

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Defeated But Not Discouraged.

SOME OF THE CAUSES.

ST. JOHN LETTER.

Now that the battle is over we pen you a few lines in regard to temperance matters in St. John and vicinity. Owing to the negligence of the friends of temperance; owing to the confidence placed in the croakings and boasting of professed temperance men; owing to traitors among us in the good work in which we have so much at heart, is to be attributed to the defeat, with which we have been so basely met—in the late Scott Act campaign which was so dastardly carried on by the liquor dealers and the friends of the rum traffic.

Mr. Editor, words are inadequate to express the manner in which the Scott Act election was conducted. The liquor dealers done their work (I cannot say well) honorably, for there is honor among thieves. They worked together like pirates; they held their secret meetings ever since the writ was issued, they had their paid agents among the ranks of the temperance party, yes, in our committee rooms, and we did not know it; their hirelings assisted us in making up our books up to the 17th, three days before the election, and like the fly and the spider, we had no idea of the deception practiced by the Judas Iscariots. 'Tis true, some of them we detected in their bare and two-faced practices, and quietly told them their company was not wanted. But, in many cases, it was too late. They had procured the names of the doubtful ones and immediately bought them up, paying as much as \$25 for votes. Money flowed in abundance. Temperance workers were offered \$20.00 to absent themselves from the polls on election day, and it is feared, by their marked absence, that many of them took advantage of these generous offers. We know of many members of the different temperance societies who voted against the Act. But what are we to expect when pretended followers of Jesus Christ, Ministers of the Gospel, stand in their sanctuary and pulpits and preach that drunkenness is no sin. When such men as Father Davenport says that he abstained from drinking for three years as an example to others. It is an assertion that leads people to think that this high-church-priest had better been left in the land of his fathers than to come to this new country and preach such doctrines, that drinking is not a crime. We can tell the revered gentleman, of men who have been habitual drinkers for thirty-six years, and in all that time they had never bowed their knee to their Maker; but for the past three years have become God-fearing and Christian men, all through the means of belonging to the order of the Sons of Temperance. In those three years they have drank nothing stronger than pure, cold water, tea and coffee, and through their strict temperate habits, they to-day enjoy perfect peace, happiness and prosperity, through total abstinence. It seems to us that Mr. Davenport's constitution has been pretty well run down through previous over indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. These fresh importations have ideas peculiar to the society over which they preside, but for the working men of New Brunswick such opinions are not relished. The Rev. Mr. Troop, another late importation from Nova Scotia, also took the side of the opponents, claiming that the Scott Act would be detrimental to the interests of the community. This revered gentleman had previously signed the Scott Act petition, but a sudden change came over his vision—we presume the moneyed interests of some of his pew holders would be jeopardized—and the passage of the Act would necessitate those ale and wine merchants in seeking some other territory in which to carry on their business. Canon Brigestock also took exception to the Canada Temperance Act, and spoke in Trinity Church in terms condemnatory of the Act. Another clergyman, the man who said the Scott Act was a failure in Fredericton and everywhere else,

from the platform of the W. C. T. U. of Portland a few Sundays since (Dr. Macrea, of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church) came out in the columns of the St. John Globe in a lengthy article, under his own signature, terming the Scott Act as un-religious, un-pateistic, un-principled, un-British, ect. But the argument of this learned Scotch divine was discussed and scattered to the winds, at the Machanic's Institute, by Mr. Spence of Toronto, who chopped the doctor's plank in such a manner that not a chip of truthfulness remained. The forcible methods displayed by Mr. Spence in dissecting the arguments of these learned divines, left no doubt on the minds of his auditors of the result of the election—had it been fairly contested. The sentiment of the people were in favor of the Act; the immense gathering over 3000 persons at St. Andrews Church a week before the contest, showed how thoroughly the populace were in favor of the Act; the unprecedented large gatherings at the Mechanics' Institute, and other halls in the City, Portland and Carleton, were evidences of the wish of the christian inhabitants of this part of the Dominion. The services held in the various churches in support of the Act showed that all but four of the ministry were working diligently for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act. When we consider the influence brought to bear by the ministerial advocates of the liquor traffic, and the enormous amount of money spent in buying votes, hiring of teams, paid spies, etc., etc., it is a wonder the majority was not 770 instead of 77. The rum party calculated on having over 300 majority and a large amount of money was waged on those figures—but with all their wealth, their espionage, their impersonations, their bribery and corruption, their gain is an ignominious defeat to the liquor traffic. The friends of the traffic are reasonably ashamed of the small majority they secured. The handwriting is on the wall. "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." The victory achieved will be turned to defeat. Much credit is due to the earnest and sincere temperance workers who had the cause at heart. Much more might have been done had they not been so confident of success. Few of the wards had more than three temperance men working at the polls. The agents did not do their duty as promised; they allowed impersonations repeatedly, in one division of the wards as many as forty people were impersonated. It was a terrible state of affairs to see such rascality carried on. The liquor party were thoroughly organized; they had their signs and signals, their agents and runners, and a perfect system of repeating was kept up all along the line.

Prominent among the diligent workers of the Scott Act party were the members of Gordon Division—they had one or more representatives in every ward in the city, and in Portland—and during the whole campaign this noble band of temperance men were foremost in the fight. They deeply regret the result of the election and feel the defeat very keenly.

Portland—brave Portland—the new city where the Antis predicted a great majority, did the work that was left undone in St. John. There the temperance party had the right stamp of men at the helm of affairs (we would like to name them all); they were thoroughly organized, and went into the fight early, confident of success. The faithful caught the oppositionists napping. The latter were so sure of victory that some of their forces were detailed to help their pals across the line in St. John. Thank God, Portland has been redeemed, and the County of St. John has followed in the wake of victory.

We would like to know the feelings of the four ministers over the defeat of the Scott Act party. The major part of such defeat can be left at the doors of Rev. Dr. MACREA, St. Stephen Church, Presbyterian; Rev. G. OSBORNE TROOP, St. James Church, Episcopalian; Rev. CANON BRIGSTOCKE, Trinity Church, Episcopalian; Rev. FATHER DAVENPORT, St. John Baptist Church, Episcopal.

The defeat of the Canada Temperance Act in the City of St. John has taught the Party of Reform a lesson never to be forgotten. At the meeting in Good Templar Hall, the headquarters of the Scott Act party, on the night of the election, a number of clergymen addressed a very

large gathering. Rev. Messrs. Dobson, Gordon, Parsons, an 1 Messrs. Hanington, Col. Baird, J. Willard Smith, F. W. Hatheway, J. R. Woodrow and others took part, and urged the temperance party to be awake and prepared for the contest of prohibition. The Chairman, Mr. J. E. Irvine, gave some good words of cheer and encouragement, and endorsed the statement of Rev. Mr. Dobson, that the party were beaten, but not fairly. There being no money in the temperance party to carry on the election contest, said the chairman, some expense was nevertheless incurred in printing, hire of committee rooms, literature, etc., and a subscription list was opened, and \$225 was immediately subscribed. Reflections were cast by some of the speakers on the large attendance present, while the large majority absented themselves from the polls during the day. The lesson taught by the defeat of the Scott Act on the 20th April, 1886, will be one not easily obliterated from the minds of all true temperance advocates, and we trust the different societies will organize and see that the license laws as at present on the statute books will be rigidly enforced. They should also be alive to the fact that Portland needs their assistance in helping them to enforce the Act. Our advice would be to make amends for past negligence, and be more determined to strike for Prohibition.

Temperance matters have, for the past three weeks, been absorbed in the Canada Temperance Act, but now that the verdict has been returned against us, we hope to attend to the interests of the JOURNAL, and through its outspoken medium, appeal to all true temperance men to put on a new armor, and place the motto "Prohibition" on our banner as the watchword. It is sure to come! The prayers of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions are alike directed to that end, seeing that the Scott Act has been defeated. Below is a resolution passed after the defeat:—

Resolved, That we, as workers in the cause of temperance, are not discouraged by the result of the vote on Monday last. Prayer has been answered in the Lord's way. In this seeming reverse we believe He is showing us His effective plan of dealing with the liquor traffic, and we are more than ever determined to work for its entire prohibition.

On behalf of the Union,
Most respectfully yours,
Mrs. J. M. EATON,
Rec. Sec. W. C. T. U.

It has been our sad lot to take to their last resting place, yesterday afternoon, the remains of an old and honored member of Gurney Division, Brother Daniel Allen, for a number of years Chaplain of old No. 5. About 100 members of the Order turned out to do honor to this worthy deceased brother, wearing badges of mourning on their breast and white gloves. The burial services were conducted by Bro. J. B. Sear, of Union Street Congregational Church, and the exercises at the house and grave were very impressive.

Another new Division is to be started here on Wednesday evening next at the Marsh Bridge.

Yours in L. P. & F.,
ZEBU.

TEMPERANCE TALK.

High license is largely advocated by many of our temperance advocates. This is simply selling crime at a higher price, giving protection to rich landlords. As soon as any state can carry high license, it shows that they are rich enough to pay a high price for crime. In the scale of morality there is nothing gained in high license excepting giving dignity to criminality. Suppose the Savior in casting out devils had reasoned in this wise: here is a man that has many devils. I shall cast out all the poor ones, but here I see a nice fat rich devil. I will grant him license to protect all his red-handed satanic devilry. I'll make a big devil out of this high licensed one. Dear reader, there is as much sense in the latter as there is in the former illustration. Christ did not bandy, regulate or high license any. He cast them out without any ceremony about it. He was a thorough prohibitionist. Reader, imitate your Savior, and be a prohibitionist. Don't grant high license because he is rich. Don't conciliate. Show yourself Christ-like. J. B.

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THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

(Temperance adaptation.)
O Temperance, the bond of our nation,
The joy of the brave and the free,
The hope of our people's salvation
Can never be severed from thee.
How many a hero is wearing
Thy badges of different hue—
See the rumseller's look, how despairing!
When met by the Red, White and Blue.

When drink scatters wide desolation,
And threatens our land to deform,
We stand on the noble foundation,
That bravely withstands every storm.
With the banner of Temperance o'er us
We'll still hold our emblems in view,
And looking for victory before us,
We shout for the Red, White and Blue.

The wine cup we never shall cherish;
But haste to the rescue of those
By intemperance ready to perish,
And help them to vanquish their foes,
May our brethren united ne'er sever,
But each to his promise stand true,
Our pledges and badges for ever,
Hurrah! for the Red, White and Blue.
H. MIDDLETON.

AN OLD FABLE IN A NEW DRESS.

There was a brood of sly saloon-keepers, who held annual meetings to discuss the temperance movement. At the first gathering, it was reported that the temperance people had put the business of suppressing the liquor traffic into the hands of the Moral-Suasionists. Then, said the President, 'we can safely adjourn. If they trust to this means, we shall not be disturbed in a hurry.'

At the next meeting of saloon keepers it was shown that the temperance men, finding drunkenness increasing and the saloons more aggressive, had called loudly on their friends, the old parties, to help them destroy the traffic. At which demonstration some of the younger members of the saloon were greatly alarmed.

'If that be all,' said the President, 'do not be frightened. The politicians have several jobs of their own to attend to, which they will not risk missing for the sake of this temperance business.' And he forthwith adjourned the meeting.

At the next assembly all reports showed that the temperance people, tired of waiting for the Moral-Suasionists and old parties, had joined hands and determined to do the work of exterminating the traffic themselves. Whereupon the president of the saloon keepers said: 'My dears, it is high time for us to stand from under, for when a man takes up his business himself, instead of leaving it to others to do, you may be sure the work will be done. We had better flee to the High License woods, or to the hills of Compensation.'

HACK! HACK! HACK! You need not have that hacking cough, why do you keep it, when you can buy a bottle of Minard's Honey Balsam for 25 cents that will cure it.

The advocates of license will be reminded of the danger of that system in dealing with liquor by reading the following:

Charles Carlton Coffin, the famous war correspondent, states that the public school children of Boston are falling victims to strong drink. A pupil of the Rice school was recently seen intoxicated, and Mr. Coffin was assured by a teacher in a girls' school that she had among her pupils girls of twelve and fourteen who are habitual beer drinking. Mr. Coffin casts no reflection upon the school authorities in this matter, but uses the facts to show how defiantly the license law is violated by the liquor dealers in selling to minors. Even parents send their children for beer, with jugs and pails which are filled without the least regard to the law.

Read what a popular druggist says.—Moncton, July 25, 1883. Dear Sirs: Please send as soon as possible 1 gross Minard's Liniment. It is becoming the most popular Liniment in the market.

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British Mails.

THE FIRST PACKET of the Weekly Liverpool Mail Line is intended to be despatched from Quebec on Thursday, the 13th of May, under the usual Summer arrangements.

The outgoing Steamer sailing from Halifax on the 8th of May, will be the last mail Steamer from Halifax this season.

The Mails for the United Kingdom for despatch by the Steamer leaving Quebec via Rimouski for Liverpool on the 13th of May—the first outgoing Steamer under the Summer arrangement and by each succeeding Steamer during the present Summer, shall leave the St. John P. O. in time to go forward by train leaving St. John on Wednesday evenings and due at Rimouski on Thursday afternoons.

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 Rimouski.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.

P. O. Inspector's Office,
St. John, April 22, 1883.