

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance, and is designed as family newspaper. It is issued on Thursday 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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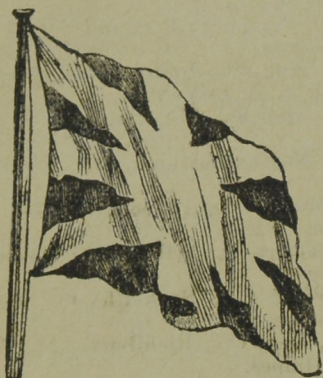
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All communications to be addressed to
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 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
 Fredericton, N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1886

Supplies for subordinate Divisions can be procured at any time from the Grand Scribe, Bro. David Thomson, St. John. Regalia emblems, Jewels, etc. are also to be had from the same source.

A great temperance wave is spreading over the Southern States. In many of the cotton States it is impossible to procure liquor except as medicine, and in Mississippi and in some other States there are grand signs of a strong temperance revival.

Deputies and agents who have received subscriptions for the JOURNAL, and who have not yet remitted to us, will kindly do so at their earliest convenience, as we are arranging our lists so that the date to which the subscriptions are paid up, will appear on the wrapper. This will greatly assist our mailing clerk, and will show every subscriber just how he stands as regards his subscription.

A vote will be taken again this year in the House of Commons to amend the Scott Act by allowing light wines, ales, etc. to be sold in Scott Act Counties. Of course one can tell what tactics the liquor men will adopt to carry their point, and there may, possibly, be sufficient representatives bought up to carry their point, but we rather doubt it, particularly when it is considered that these representatives will shortly go before the people for re-election.

From the appearance of things our Local Legislature will very likely "burk" the temperance question this session.

Now that supply has been passed there is every probability that the session will be brought to a speedy close, possibly the latter part of next week. It was confidently expected by many temperance persons that some legislation would be introduced by the Government respecting the machinery for the better enforcing of the Canada Temperance Act; but the time is rapidly passing, and no such measure has yet been introduced.

There is a tendency, too, among the representatives to "burk" this question of temperance, we fear. They are not disposed to bring it squarely before the House and go to the people on it; but we trust the temperance people will not be hoodwinked by any such actions, but if the representative from their county does not show the back-bone to bring the question to the front, to have men put in nomination at the next election who will. There will be an opportunity pretty soon to show these men what the temperance people think of their actions.

A novel liquor law has been introduced into the Ohio Assembly which provides that nobody shall sell, give, or furnish as a beverage intoxicating liquors to any person who is not a legal habitual drinker, and who cannot produce a certificate to the effect that he is such a drinker. Any resident in the State may become a legal habitual drinker by making affidavit before the Probate Judge of his County. His name, age, residence, and occupation, are registered, and on payment of fifty cents for registry, the Judge will issue a certificate. Selling liquor to a non-registered drinker is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

A glance over the register, if it is open for inspection, and we presume it is, would doubtless be edifying to the people of the State. We know if such a law was in force here, some energetic reporter would be likely to have the list published as a news item. In case it was impossible to secure prohibition, it might take the place of a license law, but we believe that, as yet, the temperance people of New Brunswick will be satisfied with a strict prohibitory law.

THE HOME OR THE PUBLIC HOUSE—WHICH?

We are in receipt of a pamphlet by Alex Gustafson, England, on the above subject, which is an able essay on the present position of the drink traffic in Great Britain. It is a strong plea for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in that country. He first shows conclusively that one of the principal causes for the depression in trade and the poverty and want so very apparent in all the large cities, is through the extensive use of alcoholic liquors by the working people; he refers to pronounced views of the Clergy to show that this traffic is the great enemy of the Church; he quotes high legal authority to show that it is the cause of by far the greater amount of crime, and is destructive to public morals; and then he goes on to show how it is at the bottom of all political corruption. In closing up his article he says:—

"There is one national issue which inevitably enters into any broad consideration of the Drink question, I mean the question of woman suffrage. The greatest promoter of immorality and vice is Drink; the greatest sufferers from the Drink evil and the social evil are women, whether they be participants or innocent victims. As a ruin is terrible in proportion to the strength and beauty of the structure overthrown, so is the degradation of the woman drunkard greater than that of the man; and when free from this vice themselves women do not the less suffer specially and unspeakably from the condition and conduct of the husbands, fathers and sons who drink, and from the consciousness of helplessly bequeathing a vile heritage to their little ones. Therefore, women have a supreme right and a supreme interest in the abolition of the drink traffic. The recent appalling disclosures in the Pall Mall Gazette showed that drink came in as a great determining agent in nearly every case of infamy, and these disclosures scarcely pointed more clearly to the necessity for abolishing the liquor trade than to the necessity for reinforcing the work of good men with the ballot of good women. For not only are women the greatest sufferers by the mistakes and vices of mankind, but they are the bravest and most steadfast friends of all moral endeavors. The purity of the individual, the inviolability of marriage, the peace and honor of the home; these need pre-eminently the ballot of women, and they are all seriously endangered by the drink traffic. If, as many good men and women still believe, the influence of woman is sufficient without the ballot, then, in consistency's name, let men also abandon its use, for there is and will be no need for male suffrage where the counsels of disenfranchised women sufficiently prevail. In a word, sobriety and morality are indissoluble issues, and I have, after long consideration, become convinced that while the prohibition of the drink traffic is the paramount need, because a sober nation is a pre-requisite for any thorough reforms in any direction, the right of woman suffrage is so urgent and so consanguineous with it that they ought to be worked for, and if possible won, together. And I am of the opinion that should it be impossible to carry drink reform first, without the help of woman suffrage, it might be right and necessary for prohibitionists to co-operate

with and secure the latter first, but only on condition that the woman suffragists will pledge themselves to in turn co-operate with prohibitionists—first, to abolish the drink traffic, and afterwards to watch over and secure the enforcement of prohibitory law.

One word as to the character of the prohibition party platform. It should remain absolutely non-political until the drink traffic is vanquished, otherwise issues important in themselves, but secondary to this, will divert the members' attention,—Churchmen, for instance, to the question of disestablishment, landlords and laborers to that of land reform, etc., etc.; in fact, in any social, moral, religious, or political reform the members will almost certainly be drawn away into these other questions, unless the platform remains absolutely non-political until the drink traffic is abolished. The more singleminded the party remains on this one all-important question—the abolition of the drink traffic—the stronger will it become, the clearer its position, and the quicker will its grand mission be fulfilled. But the members should not confine their attention or action to the voting for Parliamentary candidates; they should vote always for prohibitionists, for whatever position; they should organize and contest, and in order to educate the masses, should hold public discussions, establish reading rooms and clubs, and in every way and everywhere push the prohibition principle.

Let the work be begun at once. Let none be fainthearted because the prospects for carrying out this purpose in the present election are small. Let the beginning be made as earnestly as if immediate success were sure; let it be entered upon for its own righteous sake, be persisted in with courage and patience, and with the inspired passion which is the core of all effective patient work."

N. B. BRANCH, DOMINION ALLIANCE.

On Thursday last, a well attended meeting of the New Brunswick Branch of the Dominion Alliance was held in this City.

Temperance Legislation was one of the subjects considered, and the alliance discussed the question thoroughly.

Among the delegates were several M. P. P.'s Rev. J. E. Reud, Keswick, Rev. A. Lucas, Nashwaak, Rev. J. Seller, Gibson, and the following Alliance representatives. Carleton Alliance—Mr. Lindsay, Jas. E. Drysdale, E. M. Boyer.

Westmorland Alliance—1 C R Division, W. J. Robinson, James Friar, and Thos. Pickard.

Moncton Division—Mr. Outhouse.

Victoria Alliance—A F Kinney.

St. John Alliance—Andre Cushing, Rev Mr. McFarlane, Robert Ewing, Mr. Day.

Sunbury Alliance—Rev. Jos. Barker.

Charlotte Alliance—W. W. Graham.

Kings Alliance—E. M. Sharpe, Abram Alward.

York Alliance—Rev. J. McLeod, C H Lugin, Rev. B N Hughes, A W Corburn, A L Belyea.

Marysville Lodge, I. O. G. T.—Alf Rowley, Rev. J. Read, Rev. Mr. Beckwith, J. H. Mowatt.

The gentleman present considered every phase of the situation, being ably assisted in their deliberations by the respected President of the Alliance, Rev. Jos. McLeod. A committee who waited upon the Attorney General who informed them that a liquor license bill was in preparation, and the Committee endeavored to obtain assistance for enforcement of the Scott Act.

In the evening a large and interesting mass meeting was held in the City Hall, presided over by Rev. Jos. McLeod, who was voted an excellent chairman. He read a note from His Honor the Lieut. Governor expressing regret that a previous engagement prevented him from attending.

Excellent speeches were made by Rev. Mr. McFarlane, St. John. Dr. Stockton, M. P. P., Thos. Pickard, Sackville, Rev. John Read, Marysville, W. J. Robinson, Moncton, and Rev. J. E. Reud, Keswick. In addition to the speakers a number of other gentlemen occupied seats on the platform, including Hon. Judge Steadman, Rev. Messrs. McDonald, Hughes, Sellers, and Manzer.

A choir led by Mr. M. S. Hall rendered good music, and Mrs. Thos. Tibbets presided at the organ.

GROUP.—A physician writes: I have found by giving Minard's Honey Balsam and using Minard's Liniment on the chest spread on brown paper a perfect cure in all cases and advise all families to use it for croup and cold.

AMONG THE TEMPERANCE WORKERS IN ST. JOHN.

A large and enthusiastic gathering, comprising members of Mariners and Mechanics Division; members of Portland Division, S. of T., and of Valley Division, and Alexandria Temple of Honor visited Victoria Temple of Honor on Wednesday. The worthy chief templar, Mr. C. Smith, of Victoria Temple, received the visiting brethren in a cordial speech of welcome, which was responded to by J. W. Harrington, W. P. of Mariners and Mechanics Division; Thomas Dale and L. P. Greer, of Portland Division, and the following programme was successfully carried out:—

Reading, Louis C Ansley, of Victoria Temple; Song, John Kearns, of M & M Division; Reading, L. P. Greer, of Portland Division; Piano Solo, E C March, of Victoria Temple; Duet, Misses McCabe and Dudam, of M & M Division; Speech, J Growland, of Alexandria T of H; Song, John Bond, of Victoria Temple; Reading, Wm Duffell, jr of M & M Division; Reading, W Richardson, of Portland Division; Piano solo, Geo Higgins, of Victoria Temple; Song, J McCabe, of M & M Division; Reading, C A Rutherford, of Victoria Temple; Song, Miss Kearns, of M & M Division; Recitation, Jas White-neck, of Victoria Temple; Songs, (3 comic) J W Harrington, of M & M Division; Recitation, G H C Whinnect, of Victoria Temple.

The entertainment closed with the singing of the parting ode, and cheers and counter cheers being given for each society.

This (Thursday) evening a public temperance meeting will be held at the Methodist church, Fairville, under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. A number of clergymen and other devotees of the temperance movement will address the meeting.

Valley Division hall has recently undergone considerable changes. Besides the painting and sheathing of the interior of the building, the platform has been raised, and the hall presents a beautiful appearance. This evening a public entertainment of vocal and instrumental music will be held in connection with their bean supper. A rare treat is in store for all who attend.

On Friday evening a basket festival will be held at Smithtown, to which a number of prominent good templars will go from this city.

On Monday evening next a public temperance meeting will take place at Gondola Point, to which a delegation of good templars from the city intend to be present.

On Wednesday evening a large gathering assembled in the Temperance hall, Portland, the occasion being a fraternal visit of Milford Section, C. of T., and Valley Division S. of T., to Victoria Section. Representatives from all the various temperance societies were present, and a very interesting programme was carried out, as follows:—

Song, Master Wm Bartlett; Ventriloquism, Edgar Mills; Song, John McQuarry; Reading Geo Dale; Recitation, Miss L Rennie; Song, J W Harrington; Mouth-organ Solo, W Bartlett; Song, Mrs J Pratt; Reading, L P Crear; Speech, J Gowland; Address, J Beamish; Speech, J Donaldson; Speech, D McNeil; Address, Thos Dale.

During the evening light refreshments were served and the party dispersed by singing the closing ode.

The Scott Act campaign will be opened to-night by a meeting of the general committee at Reform Club Hall. The executive, appointed about a year ago, is composed of J E Irvine, A Cushing, Andrew Myles, J A Clark, J R Woodburn, E McLeod, Silas Alward, A A Stockton, T Dale, Jos O'Brien S Reynolds, W F Hathe-way, A H Harrington, V S White, H A McKeown, Thos A Rankine, John Connor, Josiah Fowler, J W Smith.

WATCH THE REPRESENTATIVES!

Mr. Editor.—The indications are that some temperance legislation will be introduced at the present session both of the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature. As there will be an election for the local House next summer and possibly one for the Dominion, it would be well for temperance voters to watch carefully the action of their representatives, with a view to intelligent voting. If we wish to prohibit the liquor traffic it is folly for us to vote for anyone not in favor of such a course. As the shortest road to our object, temperance men should sink party politics where necessary and vote only for temperance candidates.

St. Stephen Mar. 16th.

A DOOMED ARMY.

"Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching" how many of them? Sixty full regiments, every man of which will, before twelve months shall have completed their course, lie down in the grave of a drunkard! Every year during the past decade has witnessed the same sacrifice; and sixty regiments stand behind this army ready to take its place. It is to be recruited from our children and our children's children. "Tramp, tramp, tramp," the sounds come to us in the echoes of the footsteps of the army just expired; tramp, tramp, the earth shakes with the tread of the host now passing; tramp, tramp, tramp, comes to us from the camp of the recruits. A great tide of life flows resistlessly to its death. What are they fighting for? The privilege of pleasing an appetite, of conforming to a social usage, of filling sixty thousand homes with shame and sorrow, of loading the public with the burden of pauperism, of crowding our prison houses with felons, of detracting from the productive industries of the country, of ruining fortunes and breaking hopes, of breeding disease and wretchedness, of destroying both body and soul in hell before their time. Meantime the tramp, tramp, tramp, sounds on—the tramp of sixty thousand yearly victims. Some are besotted and stupid, some are wild with hilarity and dance along the dusty way, some reel along in pitiful weakness, some wreak their mad and murderous impulses on one another, or on the helpless women and children whose destinies are united to theirs, some stop in wayside debaucheries and infamies for a moment, some go bound in chains from which they seek in vain to wrench their bleeding wrists, and all are poisoned in body and soul, and all are doomed to death. Wherever they move crime, poverty, shame, wretchedness and despair hover in awful shadows. There is no bright side to the picture. We forget; there is just one. The men who make this army get rich. Their children are robed in purple and fine linen and live upon dainties. Some of them are regarded as respectable members of society, and they hold conventions to protect their interests! Still the tramp, tramp, tramp, goes on, and before this article can see the light, five thousand more of our poisoned army will have hidden their shame and disgrace in the grave.

WHERE GOUGH FIRST SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

It was in the old Town Hall, now the City Hall. It was Monday night, stormy and uninviting out of doors. As he walked down the centre aisle all eyes were turned upon him. How well many remember that pale, haggard face the long, flowing, unkempt hair of raven blackness, which Gough nervously pushed back from his forehead as he entered the meeting. His coat was buttoned at the top only. A crowd of those who had laughed at his Bacchanalian songs, his wonderful powers of mimicry, and his grotesque dancing, had followed him into the meeting. As he nervously affixed his signature to the pledge a half-suppressed, sneering laugh was heard by those in the rear of the hall. Gough heard it also, and as he laid down the pen he turned suddenly upon those assembled with, "Why do you laugh? Am I not a man?" The meeting was silent in an instant, and then followed one of those impassioned temperance addresses which in after years made him foremost among the most effective workers of the temperance cause. In all his after life he never moved an audience more than in this, his first temperance address. Tears were brought to the eyes of all, and it was a sight never to be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene.—Worcester Spy.

"Never shall my hand or voice be raised against so-called temperance fanatics. If ever a cause justified fanaticism, the temperance cause does. To me there is nothing more disgusting of more disheartening to the cause of humanity than the selfish, ease-loving, luxurious man indulging in disaptations and denouncing the temperance fanaticism.—Philips Brooke.

An experience of more than twenty years of judicial life has taught me that more than seven-eighths of the crimes committed in this country—which involve personal violence—were traceable to the use of intoxicating liquor stands forth the unapproachable chief.—Noah Davis, Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court