

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS 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 irritating 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 do good 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:-

500 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 not less than 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:-

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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 used against repeal. Specimen copies furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, Cor. Richmond & Victoria Sts., Toronto.

PLEASE READ THIS!

10 CENTS ONLY

WE ARE THOROUGHLY 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 adding 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 to

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.

F. S. SPENCE,

Cor. Richmond-Victoria Sts 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

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.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1888.

THE VOTERS' PLEDGE.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has requested us to place before our readers the subjoined pledge, which, with slight alteration, is being circulated in many parts of the world. Miss Willard appeals to the Christian electorate to everywhere subscribe to this pledge, believing that if it were universally adopted and respected, the legalized liquor traffic would speedily be extinct. We heartily endorse this proposition and commend it to our workers in every part of the globe.

What is physically wrong can never be morally right, and what is morally wrong can never be politically right.

Pledge of the Voter to the Home

We, the undersigned, realizing that the Homes of this Nation are unrepresented save through us, do hereby pledge ourselves to God, to our honored countrywomen, and to each other, that for the protection of the HOME, from the curse of the SALOON, we will henceforth VOTE ONLY FOR THOSE CANDIDATES for office, Municipal, Provincial and NATIONAL, who stand upon a PLATFORM demanding the PROHIBITION of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and who are committed by character and public pledge to the adoption and enforcement of PROHIBITORY LAW.

WESTMORELAND, N.B.

NOTICE has been given in the official Canadian Gazette that voting will take place on February 16 in Westmoreland County, N.B., on a petition for the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act. We carried Westmoreland on September 11, 1879, by a majority of 783. A repeal vote was taken on August 14, 1884, when the Act was sustained by a diminished majority. We understand that the liquor traffic now hopes to wipe out that majority and break the present record, which is, that the Scott Act has never been repealed. Our friends are alive; they realize the situation, and the necessity that they should do their whole duty. We look for a victory, even greater than the last, in Westmoreland County.

TO OUR READERS.

We are doing our best to give the people of Canada a weekly journal of Moral Reform, worthy of the cause it represents. Our efforts in this direction fall far short of what we desire to attain to, but we are thankful for many expressions of warm appreciation, kind encouragement, and positive assurance that through our efforts much good is being accomplished.

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value to our movement of a well-conducted, live, stirring, clean journal, carrying every week into thousands of homes a freight of fact, argument and appeal, and keeping before our workers the great issues we discuss. It ought to be in ten thousand homes. Every additional subscriber placed on our list means a new centre of influence. Every added strength or interest to our paper's management means added power to our cause in thousands of places.

It is through the increase of our circulation that we are enabled to put more work into our paper and make it of more value and power. A larger circulation would make us able to secure more help, more brain work, more news collecting and all that goes to

make our work a benefit to our cause. With these facts before them, we now ask our readers to earnestly lend us a hand in a vigorous effort to increase our list. The price of our paper is very low, and nearly any one who is urged by a friend will send us a subscription. Will our subscribers kindly show THE CANADA CITIZEN to their friends, commend it, and endeavor to secure its being taken by many who are not on our list!

THE SERPENT'S TRAIL.

In another part of this paper, under the heading "The Trail of the Serpent," will be found a few facts that have been brought to our attention during the past week, as the direct results of strong drink. They may be taken as a fair sample of the awful statements which crowd our daily press, and it is well known that only a small fraction of the demon's deadly work is made public in this way.

Canada is, in point of temperance, far ahead of other Christian countries, but even Canada's record is one that ought to make every patriotic citizen sorrowful and ashamed. Day by day the deadly traffic is plied in our midst, breaking hearts, blighting prospects, blasting homes, scattering broadcast misery, ruin, vice and crime. Under the shadows of our stately churches, in both the highways and the byways of our Christian city, beside our vaunted schools and colleges, we find the glaring temptation—under sanction of the law—and we meet the wretched victims of this statute-sanctioned sin. Is it not time our Christian community woke to a full realization of the awful evil which only our familiarity with it permits us to tolerate. How can we hope or pray for national prosperity while as a nation we license the greatest hindrance to that prosperity, and derive a revenue from the degradation and suffering of our own citizens.

This evil cannot be coped with by any single method. Appetite, avarice, prejudice and custom are all arrayed in its behalf. We must work through every available agency. We must build up sound public sentiment, showing the moral evil of drink, imparting right information as to the nature and character of drink, and teaching the true principles of political economy with which the whole drink system is at variance. We must work in those societies that labor for the reclamation of the fallen, and the shielding of the safe. We must work on all hopeful legislative lines of restriction, never losing sight of the ultimate goal of prohibition. We must rouse the public conscience, for mere knowledge will never save us. We must encourage the W. C. T. U. with the mighty home influences it is everywhere exciting. We must have outspoken faithfulness in the church of God in reference to this crying evil. We must do all we can in establishing counter attractions to the seductive bar-room. We must have helpful homes for those whose will-power has been destroyed. This many-sided sin must be attacked on many sides. Only by hard, determined, never-ceasing effort, in reliance upon Almighty assistance can we hope to successfully grapple with the awful "abomination of desolation" that has been set up in our land.

Reader! what are you doing to help us? Will you be among those who "Came not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty?"

"RESTRICTION."

UNDER the heading "Prohibition and License," there will be found in another part of this paper a thoughtful letter from Mr. William Houston. We commend the communication and the subject it treats to the careful attention of our readers. The general position of our correspondent we cordially endorse, believing in every measure by which we curtail the liquor traffic, weaken it, make it less attractive, less profitable. The provisions of the

Crooks' Act which have this tendency, are as much prohibitive in their nature as the Scott Act. We believe in all these provisions and think there ought to be more of them; and that they should be continually added to, until we are sufficiently advanced to replace them all by a sweeping measure which will comprehend them all. Then, we shall have prohibition. We shall be much pleased to give space to Mr. Houston's further expressions of opinion on this matter.

We are, of course, as our readers know, opposed to "High License;" and we are opposed to it simply because we believe it has a tendency the reverse of the restriction which Mr. Houston advocates. If a high license scheme is proposed in such form as to certainly permanently lessen the liquor traffic, without at the same time making more difficult its further restriction, we shall cheerfully accept it. The danger in ordinary high license schemes lies in the facts—(1) They put the traffic into the hands of a wealthier class of men, who are better able to push their business and make it attractive; (2) They impel these men to push their business with increased energy, by making the saloons more attractive, seductive, and dangerous, (3) They give the liquor traffic—by making it more revenue productive—a stronger hold on the community. Some people object to high license because it is an indirect method of attaining results which might be as well secured by straightforward legislation. We are willing, however, to take the benefits indirectly, if the evils can be avoided.

THE TORONTO ELECTION.

As the dust of the fight rolls away and we obtain a clearer view of the field on which the late Toronto contest was fought, we have an opportunity of more correctly estimating the causes which led to a temporary defeat of the moral and municipal reform workers.

The scrutineers' books as returned to Mr. Rogers' committee, evidence some facts worthy of being noticed. One of these is that the vote recorded by our canvassers as opposed to Mr. Rogers was thoroughly polled. The Clarke workers had, in the contest, an enthusiasm, energy and determination that brought their supporters to the polls, and under the influence of which they succeeded to a remarkable extent in getting their vote brought out. On the other hand an enormous proportion of the vote marked as favorable to Mr. Rogers remained unpolled. There was on the right side of the fight an over-confidence that grew out of two successive overwhelming victories, and there was also a lack of the ebullient enthusiasm that characterized every act of the Clarke party—from the rowdian meetings to the unceasing rush of every polling worker and sleigh driver on the 2nd of January, and until the midnight echoed to the shouts of the victorious party. Had Mr. Rogers' followers worked during the campaign with the enthusiasm to which they were roused by Mr. Howland's stirring speech on Monday night, the result of the battle would have been very different.

It would be putting Mr. Clarke in an unfair position to hold him responsible for all the wrong-doing of his supporters. Among these supporters were the saloon men and others of whom trickery and fraud is naturally to be expected. Enquiry reveals the unpleasant fact that a great deal of personation was indulged in. One of our workers reported that, in an hour, he challenged no less than six proffered votes, which he believed to be tendered by men who were not the parties for whom they proposed to vote. In every one of the six cases the would-be-voter refused to swear to his identity and all went away without depositing ballots. Many cases of personation are known, but our absurd and defective Municipal Ballot Act provides no penalty for this

sort of fraud, and no doubt there was a great deal of dishonest voting. Amendments to the Municipal Act should be at once demanded, sufficiently definite and effective to prevent any further scoundrelism of this kind. We believe that, in this matter, the new mayor, who has a seat in the Local Legislature, will be not only willing but desirous to lend his aid, and we may speedily hope for such legislation as will prevent a repetition of last week's disreputable tactics.

Toronto is to be congratulated on the large vote polled by Mr. Rogers. He was looked upon generally as the representative of the forces and influences that make for the promotion of the highest interests of the community. The line, however, was not drawn by voters with sufficient clearness. It is true that the saloon element solidly supported Mr. Clarke, but the anti-saloon element did not solidly support his opponent. Very many good people believed in Mr. Clarke as a man who could be relied upon, notwithstanding the character of a part of his support, to do what is honorable and right. The bad element in Toronto is, to-day, very very weak. It can never be on the victorious side unless there is also on that side a large section of the better part of the electorate. Mr. Clarke has been placed in his present high position by good men whom he cannot afford to alienate, as well as by bad men whose support does not mean permanent strength. He cannot retain the support of both of these classes. In his position as chief magistrate he must offend either the law-abiding or the lawless. He has before him opportunities such as seldom come in the way of public men. So far, his course in the Local Legislature has been such as to win for him respect and approval. If he will now, as Mayor of Toronto, regardless of the desires of that section of his support which he cannot respect and which he cannot afford to regard, follow in the straight path in which Mayor Howland won such universal esteem, he will make himself strong with very many who were his most earnest opponents in the late campaign.

Another fact comes prominently to the front as we view the situation. Public sentiment is so far advanced that to-day and for all time to come, any man who looks for position and support must repudiate all allegiance to the liquor traffic. The political power of that traffic, as an independent force, is gone for ever, and only by cunning alliances and careful plottings can it ever again hope to be influential—even then it must submit to cuffs and kicks and repudiation from the candidate who, it imagines, is most favorable to its interests.

The result of the election has been such that there need be no fear of any further extension of the liquor traffic. In connection with this fact, it must be borne in mind that during the past year our city's area and population have been largely augmented, so that for the coming year Toronto's saloons will be proportionately much below what they have been, and we have attained an actual reduction of licenses, while our cause shows most definite and gratifying progress.

The Fleming-by-law is rejected. True, but no one imagines that the question raised has been disposed of. A temporary majority vote can never mean a permanent victory for the liquor traffic. The vote in favor of licenses on Monday last, has really opened the eyes of some of our best citizens. We believe that every man who voted against the reduction on that day will yet be sorry for the vote he gave, and that every one who voted in favor of reduction will, through all eternity, be thankful that on that occasion he stood by the side of right—even though he stood with a minority. A more bitter struggle will come over a more sweeping measure, and "Since right is right, and God is God, The truth is bound to win."