

SPECIAL NOTICE.

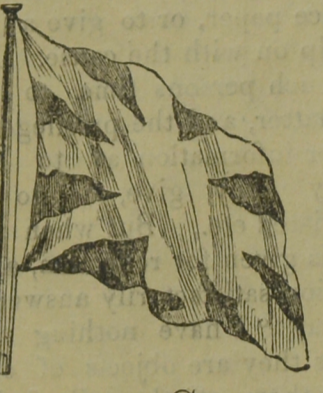
The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance, and is designed as a family newspaper. It is issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.
The articles are specially selected and are such as to recommend the Paper to all. Deputies of all temperance organizations are our Authorized Agents.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Copy, one year, - - - - 60 Cts.
" six months, - - - - - 35 "
" three months, - - - - - 20 "

Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. Postage stamps will be taken when more convenient to the party remitting. Clubs of four and over will be sent the paper for 50 cents per year.

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.

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



RAISE THE STANDARD.
-OUR MOTTO-
"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Special Notice.

Persons who subscribe NOW will receive this paper until the 1st Jan. 1887 for Sixty Cts. Send in your subscription immediately.

Temperance Journal.
FREDERICTON, DEC. 5, 1885.

Marriages or deaths of Sons of Temperance will be inserted in the Journal free of charge.

Mrs. Ellen Foster will again visit our city, and will lecture in the City Hall on Friday evening, 11th inst.

We wage war against every evil. What we see is bad for a community we will use our best efforts to overthrow.

If you have any friends you would like to have see the JOURNAL, if you will send us their names we shall be pleased to forward them sample copies of our paper free.

Gen. Middleton ascribes the reasons that there were no Court Martials during the late war in the west, to the prohibitory law in force in that province. Here is a good word by a good man. There would be less court martials in this province too, had we prohibition.

Nova Scotia, through the branch of the Dominion Alliance in that province; is making thorough organization for securing combined effort on the part of the temperance people for bringing forward prohibition candidates for Parliament, and the House of Assembly. Where is the New Brunswick Branch of this organization all these times, when other temperance bodies are doing so much?

The civic elections will be coming on shortly and it is necessary if the temperance people expect to have the laws strictly enforced that there should be a temperance council board, and temperance officials. It is not too early to call meetings in the several wards and select suitable candidates. There has been sufficient rest now since the late election, and a little enthusiasm will not hurt our temperance people at all. Come, brace up!

Show your copy of the JOURNAL to some temperance friend and speak a good word for the paper. Sixty cents is not a very large sum, and the temperance people owe it to the press to sustain a first class temperance paper. With your assistance to hold up our hands in this work we pledge you no half way measures, but solid temperance truths founded on the corner stone of "total prohibition." Be a stock holder with us to the amount of sixty cents and feel that you are helping along a good cause.

Every now and then an article will appear in some paper stating that prohibition has been a failure in Maine. This will be eagerly copied by some high license advocate, and go the rounds of the press, but don't you be influenced by any such arguments. The common-sense answer to all such buncombe is that the prohibition clause could not have been made as an amendment to the Constitution of that state had it not been carried by such an overwhelming majority as 75,000. And if the temperance people of Canada could only get the chance to vote upon a total prohibitory law you would see the way the majority could be rolled up against the liquor traffic.

St. John is only waiting to hear the decision of the Privy Council before entering into the Scott Act contest in that city, in earnest. A great deal of quiet work is going steadily on. Every night new recruits are joining the various temperance organization, and it is generally conceded that if the decision is in favor of the temperance people there will be no difficulty in carrying the law in that city. People are getting disgusted with the liquor traffic. The young men are growing up to see the evils resulting directly from it, and, although the traffic has a powerful hold upon that community, yet the time is near at hand when the legalized sale of the liquor traffic will be wiped off the books of the metropolitan city.

The *Canada Citizen* says:—"The argument that Prohibition promotes morality would not be weakened even had liquor advocates succeeded in showing that crime was rampant under Prohibition. Every school-boy knows that a man under the influence of liquor will do what a sober man would not do, and that stopping drinking means lessening crime. No amount of statistical distortion can surmount this fact. It has been shown over and over again that crime has been diminished by the operation of Prohibition. The assertion that Prohibition has not this tendency shows that the assessor is either wofully ignorant, or wilfully deceptive. We commend to these pleaders the following, the recent sensible utterance of Dr. F. R. Lees:—

"Prohibition is not a phrase merely, but a fact of power; illustrating the oldest of all theories, that if you remove the cause the effect can never come. Hence to say that Prohibition fails, is to say that cause and effect have lost their relationship; or alternatively, that drinking is not the cause of crime, or that crime comes and crime goes, without any cause at all!"

THE GRAND LECTURER.

W. G. Gaunce Esq., has been working in the interests of the Sons of Temperance in Carleton County for the past two weeks. We have not heard how he has been making out the last week, but the week previous he had been doing some good work in Bristol, East Florenceville, Centreville and many other places. We are pleased to note that a division has been organized at Bristol having a charter membership of 31; and that an application for a charter has been made by the good people of East Florenceville. Mr. Gaunce expected to speak at Lakeville, Waterville and Bath this week and we have no doubt those place will respond heartily to the call for earnest temperance workers in this cause. We shall give an extended report of Brother Gaunce's labors in our next issue.

MORE DELAY.

The Supreme Court of New Brunswick met last week and adjourned over until February, without giving decisions on the Scott Act cases before them, although we believe they had promised the same at that sitting of the Court. It is greatly to be regretted that these delays occur so frequently in connection with this special law. Even people who are inclined to believe that the

Judges are not unfavorable to the Scott Act, are sorely pressed for an excuse for these repeated delays. Probably one reason which will be given for the present delay will be the pending decision before the Privy Council. This is a case when the temperance people will have to cultivate that beautiful virtue—patience, although it is hard enough to do so, goodness knows.

SIGNAL AND CHIMES SUBSCRIBERS.

As subscribers who were taken on our list from the *Signal* and *Chimes*, have their subscriptions run out, we have been notifying them. We trust that every one who does not wish his paper continued will let us know by postal or otherwise so that we may discontinue their paper in the regular way. Those who wish their paper continued, which we conclude they do when our paper is not returned to us or a postal sent in explanation, we trust will remit the subscription for the current year as soon as convenient. It will be well to remember that our income to pay for the publishing of our paper comes largely, at present, from subscriptions, not having a very extensive advertising patronage as yet, so that the amount may appear small when sent singly, yet when taken together they make quite a large item. A year's subscription to the JOURNAL would be a nice Xmas present for some temperance friend. You can thus be doing a double good, a good to him and also to us. Try it. If every subscriber would get another one, we could quickly enlarge our paper and all would then get the benefit.

TEMPERANCE IN POLITICS.

One of our city contemporaries is very anxious that politics shall not be brought into temperance or temperance into politics and referring to what the people want with reference to temperance says: "and above and beyond everything do not want temperance brought into the matter at all." A good many people feel the same way, particularly some of our city officials who took such a prominent part in the late Scott Act election. But it is just what the temperance people propose to do, all the same. It may be a satisfaction for some of these persons to learn that it is the intention of the temperance people, if we understand the way they talk, to have pronounced temperance men as candidates for every ward. And if this city places a temperance board in control of its affairs for a year or so, we think that a clear sweep of the present officials will not be at all detrimental to the prosperity of this community. There are quite a number of things to be looked at in connection with the present incumbents. For ourselves we can not see why this city should establish a number of life offices, or why such an enormous tax should be placed upon our citizens to keep up so many officials for such a small place. We are afraid the interested citizens—interested by reason of having to pay the greater proportion of the taxes—have not given this matter of the civic election sufficient attention. It is just about time for them to quietly think the matter over and to express their veivs at the polls when the time comes. A temperance council can find lots of things to bring their attention to, which would not only reduce the taxes but would materially advance the prosperity of the community, as well as promote the growth of a better moral sentiment.

ABOUT BILLIARD SALOONS.

It is a question for our people to decide between this and the time of our civic elections, as to whether billiard saloons are any benefit to the city; whether the adornment of many of our good stands on front street, and other streets as well, with such signs as 'Beer and cigars,' 'Pool Rooms,' etc., helps to develop the general trade of our community, or is an assistance in elevating the morals of the people. We have always been of the opinion that these places of resort for young men have the tendency to increase gambling, and the wasting of much good money with no equivalent return. The fact too, that they are required to take out a license in every city where they are opened does not add to the respectability of the concerns in our opinion, as we have always held that it is wrong to license any business or occupation, where the individual is paying a direct tax

upon income or property. Of course every one can see that it is necessary for a city to have a certain revenue, but it seems unfair to us to tax a license upon coachmen, draymen, saloon keepers etc., when they already pay to the city their pro-rate on income, or property. Some may say, well! your Fredericton Reform Club had a billiard saloon in connection with it. Yes! so it had, and we opposed it strongly at the time. We don't believe that temperance and billiards can go together, there is an indescribable—"two-faced-somewhat-alike-on both-sides," tendency between billiards and tipping, and the probabilities are that the old Reform Club would have lasted many years longer had it been more conservative in its modes of amusements. The lamentable increase in young men's Clubs in this city shortly after was largely due to the infatuation and teaching they had picked up at some of these Billiard Halls. In cities outside of Fredericton where the Scott Act is not in force every billiard saloon has its bar in the rear, or in most cases the bar is in front and the billiard saloon is in the rear, and the patrons play for drinks. Of course in this city—there cannot be any bars in connection with the billiard saloons, however.

The hour for closing these places in winter is fixed by bye-law at 10 o'clock. Now this restriction must mean something, and as those who framed the bye-law, and who passed it at the Council Board thought there was some good reason why these billiard-saloons should not remain open after the hour of 10 o'clock, we trust that the Board and the proper officers will see that the law is carried out.

This whole question will bear shaking up, and we should like to hear the opinion of some of our readers.

A NEW PARTY.

A great many people say that it is unnecessary and impossible to build up a new party; but it is a fact verified by history that it is often necessary, and also that it is quite possible to do so. We would not advocate the building up of a new party unless it were imparative, and then not such a party as is proposed by the Rouges and Blues of Quebec. As we see it now, if any new party is to be formed it should be one based upon the annihilation of the drink traffic, not one that will put one nationality against another, or one church against its neighbour.

It has been reasoned at the late contests in the city of St. John that the old questions such as Confederation, the National Policy, the Canada Pacific and many other points at issue between the two parties in the Dominion, are now 'dead issues,' and have been accepted as the policy of the country. With this then, the case, as we believe all reasonable persons will admit, it is more than possible that the time is not far distant when the old party lines will be entirely obliterated and the present parties formed upon the issue of liquor or no liquor. In the late elections in St. John it is pretty generally conceded that the temperance vote, was not only important, but the cause of the large majorities in favor of the Liberal Conservative candidates. Prof. Frost has said that 'when times change, and old parties cannot change, patriotic men must be ready to form new parties.' We have never held that it would be necessary to form a new party in Canada. The temperance people now have the controlling power in their own hands, of putting temperance men in the different legislatures as their representatives. There will probably for years be enough politicians in each of the parties to run a pretty close vote, unless as we remarked before, that the direct issue is made upon prohibition, so that if the temperance people will hold together and work diligently and in earnest for either of the candidates, his election would be pretty certain. In the present age it is very rarely in these contests that one of the aspirants is not in favor of prohibition. So that in this way the temperance people can in the majority of cases elect their prohibition candidate at the polls. If there is not a prohibition candidate it should be the duty of the temperance people to put such an one in the field, and use their best efforts to have him elected. The temperance people are generally the best, and better educated part of any

community, who can see that the liquor traffic is not for the best interests of the country, and a candidate under the banner of such a class, could always depend upon a respectable vote, to say the least. So then with this balance of power in their hands it is only for the temperance people to unite, and organize thoroughly to dethrone this liquor king. It is not material to the temperance people what government is in power so long as it is a 'prohibition' government, and this can only be had by sending prohibitionists to our parliaments. In connection with present party issues it would be well for temperance men to remember that 'a true man does not join a party as he does a church—for time and eternity.'

HIGH LICENSE IN ILLINOIS.

There is an item going the rounds to the effect that the high license law in Illinois has been a success. It has been—in making more drunkards, destroying the valuable productions of the state and making homes miserable and families unhappy and poor. Yes, it has been a great success in that way, but there is no evidence that it has reduced the sale of liquor, that less liquor is drunk or that fewer persons go down to drunkard's graves. We do not want heresay evidence in this question. We do not want what somebody interested in the traffic writes as an advertisement for it, or that somebody interested copies. We want something tangible, and somebody in that state whom we can reach, if needs be. This is one person's opinion:—

Dear Sir:—High license is a law that was given us for the sake of stopping the onward movement of Prohibition, but even for that purpose it is a failure. It has not decreased the number of saloons at all in this locality. In fact, it tends to put saloons in some small towns and villages; in our own, for instance, I believe if we were prohibited from charging more than \$100 for license, we would have no dram-shops; but as the State compels us to charge at least \$500, the temptation is too great, so we have two saloons in our village of 1,200. High license is a bribe for the voters. No evidence comes to me that the quantity of liquor drank has been reduced by the operation of the law.

There may be cases in cities where the saloons are rendered more attractive and possess a greater winning power over our boys by reason of the high license law. But my opinion is that the lowest grog shops, where vices in all forms are found, can better afford to pay the high license than the respectable (?) law-abiding saloon-keeper. No man can keep within the law strictly, and run a saloon for a year. I think the high license law has an injurious effect upon the conscience of the voter. Some men are so constituted that money makes anything respectable in their estimation. Low license or free traffic will bring Prohibition sooner than high license.

The whole business is a delusion and a snare—the work of politicians. But the people are waking up, and though the cause was "set back 20 years" last fall, and 40 years more this fall in Kentucky and Ohio, Prohibition, State and national will come!

C. T. EVERETT,
Chrisman, Ill. Pastor Baptist Church.

And yet another testimony of the same kind:—

SALOONS MADE MORE ATTRACTIVE AND DANGEROUS

Dear Sir:—For the last twenty years my conclusion has been that there is but one legitimate and effectual solution of the problem of the liquor traffic, and that is Prohibition. I and have been an advocate of every temperance movement as a means of waking the attention of the public to consider the strength of the dreadful foe which is devastating our land and blighting the otherwise fair prospects of many happy homes and noble youths. But I expect success from none but Prohibition. Chain the monster with the strongest fetters the law can force, they will be but as the cords with which Samson was bound. Kill him, and then only will his ravages cease.

In Stephenson County the law seems to have decreased the number of saloons only six; but it has not decreased the amount of drinking. In every particular I agree with the views of the gentlemen whose saying you send me. I find that the saloons are more attractive and become more dangerous by reason of the necessity for an increased income caused by the demands of the High License Law. It is the way of the world. To me it seems plain that the law tends to delay the overthrow of the traffic. Alas! that too many are satisfied with this treacherous movement. I pray God that this universal cry may extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast: "Give us Prohibition, nothing more, nothing less!"
P. GREEN,
Orangeville, Ill. Clergyman.

Some more solid answers from a good Baptist friend as follows:—

HAS NOT EVEN THE SEMBLANCE OF GOOD.

Editor The Voice.—You ask if high license is to me a satisfactory solution of the temperance question. No, sir! emphatically. That which is absolutely wrong in principle can never secure a final good. Wrong may seem to secure good for a time, but finally it must defeat the good desired; but, so far as I can see, the high license law of Illinois has not even the semblance of good. We had in our town before the law was enacted an even half-dozen saloons. Now, we have but six. So far as I can learn the average is about the same all over the county, save in Marselles, where there are two, against none under low license. I know of no evidence that goes to show that the number of drinkers has decreased. I think two evil results in this line obtain. First, adulteration of liquors, making them more deadly in their effect. Second, increase in the enterprise of the saloon-keeper in obtaining custom.

I know that the "revenue argument" is the most effective one used against Prohibition. It reaches more votes than any other. Remove all money considerations and Prohibition would become a law in a short time. It is my belief that many men advocate free trade for the very reason that there would be greater reason for "Internal Revenue" and would strengthen that argument. I think Neal Dow's opinion is as true as that twice two makes four.
M. W. AKERS,
Baptist Minister.
Utica, Ill.