

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WRAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Just what the cause requires - Just what our workers need - Information - Logic - Fact - Appeal - Read Carefully.

We desire to again call the attention of our readers to THE TEMPERANCE HERALD, the little paper published weekly at this office, and specially prepared to meet the popular demand for cheap, fresh, pointed pithy temperance literature for gratuitous distribution by workers and friends.

The TEMPERANCE HERALD is not in any sense a newspaper and does not aim at giving news. It consists of the most stirring and forcible appeals, arguments and facts selected from the CANADA CITIZEN and reproduced in a cheap and convenient form. It is a rousing practical, good campaign sheet, that must dogged wherever it goes, and ought to be scattered broadcast everywhere.

To give the TEMPERANCE HERALD a wider circulation and make it still more effective we have slightly diminished its size and reduced the price of large quantities. It will hereafter be supplied on the following terms:

50c per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 45c per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 40c per hundred for orders of 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:-

20 copies every week for 10 weeks \$1.00
10 " " " " 20 " \$1.00
50 " " " " 10 " \$2.25
100 " " " " 10 " \$4.00

In cases where 1,000 or more copies of any special issue are ordered we will send the same in parcels of not less than 100 each, for \$4 per thousand.

Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country.

In many counties, in our Scott Act contests the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities. THE TEMPERANCE HERALD is one of the most powerful weapons that can be furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, 8 King street East, Toronto.

PLEASE READ THIS!

10 CENTS ONLY 10 WE ARE THOROUGHLY 10

Convinced that it is only necessary that THE CANADA CITIZEN should be known to ensure its very wide circulation. To secure this general knowledge, we offer to send it to any address ON TRIAL.

SIX WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS.

Here is a broad field of work for any one who wants to aid the great temperance reform. Take an hour to canvass your friends. Nearly every one you ask will give you ten cents as a subscription for a month, and a half's trial. Get us up a club of a hundred, or fifty, or ten, or any number you like. We ought to have ten thousand trial subscribers on this short date plan.

BEAR IN MIND THE FACT

that the ten cents secures for six weeks a 40-column weekly family journal of social progress and moral reform; a paper that must do good wherever it goes; bright, fresh, pure, able, attractive, and full of information and interest for young and old.

EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

ought to send as a club. Are you not thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the temperance cause, which you have so much at heart? Do you think it deserves and needs your assistance? How can you help it more effectively than by aiding thus practically in the circulation of sound, healthy, inspiring literature?

DO YOU WISH TO CONTRIBUTE

some money to the Prohibition cause? Send us a dollar, or five, or ten, or twenty, or fifty, with a list of addresses, and we will send the papers along. Ten Dollars will supply THE CANADA CITIZEN for six weeks so

A HUNDRED HOMES.

We believe there are thousands of warm hearted, willing friends of our cause, who would gladly aid in this great work. Kindly show this proposition to some of them and ask them to join you in helping us. Address

F. S. SPENCE, 8 King St. East, Toronto.

It is specially requested that those who send us addresses without the knowledge of the parties whose names are given, will kindly inform us to that effect. We shall then notify those parties by post card that the paper is sent them without charge, otherwise some might decline to take the papers from the post-office.

10 CENTS ONLY 10 THE CANADA CITIZEN. 10

The : Canada : Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal Devoted to the Promotion of Social Progress and Moral Reform

Subscription, \$1 a year, strictly in advance

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President: Hon. A. VIDAL, Pres. Dominion Alliance Vice-Presidents: ALD. R. J. FLEMING

F. S. SPENCE, Man-Director and Editor.

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET E. TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1887.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday of last week, elections were held in a large number of the States, and the result has been a demonstration of the fact that public sentiment in favor of independent political prohibition action is growing at a remarkable rate. The Third Party vote, which in New York State last year was 36,137, has increased to about 50,000. The Voice claims a gain for the Third Party in Massachusetts of about 40,000, and an increase in Ohio, from 29,000 to about 35,000; Maryland's prohibition vote has been doubled, and great gains have been made in some other places; Oregon voted on a prohibition constitutional amendment which was defeated by a majority of about 5,000, sixty-five counties of Dakota voted on local option, and a large number of them declared for prohibition. The general results of the polling have been ahead even of the anticipations of our sanguine friends, and politicians in the United States are dumbfounded and perplexed at the strength of a movement which they hoped would never stand the test of so many successive election campaigns. It is beyond all dispute that there can be no further political forecast or plan, of any value, that ignores the tremendous strength of the determined supporters of the new party.

What has led to this condition of affairs? Simply the fact that the managers of the two former great American political parties, refused to recognize the actual situation; they relied too confidently on the partisanship of good men, believing that the crack of the political whip would be potent to bring all discontents back into the old party lines. Thoughtful intelligent electors who look upon their franchise as a sacred trust, who believe that government should be administered in the interests of the nation, and not for the benefits of office seekers, cannot be deluded by mere clap-trap party cries into sacrificing principle for an empty name. Add to this the fact that the liquor-traffic had got so firm a grip on party institutions and workers, that it was dangerous for either side to defy that power as long as the other side was ready to truckle to it. The field of American politics to-day presents the view of two great contending parties, in which evil influences, sordid seeking money grabbers, and ambitious and unprincipled office hunters are arrayed against each other, supported by many good men, many who are thoroughly honest, but who believe in organizations and institutions, whose vitality has been sapped by the parasites of selfishness and corruption. Standing distinct and separate, is a determined group of men and women believing in moral principle, unselfishly desiring what is best for all, disdaining all efforts to bribe or coerce them into what they believe to be wrong. This third party is growing in numbers and influence at a marvelous rate and has in it a vitality and cohesiveness such as neither of the others possesses. By a course of

action which drives from their ranks the best men and women of the country, the old parties are leaving themselves not merely numerically weak but weak in all that commends them to the support of the right thinking God-fearing citizens. The result of the forces in operation must depend entirely upon the real character of the American people. A union of the now antagonistic bad elements is almost inevitable, a rearrangement of party lines is sure to come on one side will be arrayed those who are actuated by unworthy motives and evil ambitions, the covetous, the corrupt, the self-seeking, those who are willing to be bought and those who are ready to buy. On the other side will be found the best elements of citizenship, leaders who are unselfish and incorruptible. The issue will be the issue of the welfare of the State against the aggrandizement of a few, the maintenance of principle against evil institutions and bad men. If the great American people are sound at heart, loyal to their country and their God, honest and true, then the party or parties of corruption and evil must go down, and victory be with the party whose banners bear the motto, "For God, home, and country." It is a crisis in the nation's history, something like that through which it recently passed, when the better thought of the nation rose superior to the prejudice, cupidity and ambition that constituted the stronghold of the awful slavery curse.

We have faith in the American people, we have faith in the cause of humanity and God. No one can just yet predict what will be the outcome of the present condition of affairs, or by what combination the right will become victorious, but it is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow that the prohibition of the liquor traffic will be the dominant issue in American politics and the result will be the annihilation of the political party that stands by the grog-shop, the triumph of that which stands by the home and a step of progress in the great republic's career greater than any which it has hitherto made.

Here is a lesson for our Canadian politicians. Canadian temperance electors are long suffering. They would fain spare this country the trouble, the heart-burnings, the outpourings, the strife which now trouble our neighbors. They have, however, the same end in view, they are as thoroughly in earnest, they will inevitably succeed. It is for our political leaders to say whether or not this success is to be preceded by the same disruption, the same struggle, as that through which the United States is now passing. Canadian politicians do not to-day recognize the importance of the temperance question, they do not realize the character of the prohibition movement. Our political parties are following a course which, if continued, must result in the early organization of an independent Canadian political Prohibition party. Prohibitionists would rather not be compelled to such a line of action but they owe a duty to their cause and their country.

If through our present political organization prohibition does not come to the people, then over the wreck of these organizations our people will march to prohibition.

A Successful Campaign.

Mrs. M. E. FROST, of Smith's Falls, writes us that John A. Nicholls has just closed a very successful series of temperance revival services in the Opera House in that town. The interest awakened was very great. The musical service at the meetings was assisted by a large choir under the direction of A. D. Lane.

UNITED STATES

New York Prohibition Vote.

The result of the New York State elections is very encouraging to Prohibitionists. In New York State they have more than doubled their vote of two years ago. The chairman of the Campaign Committee states that he is delighted beyond measure with the result and expects the full returns to show a vote of at least 80,000. The vote last year for Judge Groo was 38,437.

Civil Responsibility.

One question which we proposed last week for our readers to consider, was this: How far, or in what way, should a minister of a religious paper deal with political discussions and politicians?

The church must take right ground in regard to politics and the general duties of citizenship. In the Old Testament, especially in the lives of Joseph, Moses, Samuel, David and Daniel, there are clearly indicated the true principles of Christian citizenship. Manliness, stalwart Christian citizenship and fidelity to principle, such as was shown by those men, would help us wonderfully today. It is more important now than ever that municipal matters, that town and township and county councils, should be considered apart from party politics. Moral questions and financial questions involving moral issues, are coming to the front, and every Christian should boldly push them forward, for they are beyond all other questions in importance just now. The best and purest elements in every town and county should unite irrespective of previous party attachments and put into the civic positions men who are honest and upright to the furthest limit and worthy to be trusted.

We are greatly encouraged and wonderfully inspired to this line of action by the example of the city of Toronto, where Christian men, and women too, of both sides in politics rally around Mayor Howland.

The first duty of civil responsibility is individual action in municipal matters on the part of the best people of the community. Methodist Observer

A Comparison and a Contrast

Last week, the Herald presented its township readers with a statement showing that under the Canada Temperance Act, poverty had wonderfully decreased in the Township of Esqueving. Looking further into the matter we find that the Corporation of Esqueving has actually been financially benefited also. We find it often urged against the Scott Act that a great loss has been sustained from not receiving the license money paid under the Crooks Act. It is well known that the Act came into force in Halton on 1st May, 1882, and therefore this year was part under the Scott Act and part under the Crooks Act. It will be fair then to drop this year and make a calculation on the four full years immediately preceding the introduction of the Scott Act and four full years immediately succeeding its introduction. The following will make the matter clear:

Table with columns: LICENSE MONEY RECEIVED, PAID TO POOR. Rows for years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and Total.

In 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886 of course there was no license money received but there were paid out for charity the following sums:

Table with columns: Year, Amount. Rows for years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886.

Thus we see that during the four Crooks Act years \$1293.60 were received for license and \$2085.59 paid for charity or it required \$791.99 more to support the township's poor than the total received from the township's tavern keepers. And while it cost the township \$2085.59 for charity in the four license years it only cost \$526.86 for the same purpose in the four Scott Act years. Of course some one will object here that while \$502.86 were paid out nothing was paid in. But during the four Crooks Act years \$791.99 more were paid out than were paid in, and thus it will readily be seen (subtracting \$502.86 from \$791.99) that we have a handsome balance, in favor of Prohibition, of \$289.13. These facts are worthy of consideration at the hands of the intelligent electors of the township. Not only is it plain that Esqueving has been almost entirely freed from paupers but financially the Temperance Act has proved a good paying investment. Georgetown Herald.

Curious Facts (?)

Some curious facts were elicited by P. M. Lowes on Wednesday last when Messrs. Collison, Sturdy, Bingham, &c., appeared as witnesses in the case of one Kilpatrick, charged with violation of the Scott Act by delivering, otherwise selling, beer to witnesses. Lawyer Gordon, of Drayton, appeared for the prosecution, and after the witnesses had been heard the defendant withdrew his plea of "Not Guilty," substituting

in its place that of "Guilty," and was fined \$100 and costs, this being his second offence. Defendant claimed that he had no funds to pay the fine, a warrant was therefore issued for his arrest, and he was removed to Drayton jail. Unless his employer comes to his rescue, it is likely he will spend two months in the quiet seclusion of Government quarters. The facts referred to above were as follows: That saloonkeepers have very poor memories, awfully poor ones in fact; that whilst they sell beer and whiskey they rarely or never taste it themselves; that on the 2nd day of November they are not sure as to whether any beer was delivered on their premises between the 12th day of August and the 28th day of October, that when they do taste the beer they are unable to tell whether it is intoxicating or not, that they cannot say for sure if any beer was delivered to them just before the fall Fair or not; that they are not sure just what day the Fair was held on, that they never saw anybody the worse for any of the liquor which they may have had delivered to them in the period named, that when the brewer asks them for pay they pay what he asks without questioning or thinking whether it is according to what has been delivered or no, that their senses of tasting, smelling and seeing are not acute enough to enable them to tell what it is that they draw out of the kegs and pass over the bar to thirsty souls, that for all they know the kegs that are dropped at their doors are presents made to them by kind-hearted brewers, that the price of a quarter keg of lager is \$2.00; that lager is sometimes dropped into their premises and not used that saloonkeepers do not quibble when being examined by the P.M., that beer is systematically delivered to them without their knowledge that when beer is delivered to them they don't know whether they will ever be asked to pay for it; that the business is of such a refined and elevating nature that it is a pity one-half the world were not brewers and the other half saloonkeepers. -North-western Counties Advertiser

An Interesting Meeting

The second of the series of meetings under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The audience, though not as large as desirable, was very fair, and would undoubtedly have been larger but for other meetings that were held on the same evening. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Norman Riddell, who, shortly after eight o'clock, called upon the choir for some music, at the conclusion of which they Mr. Edmondson offered a short prayer. The first speaker was Rev. Mr. Walker, who delivered a most interesting address. He dwelt at some length on the evils of intemperance, pointed out a plain and practical line of action to be followed by the friends of temperance, and concluded by an earnest appeal to all to declare themselves in favor of the total prohibition of the "debasing, demoralizing, soul-destroying and God-dishonoring traffic." The address throughout was characterized by a deep earnestness and sincerity which showed the heart of the speaker was in every word he uttered. Mr. Jamieson next addressed the meeting. He gave a brief resume of the progress of temperance in this vicinity, and advocated unity of action by its supporters in order to still further advance the cause. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote by those present:

Moved by Mr. John McCarter, seconded by Mr. G. J. Clint, That we, citizens of Almonte, assembled in the Town Hall this evening, Tuesday, Nov. 8th, 1887, declare our grief, sorrow and indignation at the open, flagrant sale of intoxicating liquors in this town. We protest against the continuance of this traffic as detrimental to the highest interests - physical, moral and religious - of the community, as a violation of laws of the land, as an insult to the British flag, and as a transgression of the laws of God. We pray God to rebuke this accursed traffic, and furthermore, we pledge ourselves to support the officers of the law in the use of all legitimate means for the suppression of this traffic.

Mr. John Scott gave a brief account of his stewardship while Inspector, and explained how utterly impossible it was for him to secure the service of summonses on violators of the Act. Unless funds were supplied with which to pay officers a fair amount for the performance of their duties it was useless to attempt to enforce the Act. He hoped Mr. Robertson would receive the hearty support and assistance of the friends of temperance in the fulfilment of his official duties. A collection amounting to nearly \$10 was taken up, and the meeting was closed by singing the doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. Mr. Walker. -Almonte Gazette.