



The Canadian Apostle of Temperance.

One of the most widely-known of all the sons of Canada died on Monday, January 16. Charles Pascal Telesphore Chiniquy was born in 1809 (the same year in which Gladstone and Tennyson were born), and had a wonderful career as a preacher both among Catholics and Protestants. His remarkable temperance campaign, which will long be remembered as a matter of history, was at its height fifty years ago. The following extracts from a recent sketch of Dr. Chiniquy's career refer to this noble work for temperance:—

Dr. Chiniquy was from the first conspicuous amongst his fellows, not less by his industry and rapid advancement than by his tact, cheerfulness and good nature. His superiors were wont to speak of him as one marked out by nature for some position of authority. The young priest took as his first charge the parish of St. Roch de Quebec, at Beauport.

During the period intervening between 1834 and 1838, he was chaplain of the Marine

Chiniquy possessed is shown in his temperance work at Beauport, when he was compelled to walk long distances because he had not been able to purchase a horse. One morning when he was dressing himself, about the year 1840, his servant called to him that 'twenty men on horseback wanted to speak to him.' There he saw before him twenty of his best farming parishioners, who called to explain their penitence for neglect of his welfare, and offered the young priest his choice of the fine array of horses. When Dr. Chiniquy chose a horse, every one of the remaining nineteen wanted to give his horse, and the young priest was radiant with gratitude.

From Beauport he was transferred to the much larger parish of Kamouraska; and after establishing temperance societies all over the district of Lower Quebec, and wiping out the whiskey traffic there, he gave up parochial work, in order that he might devote himself entirely to the preaching of temperance, transferring his headquarters to Montreal. From 1846 till 1851, he was the apostle of total abstinence for the whole province, having been specially commissioned by his bishop, who gave him the title of 'The Canadian Apostle of Temperance.'

DISTILLERIES CLOSED.

During this period he did what has never been done since, for he virtually abolished the traffic in intoxicating drinks throughout the province, all except two of the dis-



DR. CHINIQUY PREACHING ON TEMPERANCE FIFTY YEARS AGO IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Hospital at Quebec, and there studied under Dr. Douglas the effects of alcohol on the human system, and was convinced that it was poisonous and debasing. Shortly after he became incumbent of the parish of Beauport, therefore, one of his first acts was to write to Father Mathew, the Irish 'apostle to temperance,' to ascertain from him the means of success in the work. He then established the first temperance association in the Roman Catholic Church on the Continent; and though at the outset he encountered the sturdy opposition of the entire priesthood, yet he urged forward the movement with such power and energy as to silence all opposition, and establish his principles.

When he entered upon his official duties at Beauport there were seven thriving taverns in town, and not one schoolhouse; after he had labored two years there were seven thriving schools and not one tavern, and the parish, which had been the most intemperate and degraded, had become the most moral and exemplary in the diocese. The splendid temperance column which adorns the town, and which may be seen from the falls of Montmorency, was built to commemorate his achievements in that parish.

A circumstance which demonstrates the wonderful influence over men which Dr.

tilleries being closed and converted into flour-mills and factories.

In acknowledgment, and in commemoration of his marvellous achievements, the city of Montreal, in May, 1849, presented him with a gold medal as a token of gratitude. One side of the medal bears the inscription, 'To Father Chiniquy, Apostle of Temperance, of Canada'; on the other, 'Honor to his virtues, zeal and patriotism.' In the same year the Canadian Parliament voted him an address and a gratuity of twenty-five hundred dollars, as a public token of the gratitude of the whole people, for the reformation he had accomplished in this especial line. The vigor of Dr. Chiniquy's temperance addresses showed that he lacked neither arguments nor the words wherewith to clothe them.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE LESSON.

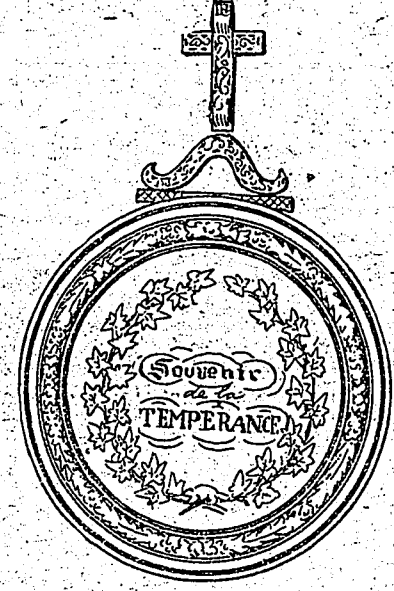
Dr. Chiniquy's first temperance lesson was a most radical one, and as he details it in his book, is interesting. He describes first how he was appointed chaplain of the Quebec Marine Hospital. Under great stress of work Dr. Chiniquy drank a glass of brandy. Dr. Douglas, one of the founders and governors of the hospital, and an able physi-

cian, saw him drinking the brandy and exclaimed, 'What are you doing there?'

'You see,' I answered; 'I have taken a glass of excellent brandy.'

'But please tell me why you drink the brandy?'

'Because it is a good preservative against



OBVERSE AND REVERSE VIEWS OF THE GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO DR. CHINIQUY IN 1849.

the pestilential atmosphere I will breathe all day,' I replied.

'Is it possible,' rejoined he, 'that a man for whom I have such a sincere esteem is so ignorant of the deadly workings of alcohol in the human frame? What you have just drunk is nothing but poison; and, far from protecting you against the danger, you are now much more exposed to it than before you drank that beverage.'

The autopsy of a sailor next morning showed so clearly to Dr. Chiniquy the deadly poison of alcohol that he shortly afterwards gave up entirely the use of intoxicating liquors, and started on his crusade of temperance.

A Cigarette Slave.

A young man in New Jersey induced the police to lock him in jail, so he could not get cigarettes. He had begun smoking at the early age of ten years, and at 26 was a nervous wreck, with a will-power so weakened that he was utterly unable to resist the clamorings of his appetite for cigarettes when it was possible to get them. Within the last three years their terrible effect has been painfully apparent—his constitution is now ruined, his once robust body is reduced to a skeleton, he is so nervous he can scarcely hold a glass of water, and his head aches incessantly. Again and again he had determined to drop the habit, but found to his dismay that he could not do it, as he no longer had the will power to obey the dictates of his conscience.

And still boys and men will trifle and fool with these infernal devices until they find themselves in the grasp of the destroyer, and are lost beyond hope of redemption.—'Safeguard.'