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 "

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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

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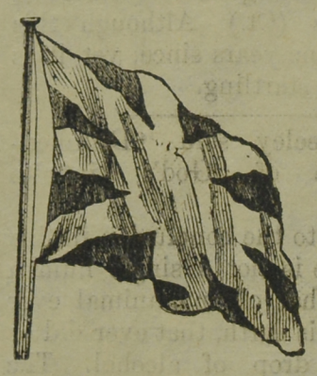

RAISE THE STANDARD.

—OUR MOTTO—

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

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Temperance Journal.

FREDERICTON, SEPT. 21, 1885.

Subscribers who have been transferred from the *Signal* list will be duty notified when their subscriptions expire.

Deputies of Divisions will kindly have the list of officers for the new term forwarded to us as soon as possible after installation.

We believe that it is a sound principle that society should not by its legislation *protect evil*. The true object of legislation should be to prevent, not to protect an evil. Licensing the liquor traffic is protecting it.

Society should not undertake to *regulate evil by law*. It is the business of society to *remove* not regulate it. The people of this country have reached that point when they see the fallacy of endeavoring to *regulate* the liquor traffic, and are simply waiting an opportunity to *remove* it.

One of the best ways to help the temperance cause in your vicinity is to subscribe for a temperance paper. You will get a direct benefit, by finding out how the cause is progressing in other localities, and will have all the latest information and arguments against the liquor traffic. Every temperance family should subscribe for a temperance paper.

OUR SENTIMENTS.

It might just as well be understood first as last, that we don't propose running any milk-and-water effusion, and calling it a *temperance* paper. We believe in *fight*. Fight the accursed traffic to the death. No compromise, —no let up. We may make enemies —we have doubtless done so,—but the friend that we cannot shake by the hand and say "God bless your business," can be no true friend And we might be thought fanatical, but we feel also like saying that the friend we cannot take by the hand and say "GOD BLESS YOUR SENTIMENTS," we do not want for a friend either.

A FALSE REPORT.

We have heard the argument used that some of these "rummies" who are now selling illegally would rather have the law remain as it is, and that they will vote against the repeal of the Scott Act. Don't you believe any such argument as that. This is only a cloak to induce the temperance men to lay back on their oars. You can make up your mind that every "rummie," be he seller or drinker, will vote for the repeal of that law every time. But further than that, the temperance people don't want the votes of the "rummies" to gain the coming election, nor do they want the votes of any of the sympathizers with the "rummies."

As far as we are concerned, and we have heard it expressed even more forcibly by our strongest temperance advocates, from the platform and pulpit,—we would rather see the Act defeated, than to know that its being carried was owing to the vote or influence of some of these "rummies" who have been working against it since it first became law.

No! it is not from the "rummies" or their sympathizers that we expect any assistance, or that we expect to be influenced by our literature in this temperance campaign. It is just the lack of energy on the part of the *temperance* people that we fear. If the temperance men,—pronounced temperance men—would go up calmly to the poll on election day and deposit their ballots, we wouldn't care if all the "rummies" on that petition, and all their sympathizers, and all the backers they could scrape up in St. John or elsewhere, went up to the poll to repeal the law. They would still want more votes to do it.

The canvassers on the temperance side, we trust, will remember that there are men that it would be a disgrace to have vote on our side. Half the pleasure of the victory would be lost could it be thrown up to the temperance people that they owed that victory to the votes of the "rummies."

No, we don't argue with that class of voters. It is time wasted. What we hope to be able to do is to stir up the temperance men to see the danger threatening them.

A PLEBISCITE WANTED.

The result of the late temperance agitations in our sister Provinces, has convinced temperance men everywhere that the time has arrived, or is fast approaching, when the public sentiment will favor total prohibition. Many prominent journals and individuals have been advocating for the last few months, a test vote at the next General Elections. This would undoubtedly be a good opportunity to test the feelings of the people of our Dominion on this temperance question, and one which could be taken by the Government with little or no expense to the country. By all means have a plebiscite While it would not, in itself, have any legislative effect upon the traffic, it would show our legislators in which direction the strong tide of public opinion was tending. The current of the great reform is too strong to be turned aside, even by the great money interest at stake on the other side. The temperance people have no narrow, selfish ends to work for, but are working for the elevation of their brother man, and for the advancement of the kingdom of their Master.

We think the time has come when the country calls for Prohibition, and if this can be brought about any faster by the taking of a plebiscite, and we think that it will, then by all means let the temperance people advocate the test vote.

SYMPATHY VS. CASH.

Of course it is very pleasant for us to know that the temperance people are interested in our paper and sympathize with the course we are pursuing, but still we must press the fact strongly upon their minds that "sympathy" is not legal tender, and that the cruel printer requires *hard cash* for the publication of the JOURNAL. Our continual calls for more subscribers may become monotonous, but until the TEMPERANCE JOURNAL gets settled upon a sound financial basis, so that the paper will be self-sustaining, the temperance people may expect to be treated occasionally to this kind of literature. We can understand and fully appreciate the feelings of many of our temperance people, who are continually giving to this or that object for the diffusion of temperance sentiments, when after all, there can be no special return come to them, as this liquor business does not in any way effect them personally. However, it is just that kind of men, who, with hearts apparently extending clear across their breasts, are the mainstays of the business world, the Church, and the State. It is the heart that can feel for another's sufferings and woes, and who grows indignant at "man's inhumanity to man," that is ready to put his hand in his pocket and give to these philanthropic objects. We feel, on this temperance question, very much as the old deacon did about the conversions in his Church. He judged the sincerity and depth of their conversion by the extent of their liberality towards the Church fund. So we are inclined to see how far the temperance man will put his hand into his pocket before we begin to say that he is entirely "converted."

Now, our paper is too small. We can't get half in each issue that we should like. And again, it is not published often enough. What's to be done?

For the benefit of the cause, as well as our advertisers, we are issuing thousands of extra copies monthly, and we feel that it would be *impossible* to scatter into so many families, the class of literature we are publishin the JOURNAL without benefiting the cause.

Now, our ambition is to enlarge our paper, and if divisions or individuals will forward us any amount over the subscription price for our paper, we will publish the same under the head of acknowledgements, and will forward them extra copies to the amouut of their donation, for distribution throughout their district.

Again, if you have a friend at a distance whom you know is interested in the temperance cause, what a nice surprise for him to receive a copy of the JOURNAL for a year.

Again, if you are in business, you have a fine opportunity of helping us and of materially helping yourself. We challenge any one to produce a better advertising medium than our paper. We publish many thousands of copies each issue, a great many are sent to different families, so that in the year you reach thousands upon thousands of the best class of readers in the country.

And now, which of these ways *are you* going to adopt to help us?

HIGH LICENSE.

A noteworthy feature of the canvass made by the anti-Scott Act people is that of "*high* license." The argument made formerly was simply "license" and thus legalize the traffic, but to simply place this act of legalizing at a nominal value. The principal argument is now to make it a *source of revenue*. And it is strange, too, that the *rum sellers* are now the ones who are advocating "high license." This should be in itself sufficient argument for the person who has the interests of temperance at heart, and who advocates this "high license system," to stop and think the whole matter over, and see if he may not, after all, possibly be wrong in his ideas. Now, let us quietly think this matter over. Here are the "moral suasion" class, the "moderate drinkers," the "habitual drunkards" and the *liquor sellers* advocating "high license." Now, candidly, are these the class of people among whom the "temperance man" would like to class himself; and where there is such a mutual agreement among an interested class must it not be "mutual partnership" against the interests of the temperance people.

As we look at it the facts are these, that while there may be a law on our statute books having certain restrictive clauses, and while those restrictive clauses may not be carried out, yet the fact of there being a law hanging over the heads of these evil-disposed persons, has a salutary effect. Now, in the case of the liquor traffic, license, be it ever so high, means "rum." It means to the seller what they will place upon the liquor sold such a price as to gain their usual profit. They propose to take the license fee out of the drinker, while that poor misguided individual cares not what he is drinking or the cost, so long as he gets his liquor. While again if you place your license so high that it is actually restrictive, it will have the effect of bringing about the illegal sales now going on under the Scott Act, as these persons who are now selling contrary to law are not law abiding citizens, and when they find the risk is less than the cost of license, why they will return to their old habits. We want people who are looking forward to Prohibition, but think this Act a failure, to think over the facts,

THE "FARMER" ON SCOTT ACT STATISTICS.

It had been our opinion for some time past from perusing the columns of the *Farmer* that it was posing as a champion of the anti-temperance party. We were therefore somewhat surprised on looking over the last issue to notice several pieces in a temperance vein. One was on "Scott Act Statistics" and looking into it closely we saw that the *statistics* were misleading.

The *Farmer's* article, which is evidently not a clipping from another paper as it is not credited to any exchange says:—

"Since 1878, the year in which the Scott Act became law, that measure has been voted on 67 times and has sustained 16 defeats."

As a matter of fact, there have been 83 contests, with 16 defeats, making the number of contests *won* for the Scott Act as 67 against 51 as the *Farmer's* article would make it appear.

For the benefit of those who would like to know the actual state of voting on the Scott Act, we give below a summary of the electious under that act and results, taken from a late issue of the *Canada Citizen*:—

Contests won for the Scott Act	67
Contests in which the Scott Act was defeated	16
Total number of contests	83
Total votes polled for the Scott Act	156,842
Total votes polled against the Scott Act	103,209
Net majority for the Scott Act	53,633

In several counties repeal votes have been taken. Some counties that failed on the first vote have voted again, and in one county the Act was voted upon three times. If we take in each of these cases only the latest vote polled, we get the following result:—

Total cities and counties in which the Scott Act has been adopted	60
Total cities and counties in which the Scott Act has been rejected	14
Total places in which the Scott Act has been voted upon	74
Total votes polled at last contests in these 74 places	238,174
Total vote for the Scott Act	143,862
Total vote against the Scott Act	94,312
Net majority for the Scott Act	49,550

It is worthy of note that *in no county or city has the Scott Act ever been repealed*; and in every case in which the Act has been defeated, and a second contest has taken place, the Act has been carried upon the second vote. Public sentiment is growing everywhere in favor of the law.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

The fifteenth annual convention of the C. T. A. U. of North America was held in New Haven this year, on the 5th and 6th August. There was a very large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country, and the meetings were most enthusiastic. The President, Rev. Father O'Leary, of Wisconsin, presented a report showing the progress of the Union during the year. There are now in the vicinity of 700 Unions with a membership of upwards of 40,000.

A mass meeting in the Opera House on the evening of the 5th was literally packed. The Right Rev. Bishop McMahon presided and delivered a powerful address. Father O'Leary also addressed the gathering. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"You do well to be total abstainers, as you hereby lay the foundation of all Christian virtue. We all like to see length of days; every man likes to lengthen out his life on this earth as long as he can, and this he can do by abstaining from all intoxicating drinks. We are accused of being fanatics when we try to bring up our children in a way that is for their better spiritual well-being.

"Life insurance companies discriminate against persons addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, for they know that the use of intoxicating drinks shortens life. They will not insure a lager-beer brewer, because they know it is not a safe risk, and they will not imperil their financial stability by insuring such men.

"We feel encouraged and strengthened in our advocacy of total abstinence principles, because we know that it is for the well-being of the people."

At the second day's proceedings the following resolutions were adopted:—

"The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, assembled in its fifteenth annual convention, affirms that the bond which unites its members is hatred to the vice of drunkenness. The prevalence of this vice has filled our souls with horror. It destroys the vigor of the human frame, it desolates the Christian home, it is a breeder of crime of nearly every kind, and is the greatest of the causes of poverty and insanity. But the supreme wickedness of intemperance is that it attacks the human reason itself. It is the object of the divine wrath, because the Christian virtues of faith, hope and charity, by which we know God and aspire to eternal union with Him, can be but profaned or blasphemed by a soul whose reason is unsettled by drink; because He who is the father of the orphan and the judge of the widow stands forth as the avenger of the drunkard's wife and little ones.

"Therefore to reform the drunkard, to prevent the young from acquiring fondness for drink, and to proclaim the peril and shame of selling drink are our purposes. And these purposes we pursue in the spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ and in union with His Holy Church, always seeking and following the direction of the hierarchy and priesthood.

"We affirm that nothing has ever more plainly marked the Divine favor for our principles and methods than the approval of the late Plenary Council at Baltimore, as expressed in their pastoral letter. We most heartily thank the fathers of the late council for their encouragement. We hail with joy the prelates' condemnation of saloon-keeping. Their direction to secure the passage and enforcement of good laws to control drink-selling, to close saloons on Sundays and punish the selling of intoxicants to minors, we zealously obey; and the wish of council that Catholics shall withdraw from the shameful business of saloon-keeping will be furthered by our members with every energy.

"We rejoice, too, that good citizens of every creed see in our work a great help towards attaining that pure state of political morality which is the safeguard of a nation's liberties, and, while thanking God for the success which blesses the agitation in Ireland for liberty, we bear in mind that Father Mathew's pledge was the right arm of O'Connell; and we are confident that a sober people will not long remain slaves.

"We observe with satisfaction the increase in societies and in membership of the Union. We attribute it largely to the societies securing halls and reading-rooms for the instruction and recreation of the members. Young men and old are thus removed from the occasions of sin, especially the saloon, that home of excess in drinks, or profanity, and obscenity, and are provided with innocent and useful entertainment."

TEMPERANCE FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW.

[By J. G. Atkinson, M. D.]

Mr. Editor,—If permitted, we wish in a series of letters to explain the pernicious action of the immoderate use of alcohol on the human system, hoping that the knowledge thus imparted shall become the property of every temperance reader.

In general terms, we may state that the abuse of alcohol causes death by reflex shock, fatty degeneration of various organs, catarrh of stomach, incurable disease of the liver, affections of the kidney and heart, delirium tremens, apoplexy, epilepsy, paralysis, insanity, gout, embecility, dropsy, diminished power to resist cold and morbid influences, and lessens the capacity for work.

Death by reflex shock: An individual really possesses two brains within one skull, one intellectual, the other animal, the former the seat of the higher organs of intelligence, the latter that of the passions and vital forces; as assistants to these in carrying on nervous action, we have the spinal marrow and nerves. When a person imbibes a large quantity of alcoholic drink, the first effect, when death is to take place by reflex shock, is paralysis of cerebral hemispheres, or intellectual brain; next follows paralysis of spinal marrow, followed by that of the limbs, with a total loss of sensation and motion; lastly, we have paralysis of medulla, or animal brain which gives origin to the nerves supplying the heart and lungs; these organs cease to act, and death takes place. Drunkards are frequently found dead, where the cause of death is a profound mystery, no marks of violence being found on their bodies.

We have known of several such instances; some were found dead by the roadside, while others died during sleep; they had just left a grog shop after an evening's debauch. This dangerous rock, death by reflex shock, should be engraved upon our temperance charts, and pointed out to the rising generation in its true light, both by speech and pen, that it may be avoided.

Fatty degeneration of various organs: Alcohol is a noted preservative. The anatomist takes advantage of this property of alcohol when he preserves specimens in his museum. Animal and vegetable matter may be preserved for a long period, immersed in this liquid. One would suppose that those, who drink ardent spirits during and just after meals, had an economical object in view; viz. the preservation of their food in their gastric receptacles, lest the next meal should not be forthcoming; but this practice is clearly a violation of nature's law, as we eat only to digest, and any interference with the process induces diseases of which we shall speak in our next. Our bodies are continually undergoing destruction and repair. The lungs, kidneys and skin are constantly carrying off particles of effete matter from the organs and tissues of the body, while the circulatory system, supplied by the food we eat, and fanned by the air we breath, is incessantly repairing the waste. The use of alcohol as a beverage interferes with this natural process of waste and repair. Alcohol, by being taken into the blood, meets with these effete particles of matter, and prevents their further solution; consequently, they are carried along in the current; and, being too large to find an exit by the lungs, kidneys or skin, they are lodged in small blood-vessels passing through organs and tissues, where they form nucleus, around which, destructive changes of tissue soon take place. It also comes in contact with particles about to be liberated from the organs and tissues