

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 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 do good wherever it goes, and ought to be scattered broadcast every where.

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 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 of 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 10

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 to 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 10 THE CANADA CITIZEN. 10

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 country women, 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.

Prince Edward Island.

MORE NEWS FROM THE LITTLE PROVINCE.

The Story of the Late Repeal Contest—A Very Bad Justice of the Peace—Good Templars Pushing their Work—Grand Lodge and Grand Division Meetings—The Canada Citizen's Bill under Consideration—List of Convictions.

We have received from a special correspondent some further particulars of the election held some time ago in the city of Charlottetown on the question of Scott Act repeal. Our readers will remember that in that contest the liquor party was defeated by the narrow majority of 17. A recount was demanded by the opponents of the Act. This was held before County Judge Alley about the middle of December, and resulted in the judge declaring as valid 689 anti-Scott Act ballots and 689 Scott Act ballots, leaving the temperance people 20 ahead. The vote was very small, there being nearly 20,000 on the electors' roll.

The liquor party is in low spirits, their leading man, Owen Connolly, J.P., having been fined twice since the election for Scott Act violation. Connolly is a very wealthy man, has been in the wholesale business for many years, and supplies nearly all the illicit whisky sellers in the country. A dispute exists as to whether or not Mr. Connolly has a license at present. It is generally understood that the Provincial Government has licensed two wholesale dealers and seven vendors under the Scott Act, but the public accounts for 1886 show that only two vendors really paid the fee required by the Provincial Act.

County Deputy Campbell, of the I. O. G. T., organized a new lodge recently at Browns Creek, in Kings county. It will be known as Stirling Lodge, No. 39, and will meet on Monday evenings, it has for its Lodge Deputy, Malcolm E. McPhee, and for C. T., John Martin.

Both the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. and the Grand Division S. of T. will meet in Charlottetown on January 28. A convention of provincial temperance workers will be held in the same city on the 27th, when the Prohibition Bill some time ago published in THE CANADA CITIZEN will be discussed. The bill is being, in the meantime, reprinted in the provincial papers. A copy of this interesting document can be procured by any one sending 5 cents to Jessie S. Burns, Lower Free-town, or L. A. Fowler, North Bedouque. The same convention is expected to discuss the question of demanding from the local government an increase in inspectors' salaries. These are now altogether too small, being only \$200 per year. Temperance workers are also urgently asking for further legislation in regulation of the licenses of the traffic carried on under the Scott Act by "druggists or other vendors."

Mr. John McCall, inspector for Prince county, reports as the result of his work from August 1, 1886, to January 1, 1888 (17 months), 51 prosecutions conducted, 36 convictions secured, 15 cases lost. The names of the parties convicted are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Conviction Count. J. F. White 4, M. Wallace 2, J. A. Skerry 2, W. A. Mead 2, C. Callahan 2, I. Chiswell 2, D. Noonan 2, M. Clarkin 2, F. Kehoe 1, Jacob Goodwin 1, D. Gallant 1, McPherson 1, Iona McDougall 1, M. McKinnon 1, J. A. McPherson 1, J. A. McPherson 1, Mrs. Lynch 1, J. Gough 1, J. Gallant 1, G. Thomas 1, John Reid 1, Valentine Cameron 2, R. K. Reid, J.P. 1

Eight appeal cases are now pending for the Supreme Court in June next.

NOTES FROM APRODD.

Mrs. H. SKELTON, a lady lecturer well known to Toronto temperance workers, is now lecturing to the German population of Idaho Territory.

The city of Milwaukee has now 1,182 licensed saloons. This number will give one liquor shop for every 139 of the population, or one for every 28 voters.

It is said there are no less than 350,000 professional beggars in Russia, and well informed journals attribute this tremendous amount of pauperism almost entirely to drink.

It is worthy of note that all the religious bodies in convention, assembled in the State of Nebraska during the past year, have declared emphatically against licensing the traffic in intoxicating drink. This is an important fact taken into consideration with the other, that Nebraska charges \$1,000 as a license fee.

The London Temperance Hospital.

We sometimes receive enquiries as to the success of the celebrated London Temperance Hospital. We may summarize the facts in reference to this marvellously successful institution by saying that it has been fourteen years in operation, and during that time alcoholic stimulants have been administered to patients in only five cases, and in these five cases the results were no more beneficial than in other cases where other remedies were employed. In the time named over 30,000 patients have been treated, more than 12,000 of whom had been previously habitual drinkers. The mortality rate of the hospital has been less than six per cent.

Won't Stand any Nonsense.

PROSECUTIONS have been lately conducted in Warren county, New Jersey, against saloon keepers who sold liquor to minors, and on Sundays contrary to law. A large number of witnesses were summoned and convictions were expected. In trial it came out that the parties summoned as witnesses had been tampered with by the saloon keepers. Mock trials had been heard at which they were coached as to the evidence they were to give and all of them were supplied with free liquor. The grand jury, however, dealt vigorously with the offenders. Seventeen true bills were found against the saloon keepers, and all the witnesses who had evidently been drinking were committed to jail.

A STATESMAN'S VIEWS.

Hon. James G. Blaine on Whisky and Tobacco.

A GOOD deal of discussion is going on in reference to Mr. Blaine's expressions of opinion on the question of repealing the tobacco tax. As some of our friends are not cognizant of all the facts in the case we republish them. The New York Tribune's special Paris correspondent called upon Hon. J. G. Blaine, and the following is a portion of the interview that took place:—

"Do you mean to imply that you would favor the repeal of the tobacco tax?"

"Certainly—I mean just that," said Mr. Blaine; "I should urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would in the first place bring great relief to growers of tobacco all over the country, and would, moreover, materially lessen the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco to millions of men is a necessity. The President calls it a luxury, but it is a luxury in no other sense than tea and coffee are luxuries. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes a necessity of to-day. Watch, if you please, the number of men at work on the farm, in the coal mine, along the railroad, in the iron foundries, or in any calling, and you will find ninety-five out of one hundred chawing while they work. After each meal the same proportion seek the solace of a pipe or a cigar. These men not only pay the millions of the tobacco tax, but pay on every plug and every cigar an enhanced price which the tax enables the manufacturer and retailer to impose. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war and the years immediately following. To retain the tax now, in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same amount of money on foreign imports, is certainly a most extraordinary policy for our government."

"Well, then, Mr. Blaine, would you advise the repeal of the whisky tax also?"

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase the consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States is the National government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon. Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the government were withdrawn the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the nihilists. It would destroy high license at once in all the States. Whisky has done a vast deal of hurt in the United States. I would try to make it do some good. I would use the tax to fortify our cities on the sea-board."

"Countryman (to dentist)—I wouldn't pay nothin' extra for gas. Jest yank her out if it does hurt."

"Dentist—You are plucky, sir. Let me see the tooth."

"Countryman—Oh, 'tain't me that's got the toothache, it's my wife. She'll be here in a minute."

Strong Drink No Use.

THE FOOD FALLACY EXPOSED.

Alcohol Will Not Build Up—Alcohol Is Not a Heat Producer—Some Popular Misapprehensions Disputed—Unhealthiness of Beer Drinking—Some Common-sense Statements

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON has published a valuable household book with the title, "The Guild of Good Life." It is brought out under the direction of the committee of general literature and education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and it discusses a good many questions relating to wise and unwise habits of life, etc. In one chapter of the book the question of strong drink, as an article of diet, is thoroughly discussed, and from this chapter we take the following extract, which is well worth the perusal of our readers:—

I need not tell you that thousands upon thousands of people drink the strong drink called alcohol as a regular habit, and that they think it does them good.

They do not drink it for the same reason as they drink water, to quench thirst. They don't give it to babies, nor to animals like dogs, and cats, and horses, and cattle, to quench their thirst. They take it themselves, because I suppose they think it feeds them and does them good.

Is it a food?

Mr. Cook, you will remember, told us what are foods.

He told us there is—

Water food.

Food which is flesh-forming.

Mineral food.

Food which is heat-producing.

If this spirit before us be a food, it must belong to one or other of these classes of food.

That the spirit cannot take the place of water for drink, everybody knows. Taken, largely diluted with water, as in the common alcoholic beverages, it makes one thirsty instead of quenching thirst. If it enters the blood in any excess, it injures the blood, poisons it, to use a plain term.

Is it not, then, a water food or drink?

Is it a flesh-former?

We may determine that at once by seeing what it is made of. Mr. Cook properly told us that all flesh-forming foods, like all flesh, contained the element nitrogen as their root or base. This is true.

Alcohol contains no nitrogen. It is made up of two parts of carbon, six parts of hydrogen, with one of oxygen, and of nothing else. It cannot, therefore, form flesh, and when you hear of its doing so, you may be quite sure you are hearing what cannot be true. People talk of a generous wine. If there be such a thing, the generosity does not lie in the spirit, but in some other food mixed with the spirit in the wine, and possibly useful. I can't say. I can only repeat that it is not because of the spirit that the wine is generous.

Alcohol does not belong to the class of foods which build up the body and form flesh.

Is it a mineral food?

Impossible. The mineral foods are earthy foods. The great mineral food which feeds bone is phosphate of lime. Alcohol contains no phosphorus, no lime, no earthy base.

Of all things it is not a mineral food. If, then, we fed on alcohol, or tried to feed on it, we could neither have water for the blood nor substance for the muscles and brain, and lungs and skin, and other parts, nor bone for the skeleton. We should, indeed, soon be in a sad plight. Not to speak in joke, we should soon be nowhere.

Is it a heat-producer?

This question is the most important of all. Alcohol burns in the spirit lamp; does it burn in the body? If it burns in the body, it is a food coming under the last class I have named.

The stronghold of those who have spoken in favor of strong drink has been that the alcohol keeps up the animal warmth and vital power; and we must all admit that it seems to warm the body, because when it is taken it produces a red face, a glow, and a sense of warmth.

But when we come to look into the facts, the evidence turns the other way round entirely.

If we take the temperature, or warmth, of the body by means of a delicate thermometer when alcohol has been swallowed, we find that, after a short flash of warmth, the body begins to cool, that it cools below what is natural, and is a long time in recovering itself.

So in persons who are intoxicated and incapable the temperature falls

dangerously low, and if they are exposed to cold in that state they are apt to die.

The animal fire, so to speak, is banked out.

For this reason it has been found in very cold regions, as in the Arctic regions near the North Pole, that the sailors and others who do not drink spirits in any form bear the cold best, and go through extreme fatigue most easily.

In the last expedition a sailor named Adam Ayles, a teetotaler, went nearer, it is said, to the North Pole than any of his mates, and kept up better than any one of them. Sir John Ross, Dr. Hays, and many other Arctic explorers, bear witness to the fact, that cold and alcohol act in the same manner, and that they who have taken tea and coffee and other simple drinks have done best work and enjoyed best health under severe cold.

There is still another proof on this subject which is very strong against alcohol. The body in burning produces a gas, a product of the combustion, the same as a burning taper or fire does. That gas is made up of the carbon of the burning body and of the oxygen of the common air which is taken in by the lungs in breathing, and in proportion as the fire burns so is the gas produced.

If there is a good fire there is a good quantity of gas. If there is a little fire there is a little quantity of gas.

When a person is under the influence of alcohol there ought to be a good animal fire if the alcohol burns in him, and a good quantity of the gas, which is the product of the burning, ought to go off from his lungs by his breath.

But the opposite is the case. There is less of the gas of carbon and oxygen than when the body is free of alcohol.

It is impossible under these conditions to suppose that alcohol is a heat-producer in the body. It chills the body, and it reduces the products of burning.

And what if it did produce heat in the body as it does in a fire, in proportion to the quantity of it supplied to the fire—what would or could happen to those who take it in such large quantities as some do?

They would burn out; they would be in one continual fever, instead of being the miserable, cold, blue nosed, dark-faced, shivering creatures we see them to be.

But what, you will ask, about the first flush of warmth which we feel if we take alcohol.

That is easily explained. It is the same as the heat which is felt when the hands have been exposed to snow and are returning to warmth again.

When the hands or other parts of the body have been exposed to extreme cold, the small blood-vessels are so weakened by the cold, they cannot contract on the blood which is pumped into them by the heart, and so they become, for a time, filled with the warm blood from the heart; and that blood, exposed over a wide surface, supplies the heat which is felt as a glow all over the surface of the body, and gives up the heat to the surrounding air, thereby cooling the body in the long run by robbing it of its heat, instead of supplying warmth.

For these reasons I venture to think that alcohol is not a food, and that there is no food in it.

You may perhaps say, in opposition to this view, that men who drink large quantities of beer grow very fat and bulky, and you may point to the dry-men as proofs of this idea.

I repeat that there is a sad truth in the appearances derived from great beer drinkers, and that such drinkers do get very fat.

But to get fat is not to be healthy. On the contrary, it is to be very unhealthy; for fat is deposited as an entirely inactive and cumbrous substance about the heart and on the intestines, and in the muscles and nervous system much to the danger of life. It is the sweet substance or sugar in the beer which causes the fat, while the alcohol tends to reduce the power of the body.

For these reasons, men who get fat on beer are exceedingly bad subjects. If they meet with any shock or accident they are easily killed by it; and the great Sir Asley Cooper used to say that he dreaded, as a surgeon, to have to perform the slightest operation.

They are almost always short lived, and worse or better evidences, as you like to take it, of the evil effects of beer or ale, as alcoholic drinks, could not any where be found.

A messenger-boy's diary—Monday, hired; Tuesday—tired; Wednesday, fired.—Newark Sunday Call.

A bride is always becoming to a Boniface, and a bonny face is always becoming to a bride.—Hotel Mail.

"Martha," said her father, "William asked me for your hand last night, and I consented." "Well, pa, that is the first bill of mine you haven't objected to."