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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 everywhere.

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

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

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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 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,

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 Temperance Star.

BY MRS. J. N. T.

THE streets were rife with joyous life, For the Christmas time was near; But into our run-ruined home There crept no sign of cheer.

As I sat alone in the darkness, And looked through the coming years, My heart was full of sorrow, And my eyes were full of tears

Then I thought of the shepherds that kept their flocks On the plains of Galilee How their hearts rent up that longing cry For the Christ that was to be.

And I thought how the glory of God came down, Till the night shone like the day; Of the wise men's journey by night, and the star That guided them all the way.

And my heart sent up its longing cry To the God who answered them; "Lord, into the dark night of my life Send a Star of Bethlehem!"

I heard a step far down the walk - A firm and ringing tread It reminded me of John's glad step, The day that we wore wed

The moon slipped in and spread her robe Upon the poor bare floor, Till I thought of the streets in the City of Light,

And - John stood at the door! There was a new light in his eyes, So tender and so proud; And a ribbon shone on his ragged coat, Like a star against a cloud!

A little, silken, bright-blue star, That lighted all the gloom, And changed to a palace, grand and fair, The dingy little room.

We did not speak a single word, But we knelt by the children's bed - "God help me to keep it always bright!" Was all the prayer he said.

The moon crept through the narrow pane, And fell like a blessing down; It touched wee Mary's flaxen hair, Till it shone like a silver crown.

It kissed the baby where he lay, In his lowly cradle bed. "Thank God for the Star that rose to-night!" Was all that my full heart said!

\$5,000 Reward.

Canon Farrar has offered a standing reward of £100, in these terms "Crunk shank, the artist, offered £100 for proof of a violent crime committed by a total abstainer, and the money remains unclaimed to this day. I offer as much for the proof of any one case either in the Church or out of it - where drunkenness has been cured without total abstinence. In the present shaky circumstances, the only safe way of drinking - as an Irishman puts it - is to "leave off before you begin."

Where would you be?

Mr. X is a brewer and a candidate for an eastern county. Mrs. X is benevolent, and advocates temperance. The other day she addressed an audience of working-men on the waste of money and the loss of time caused by drinking and smoking; but her peroration was interrupted by a ludicrous incident, which was the more unpleasant as it left her with no dignified or adequate retort. "Ah, missus," shouted one of the hearers, "where 'ud you be if us didn't drink! It's all along of us drinking as the family be so fine; you'd be wuss off without it, now wouldn't you."

It Does Prohibit.

THAT Prohibition does prohibit is confessed by Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular in its late plea to liquor men to rally to the meeting of the National Protective Association in Cincinnati on the 12th inst. "During the year of its existence the association has given most important aid to Rhode Island, Michigan and Texas, and the result of the election in these States has been to give a check to the prohibitory movement, that is of priceless importance to this business as well as to the general good of the community. If the amendment had been carried in Michigan and Texas and these States reduced to the unhappy condition of Maine, the tide would have swept over the West and South, and the cost to the best portion of the trade would have been counted by millions. For the result we are directly and indirectly mainly indebted to the association, and no pains should be spared to continue its existence and increase its usefulness." - Christian Statesman.

THE HOUR IS AT HAND

When Every Man Must Take a Stand.

The movement against the saloon gathers strength as it proceeds. Everywhere throughout the land - north, east, west, and south - the people are rising in rebellion against the rule of rum. Restrictive legislation in various forms and agitation for prohibition are the principal lines along which the warfare proceeds. During the present year the legislatures of no less than twenty-one States have been called upon to consider the drunk evil and take action toward its suppression. In nearly every one of these States something has been done to check the growth of the saloon and curtail its power. High license laws, local option and prohibitory amendments are the order of the day. Never before in the history of the temperance cause has the feeling against the liquor traffic been so deep, so wide spread, so determined as now. That most powerful of agencies, the public house, has at last arrayed itself against the traffic; many of the leading secular papers of the country have adopted a tone of bitter hostility to the grog-shop, and are attacking it daily with all the force and ability they have at command. No stronger or more effective arguments against the saloon can be found anywhere than those put forward in the editorial columns of some of the New York dailies. The gain for temperance in this direction has been of the most significant and promising character. Public men, too, men of affairs, judges, statesmen, political leaders who have hitherto held themselves aloof from the discussion of temperance, are now taking sides in the conflict, and many of the ablest and best of them have openly declared against "the business of manufacturing drunkards." The lines are being more and more sharply drawn every day between the adherents of the rum shop and the friends of peace, order, and sobriety. The hour is at hand when every man must make a decision in this matter. And when it comes to this issue everywhere we cannot doubt where the majority will stand. The sentiment of the country is overwhelming against a continuance of saloon domination. There can be no mistaking this fact. The present movement is not dependent upon a wave of popular excitement, it is not born of a passing enthusiasm. It is the outcome of years of wrong and suffering induced by the cursed drink traffic. It is a revolt of the people against a power whose reign of outrage, vice and crime has become too terrible to be longer endured. - New York Observer.

The Church and Prohibition.

The Christian church ought to lead in this great reform. It is her peculiar province to do so; but as the liquor traffic belongs to the department of crimes, the strong arm of the law and legal force must be combined with moral force for its suppression. The state must write in its constitution, and on its tables of law, and thunder from its political Sinai "Thou shalt not." Now the state throws the mantle of respectability over the rum-seller, it legitimatizes his calling, it permits him to walk our streets as the equal of our most respected citizen. He opens his door upon the public avenue, and in the open day he drives his nefarious business by the side of the merchant, the butcher and the baker. The saloon power has become defiant and contemptuous. It sits supreme in the national congress. It is a governing power in the courts of justice. It makes the ministers of the law its lackeys. It sits by the editor at his desk and dictates what he shall write. It tears the teachings of hygiene and the evil effects of drink from the school books of our children. It flaunts its contempt in the faces of our noble women, whose voices are raised all over this land that God may stay the evil. It would destroy this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and make it the government of the saloon, for the saloon, and by the saloon; and then ask you with a sneer, "What are you going to do about it?" Let your answers be full and free, sounding afar from pulpit and platform, from church and caucus, from the prayer meeting and the ballot box, that the agitation will not cease until the whole liquor business is outlawed by organic provisions ordained by the people, and shall cease to be a factor in our politics and a dishonor to our Christian civilization! Let us fling full in the face of the rum power our defiance, of immediate absolute prohibition. The conflict will be sharp, but from the death grapple truth shall rise unbruised and victorious, and the names of our defenders will be written in sunbeams over the portals of a saved nation. All this is to be secured by the union of all good forces. - Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TECHNICALITIES AGAIN.

Rum-Traffic Dodges The Licensing System! How the Antis Turn Prohibition Into License - Scott-Act Amendments Needed.

In Fredericton, rum-sellers are being campaigned against with some success. The law is being evaded to some extent through the old dodge of leased bars. We learn, from the Temperance Journal, of one very flagrant case in which F. B. Coleman, a Fredericton rum-seller, having been fined for a second offence, and dreading the imprisonment that would result from another conviction, leased certain rooms in his hotel to a St. John liquor seller for the sum of \$500 per year. A man who was previously Coleman's clerk acting as agent for the St. John liquor seller. Notwithstanding the facts recited, Mr. Coleman was prosecuted, and in connection with the charge brought against him, the journal referred to, makes the following forcible remark:-

"The law stipulates that whoever aids, abets, or assists another to a violation of law, becomes an accessory, and liable to the same fine or imprisonment as the original offender. One of the questions His Honor will probably decide, and which we imagine the public have already, is whether the leasing of a person's premises for illegal purposes, knowing the same to be carried on first, does not invalidate any such contract or lease, and secondly, does not cause the party to become an aider and abettor to the perpetration of the crime.

"Will the law allow an individual to lease his premises to manufacture gun powder or dynamite upon, to the direct endangerment of the life and property of his neighbor, or to the harm of the community generally? Can a person lease his premises to another for an act, that the law pronounces as a crime, and an act also that all parties are cognizant of, but which appears on the face of it as simply an evasion of justice? Is it possible for a St. John rum-seller or his agent for him, to come to this city, lease premises, carry on a business almost openly, a business that it is against the law for a citizen to engage in, and yet, by changing agents, and by these agents leaving the city whenever they are fined or likely to be fined, to evade the law as to defeat the ends of justice so that liquor can continue to be sold?

"These are a few questions that are being asked by others beside us. If such are facts it is most humiliating to say the least. We have confidence, however, in our authorities that they will take such means as will protect the citizens against any such wholesale evasion of the people's desires, and the laws of the country. It would appear that it is not so much then the enemy within, but the foe from without, that we have now to contend against; but it may possibly be both.

Subsequently judgment was given in the case which was dismissed, his Honor remarking that "it had been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that liquor was sold on the premises, but the defense had placed Mr. Coleman on the stand, who upon his solemn oath had stated that he had not liquor nor his agents for him, nor was he interested in the rooms on his premises where the liquor was sold, that the same were leased by a St. John gentleman and he simply derived a rent from these premises. The question of Mr. Coleman being an accessory to the violation of the law, did not lie, in this action, as the information had been laid against Mr. Coleman as a principal, and that the action should have been against him as an accessory if that point was to be considered by the prosecution.

No doubt the judge is correct from a legal standpoint, and our Temperance friends will have to be more than ever on the alert to secure sufficient convictions to make the Fredericton agency too expensive for the St. John rummies. One lesson that it will be well for our temperance friends to learn from the case, is that rigorous agitation must be pushed to secure such an amendment to the Scott Act as will allow, even in such nominal first offences, penalties so severe as to prevent violation of the law.

UNITED STATES.

A Big Gathering.

A GREAT convention of third party prohibitionists was recently held in Brooklyn, N. Y., presided over by Rev. George H. Huck. A large number of the most active workers were on hand to discuss the political situation and devise campaign plans and methods. The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crammed in the evening at a great mass meeting, addressed by Rev. D. W. C. Huntington and Hon. Neal Dow.

The Tennessee Vote

THE latest returns indicate that the majority against Prohibition in the State of Tennessee will be about fifteen thousand. There is no doubt whatever that the Republican party treacherously did its best to secure the defeat of Prohibition. Circulars and letters were sent from the office of the Republican State Executive, setting out, that as the Democrats were largely in favor of Prohibition, the Republican cause would best be served by fighting against it, it being hoped that a division in the Democratic party on this question, on the approaching State election, would give the Republicans a chance to get into power. It is generally believed by Prohibitionists that fraudulent voting against the amendment was carried on to an enormous extent.

Another Testimony from Atlanta

NEARLY every business interest in the city has already furnished its quota of evidence of the success of Prohibition and the good results that have followed the enforcement of the law. One of the latest of these testimonies is the evidence of E. G. Willingham, a prominent lumberman of Atlanta, who, in conversation with a Star reporter, "The lumber business is a true index to the prosperity or adversity of any city. When a city stops building, the lumber yards dry up, mills stop, and railroads cease to bring in car loads of lumber. I am receiving daily more lumber than for years. I have just had over 2,000,000 feet of first class lumber, sawed expressly for this market, and I am now enjoying the best trade for several years past, and that is saying a great deal, for my business has been a success from the time I first came to this city. I attribute my increase of trade largely to prohibition, as I am selling more lumber to the working classes than ever before. I have ventured to ask some of them how they came to the idea of having a home, and they invariably reply that it is the money they spend for drink, and I say without the fear of successful contradiction that the working men put in more time and are better satisfied than they were two years ago. I voted for prohibition and am perfectly satisfied with it. My business is all that I could ask, and I can't well see how it is not so with those who complain. We have a business in Chattanooga, and if the market was not all we would ask we could easily consolidate our business at that point, which I hope will soon be as dry as Atlanta now is, that's all!"

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

An Interesting Record The Legislative Advance what has so badly scared the Liquorites.

MANY of our readers will be much interested in the following tables compiled by the Chicago Leader, showing the exact condition of the Prohibition movement in the United States. This paragraph will be well worth preserving for future reference.

The following tables show the State regulations concerning liquor selling now in force, together with date of adoption of the policy

PROHIBITION BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: State, Amend. adopted. Rows: Kansas (1860), Iowa (1882), Maine (1884), Rhode Island (1886).

PROHIBITION BY STATUTE.

Table with 2 columns: State, Stat. Ch. Rows: Maine (1851), Vermont (1854), New Hampshire (1854), Kansas (1861), Iowa (1863), Rhode Island (1886).

STATES IN WHICH PROHIBITORY LAWS, AFTER BEING IN FORCE SEVERAL YEARS, WERE REPEALED BY REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURES.

Table with 3 columns: State, Law Ch., Law Repealed. Rows: Massachusetts (1835, 1874), Ohio (1855, 1868), Michigan (1835, 1874), Connecticut (1864, 1872), Nebraska (under ter. gov.) (1868, 1867).

REPEALED BY DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURES.

Table with 2 columns: State, Law Ch. Rows: Delaware (1835, 1871). Text: Except in the six States mentioned, all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, have some form of license laws for liquor selling, and villages or cities may prevent the granting of license by securing the election of officers who will refuse to grant it.

LOCAL OPTION.

The following States have laws permitting entire counties to vote directly for or against granting licenses within the county.

Table with 3 columns: State, Law Ch., No. of counties having adopted. Rows: Georgia (1841, 114), Alabama (1863, 40), Arkansas (1865, 30), West Virginia (1860, 11), Texas (1878, 90), Maryland (1878, 11), Virginia (1886, 11), Mississippi (1865, 15), Florida (1886, 5), Missouri (1887, none yet), Dakota (1887, none yet).

PROHIBITION BY SPECIAL STATUTE.

The following States have a large number of counties under prohibition by special statutes enacted in various years, for each county separately.

Table with 2 columns: State, Territory thus prohib. Rows: Tennessee (about 1/3 of State), Kentucky (1), North Carolina (1), South Carolina (1), Louisiana (1).

STATES WHERE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ARE NOW PENDING.

Table with 2 columns: State, Election to be held. Rows: Oregon (Nov. 8, 1887), West Virginia (Nov. 2, 1887), Pennsylvania (Act passed legislature of 1887, and must be ratified by legislature of 1889, when, if ratified, it will be voted on at the general election of 1890).

It Must Go.

O the homes that have been blighted By this monster at our door! Who would snatch our dear ones from us Heeding not as we implore. But the day is fast approaching When by ballots we will show That the demon's reign is ended. "The saloon must go."