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BEAR IN MIND THE FACT

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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?

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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 these 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 SALOON MUST GO.

NO LICENSE FOR CRIME.

The liquor traffic is today the heaviest drag upon progress, and the deepest disgrace of the nineteenth century. New York Tribune.

Along some ancestral lines there runs a stream of whisky-tainted blood that poisons the life-work of many generations. The Issue.

"If a thing is wrong can taking more money from it make it right? If the price of Judas' crime had been \$1,000 instead of 30 pieces of silver, would it have been any less detestable? A political party that allies itself with the rum power commits suicide." Canon Williford.

"Oh, Lord, remove the curse of rum from our nation," prayed the Christian. The next day this same Christian said the town he lived in could never get along without the license fee, so he voted the same ticket the saloon keepers voted. Prohibition Era.

"No practical enforcement of the license system will ever sensibly mitigate the evils of intemperance. But let the law inflexibly forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages, and every youth is thereby warned from the cradle that those beverages are harmful and dangerous, and that in drinking them he encourages the violation of the law. It would command the respect of the antagonists." Horace Greely.

It is a good thing for the voter to make his protest against the liquor traffic in the prayer meeting or by his manner of life, but if he would really tell the government, as well as the Lord and his people, that he wants the saloon closed, there is but one method by which he can be recognized, and that is one law under which his opinion and declaration itself, and his conviction make itself felt, and that law and method are fulfilled when he drops into the box a ballot that calls for Prohibition. Francis Willard.

If you believe license ever was, or ever can be made to work, suppose you try it to-morrow morning. Go down and swear out warrants against liquor dealers who are selling to minors; arrest those who are selling adulterated liquors; keep it up for six months, and if at the end of that time you are not a prohibitionist, I will buy you the best suit of clothes to be found in this town. You know, my friends—I care not how much you talk in favor of license—that you do not try to make license work. You know that if you did, the liquor men would endeavor to injure your business and smirch your character; that they would hire bullies to come up behind you and club you on the head. John B. Finch.

I am personally opposed to a compensation clause. When canals superseded turnpikes, and railroads superseded canals, and hotel warehouses and other places of business on their routes were destroyed, no compensation has ever been made. When inventions and new modes of business have destroyed old trades and modes, compensation was not made. When a cause is destroyed it is difficult to perceive the justice of society's paying for it. Judge Ames, of Pennsylvania.

The Brand of the Red Dragon—Alcoholic Heredity—Startling Facts.

BY REV. W. W. BENNETT, D.D.

THERE is one aspect of the liquor traffic not often discussed except in scientific circles. I refer to the inherited effects of hard, or indeed, of moderate, drinking. The transmission of diseases from parents to children is a well-established fact in pathology. After a large induction those who have made a special study of this subject report that among the diseases inherited by the children of drinking parents we may set down alcoholic epilepsy, alcoholic rheumatism, alcoholic gout, alcoholic contracted kidney, defective nerve power, enfeebled will power, and general debility of all the vital organs. This is surely a dreadful legacy to be left to innocent children by intemperate parents. Even when the mother is sober the results appear, but when both parents are intemperate they are more certain and appalling. It may be useful to go a little into the question of the effects of

alcohol on the human constitution in order to show the unmitigated how these results do so certainly come. Let us ask,

WHAT IS ALCOHOL?

The answer is a poison—we mean that element in all intoxicating drinks that excites the appetite of the drinker.

Dr. Carpenter, one of the ablest living physiologists, declares alcohol to be a "dangerous poison;" another leading authority describes it as "an irritant and fatal poison." It is needless to multiply authorities on this question.

Now, what is the effect of this poison on the vital organs? It is irritant to the stomach. It inflames the mucous membrane of that important organ and often produces cancer thereon. Of course it must vitiate the gastric juice and seriously hinder the process of digestion. It goes into the blood a poison, and is carried to every part of the system, and works disease and decay in every organ. But its worst effects are wrought upon the brain. In this highly complex organ its effects are peculiar. It acts powerfully upon the lower mass of the brain by which our sensual appetites are manifested, and hence these being under almost constant stimulation, the hard drinker becomes a victim of his animal passions. Thus human nature is brutalized, as is amply proved by criminal statistics. The drunkard of whatever class

IS A SENILEST

With a vitiated and debilitated constitution, drunkards become parents, and to their children comes the fearful inheritance of depraved constitutions to begin the battle of life with.

To the ancients as well as to the moderns, the law of heredity was known. Aristotle says, "Drunken women bring forth children like themselves," and Plutarch declares that "one drunkard begets another." Dr. Caldwell, a leading writer on physiology, says, "By habits of intemperance parents not only degrade and ruin themselves, but transmit the elements of like degradation and ruin to their posterity."

In his report to the Massachusetts legislature on idioy, Dr. Howe says, "The habits of the parents of 300 of the idiots were ascertained, and 145, or nearly one half, were reported as known to be habitual drunkards." An eminent English authority says, "The drunkard not only enfeebles and weakens his own nervous system, but

ENTAILS DISEASE UPON HIS FAMILY.

Another writer, in describing a vicious class of persons fond of drink, says, "They are the offspring of persons who have indulged in stimulants, or who have weakened their cerebral organization by vicious habits. The testimony of the late eminent naturalist, Mr. Darwin, is to the same purpose. 'It is remarkable that all the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct.'"

This entailed curse is thus presented by a French writer in the history of one family for four generations. 1. The father, an habitual drunkard, killed in a brawl. 2. The son inherited his father's taste for liquor and his habits, which brought on an attack of mania, resulting in paralysis and death. 3. The grandson strictly sober, but hypochondriacal with homicidal tendencies. 4. The great-grandson had but little mind, with an attack of madness at sixteen, ending in idioy and the extinction of the family.

In his report of the condition of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, Dr. Turner says that

"OUT OF 1,400 CASES

of delirium tremens, 980 had an inebriate parent, or grandparent, or both." His belief is that if the history of each patient's ancestors were known it would be found that eight out of ten of them were free users of alcohol. One fearful case is recorded where a drunkard was the father of seven idiots. It was in proof before a committee of the English Parliament that in the opinion of the most learned physicians the children of drunkards were oftener idiotic than those of any other class.

Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, who has written ably on this and kindred questions, furnishes some startling facts which all concerned would do well to ponder.

"But the most distressing aspect of the heredity of alcohol is that transmitted and insatiable craving for drink—the dipsomania of the physician—is every day becoming more and more prevalent."

He details a fearful case.

A gentleman of position, himself an hereditary drunkard, and so violent that his wife and children have had to leave him, has a sister an imbecile through drinking and with suicidal

tendencies. She will do anything for drink—will beg, borrow or steal, pawn every thing she can lay her hands on, and even essay robbery with violence, in the hope of obtaining money to gratify her morbid craving for alcohol. Another sister (married) is also an habitual drunkard, who gets into fits of ungovernable fury when in drink, and, being dangerous to both herself and others, is under restraint. Thus all the family are dipsomaniacs. The fatal legacy in this case was from both parents. The father shot himself in alcoholic mania, the mother was an inveterate drunkard, and the grandfather a confirmed drunkard. And the doctor continues, "The patient I drink-crave, where it exists even when from the absence of temptation or from the strength of resolve will it has never been made manifest, is always latent, and ever ready to be brought up the faintest alcoholic provocation. The smallest slip of the weakest form of fermented or distilled liquor has the power

TO SET IN A BLAZE

the hidden unhallowed fire. Persons ignorant of the inexorable law of heredity in alcohol, uncharitably rebuke and denounce the vicious drunkard and the diseased dipsomaniac. But to medical experts it is as clear as their own existence that there are multitudes of persons of both sexes and in all positions in life who, though they may never have yielded to the enticements around them, are yet branded with the red-hot iron of alcoholic heredity. The only safety for all such lies in entire and unconditional abstinence from all alcoholic drinks."

And as a warning to those who lay to their souls the flattering unctious that though regular drinkers, they are not drunkards, let the doctor be heard further. "To prevent misapprehension, it is well here to state that all the evils resulting from hereditary alcoholism may be transmitted by parents who have never been noted for their drunkenness. Long continued habitual excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks to an extent far short of pronounced intoxication is not only sufficient to originate and hand down the morbid tendency, but is much more likely to do so than even oft-repeated drunken outbreaks with intervals of perfect sobriety between."

AND NOW IN VIEW OF

ALL THESE STARTLING FACTS, and they might be multiplied a thousands fold, an any man that loves his race hesitate to lift his voice, his pen, his hal- lot, against such a curse? For one, I rejoice from my very soul in the rising of the great tidal-wave of public sentiment in this country, eye, in the whole civilized world, against the monster, Alcohol. Let all the hideous facts of its war against humanity be voiced from pulpit and hustings and halls of legislation, State and national, until the people, north, south, east, and west, shall rise in their power and kill this great "Red Dragon." Let no mercy be shown it, for it shows none, but devours all—fathers, mothers, children, grandchildren, to the third and fourth generation. It is high time this curse should cease in the land.—The Issue.

LEGISLATION DEMANDED.

Good Templars Tired Waiting.

ENGLISH Good Templars have been celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the introduction of the order into the United Kingdom. A great mass meeting was held not long ago on this subject at Nottingham. A special session of the Grand Lodge was convened, presided over by Grand Chief Templars Malins, assisted by Brother J. Walsham, G.S.J.T., Brother J. B. Collins, G. W. Sec., Mrs. Hefner, G.W.V.T., and other Grand Lodge officers. Fifty-seven candidates received the Grand Lodge degree. A large number of juvenile templars were introduced and cordially received. One of the principal items of business transacted was the adoption of a thorough-going resolution expressing regret that the Imperial Parliament had not given an opportunity for the discussion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Local Option Resolution, and demanding that temperance legislation should no longer be hampered by the hostility or indifference of the people's representatives in Parliament.

UNITED IRELAND.

An Interesting Wedding Ceremony.

THE Grand Lodge of Ireland held its seventeenth annual session last month in the Assembly Hall, Belfast, G. C. T. Fleming occupied the chair. He was assisted by W. Turnbull, R.W.O.C., who has since through Bro. Finch's death become chief head of the order. Dr. F. R. Leys, P.R.W.G.C. was also present. The Grand Secretary's report showed a membership of 5,214 in 104 lodges, and the Grand Treasurer's report showed all liabilities paid off and a good cash balance on hand.

At the same time and in the same town was held the seventeenth session of the other Grand Lodge of Ireland, Sister Mrs. Wilkinson G.W.C.T. presiding, and

after the transaction of business similar to that which took place in the sister body, a strongly worded resolution approving of the Saratoga Union was adopted. Among the distinguished workers who took part were: Brothers W. P. Taylor, P.G. W.C.T., Rev. John Piper, W. G. Davis, W. W. Turnbull, R.W.G.C.

On the afternoon of the second day the lodges met together, presided over by Bro. Turnbull, and a session of unusual interest was held. Election of officers was the first business and resulted in the selection of the following: G.C.T. Rev. J. Cregan, Belfast, G. C., J. Cathnes, Dublin, G.V.T., J. Mitchell, Belfast, G.S., J. S. Lyth, Belfast, G.T., Brashaw, Belfast, G.M., I. C. Carr, Dublin, G.C., Rev. W. G. Davis, Coleraine, G.S.J.T., A. Williamson, Lisburn, P.G.C.T., S. S. Fleming, Belfast, G.G., Color Sergeant Shrivels, Londonderry, G.S., A. H. McIlwain, Queenston, G.V.S., G. Gray, Belfast, G.D.M., Mrs. Scamp, Belfast, G.Mes., D.M. Murray, Cork.

A great mass meeting was held in the evening addressed by W. Johnston, Esq., M.P., E. S. W. DeColgan, Esq., M.P., Bro. W. M. Scott, P.G.C.T., Cathnes, G.C., J. B. Mason, P.G.C.T., Washam, G.S.J.T., Rev. J. Piper, P.G.C.T., W. Wilkinson, P.D.D., and Rev. J. Cregan, G.C.T.

The Irish Temple which in the past has been the able advocate of Good Templarism in the Green Island and from which we gather the above information, will remain the official organ of the united body.

CONTINENTAL DRUNKENNESS.

The Beer and Light Wine Theory Disproved by Deplorable Statistics.

Spain is one of the countries referred to by the beer and wine people as evidence of the temperate condition of society where lighter intoxicants are largely consumed. This contention is strangely out of harmony with the following statement which appeared recently in the Newcastle Daily Chronicle. "In Spain drunkenness is dangerously on the increase among all classes. It is not the 'purple wealth' that they are getting drunk upon, nor upon the aromatic Madeira, but Schnapps. That is the whisky imported from Germany, or manufacture of one kind or another. There may be exaggeration in the report sure to be, in fact. But, undoubtedly, more Spaniards drink and get drunk now than used to be the case. The circumstance is giving anxiety to all desiring the moral and material welfare of Spain."

France is another light wine country, and we learn from a recent number of the Alliance News that in the city of Paris alone the drink shops have increased from 14,000 in 1880 to 31,000 at the present time.

Belgium is sadly afflicted with the strong drink curse. The Glasgow Review asserts that there are in that little country of which the population is a little over 4,000,000, more than that of Canada (4,000,000 by last census) no fewer than 288 distilleries and 140,000 drink shops, or one for every ten families. The liquor traffic has hitherto been practically uncontrolled and has grown at a rapid rate while there has been a corresponding increase of vice and crime. The government has been alarmed and lately enacted a law of a stringent character which is expected to abate the evils of free trade in liquor.

NEW ZEALAND.

Remarkable Decrease in Drinking.

The latest published governmental returns indicate a remarkable decrease in the consumption of various kinds of intoxicating drink. This decrease is not, however, phenomenal. For the past four years the New Zealand drink bill has been steadily going down; and this with a rapidly increasing population, and with the material prosperity of the people also on the rise. Mr. C. M. Gray in the Alliance Record gives the reduction for the past year in the following figures: Spirits, a decrease of 31,411 gals. Wine, " 9,731 " English Ale, " 108,187 " Colonial Beer " 225,120 "

Making a total of 372,429 gals.

The total amount of liquor consumed in the colony in 1882 was 6,294,312 gallons. For the year 1886, the amount consumed was 5,103,333 gallons, or a decrease in four years of 1,190,979 gallons. Some people attribute the fall off in the consumption of drink to hard times, but it is remarkable that the consumption of other articles is increased just in the inverse ratio to the decrease of drink. For example Mr. Gray shows that in 1880 the quantity of tea imported was 3,070,980 pounds while last year it had increased to 4,140,480 pounds. The consumption of sugar in 1880 was 36,840,900 pounds, and in 1886 it reached 49,727,040 pounds.

There is, however, a fact more forcible even than that just stated as evidence of the growing prosperity of the community and that is the fact that on the 31st December, 1886, the amount of money on deposit in the government saving banks of the colony was £903,785, while at the end of 1885 the deposits so standing aggregated £1,638,033.

The fact of the matter really is temperance sentiment and prohibition agitation are rapidly increasing in public favor and in accomplished results. Young people are growing up trained in temperance societies free from drinking habits. Earnest efforts are going on every way for the restriction of the liquor traffic and it is perhaps not too much to hope that a day is in store for New Zealand, in which total abstinence will be the general practice and total prohibition the general law.