association whose members are firmly pledged not to use even a drop of alcoholic liquor until all the waters of the earth change to the same drink. This society publishes a paper called The Temperance.

DON'T
 let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cent. Ask any drug-gist.