

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance, and is designed as a 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.

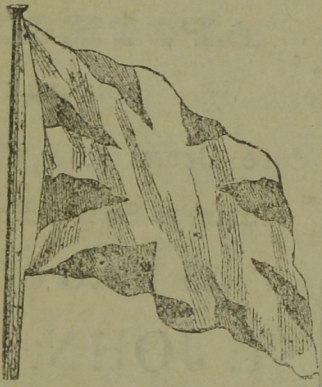
ADVERTISING RATES: A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of ten cents per line, minimum measure, five cents for each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

HERMAN H. PITTS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, Fredericton, N. B.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

The following have been appointed Official Correspondents for the JOURNAL from their Divisions:

- W. C. Perry, Centreville Division, Millstream, Studholm, Kings Co.
C. F. Mann, Baillie Division, Baillie St. James, Char. Co.
John Keenan, Lewisville Division, Lewisville, Moncton, West. Co.
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RAISE THE STANDARD
OUR MOTTO
"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."
Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1886.

- Swear off.
Work for the cause.
Do not shirk your duty.
Vote for the temperance men.
Address your letters to us "1887."
We wish you a Happy New Year.

Centreville Division reports good progress.

Begin the year with good resolves, and try and carry them out.

The Grand Scribe is continually on the go, visiting the Divisions.

It is a cold day for would-be rumsellers in Fredericton just now.

Several important arrests are expected shortly in this city, for violation of the Scott Act.

On Monday evening a Division was organized at Case Settlement, King's County, no account to hand yet.

Join the Division nearest you if you are not already a member of the Sons.

Do not be led away with wrong ideas. There is no temperance order equal in the work they are doing to the Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Scribe, although busy as usual, will probably be in Fredericton on the 12th. Jan. at the organizing of the Infantry School Corps Division.

Can't you memorialize the beginning of the new year, by adding at least one new member to your Division.

Send in a report of the election of officers, as soon as possible. See that your correspondent attends to this matter.

Has your Division a good set of emblems. If not, you can secure a beautiful set, solid silver, at a remarkably low price from A. Y. Paterson, Jeweller, Portland St. John, who makes a specialty of manufacturing the same.

Bro. R. Wills of Mariners and Mechanics, keeps well up to his old mark in visiting Divisions, and assisting in organizations. His latest was a trip to Albert County with the G. S. to organize Curryville Division.

Bros. Robinson, Price, and the Gr. Sentinel organized Bayfield Division some weeks ago. They report increased activity in the temperance line in Westmorland county.

Divisions that have changed their deputies, should immediately notify the Grand Scribe, that the proper correction may be made in his books, and that our lists may be corrected.

Silver Division carries off the palm, so far as heard from. Since it was organized it has increased in membership from 17 to 80. This is good news.

The drink bill of New South Wales for 1885, according to Rev. F. B. Boyce, was £4,586,167, or £4-13s. 6d. per head for the entire population. This is an increase of 1s. 8d. as compared with 1884.

The orangemen of St. John are talking of forming a Division. It would be a good idea of the orangemen of this city to follow the example of their St. John brethren and apply for a charter. Nothing stands a young man so well, as to be temperate.

Portland Division lately presented their organist with a handsome and well filled purse. They have also lately put down a new carpet. If any of our members imagined old Portland was being over-shadowed by some of the new lights, they were greatly mistaken. If they only would appoint a correspondent who would keep their good works before the public, it would be another step in the right direction.

The cobra of India, a poisonous reptile, destroys 10,000 lives annually, and the British government humanely offers a premium for every reptile exterminated. But the deadly cobra of this country, the liquor traffic, destroys 60,000 annually and we protect it by law, and ask for a good moral character to do the deadly work.

The young people are taking hold of the temperance orders with more vigor than ever. We trust the coming year will greatly enlarge our ranks, and that many of the old members who have been remiss in the year so nearly out, will make a push and come into the Divisions again, of course many of them say they have done their share of the work, but they should remember this is a continual warfare. No let up until the traffic is blotted out, should be the motto of all. We want more old members—old in years and experience, to whom to go to for counsel. Come back again.

The rum-seller has a strong influence in politics. This is brought out in an article in the November Century, from which we clip the following:

The bar-keeper is a man of much local power, and is, of course, hail-fellow-well-met with his visitors, as he and they can be of mutual assistance to one another. Even if of different politics, their feelings towards each other are influenced by personal considerations purely; and, indeed, this is true of most of the smaller bosses as regards their dealings among themselves; for, as one of them once remarked to me with enigmatic truthfulness, there are no politics in politics of the lower sort.

Newfoundland imported nearly two millions of gallons of liquors in the last eleven years—so say correct statistics obtained last year. Those liquors would cost the consumers,

at least 500,000 dollars each year, or 5,500,000 dollars in the eleven years. Now though the times are terribly hard this year, the liquor business thrives, and has even raised its prices. If so, we must as a people have wasted in drink at least another 500,000 dollars this year, just enough to buy three barrels of flour for every family in the island! When will our people rise in their might and remove this waste and burden to society?—Temperance Journal.

COVERDALE DIVISION NO 296.

As this Division was organized Dec 8th 1885 we have completed our first year, and concluded to hold Dec 7 as our anniversary, and the members most all put in their appearance. And the evening was taken up as follows, in speeches by F A Steeves, David Jonah, Isaiah Steeves, and Gaus Jonah. Readings Bro. Wallace Steeves and David Jonah. Dialogues by Martha Steeves Steeves, Vinnie McLately, Fannie Gunning. Songs, James Gouldrup Henry Smith, and Jessie Jonah.

Those that were present say that we passed the most enjoyable evening since we were organized, for it must have been so by the length of session as we were full three hours before we adjourned. Our Division has done much good since it started, and hoping it will not go back on its record in forwarding the cause of temperance in the vicinity. Respectably yours, ONE PRESENT.

ST. JOHN LETTER.

A fraternal visit was paid by Victoria Temple of Honor last night to Sirion Lodge, I O G T, a large number of members from both temperance bodies being present. The visitors were welcomed by W C Templar Bartlett, of Sirion Lodge. A very interesting programme was carried out as follows:

Address by G T Whitehead, acting W C Templar of Victoria Temple; reading by Hy. Kein of Sirion Lodge; reading by C Powers of Victoria Temple; solo by Miss Farren of Sirion Lodge; duet, by the Misses Farren of Sirion Lodge; recitation, by James Whitenect of Victoria Temple; recitation, by Jos. Little of Sirion Lodge; reading, by Chas. A Everett, of Victoria Temple; address, by Wm. Stewart, of Evening Star Lodge, Black River; remarks by J Gillies of Victoria Temple; reading by W Thompson of Sirion Lodge; address by A D M Boyne of Sirion Lodge; song by Thos. E Dyer, Victoria Temple and an address by John Bond of Victoria Temple. Votes of thanks were tendered to each organization after which the meeting closed.

At a meeting of Portland division, No. 7, S of T, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the quarter commencing Jan. 1st 1887: F Fitzpatrick, W P.; J Edwards, jr., W A.; E R Gregory, R S.; J A Kilpatrick, A R S.; A Y Paterson, F S.; J R Smith, T.; Wm. Irvine, Chap.; R T Hayes, C.; Miss Maggie Hill, A C.; W T Brown, I S.; S Henderson, O S.; Miss Susan McCord, organist. The division intend holding a public installation on next Monday evening.

At the quarterly meeting of Gordon Division, S of T, held last night in their rooms, Trinity block, King street, the following officers for the ensuing term were elected: J N Wetmore, W P.; Stan Kierstead, W A.; M G B Henderson, R S.; C H Ferguson, A R S.; R Duncan Smith, F S.; Hy. Wills, Treas.; J Willard Smith, Chap.; J R Clark, Con.; W Milligan, A C.; F L Belyea, I S.; J Kenny, O S.; S B Bustin, P W P.; Miss Ida Lawson, organist. A very pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the presentation of a ladies' handsome dressing case to Miss Lawson for her efficient services as organist during the past year. The presentation was made on behalf of the division by John Kenny. A lot of new pictures have lately been presented to Gordon Division, including a portrait of Sir S L Tilley, which was presented by a friend last week.

WOMAN'S BALLOT.

This greatest cause, involving all others that are good, has made immeasurable gains in the year past. Four out of the nine provinces of Canada have granted a restricted municipal ballot to women, with the most salutary results. By its aid Hon. George Howland, a Christian philanthropist of Toronto,

replaces a beer brewer as mayor. In Washington Territory, we are but one-fifth of the population consists of women, four-fifths vote for prohibition under the new local option law gained by the W C T U last winter under the leadership of Miss Narcissa White, Mrs. Lucy Switzer and Miss Carrie White, Presidents of East and West Washington were the Aaron and Hur of our young Moses in this long battle. These and a hundred other illustrations familiar to us all, prove that the ballot in woman's hand is a method of prohibition, not a side issue. From this point of view our society has advocated it from the beginning and will to the end. From this point of view the prohibition party in its first platform declared for woman's enfranchisement, and unless I have totally misapprehended its sentiment and purpose, will continue to do so until its last. To cast aside this issue as the party grows in power, would be like a General sending word to his reserves on the eve of a decisive engagement, "We shall hardly need you—feel at liberty to go home." The reason that the dominant parties of the present and past have not granted us the ballot is that the majority of those composing them either did not believe in such a measure or else did not deem it expedient to say they favored, and had no special interest to be subserved by granting it. We have at last a small but vigorous army of voters in the field, who have known from the beginning that women were their natural and trust-worthy allies, and who will not be likely, by holding in abeyance the issue of our enfranchisement, to find themselves, later on, standing at the polls with their best troops weaponless. For the party that fails to enforce prohibition is the one that is doomed beforehand in this nation. All other work at the ballot box is but preparatory. Public sentiment educated, means war declared against the allied powers of alcohol in finance, alcohol in law, and alcohol in politics. Public sentiment massed means war begun, by the issuing of manifestoes called ordinances, and statutes of prohibition in town, country and state; public sentiment actually moving means armies or voters at the polls electing men who when they have sworn to enforce prohibitory law will do it or be convicted of perjury, and sent to jail along with the saloon keepers. Now comes the tug of war. General Putman said at Bunker Hill, "Don't fire on the red coats till you can see the whites of their eyes." Just so near as that shall we come to the liquor power before the fight is really on. Iowa has proved this to her cost; so has Kansas; so has Maine. During the sentiment-making period, who comes face to face with a saloon keeper? He is seldom in our meetings, or if there is overawed by our superior force of numbers. During the legislative campaigns he skulks into committee rooms, but we do not meet; his "hearing" is at a different time. In the sudden skirmish at the polls there is but little in the way of personal encounter. But when the guns of law are at last loaded and trained on the enemy in every municipality, in every town and village, then comes the hand to hand encounter; and in the hard, thankless and perpetual task of enforcing law, by means of mayor and sheriff district attorney and chief of police the people will mass themselves once more in two opposing armies, and move compactly upon the ballot box to elect either honest men or villains—for the officer who will not enforce the law he was sworn to defend, is nothing less than a conscienceless villain.

WHAT PROHIBITION DOES.

Prohibition robs the traffic of respectability. It drives it into rebellion against law and order. It makes it disreputable. It brands every man who sells and every man who buys as an outlaw. It makes the devotees of the wine cup the mean, sneaking, night-prowling vagabonds of society. We do not believe that men who respect themselves, and who respect Democratic institutions, will, as a rule, defy law and public sentiment just to gratify a base appetite. Prohibition relieves every citizen of the responsibility of the crimes committed under the influence of liquor.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

GOD BLESS THE WOMEN!

For weary, despairing years they have waited to see the reform that should protect them from further harm. The politicians have played them false; the officers of the law are unfaithful; the government revenue thrives on the thriftiness of their curse; multitudes of the clergy are not only apathetic in their pulpits, but self-indulgent in their social habits; newspapers do not help but rather hinder them; the liquor interest armed with the money that should have brought them prosperity, organizes against them; and losing all faith in men, what can they do? There is but one direction in which they can look and that is upward. We bow to this movement with reverence. We say to the glorious women engaged in this marvellous crusade, "May God help and prosper you, and give you the desire of your hearts in the fruit of your efforts."—J. G. Holland

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER.

There has been industriously circulated over the country a statement that Mrs. Foster, at a meeting in Minneapolis, advocated the license system, and she has been severely denounced by a portion of the temperance press without ever attempting to ascertain whether the statement was true or false. We have it from the best of authority that this is absolutely false, and that instead of advocating license, she avowed herself a prohibitionist, although that was not the special theme of her address. Mrs. Foster spoke last month for the National Temperance Society and the American Temperance Union in New York City, and neither of them would have invited her had she been in favor of the license system. She has been always and ever an open and avowed prohibitionist.

Mrs. Foster may differ from others as to methods, but is as true to the principle of prohibition as she ever was. It is time genuine temperance people turned their guns on their enemies, and not on their friends.

THE ALCOHOLIC ENEMY.

In a recent address before the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. W H Draper, of this city, said:

"I cannot forbear to say a word in regard to what seems to me one of the most important changes in medical opinion and practise growing out of careful scientific observation of the effects of articles of diet in health and disease. I allude to the present aspect of professional judgment on the alcoholic question. I believe I am speaking within bounds when I say that the majority of thoughtful physicians, who have studied carefully the effects of what is regarded as the moderate, as well as the immoderate use of alcoholic beverages, are persuaded that as fools, excepting possibly in the febrile state, their value has been largely overestimated, and that in the normal condition of the body they are not only quite unnecessary to the maintenance of healthy nutrition, but are always more or less baneful in their effects. That they add, as Matthew Arnold has said, to the agreeableness of life—that their use is universal, that through their stimulating influence upon the nervous centres they have been potent factors in the progress of civilization, and that they are of inestimable value as stimulants and anaesthetics, are considerations entirely apart from the facts concerning them which are especially interesting—namely, their effects upon nutrition; that these are harmful and deteriorating to such a degree as to constitute the most powerful cause of physical degeneration at the present day there can, I think, be no question. The drift of professional opinion in this country and in Europe is surely tending towards the restriction of their use as articles of diet, and simply for the reason that they are the determining cause of many functional derangements and structural degenerations."

The Boston Journal prints the following:

"I don't care if your paper prints a million copies per day. What I want is a newspaper which goes among the purchasing classes. I want a respectable paper to reach my customer, and not a 'groshop circulation,' were the words spoken by a prominent advertiser in Boston a few days ago."

Straws show which way the wind blows.