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We are anxious to increase our subscription list over one thousand during the month of October, and as a special inducement to those who will canvass for our paper we offer the following:—

To those who subscribe for one year, remitting cash, in addition to the JOURNAL we will send them a copy of Barry Stratton's poetical work entitled, "Lays of Love," bound in paper.

To those sending us full subscription rates for two subscribers, a copy of "Our Joshua as a Reporter," a humorous work of 160 pages.

Clubs of 4 or more will receive the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL at the rate of 50 cents each, and any Deputy of a Lodge or Division who will interest himself in getting a club from his locality of over six, will be forwarded a copy of "Our Joshua as a Reporter."

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:

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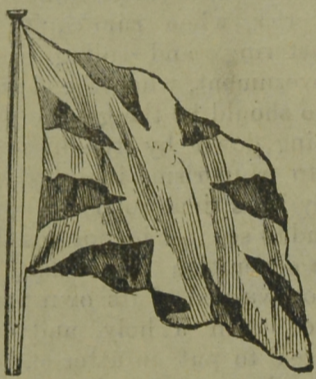
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All communications to be addressed to

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Fredericton, N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

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Temperance Journal.

FREDERICTON, OCT. 5, 1885.

The curse of the license system is that it lends respectability to a damning and soul-destroying traffic.

Did you ever know of a drunkard that did not begin as a moderate drinker. License encourages moderate drinking.

We defy anyone to show where prohibition, where not interfered with by conflicting legislation, has not been a success.

We are prepared to prove that prohibition has restricted the sale of liquors, and been a great success in many places where it has been tried.

High license increase the number of rum holes which sell liquor without a license because it creates more poor drunkards who patronize these holes.

As soon as license becomes so high that the risk of being fined is less than the cost of the license people will be found who will sell without a license.

The only manner in which the temperance people have ever been able to handle the traffic in intoxicating liquors is by prohibition. We defy any one to show, either in the press or on the public platform, where license has reduced the sale of liquors, or where license has been more beneficial than prohibition.

If a person has been selling liquor illegally, and should apply for a license, which would not be granted to him, he would, in ten cases to one, continue selling illegally.

It is a very poor argument for anti-temperance men to use, when they cite Maine as a State where prohibition has been a failure. The old adage that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," is very applicable in this instance. It appears to us that the people of that State are the best able to judge of the efficiency of the law, considering that they have had it on their statute books for upwards of thirty years. And when, after this lengthy experience, a short time ago, they embodied it in the constitution of the state by the great popular majority of FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND, it looks very much as though they were well enough satisfied with prohibition. When some bloated liquor seller or person interested in the traffic, begins to quote Maine as a failure in carrying out the prohibitory law, we cannot help but think of those 47,000 of a majority, and they are of more weight in our opinion than the simple assumption of the interested arguer.

ENCOURAGING LETTER.

We are in receipt of a number of encouraging letters from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Not only do they contain words of encouragement, but they also have that most substantial form of encouragement viz., subscriptions. We are always pleased to hear from Sons of Temperance or temperance men from any part of the country, and always endeavor as far as possible to answer them.

We hope to be able before long to make a fraternal visit to many of the Division in New Brunswick.

A GRAND LECTURER.

The advisability of the Grand Division of this province appointing an agent or grand lecturer to visit the various localities, not only for the organizing of new divisions, but also for the encouraging, and "enthusing" of the old divisions is a subject which we trust will be most fully discussed at the annual session. Some time ago a fund for this purpose was started, but there appeared to lack the enthusiasm necessary from leading members of the order, and the matter was allowed to drop.

This fund must be revived. With this and the fund at the disposal of the Propagation Committee, there seems to us to be no doubt but sufficient funds could be procured to guarantee at least one year's trial. What is wanted is an energetic, enthusiastic temperance advocate, and we trust that the Grand Division will look up such a man and place him in the field immediately.

A CURSE PRONOUNCED.

The curse of God is upon the traffic. It may seem for a while as though the persons who have been violating the law were prospering. They may enlarge their premises, add greater attractions, and openly defy the law, but there has been a WOE pronounced against them, a woe that will surely come. We could instance dozens of cases in the city of St. John—yes, in the city of Fredericton, small though it may be, where persons have accumulated money by the cursed traffic, and where the "woe" has come, if not in one generation, in another.

We wonder if those who are "putting the bottle to their neighbor's lips," ever think what it is to have the curse of God pronounced against them. As we read that "woe," it does not make any exception as to whether a man is keeping a "first-class hotel," a drug store, or a back street rum hole. As we read it God does not say to the hotel keeper that as a "first class" hotel cannot make so much money unless it has a bar, they are therefore exempt from this woe. No! The words are plain—"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also."

WHAT WE WANT.

The Archbishop of York, in England, the other day said: "What we want is a new school of politics which shall demand from its representatives of the people, not dull adherence to the torn skirts of old

party traditions, but an earnest insight into great social questions." This is what the promoters of the third party would appear to be aiming at. It seems strange to us that it becomes necessary for a candidate for any of our elective honors, either provincial or federal—to be required to follow blindly and vote in the same manner as the leader of that party. We can understand how this would be no more than right on Government questions, or measures introduced by the leaders of the party, for platforms for the party, but on general questions we believe that individual members should, and ought to use their own judgment, and so use their voting privilege as to benefit their own community, or to vote the way their constituents would like them to.

We are not strongly wedded to the "third party" movement. We always believed and expressed our opinion very plainly as to the course temperance people should pursue in voting for representative to these elective offices. It is apparent to the most casual observer that the temperance vote is being bid for by both parties.

People may say what they will about there being a "few temperance fanatics" but politicians feel that there are more than "a few" and that the great body of the people are gradually coming to see that this rum traffic is a giant evil, and that the country if it would prosper, must throw it off, entirely and forever. With this before them it is no more than natural for both political parties to be working for the temperance vote. Up to this time, however, neither party has had courage sufficient to frame it as one of the planks in its platform. We predict that before long one of our great political parties will adopt this temperance question as one of their planks and when they do, that will be the party that will take the reins of office, and hold them, too.

The temperance people should remember, however, that they have an all powerful and potent weapon in the ballot. They are largely in the majority in this Dominion and it is their own fault if they allow a few pot house politician and beer guzzlers to balk the wish of the earnest, god-fearing people.

From this time forth, for municipal, civic, provincial or Dominion issues there should be a prohibition candidate in the field. If there are party issues and the candidates in the field will not openly avow their principles then the temperance people should put a candidate in the field and work for his election. There has been too much luke-warmness in the past. We want no spasmodic effort but a decided, united, and determined action which will ultimately bring success.

THE SENATE AND PROHIBITION.

The action of the Senate at the last session of Parliament, has undoubtedly brought about a crisis in the temperance movement that might have otherwise, been, years in culminating. The action of the Senate has opened the eyes of the great masses of the public to the fact that our present legislative system is most defective, and the long cherished idea that we were governed by and with the will of the people, has been exploded. So long as the Senate used its powers of destruction on some private corporation or Provincial interest, it did not arouse the animosity of the masses, but now, when it has come boldly out and shown its colors, the popular feeling is beyond any doubt against it, and the cry comes from all sides for its abolition, or reconstruction.

The result of the Scott Act elections throughout the Dominion augur very conclusively that the public sentiment is in favor of prohibition.

In 1883 the temperance representatives in Parliament asked for prohibition, but the reply made by Parliament at that time was,—"We shall be guided by popular sentiment; show us that the country is ripe for prohibition, and we shall be prepared to move forward." It has been estimated that about half the Dominion have taken a vote on the Scott Act, with the result of a majority in favor of the Act of 49,550. This the friends of Prohibition think a pretty fair test, and a sufficient demonstration that the people at last are willing to give a fair trial to prohibition.

The Licensed Victuallers Associa-

tion of Ontario for several years after the passage of the Scott Act, used their best endeavors to defeat the Act at the polls, but without success, for it is to the credit of the temperance people of Ontario that they could not be bought by the liquor dealers' gold.

Failing in this, they made the open boast that they would not use their money any further at the polls, but would use it in influencing the Senate. It looks very much as though this boast has been carried out. We would hate to say it of any body of our legislators, that they had been "bought up." There is something repulsive in the idea that men who have been elevated to the high and honorable position of Senators, should so forget their manliness as to accept the ill-gotten gold of the liquor dealers to work against the interests of their country. But look at the matter as we will, we cannot help but hear the loud expressions on all sides to this effect. All classes are loud in their denunciation of the Senate in their action at the last session, and freely express their belief that they were "bought up." The question before the public now is, whether the Senate as now constituted is a benefit to a legislative system? And the answer by the temperance people is, "that it is not!"

THE ANNUAL SESSION.

The Annual session of the Grand Division will be held in St. John, commencing on Wednesday evening the 21st inst. This session is always anticipated with much interest by the order all over the Province. Legislation this year will be invested with more than ordinary importance, and as a consequence there will be an unusually large gathering.

We regret to learn that it is the intention of the present Grand Scribe, Bro. S. B. Paterson, not to be a candidate for re-election. During the ten years in which the retiring Grand Scribe performed the responsible duties of this office, the order has prospered, and very much of its present satisfactory condition is due to the prompt, courteous and intelligent management which has characterized our esteemed Brother's occupancy of this most important position.

The office of Grand Scribe is in our opinion the most important in the gift of the Grand Division and upon the interest in his work, and the ability of the officer, largely depends the progress of the order. We sincerely trust that a worthy successor to our present Grand Scribe, may be honored with the office.

We feel assured, too, that there will be an unusually large representation to the Grand Division at this annual session.

At no period in the history of the order has their been a stronger feeling or a deeper interest taken by the individual members. Particularly is this noticeable in St. John City and County, and also in Kings and Charlotte. The representation from these counties at this session will undoubtedly be large.

We are not in the secrets of the Grand Officers, and are therefore not aware what special subjects will be brought forward for consideration.

We fear there has been a tendency on the part of persons attending the session from a distance to endeavor to hurry the business through, and to shorten the session for their own accommodation. As the annual session is by far the most important session of the year, delegates should go to St. John with the intention of giving their whole time and attention for the two or three days necessary to the fullest and most thorough discussion on these great questions which are of so much importance to the prosperity of our order and the progress of the temperance cause throughout the land.

The election of officers, which generally takes place on the opening night; is always the event which draws by far the larger number of delegates to that session. It has been the experience of the past that after this order of business has been gone through with, that the general routine work—the real work of the session—devolves upon the few old stand-byes whose faces are so well known to the visiting delegates. We trust that every delegate who is present at the opening session will feel duty bound to attend all the subsequent meetings. We trust also that in the selecting of suitable

officers for the coming year that St. John County will be magnanimous and will grant representations in the "cabinet" from those counties in which such rapid strides of the order have been made during the past year, viz: Charlotte, Kings, Westmorland and Albert.

The annual session will undoubtedly be an exciting and interesting one.

HIGH LICENSE A DELUSION.

Just now there is a chorus of utterances in favor of a "high license" law, and we have people who pose as "Christians" and Church goers, in our community, who are advocating this mode of "regulating" the liquor traffic. While we have never heard of any clergyman in this vicinity favorable to "high license," we understand there are several in the neighboring republic.

Just what "High License" would mean in this city is not explained. It may be a license fee of \$50, \$100, \$500 or \$1000. As to the amount of this license the temperance people are left in doubt, but the amount is immaterial after all. It means simply that whatever the amount exacted, the City grants the privilege for the individual holding this license to open up a saloon, and sell and barter intoxicating liquors "according to law."

It is no new thing for the temperance people, to have to meet this argument. In fact it is one of the "signs of the times." It is the result of the development of knowledge as to the evil effects of the liquor traffic. It is the sure forerunner of the total extermination of the monster evil. It is with pleasure we see it brought forward at this time, and see the liquor traffic arrayed in bold front under its banners. Their cry is now, "Give us high license." "We will be content with high license." "Only legalize the traffic, is all we ask." It is the last wail of a desponding and soul-cursed traffic.

Let me ask you, who profess to be temperance men, if the liquor sold under a \$100 or \$500, or even \$1000 license is any less the poison on account of it being sold under a high license, than it was before? Does it make any difference as to the principle involved or the immorality, that is thus legalized? Will there not be as many homes wrecked, as much poverty, disease, vice and crime, by means of the liquor sold under your high license?

In fact, is there not a greater likelihood of there being more poison in the liquor thus sold, where the saloon keepers are obliged to largely dilute, and make over their liquors to gain a profit? We think there is.

Besides it is all a matter of assumption on your part as to whether the adding of a few dollars, or five hundred dollars, will reduce the number of saloons, and that by lessening the number of saloons you will lessen the quantity of intoxicants sold. But you simply assume this, and there has never yet been a well attested proof that these assumptions are correct. In fact the whole experience has been decidedly against your argument. It has proved false in both points. In the first place those who want a license, and cannot get one, will sell illegally, and risk the penalty. And secondly, persons who want liquor will buy just as freely from the "high" licensed saloon as from the "low" licensed one.

The Lincoln (Neb.) Register says: "Under the high license law of this State the saloons flourish; the men who keep them grow rich, and defy the law in every city. Sundays the saloons in Lincoln are open. Liquors are sold to children who are too young to talk plain. The saloons here are steadily increasing." This is from the birthplace of high license. This is but the testimony of one of the many papers published in this State, all going to show that high license has been an utter failure. But what do the liquor men themselves say of high license in that State? The Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association says:—"The thousand-dollar license has in no measure decreased the amount of liquor consumed."

And how has this high license system worked in other States. The Chicago Tribune, one of the strongest advocates of high license in the United States, says:—"The saloon keepers, as a class, do not suffer, for those who remain in the business have larger sales and greater profits under the high license system than they have under