

Temperance Department.

TRUTH desires to give, each week, information from every part of the Temperance work. Any information gladly received. Address T. W. CASEY, C. V. S., Editor, Nanaimo, Ont.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

BY HON. S. D. HASTINGS.

A telegram has been going the rounds of the papers to this effect:

"Regrets have been received from the Mayors of eighteen of the principal cities of Iowa, as to the working of the prohibitory law. Fifteen pronounce it a failure, and three regard it as 'doubtful.' Drunkenness has greatly increased."

The London *Free Press* in commenting on this telegram, says: "There is something more than merely voting for them needed to ensure the success of such measures. They must be enforced. In nine cases out of ten they are not enforced, and cannot be enforced even with the aid of a standing army. They are contrary to the principles of liberty and cannot be expected to prevail."

It is, without doubt, true, that the prohibitory law is not enforced in quite a number of the cities of Iowa, and possibly drunkenness may be on the increase in some of these cities.

While this may be true it is equally true that the law is enforced over a large part of the territory of that State, and with the happiest results. The reason why the law is not enforced in the cities referred to is because the officers charged with the duty of enforcing it, refuse to do their duty. There is not a city in that State where the law could not be fully enforced if the officers of the law would simply do their sworn duty. The fault is with unfaithful officers and not with the law. The statement that the law is "contrary to the principles of liberty," and that it "cannot be enforced," is simply arrant nonsense, and does not deserve a serious reply in view of the fact that the law has been enforced in thousands of places, and in view of the fact that the highest courts in Canada, and in our country, have again and again sustained the principles upon which such laws are founded.

To assert that such laws cannot be enforced, is simply to assert that civil government is a failure. I do not imagine that either your people or ours are yet prepared to take this position. The contest in which we are engaged is a desperate one. The interests at stake are mighty.

The liquor traffic will contest every inch of the ground. It will not yield a single position until it is forced to do so.

But in spite of all the capital invested, in spite of all the influence it can exert, it must succumb, for the influences that are combined for its overthrow are by far the most powerful, and they will prevail at the end.

The contest will doubtless be long and bitter, but the Lord reigns and victory will surely come.

Unfaithful police officers, backed by the influence of the liquor interest, may resist the enforcement of righteous law, but it will only be for a season; the time will come when the people will see to it that the places of such unfaithful officers are filled by men who will be true to their official oaths, and who will see that all laws upon the statute book are faithfully enforced. That time may be nearer at hand than many imagine.

MADISON, Wisconsin.

Cardinal Manning on Abstinence.

Cardinal Manning, the highest dignity in the Roman Catholic Church in the British Empire, and one of the best known theologians in any church, is a personal total abstinence and a very active and earnest advocate of legal prohibition. In a recent able speech in London he made these statements. They are well worthy of careful reading:—

"What did the early Christians do in the beginning? If I can find out what the first Christians did in the beginning of the faith then I shall have a rule by which I know how to guide myself in what I say and in

what I do. I then consulted the first of the great historians of the Christian church—I mean of those later ages. I won't quote his name, for though it is very well known to those who sit on the right and on the left, and behind me, it would seem as though I were going to impose upon you a polysyllabic name of a learned man in the Middle Ages. Therefore I won't quote the name of the historian, though it is well known. What do I find? In giving an account of the life of the early Christians, he says that 'God, both under the Old Testament and the New, always honored total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.' He quotes the sons of Jonadab, the Rechabites, and he says that they were commended by God Himself for their total abstinence, and they were commended not for their fidelity to a Divine commandment to abstain totally, but out of fidelity to the will of their father. He then goes on to quote the example very well known to you of John the Baptist and others. These I will leave.

"The same historian goes on to say, 'And St. Paul himself was a total abstainer, for we have it on the evidence of one of these authorities' (whom he quotes); and he goes further than all this. I then, in speaking to you, quote those wonderful words, the counsel of charity, which St. Paul gives when he says, 'It is good neither to eat meat nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother is offended, or scandalized, or made weak.'"

"I have always been in the habit of interpreting that verse in a narrower sense. I have often said in speaking to you that in those days when meat and wine were offered in heathen temples to idols, and having been offered to idols they were partaken of by the worshippers—if a Christian were to eat that meat or drink that wine, he might give an impression, though a false impression, that he was of the same faith or unbelief of these heathen; therefore St. Paul said, 'Though it is perfectly safe for that meat and that wine to be used, nevertheless do not eat or drink it for fear you give a false impression.' Now I acknowledge that I have hitherto adhered to that interpretation and I will tell you why; because I was afraid of going further. I was told that if I gave it a larger interpretation some wise and critical person would have risen up and said, 'That is going beyond what the passage ought to bear, and you have no right to give it that meaning.' Now, I find that this great authority, and for fear anybody should not know why he is, I believe I must break through the rule that I had laid down, and say that he is the greatest of the historians of the church, the one who laid the foundation of history—I mean the companion of San Philippe Neri, the great Baronius; he says that the reason for St. Paul in this was that the practice of total abstinence was so widely read amongst Christians, and that they prized it so much that in some places scandal was given if a Christian were seen to depart from it, and therefore that the rule of charity was much more searching than the interpretation which I have hitherto given.

"Now, I will say I think this is quite sufficient to prove this, that those who in this day are practising and preaching total abstinence are not only introducing no novelty, no imagination, no fanaticism, but they are only doing and trying to get others to do that which Christians did in the beginning."

The Effects of Alcohol.

One of the characteristics of alcohol is its powerful affinity for water. Placed in contact with an animal membrane, it immediately withdraws the water which is an essential component of the structure, and partial or complete destruction of its substance is the result. Now, the human stomach is lined with such a similar tissue, distinguished as the mucous membrane; and upon its healthy condition depends the due performance of the function of digestion. In the confirmed dram-drinker, this membrane is mottled with inflamed patches; and the intemperate use of the stronger wines is sooner or later followed by a similarly diseased condition. As pure water forms the weightiest constituent of the human body—a man weighing 154 lb. having 111 lb. of water in his composition—it follows that the substitution of alcohol for that

element, and its permanent fixation in the blood, must vitiate the condition of every organ, vessel, and tissue containing water as an integral portion of their substance, and seriously interfere with the due performance of their functions. The great centre of the circulation—the heart—participates in the disturbance. Its action is intensified, and it is called upon to perform one-fourth more work than is ordinarily expected from it; in other words the rate of its pulsation is increased from the normal number of 100,000 to 125,000 per day. The effect is that the blood is driven with greater force into the minute circulation, when there is insufficient resistance to propel it through the minute veins or capillaries. These little vessels consequently become enlarged and gorged with blood; hence the suffusion and red blotches which advertise the perpetual tippler, and render his appearance so uninviting, especially as the nose is the part usually selected for their display. Till a comparatively recent period, the opinion was universal amongst physiologists that alcohol acted as a respiratory food, that is to say, it was burned in the body like fat or starch, with the production of heat and the evolution of carbonic acid gas from the lungs. The researches of Dr. Edward Smith proved that under alcoholic stimulus there is a marked diminution in the quantity of carbonic acid respired, so that alcohol must be decomposed in the body without any of the phenomena which accompany the decomposition of heat givers. Dr. Richardson has further shown, in opposition to the generally received opinion, that there is a reduction of temperature in the advanced stage of alcoholic poisoning from 98° to 96°; and that the narcotism of alcohol may to thus distinguished from the coma of apoplexy, in which there is a rise of temperature. It thus appears that a glass of hot brandy and water is a very poor protection against cold and an equally poor remedy when a cold is contracted.—From *Cassell's "Science for All."*

Francis Murphy in the Slums.

"God bless you, Bob, my dear old boy. You must not stay here. Come with me now. Just think how happy your wife and children were only three nights ago when you took the pledge. Come with me now, dear old friend."

The speaker was Francis Murphy. He stood in a liquor shop on Grant-st., where he followed a tall, strongly-built old man, whose face still showed marked traces of intellectuality, although sadly marred by years of dissipation. He was at one time a prominent professional man, standing high in public and in his calling. He is now a total wreck and social outcast. He has made frequent attempts at reform only to fall again to the old ways. He had evidently been drinking, for his voice was thick and incoherent as he said:

"I sh no use, Mither Murphy; I sh no use."

"Oh, but there is use, my old friend. Be a man now and say no. Only yesterday the old wife said to me, 'I'll be so happy, Mr. Murphy, if he can only keep the pledge. He's a noble man when he's not drinking.' You are bringing that woman to her grave, Bob, with trouble and sorrow. Come with me out of this place, do."

Mr. Murphy's hand was on the old man's shoulder now, and tears came into his eyes as he pleaded.

"I sh no use, Mr. Murphy; I sh no use," he reiterated irresolutely. "I can do nothin; best let me go to the devil."

Behind the bar stood the owner of the saloon. A crowd of lookers-on in various stages of seediness and degradation watched the scene, and were affected in proportion to the manhood left in them. Mr. Murphy, however, took no notice of these, but still pleaded with the old man, until finally he led him away, and the last the reporter saw of them they were going arm in arm toward the old man's home.

NOT FROM GENEVA.—In the phrase "best Geneva gin," the word "Geneva" has no more to do with gin than has Jerusalem with artichokes. The word "Geneva" is a clumsy corruption from the French for juniper—genièvre—and the reading ought to be "best juniper gin."

Millions In It.

Millions of drunkards.
Millions of paupers.
Millions of criminals.
Millions of needless taxes.
Millions of wasted lives, and wasted dollars, and lost reputations and characters.
Millions of desolate homes and broken hearts and discouraging vows.
Millions upon millions of unhappy creatures, all made so by the use of rum, and the system that mixes poisonous concoctions, distributes them over the country, puts them into the reach of everyone, presses them into the hands and lips, protects and empowers the infernal traffic in all its hideous phases? This is the system which great masses are contentedly perpetuating, that delusive phantom, the license system.

NEWS AND NOTES.

DIET AND DRINK.—The *Journal of Inebriety* gives the results of Dr. Napier's inquiry into the nature of diet, the object of which was to solve the question of how far certain foods encouraged or prevented the craving for drink. He concluded that macaroni, beans, dried peas and other antagonize in a marked degree the cure for alcohol. In the treatment for alcoholism, farinaceous food should be used in preference to all others.

CALIFORNIA WINE GROWING.—California, with a wine yield of 14,000,000 gallons, only three and a half millions of which are exported from the state, averages two homicides per month in its chief city, San Francisco, while its suicides mount up to ninety-three, twelve of whom are women. Three hundred and ninety-two divorces have been granted by San Francisco courts during the past year, largely on account of intemperance. In this state the liquor war may be fitly characterized as, the vineyard versus the home.

PUNCH AND PIETY.—The *London Graphic* has so far changed views as to see a good deal of humor in the following item:—Rev. Dr. Paxton observes that the Scotch "are the only people who ever successfully solved the problem on this little planet of how to combine punch and piety." That is pretty well put. Their punch, like their piety, is strong and genuine. The remark recalls the reproachful commentary of a Canadian Episcopal bishop of Scotch birth upon his treatment at the table of a certain rector in Boston: "They were all good people and most kind, I am sure; but do you know, my dear," said the old gentleman, "they gave me water to drink at table and upon going to bed, as if I had been a horse."

TEMPERANCE IN INDIA.—Speaking at Simla, India, recently, Sir Donald Stewart gave a very encouraging account of the progress of the temperance cause in the Army. Formerly, he said, the Judge Advocate-General used to bring him every week cases of soldiers sentenced to different periods of penal servitude, but now the reports were not so numerous, being about one a month. He attributed this decrease in crime very largely to the influence of temperance. On looking over the returns he found that there were 7,390 abstainers in Bengal, 2,145 in Madras, and 1,485 in Bombay. In 1870 and 1879 the amount of beer drunk in the Army in Bengal was a little more than 130,000 gallons, but now the amount was about 82,000 gallons. He would be glad to see this reduced also.

VEERING ROUND.—It is encouraging to notice indications of the growth of public opinion almost everywhere on the temperance question. The *Hamilton Times*, formerly a bitter opponent of the abolition of the Scott Act, closes an article in regard to recent victories with the following, sensible remarks:—

"We are not among those who think well of prohibitory legislation as a means of reforming drunkards, or keeping men who are accustomed to drink liquor from getting their horn, but the young men, who have not learned to waste intoxicating drink, will doubtless be preserved from some of the temptation which the open bar throws in their way. Thus, in the course of a long time, a more temperate population would be created by the act, supposing it to be continued in force long enough to complete the experiment. Undoubtedly the national drink bill is a tax which reduces the average of comfort of the country."