

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 "

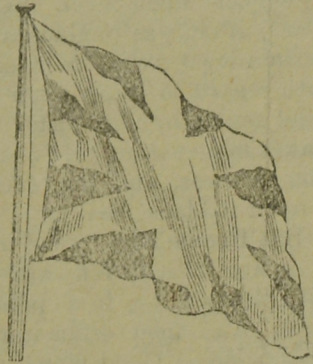
Subscriptions must invariably be paid in advance. Postage stamps will be taken when more convenient to the party remitting. Clubs of four and over will be sent the paper for 50 cents per year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

A limited number of advertisements will be taken at the rate of ten cents per line, minimum measurer, 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, NOV. 26, 1885.

Many of our subscribers will doubtless be pleased to read the able sermon preached on the Sabbath before the Scott Act election in this city by Rev. A. J. Mowatt. We have issued a small extra to favor those of our subscribers outside of the city who would not have the pleasure of listening to it.

FOR OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have been contemplating for some time making a change in the JOURNAL so as to give more reading matter. We have not yet decided whether to continue at the same size and issue weekly, or to enlarge the paper and publish the same as at present. However, beginning with the new year we trust we shall be able to make a change which will be appreciated by our subscribers. And now we would like to ask our friends who have so kindly taken an interest in our paper to continue that interest, and that every subscriber will endeavor to get some friend of his to subscribe also. We know there are a great many newspapers in the field, and that all of them have a special claim of some sort upon you, but don't you think as a worker in this cause that the JOURNAL has a little the greater claim of them all. We have been endeavoring in a humble way to do what we could for the cause these few months past, both by our writings, public speaking and otherwise. During that time we have scattered thousands of copies of our paper throughout the various Post Offices, Divisions and Lodges in this Province free of charge, but beginning with the New Year, and with our enlarged, or weekly issue, we shall be obliged to restrict our numbers to our actual subscription

list, from obvious reasons. And yet while we are waging this war to the knife against this liquor traffic, we feel that we are not doing the good we might do simply because we do not reach enough readers. We wish to permeate this whole country with the enthusiasm we have for this glorious temperance cause. We are truly thankful that the temperance people have given the JOURNAL the assistance they have, and now we ask you again, to continue your sympathies with us, and we pledge you that we are not looking for financial reimbursement for our trouble in connection with our paper, as we shall give any profits that possibly might arise, to our subscribers in additional reading matter. We are not looking for money by reason of the JOURNAL, but simply desirous that it shall pay its way so far as the cost of printing is concerned. The time and labor is given to the cause we have been so earnestly advocating for these years past.

THE LESSONS OF THE TEMPERANCE CENTURY.

We have just entered on the second century of temperance work. A hundred years have passed since the temperance reform was inaugurated. In these hundred years every conceivable plan has been fully tried. It has in the main been a century of experiment. Actual beneficial results have, indeed, attended these experiments; but these results have not been commensurate with the progress of the evil. It is a lamentable but easily demonstrable fact, that notwithstanding all that has been accomplished by high license and local option, by the labors of such earnest workers as John B. Gough and Francis Murphy, by temperance organizations, by the women's crusade and Christian Temperance Union, the sale and use of intoxicating liquors has increased in the United States and Canada far more rapidly than the population. In view of this fact it is evident that much of the temperance work hitherto done has for some reason been ineffective. A careful review of this century of temperance work with its many plans, its successes and failures cannot but be beneficial in our further prosecution of this reform. If its valuable lessons are properly heeded, many mistakes of the past may be avoided, and greater effectiveness and more permanent success will be secured. We offer what seems to us some of the more important of these lessons.

1. *Reforming the drunkard will not destroy the traffic in intoxicants.* This is in itself a great and good work but it never has done and never can do all that is necessary to the complete destruction of the evil. Many have honestly thought that by reforming inebriates the demand for intoxicants would be so diminished that rum shops would be compelled to close up. But if every drunkard were reformed the sale of liquor would be but little checked. The army of moderate drinkers, ten times as many as the actual drunkards, would not only keep up the demand, but would also furnish a constant supply of recruits to the ranks of the drunkards. It is clearly a mistake to think to destroy the traffic by a reformation of the drunkard. By all means seek his reformation for the sake of himself and family, but remember all the while that when this has been done very little if anything has been done to end the traffic.

Another lesson is that:
 2. *All license laws for regulating the traffic are as useless in practice as they are wrong in theory.* These laws are wholly wrong in theory. The traffic in liquor is an aggravated sin against God and a gigantic crime against society. The evils of the traffic are essential and inherent, and cannot be remedied. The only proper course for government to take with such a universally injurious trade is to lay its strong hand on it and suppress it. To license it is to become a sharer in its evil and criminality. But no license law, however it may regulate the traffic, will diminish the sale. It may give a respectability to the business it could not otherwise have, but this only augments its power for evil. Nor is high license any improvement

over low license. The principle in every case is the same, and the principle is most immoral. It is a grievous wrong for the state to raise a revenue from the vices of its citizens.

High license means a larger revenue, and no less drunkenness, but a great deal more gambling and prostitution. Make the license \$100 and the saloon-keeper says, "Give me your son;" make the license \$1000 and he says, "Give me your daughter, too."

We may learn again:

3. *That the traffic is not to be tolerated but prohibited.* This lesson was long since clearly written out before the eyes of all temperance workers, but they were slow to learn it. Dreading any seeming infringement of personal liberty and the establishment of so-called sumptuary laws, many were reluctant to take that course which a sound political economy would dictate. The logic of events has recently done much to determine the public mind in one direction. Deep in the heart of the best element of society this verdict has been rendered against the rum traffic: "It cannot be tolerated it must be prohibited." With this settled conviction all temperance workers enter anew upon the work, dismissing the delusions which have been adhered to too long.

It is also the evident teaching of the past.

4. *That Prohibition to be effectual should not be sectional but national.* Because Prohibition has hitherto been sectional it has been in a measure ineffective. But Prohibition has not a fair trial when it is sectional. It has been subjected to a fearful test in such States as Maine, Kansas and Iowa, but it has grandly stood the test. It is, however, clearly evident that it will never have a fair trial and answer the expectations of its advocates until it is adopted as the national policy. Prohibition by counties is a good thing, Prohibition by States and Provinces is better, Prohibition by the Dominion is best of all. To this goal all the lessons of the past point, and to this goal the eyes of all workers in this reform are turned with unity of purpose and high resolve.—Trade Reporter.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Surface Condenser," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of December, 1885, inclusive, for the construction and placing of a

Surface Condenser

in the Dredge "Canada," now lying at Halifax, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Dredging, Public Works Office, Custom House Building, St. John, N. B., and on application to H. W. Johnston, Esq., Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Halifax, N. S., where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 10th Nov., 1885.



British Mails.

THE FIRST PACKET of the Weekly Liverpool Mail Line is intended to be despatched from Halifax on SATURDAY the 28th instant under the usual Winter Arrangements.

The Outgoing Steamer sailing from Quebec on the 21st instant will be the last Mail Steamer from the St. Lawrence River this Season.

The Mails for the United Kingdom for despatch by Steamer leaving Halifax for Liverpool on the 28th instant—the first outgoing steamer under the Winter Arrangement—and by each succeeding Steamer during the present Winter shall leave the St. John Post Office in time to go forward by the train leaving St. John on Friday Evening and due at Halifax on Saturday Morning.

Postmasters and Railway Mail Clerks in the New Brunswick Division will please be governed by this notice in the despatch of Mails for Europe via Steamers from Halifax.

JOHN McMILLAN,

P. O. Inspector's Office,
 St. John, N. B., Nov. 14, 85.

11-18-31



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 27th November for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between Bear Island and Scotch Lake from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses. The Mails to leave Bear Island on Thursday of each week, as soon as practicable after arrival of mail from Fredericton, reaching Scotch Lake in one hour after despatch. Returning, to leave Scotch Lake on same day, after remaining there one hour, reaching Bear Island in one hour from time of despatch from Scotch Lake.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Bear Island and Scotch Lake and at this office.

J. McMILLAN,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
 St. John, 24th Oct., 1885.

10-31-31



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Boiler," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of December next, inclusive, for the construction of and placing in position a New Steel Boiler, in the Dredge "Canada," now lying at Halifax, N. S., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Dredging, Public Works Office, Custom House Building, St. John, N. B., and on application to H. W. Johnston, Esq., Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Halifax, N. S., where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

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The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 10th Nov., 1885.

John J. Weddall's

STOCK OF

FALL DRY GOODS

Is now complete in every department.

An Inspection Solicited.

JOHN J. WEDDALL,
 FREDERICTON.

THOS. W. SMITH.

EDGECOMBE'S BUILDING,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

IS NOW SELLING

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

Cheaper than can be bought elsewhere, in order to clear them out.

READY MADE CLOTHING

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

To make room for Fall Importations.

CUSTOM TAILORING

specialty, and neat fitting suits warranted every time.

He has one of the largest and best stocks of cloths in the city to select from, which he will make up to order at the very lowest prices.

Call and examine his Stock.

T. W. SMITH.