

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.

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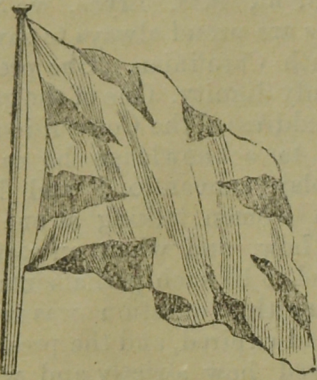
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All communications to be addressed to

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Fredericton, N. B.



RAISE THE STANDARD.

OUR MOTTO

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

FREDERICTON, DEC. 21, 1835.

BOOM THE "TEMPERANCE JOURNAL."

We are making every effort possible to issue our paper weekly instead of fortnightly as at present, and will probably begin to so publish at the New Year. We want all who receive a copy of this paper, whether subscribers or otherwise, to introduce it in a few kindly words to their friends, and solicit their subscription. Those who subscribe before Jan. 1st will receive the paper for the year for 60 cents, but when made weekly we shall be obliged to advance the price to all New Subscribers to \$1.00. Deputies of Divisions will remember that the Grand Division S. of T. has subscribed for one copy to be sent to each deputy, and if at any time the paper should not come regular, we would ask Deputies to kindly notify us by postal card and we will have the proper address placed in our books.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to our readers.

Subscribe NOW for the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

We object to a license system, not on account of its restrictive tendency but because of its protective features.

Always remember that the grand objection to a high license law is that it is legalizing what is acknowledged on all sides to be wrong.

Do not promise your vote to anyone unless he is a pronounced temperance man, as there will be temperance candidates for all the offices this year.

If you receive a copy of this issue of the "Journal" and if you are not a subscriber, after reading it will you kindly give it to some patriotic temperance person who will subscribe.

Bro. G. W. Gaunce, Grand Lecturer for the Sons of Temperance of N. B., reports a good work being done in Carleton County in which he is laboring at present. A number of divisions have been organized, and a number of places also have made applications for charters, and still the work goes on.

St John will probably soon take the opportunity of again testing the feelings of the people on the Canada Temperance Act. Just as soon as the Judges of our Supreme Court give their decision as to mode of procedure, there will be no obstacle in the way of a strict enforcement of the law. In the mean time St. John is doing much in the way of moral suasion means.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.

There is in this province about seventy five Divisions of the Sons of Temperance which are doing a large amount of successful work in saving drunkards. Among the members are very many who have never been addicted to intemperance, and a large number also; who have never drank a glass of intoxicating liquor. There are also a very large number in the ranks, who have been brought in for the purpose of securing for them the benefits, of social organization, in their struggle to overcome the appetite for strong drink, which has been to them and their friends, an indescribable curse. The members of these Divisions; are recognized as temperance men, in the various circles in which they move. Their fellow citizens expect great things of them. They are expected to provide counter attractions to the rum saloons. Their fellow citizens look to them for the erection of an inebriate Asylum. They are expected to secure a law to prevent the adulteration of liquors, so that consumers are not compelled to swallow the compounds of Logwood, Stryschmine; etc., which go to make up the pure beverages, supplied to those who pander in this direction to unnatural appetites.

Numerous are the responsibilities of these "temperance men" as judged by the average citizen. 'Why ain't the temperance men doing something to stop the selling of rum to these poor people? said a genteel moderate drinker, in our hearing on a Saturday night, while looking upon a procession of working men passing into the rum dens in a thoroughfare of one of our large cities; and of course the conclusion arrived at, is that the temperance men are not doing their duty.

The temperance men are struggling against great odds in their work, and their first duty is to themselves and their families. The powers of darkness are holding high carnival to-day in all our large centres of population and Satan's agents are attacking temperance men, as well as those who are not. Every member who realizes this fact is anxious about his fellow member, and is striving to prevent a relapse into former drinking habits, of some one or more, with whom he is associated in fraternal intercourse. The evil example of some men occupying the more prominent positions in political, social, and church life, too, is a very powerful influence at work, counteracting the efforts of the temperance men. The lukewarm attitude of Christian men and women has a very discouraging effect upon the organizations engaged in the temperance reform. And when in addition to all this it is remembered how very little is done by civic or municipal authorities, to prevent, or even curtail the illegal operations of the rumsellers, the wonder is, that the temperance men do not abandon the work and let society take the consequence of its apathy, and criminal indifference.

As temperance men we desire to stand true to ourselves. We are always striving to protect one another from the deadly influences at work against us. We are fighting for self preservation; we are struggling for existence, and are gathering in from week to week the broken down, and almost helpless unfortunate that we may throw around him the mantle of fraternity, and with him wrestle in prayer to the God of the prodigal, for strength to subdue his inordinate craving for strong drink.

So active are the evil influences in operation against our efforts; so very formidable the continuous attacks of the rumseller upon our ranks that our attention must first be given in the direction of keeping up the interest in our weekly meetings, and securing for our organization that strength and influence which will make us a power upon all occasions when parties are seeking political preference.

We call this a pointed answer. A Brooklyn divine was endeavoring to convince a young man that high license was highly desirable "We can close up nine out of ten saloons by this means," said the divine. "Suppose you could close up all but one of the saloons in Brooklyn," was the reply. 'Would it be right for me to keep that saloon?' "No-o." "Then how could it be right for me to vote that some other man shall keep it?"—The Voice.

ULTRA VIRES.

The Province of Ontario has been notified by the Hon. Mr. Mowatt, who is now in England, that the decision on the case before the Privy Council as to the validity of the Liquor License Act of 1833 has been made public, and that the Honorable Judges have decided that the Act is ultra vires. The Honorable Privy Councillors do not in cases submitted by the Governments give reasons for their decisions, so we are not in a position to state the grounds for the present judgment. This decision settles a most important point, which has been at issue ever since Confederation, as to where the jurisdiction lies in controlling the issuing of licenses, and places it with the Provincial Governments.

Thus one by one the tangles which have been twisted around this temperance legislation are being unwound, and just how or where the temperance people are to take hold, is being made more plain. The people of New Brunswick have never been particularly anxious to ascertain as to where the licensing power lay,—whether with the Federal or Provincial Governments. Their idea has been rather to find out where the prohibitory power lay. And as this was decided in the case of Russell vs The Queen, when it was decided by the Privy Council that the Canada Temperance Act was a constitutional enactment and intra vires; they have not been particularly anxious about the present decision, being more interested in the cases before our own Supreme Court.

And yet this is an important decision for the temperance people of New Brunswick, although they were not favorable to the License Act which has been declared ultra vires. They are interested in it because it will give the long sought-for opportunity to the New Brunswick Judges to give decisions on the pending cases before our court. It is an important matter to the temperance people because it now leaves the Scott Act as it was before the License Act became law. At that time all the technicalities and loopholes by which the liquor sellers were enable to evade the Scott Act had been decided, and fines were being imposed and collected. Immediately on the coming in force of the License Act, more difficulties presented themselves and more loopholes were available to these breakers of the law. Again we have the Scott Act pure and simple; a law in which we might say we have every confidence and which every temperance man should heartily support, and as much preferable to a license law as day is to night.

There is one thing to be regretted in connection with the "going out of the License Act, and that is that the Board of Commissioners and Inspector of Licenses in all probability will go out with it. We say, "in all probability" because there are strong reasons to believe that the 145 section of the License Act which is the section providing for the appointment of these Boards may be construed as an amendment to the Scott Act, in which case it is argued by some that the Boards will remain intact. We are not prepared just now to give an opinion on the point at issue. We only know that if the people have the Scott Act as it was prior to the enactment of the License Act, they would be quite satisfied for a while. We think that with the experience that the temperance people have had that they will not be so particular about discoloring their hands, as it is sometimes designated, by bringing information against violators of the law. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," is an old saying, but in the present instance the temperance people will have to follow the example of other cities and counties in Nova Scotia, P. E. I. and Ontario; they will have to form themselves into a vigilant committee and, if necessary, procure the services of some person and pay him for his services, who will make it his business to see that the Act is strictly enforced. The temperance advocates have had it for an excuse that their hands have been tied. Gradually they are becoming untied. It is to be seen if they have been so long bound up that they are crippled.

The Marquis of Lorne, Col. Ingersoll, Millionaires Astor and Carnegie, an Irish Member of Parliament elect, John Boyle O'Reilly, Cassius M. Clay, Sir John Macdonald, and Frank B. Sanborn have articles in the January number of the North American Review.

A WORTHY CABINET MINISTER.

The temperance people of New Brunswick have learned with satisfaction of the elevation of Dr. Geo. E. Foster to the portfolio of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The retirement of Sir Leonard Tilley left the temperance people without a representative in the Cabinet. Sir John Macdonald with his usual foresight saw that a representative of this large and influential body of the electors in the Cabinet could not do other than bring with it strength and confidence in the administration. Professor Foster is widely known among the temperance people of this province. He has been identified with the temperance movement for many years, and his consistent course has undoubtedly given him the confidence of the majority of the temperance people. He has held the highest office in the gift of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick, fulfilling the duties of that important office with credit to himself, and to the promotion of the order generally. Since his election to the House of Commons he has taken a prominent part in all temperance legislation, using all his energies to have stringent laws enacted against the liquor traffic. He labored indefatigably against the repeal, or amending of the Scott Act by the allowing of light wines and ales etc., at the last two sessions of Parliament and has shown by his course in the past that he can be relied upon by the temperance people to further their interests to the best of his ability and to every extent in his power. On the 31st Dec. he will appear before the electorate of King's for their sanction of his political career, and for a renewal of their confidence as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. We have no doubts as regards the result of the election. Kings County is doubly honored; first by having such a worthy gentleman, one with such fine oratorical power, advanced education and distinction as her representative; and secondly in having that representative a Cabinet Minister. King's will now have the recognition, which, as a progressive county she merits. We trust that every sound temperance man will use his influence for the return of Dr. Geo. E. Foster, and with a largely increased majority over his last election.

WHICH.

Henry Ward Beecher pleads for high license because he believes it will lessen the number of saloons and make them respectable. Speaking from his pulpit he says:—

If there was to be but one such place in so many blocks, the man to whom license was granted would see to it that his house was respectable, that it was not full of all temptations, and would seek respectable customers. Such a course of procedure would raise the character of drinking saloons.

Now read what the Reverend Father Cleary of Wisconsin, president of the national total abstinence society of the Catholic church, said at the recent centennial temperance gathering at Philadelphia:—

I by no means desire to see it brought under the protection of the law, and made a respectable business under the guardianship of the stars and stripes of America; and I therefore have no sympathy with the argument that says that high license, as it is called, or high penalty, will abolish many of the low saloons and make the others more respectable. I make no distinction between the French plate mirrors and that with sawdust on the floor, where the poor people go. [Applause.] There is no distinction as regards the respectability of the saloon, for the name respectable should never be mentioned in connection with anything of the sort. [Applause] And in making this statement, ladies and gentlemen, I but re-echo the words of the Catholic bishops of America assembled in council in the city of Baltimore last November.

Father Cleary, the Catholic bishop's words has the true ring; no Henry Ward for us.

Gen. Beauregard will give a history of the Shiloh Campaign in the January number of the North American Review. He claims that Gen. Algeron Sydney Johnson acted only as a corps commander at Shiloh. Gen. Beauregard emphatically asserts (contrary to the common belief) that he was the sole commander on both days, and, without naming them, controverts the reports of Grant and Sherman as to the nation's forces being taken by surprise.

Place of Meeting, Divisions, Numbers, Night of Meeting, and name of Deputies.

- St. Stephen; Howard, 1; Friday; S. Webber.
Milltown St. Stephen; Wilberforce, 3; Monday; H. McAllister.
Market Building, St. John; Gurney, 5; Thursday; R. Wills.
Orange Hill, Portland; Portland, 7; Monday; A. Y. Paterson.
Market Building, St. John; Albion, 14; Wednesday; D. Thompson.
Gagetown; Queens, 21; Saturday; H. J. DeVeber.
Chatham; Northumberland, 37; Friday; G. Stohart.
St. John; Mariners and Mechanics, 38; Thursday; Robt. Wills.
Hillsboro, Albert Co.; Albert, 39; Wednesday; J. J. Steeves.
Sackville, West. Co.; Sackville, 40; Tuesday; J. C. Harper.
Richibucto, Kent Co.; Richibucto, 42; Wednesday; A. Haines.
Kingston, Kent Co.; Kingston, 44; Tuesday; B. S. Bailey.
Newcastle; Newcastle, 45; Thursday; D. McGarr.
Pointe de Bute, West. Co.; Westmorland, 50; Thursday; J. Amos Trueman.
Hopewell Hill, Albert Co.; Golden Rule, 51; Tuesday; L. R. Moore.
Penfield, Charlotte C.; Safeguard, 58; Saturday; W. N. Bucknam.
Cambridge, Queen's Co.; Johnston, 62; Saturday; George S. Wilson.
Dalhousie; Dalhousie, 64; Monday; G. Haddow.
Baie Verte; Baie Verte, 65; Wednesday; R. Goodwin.
Dover, West. Co.; Dover, 70; Saturday; W. Steeves.
Carleton, St. John; Granite Rock, 77; Tuesday; Henry Finch.
Derby, North. Co.; Nelson, 99; Monday; J. Betts.
Douglstown, North. Co.; Caledonia, 126; Tuesday; J. Henderson.
Collina Corner, Kings Co.; Collina, 129; Thursday; Jacob I. Keirstead.
Upper Gagetown, Queens Co.; Oxford, 134; Saturday; James E. Coy.
Benton, Carleton Co.; Garibaldi, 151; A. Teed.
St. Martins, St. John Co.; St. Martins, 164; Tuesday; J. B. Hodsmyth.
Moncton; Moncton, 183; Monday; E. McCarthy.
Salisbury, West. Co.; Crystal Stream, 191; Saturday; Wm. McNaughton.
South Bay, St. John Co.; Lime Rock, 207; Monday; Wm. Roxborough.
Milford, St. John Co.; Everett, 238; Wednesday; John Waring.
Moncton; Intercolonial, 243; Friday; Albert McWilliams.
Victoria Mills, West. Co.; Victoria, 245; Thursday; J. Main.
Baillie, St. James, Char. Co.; Baillie, 248; Wednesday; J. W. Mann.
Weldford, Kent. Co.; Harcourt, 249; Saturday; H. Wather.
Portland; Valley, 250; Tuesday; J. Fowler.
Butternut Ridge, King's Co.; Havelock, 251; Friday; E. Keith.
Petitcodiac, West. Co.; Petitcodiac, 252; Tuesday; D. Jonah.
Lewis Mountain, West. Co.; Sunnyside, 253; Saturday; R. Lewis.
Deer Island, Char. Co.; Moss Rose 254; Saturday; A. T. Lloyd.
Millstream, Kings Co.; Britannia, 255; Friday; C. W. Weyman.
Little Ridge, Char. Co.; Spreading Oak, 256; Tuesday; A. F. Matheson.
Fredericton; Lansdowne, 257; Thursday; H. H. Pitts.
Kouchibouguac, Kent Co.; Union, 258; D. W. Grierson.
River Charlo, Rest. Co.; Charlo, 259; Thursday; J. H. Galbraith.
Steeves' Mountain, West. Co.; Mountain Rose 260; Saturday; R. Lutz, Sr.
Lawrence Station, Char. Co.; Lawrenceville, 261; Saturday; F. S. Richardson.
Hampton, King's Co.; Spring, 262; Monday; G. Barnes.
Pomroy Ridge, Char. Co.; Mayflower, 263; Thursday; W. Moulton.
Scotch Ridge, Char. Co.; Iona, 264; Wednesday; A. S. McKenzie.
Oak Hill, Char. Co.; Oak, 265; Friday; Dr. J. G. Atkinson.
Tower Hill, Char. Co.; Wills, 266; Saturday; S. S. Smith.
Graves' Settlement, West. Co.; Rockland, 267; Friday; G. Johnston.
McAdam Junction, York Co.; Star Branch, 268; E. W. Brownell.
2d Falls, St. George Char. Co.; Stewart, 269; Saturday; A. Sherwood.
St. George, Char. Co.; Red Granite, 270; Saturday; T. McGowan.
Penobscus, King's Co.; Cardwell, 271; Thursday; J. W. Floyd.
St. Nicholas River, Kent Co.; Milltown, 272; Friday; J. Murray.
Hampton Village, King's Co.; Hampton, 273; Tuesday; G. Flewelling.
Bloomfield, King's Co.; Leading Star, 274; Thursday; O. A. Wetmore.
Good Templar Hall, St. John; Gordon, 275; Friday; H. P. Sandall.
Eagle Settlement West Co.; Twilight, 276; Wednesday; G. A. Taylor.
Salisbury, Westmorland Co.; Middleton, 277; Friday; J. B. Henry.
Healthland, Charlotte Co.; Rising Sun, 278; Tuesday; L. Hall.
Goshen Corner, Albert Co.; Star of Hope, 279; Thursday; D. W. Goodall.
St. Mary's Kent Co.; Rosefield, 280; Saturday; W. Vincent.
Elgin, Albert Co.; Elgin, 281; Saturday; G. Smith, A. B.
Springfield, King's Co.; Springfield, 282; Friday; G. M. Wetmore.
Whites Cove, Grand Lake; Grand Lake; 283; H. E. White.
Clifton, Gloucester Co.; Gloucester Division 284; Wednesday; N. R. Ritchie.
Lewisville, Moncton; Lewisville, 285; Tuesday; Chas. J. Harris.
Port Elgin, West Co.; Fort Moncton, 286; Friday; W. M. Spence.
Centreville, Kings Co.; Centreville, 287; Saturday; H. W. Falkins.
Waterford, K. C.; Essex Division 288; Monday; W. E. S. Flewelling.
Forest Glen, West. Co.; Forest Glen 290; Thursday; Miss A. Hubble.
Bristol, Carleton Co.; Bristol Union, 291; Tuesday; Rev. John Gravinor.
East Florenceville, Carleton Co.; East Florenceville, 292; Saturday; Wm. Tompkins.
Waterville, Carleton Co.; Waterville, 293; Saturday; J. T. Fletcher.
Bath, Carleton Co.; Ray of Hope, 294; Friday; Herbert Gray.

OUR JOSHUA AS A REPORTER.

BY BROTHER JONATHAN.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

One of the interesting and instructive books of the times. Received the highest commendation from the Press of Canada and the United States. A humorous work showing the trials inherent to a newspaper office.

ADDRESS, HERMAN H. PITTS, Fredericton, N. B.