

Senate. "How long are we to submit to this debauchment of politics by the most heartless and degrading business that exists or ever existed? The liquor traffic knows its power and exercises that power, while it adorns its representatives with titles and positions bought from politicians who are willing to prostitute themselves for money and power. The present character of a large section of the Dominion Senate and the character of the influences which made these men senators, constitutes one of the most powerful arguments that could be offered for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

REASON FOR IT.

The third party is rapidly growing in power and influence in the United States and is no longer sneered at by politicians. More than this, its rapid growth has convinced the public of the necessity for reform in the direction in which it seeks to move, and Prohibition will probably be sooner and more effective because of the organization of this party. As an evidence of these facts we call attention to the following queries and statements clipped from a recent number of the New York World, a Democratic journal:—

Why is it that the prohibition leaders in this state count confidently and reasonably on polling 50,000 votes for their ticket this year? Why did 68,000 men vote for Henry George for mayor last year against such exceptional old party candidates as Hewitt and Roosevelt? Why is the party that grew out of that campaign spreading its organization throughout the state? Whatever the cause may be for these demonstrations, the fact remains that they would not be possible had there not been a remarkable loosening of the old party ties. When freedom slavery was the issue; when the burning question of the preservation of the fruits of war absorbed the attention of voters, no such diversion was possible. Intemperance was as dire an evil and the inequalities and wrongs in society and in government were nearly as great as now, but the attraction of a wider principle and a more general and vital interest held voters firm in their party allegiance. But to-day, owing to the hypocrisy of the leaders on the one side and the apathy or incapacity of those on the other, the contest between the old parties is largely a "sham battle" little more than a game of cheating and maneuvering for office. It is a fact of history, worth the instant and serious consideration of democrats and republicans alike, that no third or fourth party ever organized without reason or flourish when the old parties met the needs and wishes of the people.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

If it is true that "an ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory," then the success of woman's suffrage in practical operation ought to settle the whole disputed question with intelligent people. The doctrine that civil rights should not be dependent upon sex has been not only adopted, but carried out by different communities and we have the result before us. Women's homes have not suffered in consequence, women's modesty has not been impaired: women are as exempt from insult in the polling booth as they would be in any other public place, and woman's votes are overwhelmingly on the side of right and in favor of the best interests of the community.

At the recent annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, Hon. F. G. Adams, librarian of the State Historical Society, presented a very interesting paper, in reference to the municipal vote in Kansas, last April, this state being one in which women vote as well as men. "Mr. Adams experienced a good deal of difficulty in collecting the facts as to the extent to which women had availed themselves of their new privilege. So far as he has succeeded, however, he gives the following result. Out of a total vote of 92,315 there were 66,435 ballots deposited by men and 25,880 by women. Some few towns from which complete returns were not received would have made the women's vote still larger. After giving the detailed figures in the case, and presenting the result of much labor and research, Mr. Adams says:—

I have been most thoroughly impressed with the conviction that the people of Kansas, at the last spring election, completely solved the woman suffrage problem. It is no longer a question whether women want to vote. This is proven by the fact that they have voted the first opportunity given them. They have voted with an intelligent, sober

earnest interest in the good of the community in which they have their homes. If the issue involved in the election in any town was one affecting merely the local material interests of the community, they voted with good judgment, and for the common welfare. If the question was to be better school management, they voted for the best; if it was for street, sanitary or other reforms, they voted prudently for what it would seem the good of all demanded. If it was for a change of an abolitionist notoriously involved in speculations with waterworks or other corporations, they voted to deliver the city from such corrupt entanglement. If political parties, controlled by saloon influences, put up candidates with the odor of whiskey on their garments, the women rebuked the party managers, and voted for candidates who would better promote the moral welfare of the community. In every instance they voted for home and treasure, for the future of the community from those demoralizing influences and temptations from which every good woman would deliver those of her own household.

From a great many newspapers and other documents describing the scenes and circumstances of last municipal election Mr. Adams is compiling a volume, which will be invaluable to equal-suffrage workers as a compendium of information in reference to the actual working of the proposed reform. In the facts just quoted we have full demonstration of the great good that would result from woman suffrage and in the volume about to be published we will have complete demonstration of the other fact, that woman is not out of place or in any measure compromised in the performance of civic duty. Referring to the criticisms of the press, in connection with the elections, the paper presented at the convention says:—

There were comments upon the orderly and quiet character of the elections, there was no dissent from the testimony on this point, comment upon the unexpectedly large vote of women; upon the healthy influence of their presence in banishing riot and disorder from the polling places; remarks upon the courteous everywhere extended the lady voters always spoken of as ladies; statements of how the men of all parties vied in activity in escorting the ladies to the polls in carriages, how the ladies came often accompanied by their husbands, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups, quietly deposited their votes and returned as quietly to their homes; how sometimes they came by scores and fifties from points of assemblage, and in some instances from churches where they had met and prayed together before coming.

It is not necessary, however, to go to Kansas for proof of the benefits of woman suffrage. In the province of Ontario unmarried women equally with men have the right of municipal suffrage. In this city of Toronto, last January there were deposited by women, 1,137 ballots. Every one knows the result. The women were overwhelmingly in favor of Mayor Howland and the temperance aldermanic candidates. The great majority that was recorded in favor of pure municipal government, was largely made up of the votes of ladies, and at the polling booths the ladies voting were, as a rule, treated with marked courtesy and respect. Of course there were bad women, who voted for bad candidates, and, in some instances, bad women who personated good women, and so recorded in favor of whiskey and whiskey rule, the votes of ladies who no doubt will take care that their votes are not hereafter so represented. The woman vote in Toronto did a great deal of good, and we feel confident that next January the polled proportion of these votes will be larger than ever.

It is municipal government, more than provincial government and national government, that deals with matters closely concerning the home life of our people. Our municipal councils control our thoroughfares, control our police forces, make the laws and regulations that are intended to conserve the physical and moral health of the community. There could be a really stronger case made out for the disfranchisement of men in municipal politics, than for the refusal to grant the right of municipal suffrage to all women.

A New Temperance Journal.

The Renfrew County Temperance Alliance is publishing a monthly journal edited by W. E. Smallfield, a well-known enthusiastic and successful prohibition worker. It is a four-page monthly, full of vigorous facts and arguments in favor of the Scott Act and prohibition. Subscription price is only 25 cents per annum. The Alliance has undertaken to send a copy regularly to every voter in the county.

Heredity.

At the present time there is being published in the *Christian Statesman*, a series of thoughtful articles under the general caption, *Private Chronicles of Theophilus Swaggle*, in which are discussed a good many phases of the temperance question. In a recent article of a very practical character on the subject of heredity, we find the following remarks, which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers.

"If men will drink in spite of the certain harm to themselves, they ought to be restrained by the thought of the no less certain harm they will transmit to their children. Dr. Elam, in his 'Physician's Problems,' discusses hereditary appetites and establishes the fact with a fearfulness of certainty that the sins of the intemperate father are visited upon the children. In his words: 'The annals of vice teem with illustrations of this fearful inheritance in selecting cases there could be no difficulty, save that of choice.' He quotes cases and opinions on record to show the mercurial nature of an inherited tendency to drink, of which M. Morel, than whom no living writer has entered more deeply into these important investigations, says: 'I have never seen the patient cured of his propensity whose tendency to drink was derived from the hereditary predisposition given to him by his parents.'"

Dr. Maudsley quotes from Morel, an eminent French physician and writer on physical degeneracy, the history of a family, which may serve as a typical example of the course of degeneration proceeding unchecked, and which may be summed up thus.

First generation.—Immorality. Alcoholic excess. Brutal degradation.
Second generation.—Hereditary drunkenness. Municipal attacks. General paralysis.
Third generation.—Sobriety. Hypochondria. Lypemania (melancholy). Systematic mania. Monicidal tendencies.
Fourth generation.—Feeble intelligence. Stupidity. First attack of mania at sixteen. Transition to complete idiocy, and probable extinction of the family.

This fearful exhibit shows where the evil begins, and how the remedy may be applied. Surely those who fear not God nor regard man, and who will not stop at the thought of their own sins and probable sufferings, will yet pause before the array of woes they are bringing upon the inheritors of their names and their blood. Let these plain and terrible facts be taken up by the pulpit and the press, and no excuse for ignorance be left to any one in the community.

I remember passing through the "Five Points" in New York years ago, before any of these modern attempts at reform had cleansed or modified the terrible pollution of that district; and I never saw such demon faces as I met there. Worse than the fabled harvest of dragon teeth was the harvest of drunkenness and sensuality. Upon those children were indelibly and unmistakably stamped the habits of a former generation. There was the half-idiotic stare of a drunken father or a beastly mother fixed in the face of a son or daughter. I shuddered as I walked through those avenues, which might have suggested the scenes of Dante's "Inferno." Those eyes that leered at me from children scarce five years of age, spoke volumes of warnings as to Nature's Retributive Law, by which the harm wrought by the parent sets on edge the children's teeth, and descends in fearful consequences to remote posterity.

There is an eastern fable, a story of an eagle that stole meat from a pagan altar and took with it a coal of fire that set fire to the nest and burned up the young. It is an allegory illustrating to us a great but awful truth. The man who indulges himself with vice, is feeding himself with meat from the unholy altars of the devil, and carrying into his own household the elements of destruction to body and soul. God visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation, and no such visitations are more conspicuous than the effects of drunkenness. In laboring to save the drunkard, we are saving his children and his children's children. The work of many philanthropists ends with a generation at most; our work has an aim so grand that it reaches beyond the present life of the poor victim it would rescue; it would build a foundation on which may be constructed the physical health, mental vigor and moral integrity of generations to come. The man who yields to the temptation of strong drink, is putting a red hot coal of fire in his own bosom to feed upon and consume every noble and manly instinct and feeling. But is that all? No! he is putting into his home, his household nest, the elements of destruction, which, if not prevented by the interposition of good in-

fluences, from God and man, shall corrupt the bodies and minds and hearts of his own offspring. Every drunkard's home is liable to be a leprous sore upon society. We aim to heal this social disease by preventing the spread of the deadly contamination. We claim, we demand, the cooperation of every friend of humanity in the work. Total abstinence is the only hope of man against the cruel bondage of intemperance. Let us banish alcohol as a beverage, we had almost said as a medicine; for although we are permitted to give strong drink to him that is ready to perish, it would seem that for every man it saves from death it runs a hundred for ever. *Christian Statesman.*

Temperance Union.

Editor Canada Citizen:

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 14th ultimo I notice a letter from Mr. W. W. Buchanan and also an editorial under the above caption. In taking the initiative in this matter I am fully aware that Mr. Buchanan is actuated by only the best and most generous motives, though it might have been better had the proposal come from either of the two older orders, but I believe he is only truly representing the aggressive and progressive spirit of the organization of which he is the head—the Royal Templars of Temperance. The general tendency of the day appears to be in the direction of union—Electoral Union, Commercial Union, Evangelical Union and why Temperance Union also!

The United Temperance Association is already merged in the Royal Templars, and thus one union has been consummated. There is and has been practically no difference between the I. O. G. T. and the S. of T. except in name and minor details of working. Royal Templarism has, however, various features not common to either of the other two societies. The Royal Degree of our Order is, perhaps, almost identical with both of the other organizations, except that it has connected with it an excellent Sick and Funeral Benefit department. The Select Degree is really a beneficiary society conducted upon total abstinence principles, and therefore provides for its members the safest and cheapest insurance in the world. The Knights Degree is a military, uniformed society, and is the "Law and Order" department of the Order. The White Cross Degree, or Social Party Department, requires no explanation. All members of the Order must belong to the Royal, or Total Abstinence Degree, whilst the other features of the Order are entirely optional.

The candid critic must at once admit that ours is a thoroughly equipped organization, and is about as nearly perfect as any temperance or benefit society can well be. It must also be admitted that these various features are so excellent as to commend themselves to every one as adding a solidity and permanency to the Order that could not very well be obtained in any other way. This explains the phenomenal progress made by our Order during the past three years, and demonstrates most clearly and emphatically that the Royal Templars could have no selfish motives in urging temperance union.

I am in hearty sympathy with any movement in the direction of amalgamating and consolidating the various forces now engaged in carrying on temperance work. I believe that in such an union there would not only be strength but security as well, and that is a very important item. Like Mr. Buchanan, I do not wish to be understood as speaking officially, but in merely giving expression to the sentiments of a single member of the Royal Templars.

Yours, etc.,

A. C. STEELE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Sons of Temperance Grand Division.

From the *Hants Journal* we learn that the annual session of the Grand Division, S. of T., of New Brunswick, was held at Fredericton last week. It was shown by reports that during the year 23 new divisions were organized, and 2,651 members initiated, bonded by earl, 54 re-initiated, 112 withdrawn, 620 suspended for non-payment of dues, 1,129 expelled, 236 deaths, 306 contributing members at present, 6,206. The amount of money on hand and invested by divisions is \$13,404.69. Balance of cash on hand at commencement of term was \$1,257.13, collected during term \$855.27, expended \$1,124.13, leaving balance of \$988.24. The propagating committee's report outlined the work of Thos. Hutchings, who it will be remembered was grand lecturer for the Grand Division of Nova Scotia for several years. During his six months' tour Mr. Hutchings held 100 public meetings, at which 7,635 persons were present; public and Sabbath schools visited, 37; scholars present, 1,322; divisions organized, 9; re-organized, 4; charter

members, 297; divisions visited, 63; members present, 1,466; miles travelled, 2,107; received at collections in aid of propagating fund, \$911.00. The receipts of the propagating committee for the year were \$1,040.98, expenses, \$808.11, leaving a balance on hand of \$232.87.

A memorial circular from Eugene H. Clapp, M. W. P., in reference to the death of John B. Finch, was read. The circular was referred to a committee composed of A. Cushing, Sir S. J. Tilley and S. B. Patterson. The committee submitted resolutions of sympathy, which were adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to the wife of the deceased.

The committee on the state of the order recommended that Grand Division give the G. W. P. power to make a by-law to allow members under eighteen the privilege of voting on all questions for the welfare of the order, and that the Grand Division refund to the propagating committee from dues received a sum equal to ten cents per capita to be used in furthering the cause. The committee would not recommend the formation of district divisions, and urged the importance of taking some steps to further the cause of juvenile temperance work, in this to follow probably the good example set by the Grand Division of Nova Scotia.

The Grand Scribe's salary is increased from two to three hundred dollars. The Grand Division expressed itself in favor of the Canada Temperance Act, properly enforced, for the suppression of the traffic in strong drink, but that while approving of the Act, it regarded it only as a step towards the final prohibition of the traffic.

A public meeting was held in the evening, at which addresses were delivered by the G. W. P., Mayor Fenety, Mr. Andrew Cushing (St. John), Sir Leonard Tilley, Mr. C. E. Everett (St. John), P. G. W. P., W. C. Andrew and others. At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the Grand Division and a number of guests were entertained at a supper by the local divisions in the Temperance Hall, and a very pleasant time was spent in toasting and speechmaking.

The following are the officers elect for the current year:—

G. W. P. Patriarch, Rev. G. M. Campbell, Howard Division; St. Stephen; G. W. P. Associate, H. H. Pitts, Landowne, Fredericton; Grand Scribe, D. Thomson, Albion; St. John, Grand Treasurer, W. O. Whittaker, Gurney, St. John; Grand Chaplain, H. A. McKeown, Gordon, St. John; Grand Conductors, S. McLeod, Campbell, Woodstock; Grand Sentinel, David Jonah, Petticoke; Petticoke.

A GREAT PICTURE.

HARPER'S Weekly for October 22nd contains a picture which is a powerful temperance lecture. In the background is a building on which the sign "whisky" is painted and before it is the smoke of steam that come up from distiller's furnaces. Out from the steam, the coils of the worm are extended into a great serpent, which is encircling in its cruel folds a helpless family. A chubby boy lies crushed to death with one of the serpent's folds around his body. A little barefooted, lightly clad, plowding-faced, little girl clings to her mother's skirt. The mother holds a little baby with one arm while the other grasps the throat of the monster, whose coils are around her little ones, and whose forked tongue and erect fangs are threatening her life. The picture is thrilling and saddening and an explanation of it is given below in the following poem, written by Will Carleton.

The Serpent of the Still.

The tempter, as God's legends tell—
Allowed on earth to roam—
Crushed that which woman loves so well,
Her sweet and sacred home.
From Eden, lost through his black art,
She wandered out forlorn;
She cursed him in her gentle heart,
With meek, but deadly scorn.
And since, in varied guise of sin,
He works his hateful will,
And reappears to-day within
The serpent of the still.

He comes not now in subtle mood
With smiles as long ago—
Enticing her by honeyed food,
And mysteries she may know;
He makes insulting, swift advance
Into her bright home nest,
Admitted and embraced, perchance,
By those she loves the best.
He brings the world where he must dwell,
Her days and nights to fill,
Transmuting Paradise to hell—
This serpent of the still.

He twines about her trembling life,
And soils it with his slime;
He fills the hours with foolish strife,
He sows the seed of crime.
And poverty, and fierce disease,
And hunger and disgrace,
And death by death-empanged degrees,
Are in his cold embrace.
To grieve, to hurt, to rend, to smite,
To ruin and to kill,
Are laden links of his delight—
The serpent of the still.

Rouse, woman, in your quiet power,
Your heart's man withering frown,
Your hand that rules the fatal hour,
And crush the monster down!
You shape the human form and soul,
You mark the infant's way,
You're the fancy you can oft control,
Man's action you can sway;
Send every blessing of your life
To fight its deadliest ill!
Strike—daughter, maiden, widow, wife—
This serpent of the still.