

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 One Dollar for Square of two inches, fifty cents each subsequent insertion. Special rates given for yearly advertisements.

All communications to be addressed to

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

GRAND DIVISION COMMITTEES.

The following Standing Committees were appointed at the annual session of the Grand Division S. of T.

Committee on the State of the Order—C. A. Everitt, Rev. Job. Shenton and C. N. room.
Committee on Appeals—Robert Marshall, Daniel McGruar, Z. O. Wilson, Robert Willis, Jacob J. Keirstead, Henry Webber and J. Ellis.

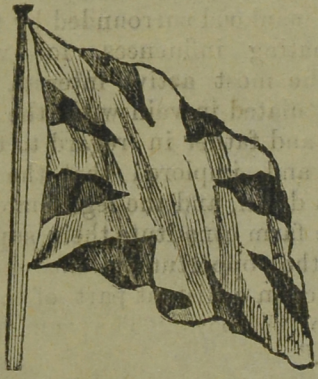
Committee on Bye-Laws—Grand Scribe, H. H. Pitts and W. C. Anslow
Audit Committee—Robert Marshall, W. W. Graham, A. W. Paterson, W. J. Robinson, Caleb Fenwick.

Committee on Charters—Grand Worthy Patriarch and Grand Scribe.

Committee on Publications—Grand Worthy Patriarch, Grand Scribe and Wm. M. McLean.

Propagation Committee—Grand Worthy Patriarch, Grand Scribe and Wm. M. McLean.
Committee on Halls—Grand Scribe and L. W. Hughes.

Committee on Credentials—C. A. Everett, D. Thompson and S. Webber.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.

G. E. Foster, M. P., D. C. L., St. John.
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Herbert C. Creed, M. A., Fredericton.
Mrs. J. J. Sampson, Fredericton.
Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Fredericton.
Chas. A. Everett, Esq., St. John.
S. B. Paterson, Esq., St. John.
Rev. J. E. Read, Mouth of Keswick.
E. C. Freeze, Esq., Fredericton.
C. N. Vroom, Esq., St. Stephen.
Rev. G. M. Campbell, St. Stephen.

Temperance Journal.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 20, 1885.

TO OUR PATRONS.

While we expect the temperance people to assist us by favoring us with their subscriptions, yet if those who are engaged in business would remember that it is largely, after all, from the advertising patronage that a paper receives its financial support, they will understand how desirous we are of having this support from temperance men. There is not, probably, in the Province of New Brunswick a better advertising medium than the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL. It is subscribed for, and sent to the best class of people. The temperance societies are taking hold of it and helping us to circulate it, and we believe that we are doing some good for the cause in which we are so much interested. Several thousand copies are printed each issue, a great many of which are circulated gratuitously, and which naturally benefit the advertisers. We make special rates for yearly advertisers, and feel confident that those who patronize us will receive a large return for the expenditure.

We have not made it a personal matter to solicit advertisements as yet, believing that the temperance business men would see it to their interest to advertise with us.

Just here we would refer to the six-inch display advertisement of Mr. T. W. Smith, in another column, and remark that this is the first unsolicited yearly advertisement we have been favored with. Who shall we chronicle as the next?

The petition will be on file on the 27th of this month. The next issue of the JOURNAL will contain the "Black List." Watch for it!

Our editorial columns for the next few issues will be largely taken up with matters relating to the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in this city. Our subscribers outside of Fredericton will kindly bear with us, we trust, and should a "Scott Act" election take place, in any of the Counties or Cities in which they reside, we shall only be too pleased to open up our columns for them. We want the assistance and prayers of all temperance people in this campaign.

One would naturally think if the Scott Act has been such a boon to those selling liquor illegally, that it would be an object for them to have it remain in force. It does not look as if they were so very anxious, though, judging from the way they are working.

We have not seen the petition as yet, for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, but we would be willing to wager, if we indulged in such a pernicious practice, that two-thirds of the signers are moderate drinkers, and the other third old rum-soakers. When the list is published, look over it and see how near right our guess was.

THEIR LEADERS.

When it is remembered that the leaders in this repeal movement are several billiard saloon keepers, the proprietors of a couple of hotels, and the back street rum hole absinthe dispensers, it is surprising that honest, hard-working men will give them any support. Yet they openly boast that with rum and money they can buy up half the city. Any man with a spark of manliness in his composition will feel disgraced to have his name coupled with these law-defying, Godless, intriguing persons. Persons who have no property interest in the community other than what they have invested in carrying on this nefarious traffic. Reader, do you want these men to control our city; to say they can buy up half our people? After the struggles in the past by the temperance people, do you want rum to rule in the end? Think it over.

THE WOMEN.

Our past experience is that no organization is in a position to do more good than the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In other campaigns they have been largely instrumental in carrying the day, and in the approaching election their help is more to be desired than ever before. We trust they will be early alive to the work. This is a fight in which they are most deeply interested. To many mothers it is a matter of life and death. If the rum traffic has full sway again in this city it is only a matter of "whose boys?" because the traffic requires the boys for their victims, just as surely as it requires grain for a grist-mill or lumber for a saw-mill. Mothers, whose boys? Ask yourselves this question. If you have no boys of your own, remember that there are other mothers who are crying out in despair at the loss of their boys. Will you stand idly by and see these mothers die with broken hearts at the disgrace of their dear sons?

We trust that our local Union will take hold of this campaign without loss of time, and, with united forces, we are assured of victory.

In reply to a correspondent we would state that the Canada Temperance Act does not allow the sale of ales and light wines. The rum interests endeavored to have this clause attached to a bill before Parliament at its last session, by the Senate, but the House of Commons would not accept it so the "Scott Act" remains as it was before the late session, excepting so far as it was hampered by the Liquor License Act of 1883. At the closing hours of the session a bill was introduced nullifying the action of the Liquor License Act (pending a decision of the Privy Council), excepting so far as related to the Inspectors and Board of Commissioners, so that the difficulties which had been continually arising on account of alleged contradictory clauses in the two Acts, have been now set aside, and convictions are again being made under the Canada Temperance Act. If the rum party here had not been conscious of the fact that they had run to the end of their tether, there would not, in all probability, have been any effort to have had the Act repealed.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

On Monday evening, 17th inst., a meeting was held by the temperance party for the purpose of organizing and preparing for the coming election on the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act in this city. Although very short notice was given of the meeting, quite a large number were present, representing the clergy, business men, manufacturers and

real estate owners of the city. The meeting was unanimous in favor of contesting the election. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Rev. Jos. McLeod, H. C. Creed, Esq., W. G. Gaunce, Esq., A. Lottimer, Esq., and others. It seemed to be the opinion of all present, that no time should be lost in opening the campaign. A nominating committee were appointed who reported the following as an executive and officers for the organization.

D. F. George, Esq., Chairman,
H. C. Creed, Esq., Secretary,
Geo. Hatt, Jr., Esq., Treasurer.

Executive—Hon. A. F. Randolph, A. Lottimer, E. C. Freeze, W. Anderson, P. McGinn, Esqs.

The report was adopted on motion of Rev. A. J. Mowatt.

The Executive committee were instructed to call a public meeting when deemed expedient.

DRUG STORE TIPPING.

One result of making the drink traffic unpopular has been the alarming increase of drug store tipping which is going on. A certain class of respectable persons who are averse to going around and hunting up the "back street" groceries, find in the drug stores a coveted screen, and we regret to say that in too many cases, for the remuneration they are thus able to receive, there are those in the drug business even in this city, who do not hesitate to evade the law, and even jump over it entirely. We would be remiss in our duty to the public, did we not declare war against this, as well as all other methods of encouraging the traffic and of evading the law. There is none the less poison in the rum when bought at a drug store, than when it is bought in the so-called slums. Temperance legislators have recognized this, and have made it illegal for druggists to sell, excepting under certain restrictions, and we hope that the men in this business will not continue in breaking the law. A great deal of the responsibility undoubtedly rests with the medical profession. There are some of them, we fear, too apt to give prescriptions to those who indulge in this way, providing they cannot get it without such prescription. It is becoming better understood every year that, except in some extremely rare cases, the use of alcohol in the profession is not beneficial to the patient, or at best some other medicine could be found to take its place, and do equally as well. Without doubt, there are many who have gone down to drunkards' graves through the prescribing of alcoholic stimulants by physicians, or from the remark by them that a little of this, or a glass of that, when going to bed, would give them renewed strength, etc. The patients have thus cultivated an appetite, which has resulted in their ruin.

We trust that the honest men engaged in the drug business will remember that the reputation of their business is at stake, and that they will not countenance or assist any who are breaking the law, and disgracing the trade. This cloaking a "rum shop" under the name of a "drug store" has got to stop, and we hope the trade will step in and interfere.

OUR TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

We trust that the temperance societies will take no uncertain position in this temperance campaign. The governing body of each of these societies has declared its confidence in the Canada Temperance Act, and earnestly desired subordinate bodies of the order, to use their strongest efforts for its adoption, and keeping in force.

We hope that while these lodges, societies, divisions, clubs, etc. may have their individual differences and objects, that they will remember that the promotion of temperance in the community is the one great object for which we all are banded together, and that on this great platform we should work together, harmoniously, and as a unit. As temperance men, we should feel that any retrograde movement, is defeating the ends for which we are associated, and we should strenuously work against it. No matter what our personal feeling may be, no matter whether we think there have been failures, negligences, or under-hand practices, let us rise above all this. The repeal of the Act means a return to the old license system, it means virtually free rum; it means the exposure on the street corners of the soul-de-

stroying demon; it means that private property on the back streets will be greatly reduced in value by having rum shops opened near it, and all kinds of debauchery, drunkenness and carousing under the protection of the law, carried on in the daylight and before our children; it means that our reputation as a temperance city, is to be dragged in the dust, it means that for twenty men to grow pot-bellied and rich at the expense of poor misguided humanity, we are to tax ourselves to support the poor, increase our police force, enlarge our jail, and bury drunkards. You think we are drawing the line too fine. This is not half as bad as it would be, and we propose, before this campaign is over to go into some little reminiscences of the rum traffic in this town that will open the eyes of the public. Let the temperance bodies work together.

SHALL IT BE REPEALED?

Petitions have been circulated and sufficient signatures obtained, to ensure another election for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act, which has been in force in this city for some six years. In a few weeks the citizens of Fredericton will, therefore, be called upon to again exercise their right of the Franchise, and to declare whether they will return to the old license system or have the law remain as it now is.

There are one or two points we wish to particularly draw the attention of our citizens to. A great deal has been said by those interested in the rum traffic, that the present Act has been a failure, that it is virtually free rum, as any one can sell as much as he chooses. Looking at it from this standpoint, does it not seem strange to you, reader, that it should be the present rum-sellers who are circulating these petitions, and who are working tooth and nail for the repeal of the law? Does it not show on the face of it, that these parties who are now selling are not so comfortable under the Act?

Again, it has been said that the present Act is a dead letter. We wish to disabuse the minds of our readers on this too. Only last week there were six convictions under the Act, all of whom were fined fifty dollars and costs. It is true that owing to the interpretation of the law by our Courts, it has been at a standstill for some time past, but this has all been removed since the Parliament prorogued, and we have now the Canada Temperance Act, pure and simple, and once more the rum dealers are made to squirm. You can feel assured that if it had not been for this new turn of affairs, you would never have heard anything of this petition. The temperance people have had pretty hard lines. Rum and money have had their influence, but praise be to God, we are in the right, and justice must prevail. Whet up your sword; prepare for the battle. It is a fight between right and rum. Will you, mothers, stand idly by and see them gather your children in? Will you, Christians, stand idly by and see the hosts of sin prevailing? Will you, business men, remain quiet and allow the traffic to interfere with legitimate business? We trust that the echo from every heart will be NO! Twice have the temperance people won. By a concentrated effort they can fairly wipe the rum party out of existence. Will they do it? We predict that they will. Every man, woman and child is wanted for the fight. Come! Again we say, "Gird on the armor," be diligent, be energetic, and above all be prayerful, for after all we look to God for our success, and if He is with us, who can be against us?

THE CAMPAIGN.

From appearance of things, the temperance people will be called upon shortly, to declare their opinion at the poll. In view of this it is a good policy for our people to again become alive to the work before them and to set about it in earnest. Let us become "enthused" ourselves and then endeavor to "enthuse" our neighbour. The prospects of success are the very best. The leaders of the temperance party are the staunch, solid, successful business men of our city, the clergy, the members of the churches, and it should have, also, every law abiding citizen. Against it are those who are directly interested in the traffic and those whom they can buy with rum or money.

Let us glance over the past campaigns and see whether we cannot find something of interest to us, and something that will encourage us.

In the election of 1878 the vote stood, in favor of the act 403, against 203, giving the temperance people a majority of 200. During the three years which followed, every effort was made to destroy the good effects of the act, and to retard its action; all the decisions of the courts were against the temperance people, and the rum interest, with the hope of a reverse vote at the end of three years, put forth every effort to make the act inoperative and to appear as a failure. At the end of the three years, a petition for the repeal of the act was circulated and eventually sent to Ottawa. It contained 264 names. The election came on in October, 1882, and the temperance party were again victorious, but with a reduced majority. The vote stood against the petition 293 for 252, majority 41. It will be noticed, however, that the petition contained 264 names, and the vote was only 252. It will also be noticed that the total vote cast in the last election was 61 less than at the former and we have a right to presume that these 61 were lukewarm temperance men, who would not vote for the petition but who did not take sufficient interest in the election to go to the polls. We understand that the present petition contains 260 names, and we believe that in securing these names they have gone to the utmost limit, and sifted out every available man.

It is to be presumed that there will be a number of those who have signed that will not vote against their consciences and we trust that it will even fall below that polled in 1878.

In summing up, we feel confident that if the temperance people take hold with a will, a rousing vote can be obtained, and that it will be larger than in 1878 we earnestly pray.

The Scott Act and its Enforcement.

"What is the matter with the Scott Act? Why is it not enforced?" are questions very often asked by temperance men and women these days. To fully answer, in all respects, these queries, would take more time and space than we have at our disposal just now.

To get at the root of the present difficulties, however, it is not necessary to review the long struggle over the constitutionality of the Act, or the still longer struggle in settling the technicalities and practice, incident to every new law, especially one striking at the very existence of so wealthy and powerful an interest as that of the Liquor Traffic.

It is enough for our present purpose to point out that at the time the Dominion License Act of 1883 was passed, about all the disputed points arising out of the application and administration of the Act were settled. But there still existed no regularly appointed authority and officers to see that the law was enforced and obeyed. To supply this defect the temperance members of the House of Commons had engrafted upon the License Act the following provisions:

141. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be construed to affect or impair any of the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878;" and no hotel, saloon or shop license shall be issued or take effect within any county, city, town, incorporated village or township in Canada within which the second part of the said Act has been brought into force as by the said Act provided, or within which any by-law for prohibiting the sale of liquor under "The Temperance Act of 1864," or any other Act is in force.

142. A Board of Commissioners may, notwithstanding that such Act or any such by-law affects the whole of any county, be nominated therefor; and the said Board and the Inspectors shall have, discharge and exercise all such powers and duties respectively for preventing the sale or disposal of, or traffic in liquor contrary to the said Acts or this Act as they respectively have or should exercise or perform under this Act.

143. The Board and the Inspectors shall exercise and discharge all their respective powers and duties for the enforcement of the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and "The Temperance Act of 1864," as well as of this Act, so far as the same apply, within the limits of any county, city, incorporated village or township or parish, in which the first mentioned Act or any by-law under the secondly mentioned Act is in force.

Under these sections the Boards of Commissioners were duly appointed in counties and cities where the C. T. Act was in force; the city of Fredericton and County of York, for that purpose, forming one District.

The Chief Inspector was appointed for this District on the 22nd Feb'y, 1884, and began active work about March 1st following. The construction put upon these sections by the