

The Temperance Worker

"INTEMPERANCE IS THE CAUSE OF MORE EVIL THAN WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE COMBINED." - Right Hon. W. GLADSTONE, Prime Minister of Britain.

(Here we publish facts and comments on the Question of the Day; and we are glad to receive criticisms and suggestions from our readers.)

THE AREA adapted to the vine culture in California is greater than in the whole of France.

A SENSIBLE law has been passed by the Legislature of Nevada making the ridiculous custom of liquor-treating illegal.

THERE ARE 10,000 teetotallers in the railway service of Great Britain and 12,000 among the sailors in the naval service.

THE SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDUCATION bill has been ordered to a third reading in the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature by a vote of 167 to 7. This makes its final passage almost a certainty.

ONE OF NEW YORK'S most famous physicians, Dr. Willard Parker, made the astounding statement that one-third of the deaths are the result, directly or indirectly, of the use of alcohol, and that, in the last thirty-eight years, 190,000 have died of its use in the city.

IT SEEMS that the late General Gordon, before going to the Sudan in 1877, considered alcoholic liquors of value in that climate, but in a letter written after his settlement at Khartoum as Governor-General he refers to the benefit he has felt from giving up all such drinks. He thus shows he had the gift of learning and the grace of confession—both of extreme value. The Arabs of that region adhere to the prohibition of the Koran concerning wine and we do not find that they are the less athletic, energetic, and courageous on that account. In those qualities they are fully a match for the soldiers of any other country, and they would bear with amazement of the theory of some English newspaper and magazine writers that to abstain from intoxicating liquor is to court and induce an inferior physical condition. They know better, as did their forefathers many centuries ago.

ALCOHOLIC INSANITY AT BELLEVUE.—The *Churchman* invites attention to the ominous increase in the number of cases of alcoholic insanity at Bellevue Hospital in New York as follows:—"So large is the number of persons taken to Bellevue Hospital, New York, who have been made insane through intemperance, that the Insane Pavilion may well be named after this class of patients. From five to ten persons are taken to the hospital every day for examination, and of these the majority are the outcome of intemperate habits. So far as appears, the insanity so produced is not a form of delirium tremens, which is more or less temporary in its nature, but a loss of reason, which may be as permanent as from any cause whatever. What is still more serious, this class of sufferers has doubled within a year, and is five times as great as it was five years ago. No wonder that one of the officials at the hospital remarked that it was the strongest and most practical kind of temperance lesson that he knew of."

PRESIDING AT A CONCERT in Exeter Hall last week, the Rev. J. W. Horsley said:—"A poor girl was dying of fever in the infirmary. She did not know she was dying, and was very much touched by the kindness of the nurse, and she said to the good woman, 'If I get up from this bed and go out—she did not, but died in the place—I don't know what I will do to show my gratitude, but I will make you jolly blind drunk—that I will.' That was that poor girl's idea of the readiest, cheapest, and most fashionable way of requiting the kindness of that nurse."

"Now what class, Mr. Horsley asks, can point the finger of scorn at her and say to her, 'Whence did you get that horrible idea into your head?' Can our city authorities do it, when, in order to do honor to a successful general, they invite him to the Mansion House, and spend in that one feast enough upon wine to keep two hundred families throughout the winter? Can the tradesman point the finger at her who,

whenever I have struck an important bargain with him, sends me half a dozen of port as a token of his thanks. Can the artisan say that she ought to be ashamed of herself when, on the close of my bargain with him, he shows his gratitude by 'wetting it in a public-house?' I do not know that any one class in England can say that this poor girl never should have got such an idea into her head, when she has found the drinking saloon in every class by whom she has been surrounded."—*Alliance News*.

SAID EX GOVERNOR ST. JOHN, at the recent meeting of the National W. C. T. U. at the New Orleans Exposition.—"Kansas, Iowa, Maine, Vermont and the Cherokee nation are under prohibition by their own legislative acts, while the saloons have been driven from three-fourths of Georgia, half of South Carolina, and much of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Even Clay county, Mo., the home of the James brothers, has not had a saloon for seven years, and is populous and prosperous. Her goal was empty for eight months in 1884, and last month there was not a criminal case on her court docket that originated in the county; not a murder trial there since the saloons were closed, for killing done inside the county limits. Over in Lafayette county, across the Missouri river, where license prevails, on the 25th of last month, there were twenty six persons in gaol awaiting trial. That shows the difference between license and prohibition. Be of good courage! With the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Good Templars, the Sons of Temperance, the National Temperance Society, and hundreds of other temperance organizations, all working harmoniously for the same great cause, and with God behind it all, to whom we should ever look for guidance, we have nothing to fear, and everything to hope. The victory, final and complete, is sure to come."

MR. HOYLE IN BALTIMORE.

At a recent quarterly meeting of temperance advocates and friends in Manchester, England, Mr. William Hoyle delivered an address on his experiences in America in regard to the temperance movement, of which the following is a part. He and Mr. Barker, who was travelling with him, intended to stay only two days at Baltimore, but in order to be present at a Temperance Convention, and at a meeting of the Maryland Temperance and Prohibition Society in Baltimore, they prolonged their stay. At the Convention there were 500 or 600 persons from all parts of Maryland, and they found that in that State the Local Option principle had been adopted or was going to be put before the people in some 18 out of 23 counties, covering something like three-fourths of the entire population of the State outside of Baltimore. He was struck with the enthusiasm of the men—men who had had a taste of Local Option. Speaking of the progress of the Gospel, one or two Methodist preachers, who were presiding elders, and who had travelled about in the different States, had declared to him, when he had referred to their great enthusiasm, that they had had opportunities of seeing daily the difference between places where Local Option was in force, and places where it was not. They had worked in both places and might well be enthusiastic, for they knew only too well how difficult it was to make progress in Christian work in those places where the liquor traffic was at work. That was a testimony in favor of Local Option, which he regarded as extremely valuable. They also got another valuable testimony. Whilst they were in Baltimore, in going to spend an evening with Mr. Daniels, who had been nominated a vice-president in the prohibition campaign for the presidency, and whose hospitality they should not easily forget, they had to pass through Woodbury, a manufacturing town in the suburbs of Baltimore with a population of some ten thousand. Woodbury had carried Local Option. The City of Baltimore wished to incorporate Woodbury, but the people of Woodbury having tasted the sweets of prohibition, peremptorily refused to consent to this unless Baltimore would give them a guarantee that their Local Option law would not be interfered with. This Baltimore was forced to concede and an exception in favor of Woodbury was therefore made, so that one part of Baltimore was to-day under prohibition, while the other part was not.—*Alliance News*.

A TEMPERANCE OASIS.

The *Anglo New Zealander* and *Australian Times* states that, on the requisition of the native race in New Zealand, the whole of what is known as the "King Country" has just been proclaimed by the Governor of the colony as protected from the sale of intoxicating drink for ever.

"There is a provision in the Licensing Act of the colony which was inserted with this object in view. It provides that if the native owners of any land on which a license for the sale of intoxicating drink has not yet been granted make application to the Governor to have their lands exempt from the operations of the Licensing Act, the Governor in Council shall make proclamation declaring that no license for the sale of drinks shall be granted within such areas. For many months past some friends of the Maori race have been actively exerting themselves to bring the knowledge of this provision before the minds of the natives, and have succeeded in obtaining the cordial assent of the whole people, from Tawhiko down, to have their lands protected from the demon of intemperance; the application has been presented and the proclamation made in legal form. It is interesting to know that, the proclamation once made, there is no provision in the Act for recalling the prohibition from the land, which can only be done by a special Act of Parliament. The consequence of this is that an area of three million acres of the most fertile land in New Zealand, and possessing one of the finest harbors in the colony, has been absolutely dedicated to temperance for ever."

TEMPERANCE PHYSIOLOGY.

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND BANDS OF HOPE. (Published by A. S. Barnes, New York, under the direction of the National W. C. T. U.)

CHAPTER V.—OPIMUM.

The white poppy is a plant which is largely cultivated in India and China. If little slits are cut in the unripe seed-vessels, drops of milky juice come out. When dry, these are carefully scraped off and sold as opium. From this opium, are made laudanum, morphine, paregoric, and the various kinds of soothing syrups. It is one of the most deadly of the narcotic poisons.

EFFECTS.

Usually, the various forms of opium are taken at first by the advice of the doctor to relieve pain. But the appetite, like that for alcohol and tobacco, grows stronger, and the dose is made larger, as the habit gains upon its victim. Opium does not make one violent, so as to injure and murder others, as alcohol often does; but its effects on the users themselves are, if possible, even worse than those of alcohol. At first, the user seems to be in a pleasant and wonderful dream; then he grows stupid and unconscious. When he comes to his senses again, there is a feeling of horror; to free himself from this, he longs for more of the drug and will get it if possible. He seems to lose all power of self-control, and breaks the most solemn promises, if, by doing so, he can obtain the poison.

Many lives that might have been grand and noble, have been destroyed by opium. Druggists often have regular opium-customers; of these, there are many more women than men, because women are more subject to nervous diseases, and hence are more likely to learn to use this drug.

Those who have the care of children frequently quiet them by the use of soothing-syrup. It stops the baby's cry, of course, for it deadens the nerves and so poisons the tender child-life, often leaving injuries from which it never recovers. An overdose at once kills the little one.

Gin and other liquors are sometimes used for the same purpose. Because this practice injures the health, often creating a craving for alcohol, it is a cruel betrayal of trust on the part of those charged with the care of helpless infants.

THE NARCOTIC HABIT.

Chloral and chloroform are often used in sickness; but, like opium, are narcotics, and therefore dangerous helps. They should never be used in health, or on trivial occasions, or for any length of time.

One narcotic is very likely to lead to another. A gentleman once tried to break off the habit of smoking by drinking wine in-

stead. He found the wine was enslaving him; he tried morphine, and soon became its victim. At last, with a body sadly wrecked, he returned to tobacco, his first enemy, with his naturally fine abilities ruined through the appetite for narcotics.

Turning from one narcotic to another is merely a change of masters. The only hope lies in the poor victim's power to stop using all of these poisons.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

- 1. How is opium obtained?
2. Under what names is it sold?
3. Describe its effects on the user?
4. Why are there more opium-users among women than among men?
5. Why does soothing-syrup stop a child's cry?
6. What other narcotics are used in a similar way?
7. Is it safe and right to use them? Why?
8. Why are opium, chloral, and chloroform called narcotics?
9. Is anything gained by changing one narcotic for another?
10. What is the only safe rule in regard to the use of these poisons.

SIXTY OBJECTIONS TO THE USE OF TOBACCO.

- 1. It costs 1,000,000,000 of dollars every year.
2. It is the idol of 300,000,000 persons.
3. It, when first used, deranges the whole system.
4. It contains an essential oil which is highly poisonous.
5. It injures the nervous system.
6. It injures the hearing and the circulation of the blood.
7. It prevents the proper formation of chyle and blood.
8. It produces morbid excitability and irritability.
9. It hinders bodily growth.
10. It causes boys to steal.
11. It weakens the memory and tends to insanity.
12. It tends to paralysis.
13. It harms the gums and teeth, and injures the breath.
14. It weakens every function and fibre of the human frame.
15. It enfeebles the posterity of the consumer.
16. It demoralizes the young.
17. It is useless and expensive.
18. It causes a sinful waste of property.
19. It greatly wastes time.
20. It promotes drinking customs.
21. It causes semi-intoxication.
22. It makes many break the pledge against drink.
23. It is a great hindrance to temperance.
24. It defiles the breath.
25. It unfit the user for refined society.
26. It leads to bad associations.
27. It leads to indolence and inactivity.
28. It increases liability to disease.
29. It causes 20,000 deaths in our country every year.
30. It hinders recovery from disease.
31. It renders the victim more liable to yield to temptation.
32. It injures the complexion.
33. It dims the eye-sight.
34. It "bewitches him that useth it."
35. It lowers the acceptability of ministers.
36. It induces Sabbath-breaking.
37. It keeps many from worship.
38. It causes many collustrations.
39. It is inconsistent with the purity of the Christian religion.
40. It is greatly annoying.
41. It is excessively disagreeable.
42. It renders its user a nuisance.
43. It impoverishes the soil.
44. Its use is a sin against society.
45. It enslaves its victims.
46. It is a curse both to body and soul.
47. It impairs smelling and tasting.
48. It injures hearing and sight.
49. It depresses energy of mind and body.
50. It annoys travellers.
51. It clothes poor children in rags.
52. It injures women and children.
53. It peoples poor-houses.
54. It tends to fill lunatic asylums.
55. Its cost would evangelize the world.
56. The money spent therefore would fill the house with beauty and comfort.
57. Its cost would furnish a fine library for him who uses it.
58. It causes debt.
59. It leads the young astray.
60. It does not promote God's glory.
Touch not tobacco, for a curse is on it.—Albert Sims.

One hand was a synonym vile and vice of crime and morality we they had no nles of pris not yet inac ishment or a unfortunate of circumsta Willful and the great pri tunity to eff life, but was still deeper was true of a greater or of Europe. It was resa in motion th redeem lun human treat which made Elizabeth the 21st of third daugh Earlham, a banker, and daughter on the well kn Quakers, R and compan The famul city of Frie in its obsr dress and m Elizabeth' tertain seri ing religion girl. Yet, I was torn I unable to c take, until in Norwich, 1798, she h whose prea converted to the fulfil and ca fluenced an her after ye It seems time, and awakened a taken to Le the very sin might becoi self, with t fascinations votaries; it opportunity and choos which appee How ma sent day w young conv tions and a city in orde for selectin evil? It experiment worked wel ney, For, in London interested objects that notice, but approving, entirely de time, most did she co in which s henceforth With an sible to be added to h volence of l as a matter usefulness I first in visi sick; readi structing t started with single schol she taught However was but the sion of her In it she which shou and skill to well have d discouraged and devote On the married to meeting be