

### The Canada Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal Devoted to the Promotion of  
Social Progress and Moral Reform.

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#### TORONTO MAYORALTY.

The result of the municipal elections in this city on Monday last will be regretted by the many friends of moral reform who have underrated the real strength of the liquor party in Toronto, and who believed that the power of that traffic had been fairly broken. When two years ago our Toronto workers succeeded in electing W. H. Howland by a magnificent majority, it was felt that whisky got a pretty hard knock, and when last year he was returned by an increased majority, sanguine Prohibitionists thought that Toronto would never again give a vote that could be said to in any sense endorse the liquor system. The result of the ballot on Monday was a surprise to all, and to none more than to the friends of the elected candidate, who did not look for anything like so favorable an outcome of their efforts.

The character of the contest was not fully understood by many people in many places. Mr. Howland had, in addition to his strength from a reform standpoint, the extended relationship that grew out of a life residence here; and he was personally a man of great popularity, genial, active, and socially influential. He had, moreover, been a warm supporter of the Dominion Government on its National Policy platform—and Toronto is strongly Conservative, and in favor of the National Policy. Moreover, the liquor traffic, when confronted by Mr. Howland for the first time, had not realized the full strength of the moral sentiment of Toronto.

In the late contest much of this was changed. Our candidate had never been an active politician in any way whatever. Quiet and unassuming in his personal character, he was not so widely known and so popular as his predecessor. And, he had arrayed against him the determined, bitter, thoroughly organized hostility of the whole liquor interest, which had been wise enough to secure as its representative a young man with many of the personal, social, and political advantages that had before assisted Mr. Howland. Mr. Rogers went into the campaign with few special advantages beyond a personal record of the highest and noblest character. He is a man whose personal integrity and thorough goodness had insured for him the unbounded admiration and respect of his whole circle of friends; but that circle was not as large as it would have been in the case of a man of more ambitious and energetic disposition. From the start he was weighted with contempt-

ible slanders of the most cowardly and contemptible character. Mud-throwing was freely indulged in by his opponents and the daily paper which was their organ.

It is only justice to Mr. Clarke to say that, personally, he repudiated the disreputable tactics of the rowdy part of his following. But he cannot get over the fact that by this element he was supported, and to it largely he owes his election. Every one admits that the whisky business and other interests which do not make for the public welfare, were against Mr. Rogers. His friends, too, overrated their own strength and underrated the strength of their enemies. Mr. Clarke had the additional advantage of being the popular representative of a political party, and partyism goes very far with many men. He was also looked upon as, to some extent, the representative of a very powerful secret society, which is always active and generally united in electoral matters.

In the face of all these complications and combinations, the result could hardly have been different. Mr. Rogers made a gallant fight for the cause he represented, but the opposing forces were too strong, and Toronto declared itself on the other side by a majority of over 900. A third candidate was in the field, and though there was difference of opinion as to which side he drew most of his strength from, he no doubt largely affected Mr. Rogers' vote.

The contest and its results will not be thrown away. Out of the defeat which the friends of moral reform have suffered, they will gather strength and forge better weapons for a contest in which they will win. The liquor traffic always weakens its power when it makes that power felt. Our city is growing in intelligence, and it is growing in size and population. It has already been shown that crime is not increasing as our city increases. Unless some serious set-back is received our electorate must become wiser, better, and more predominately in favor of that which is pure and good. The true nature of the liquor traffic is being more and more realized, and its hostility to the public welfare is becoming more manifest every day. Defeat is often the prologue of a still greater victory. Temperance workers will be better prepared for the next campaign. They will be less confident of their own strength and will not underrate that of their opponents. In the meantime work must be at once begun. The strength of the political temperance movement lies in the strength of the moral temperance movement. The man who becomes a total abstainer naturally develops into a prohibition worker. Our immediate duty is to go on on every line of hopeful agitation through the press, in the pulpit, on the platform, in the school, teaching the nature of drink and the danger of drinking, the true character of the liquor traffic, and if this is faithfully done it will not be long before a clear-sighted community, roused to the realities of the situation, will give its emphatic condemnation of any man who supports or is supported by the unholy liquor traffic. In what has been said we do not wish to be misunderstood. We do not place ourselves in opposition to our new chief magistrate. We will be glad to be able to stand by him through his term of office if his official policy will justify our support, nor are we writing in denunciation of all the men who stood by Mr. Clarke. Much of his support

was of a character of which any one might be proud. He was backed, however, by men and influences of which he must feel ashamed, and the victory which he has won is really a victory of the saloon power, the rowdy element, and the section of the community which is not the most law-abiding and the best. Mr. Clarke may prove a better man than this class of his supporters would desire. It will be difficult for him to ignore the influences which have put him in power. He has, however, an opportunity of making for himself a record that will tell in his favor hereafter, instead of against him, if he will hold himself free from the demoralizing influences which have expressed their confidence in him. He may win for himself the respect and support of those whose duty as citizens impelled them to use every effort to defeat him. None will be readier than the Temperance people of Toronto to stand by him in everything that he undertakes for the promotion of the city's welfare and for the advancement of our highest and best interests.

#### THE FLEMING BY-LAW.

NEARLY all that has been said with reference to the mayoralty contest may also be said in reference to the vote on the Fleming by-law. That vote was hampered by its association with the municipal contest. When the liquor traffic managed to rally in its support many good men by convincing them that it was opposing "fanaticism," these good men were too ready to do all they could to check that "fanaticism." The vote that was polled for Mr. Clarke was largely polled against the reduction of licenses, and the same machinery was used to defeat both Mr. Rogers and the Fleming by-law.

It must not be forgotten, at the same time, that it was only five months since there had gone into operation a reduction of liquor licenses in this city by about one-third of their number, and many people who believed in reduction thought that the new proposal was going a little too fast, and that it was not wise to make any further cut in the same year.

Moreover, temperance workers threw their energies almost exclusively into the mayoralty and aldermanic struggle believing that the by-law was safe and leaving it, to a great extent, to take care of itself. Had they worked for the reduction as they worked for the mayoralty they would not have been beaten in both cases.

There was in some quarters a general and perhaps not unreasonable feeling that there has lately been too much tinkering with the license system, and that there is little use in any legislation short of prohibition. Of course, the Fleming by-law was simply a measure of prohibition, but everybody did not see it in that light. A vote on the Scott Act might have resulted very differently from the vote which was taken.

In the meantime the struggle will go on—is already going on. The liquor traffic may die hard—but it will die, and not many years will elapse before Toronto and our whole Dominion will be entirely free from any legalized traffic in intoxicating beverages.

#### THE CITY COUNCIL.

As the smoke of the fight rolls away and our citizens take a calm survey of the field of fight, there must be along with our disappointment that we had not better success, a feeling of deep satisfaction with the definite progress that has been made. At the close of

the municipal elections of 1887 we could only count upon 16 out of 36 elected Aldermen, as being on our side. Help came, however, from an unexpected quarter; two men whom we had opposed came over to our side. We had an evenly divided council and Mayor Howland had the casting vote, which enabled us to carry the reduction of licenses. Last Monday we elected a council of 36 members, 20 of which are clearly pronounced on the right side of the temperance question. Even the Mayor elect so far recognized the public sentiment as to declare that if he secured the position at which he aimed, he would use his influence to prevent any repeal of the restrictive legislation enacted last year. So that we practically have a Mayor committed to the advanced position we fought for last year, backed by a temperance party, the strength of which has been increased twenty five per cent., while the opposition to it has been correspondingly diminished. The liquor party, while exulting in the so-called victory has received a blow from which it never can recover. The temperance question can no longer be ignored or despised. Hardly a candidate came before the public who did not judge it prudent to declare himself a temperance man. Many of these making this declaration were, therefore, candidates in which temperance people did not believe and this want of faith told sorely against the would-be temperance representatives; and, a big majority endorsed by the Young Men's Prohibition Club, constitutes a big majority of the new council.

The School Board too, has gained from a temperance standpoint, and altogether temperance sentiment in the Toronto municipal elections has made itself so forcibly felt and seen that the friends of moral reform in our city have good cause to thank God, and take courage.

#### EXPLANATION.

We are compelled to apologize to our friends for the irregular form and issue of THE CANADA CITIZEN for several weeks. The headquarters of Mr. Rogers' workers in the Toronto mayoralty election were in THE CANADA CITIZEN office, and our regular work and business was seriously retarded by this fact. Now that the elections are over, and we have our premises to ourselves again, we hope that after this week our friends will have no cause for further complaints in this particular.

#### A Word to the Boys.

If we are to have drunkards in the future, some of them are to come from the boys to whom I am writing, and I ask you again if you want to be one of them? No, of course you don't.

Well, I have a plan for you that is just as sure to save you from such a fate as the sun is to rise to-morrow morning. It never failed; it never will fail; and I think it is worth knowing. Never touch liquor in any form. That is the plan, and it is not only worth knowing, but it is worth putting in practice.

I know you don't drink now, and it seems to you as if you never would. But your temptation will come, and it probably will come in this way. You will find yourself some time, with a number of companions, and they will have a bottle of wine on the table. They will drink and offer it to you. They will regard it as a manly practice, and very likely they will look upon you as a milk-sop if you don't indulge with them. Then what will you do? Ah, what will you do? Will you say, "No, no, none of that stuff for me! I know a trick worth half a dozen of that!" or will you take the glass, with your own common sense protesting, and your conscience making the whole draught bitter, and a feeling that you have damaged yourself, and then go on with a hot head and a sulky soul that at once begins to make apologies for itself and will keep doing so all its life? Boys, do not become drunkards.—Dr. Holland.

### The Toronto Contest.

#### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC WINS THE FIGHT.

"Beaten but not Vanquished" — Closing Scenes of the Campaign—A Great Meeting—"Hold the Fort"

THE result of the municipal elections in Toronto last Monday was an unlooked for defeat to the friends of temperance, so far as the majority was concerned. Mr. Rogers, a pronounced out-and-out Prohibitionist, thoroughly in sympathy with Mayor Howland's vigorous law enforcement policy, had the support of the progressive moral reform workers; but, the liquor traffic was too strong and when the ballots were counted the result was as follows:—

- For Clarke, 7,951;
- For Rogers, 7,052;
- For DeLoe, 2,019;
- Majority for Clarke, 800.

The Fleming by-laws for the reduction of liquor licenses were also defeated by smaller majorities. Notwithstanding all this, the general result of the election has been a big temperance victory—the new council being made up largely of men thoroughly sound on the temperance question. We give below a list of the aldermen elect, putting in italics those who can be relied upon from a temperance standpoint:—

- E. K. Dodds, W. Carlyle, Thos. Pella, J. C. Swait, W. H. Gibbs, R. J. Fleming, Alfred Macdougall, J. McMillan, J. L. Boustead, H. Piper, J. Irwin, A. H. Gilbert, G. F. Frankland, John Hallam, J. L. Morrison, J. Jones, F. E. Galbraith, P. Macdonald, J. Ritchie jr., C. L. Denison, M. J. Woods, J. Baxter, J. Harvie, G. St. Leger, F. Johnston, W. Bell, E. W. Barton, W. Carlyle, E. Heritt, P. H. Drayton, J. Maughan, G. Verral, G. F. Gillespie, J. Shaw, Wm. J. Hill, Wm. Roof.

The enthusiasm of the supporters of the different candidates was certainly a characteristic of the late contest. Mr. Clarke undoubtedly received a large share; part of which he would willingly have dispensed with. It was to a great extent a "got up" enthusiasm: in one case glaringly manifested in free open saloons, through the aid of which many in their zeal to laud their candidate disgraced not only themselves but the city, of which they claim to be "good citizens." Mr. Rogers, on the other hand, always commanded a most intelligent, well conducted class of supporters and hearers whose enthusiasm had its root in the good cause for which they fought, and was not stimulated by influences of a questionable character. Naturally, on the day of election these feelings reached their culminating point. The supporters of Mr. Clarke were about mad with excitement and elation over their victory. It seemed to be so sudden and unexpected (in fact so novel an experience just now) as to completely overwhelm them. Tremendous crowds surged around Mr. Clarke's committee rooms and the office of the paper which supported him so ardently and unscrupulously. Wild cheers shook the air as additional majorities were announced and the fact ascertained that Mr. Clarke was elected Mayor of Toronto.

The friends and supporters of Mr. Rogers had, in response to invitation, assembled in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, which was speedily crowded by an earnest, anxious, and enthusiastic audience. As the various speakers ascended the platform they were received with loud demonstrations. Mr. Henry O'Brien occupied the chair and was supported by H. Howland, Messrs. J. S. Robertson, H. S. Howland, J. J. McLaren, J. T. Moore, J. H. McKendry, E. Howitt, F. S. Spence, A. M. Rice, Revs. Dr. Shaw, P. McF. McLeod, G. M. Milligan, and many other prominent workers.

As the returns came in they were chalked on a large black board placed in a prominent position, and it soon became apparent to all, that the cause they loved so well, and for which many had labored so indefatigably, had not vanquished its enemies. The returns from different wards called forth cries of disapproval. During lulls in the arrival of returns the audience engaged in earnest conversation on the all-absorbing question. The men were heated, but it was a temporary defeat, the fight must go on. This seemed to be the keynote of the meeting. A determination to uphold the banner of temperance and to again bear it to victory was indelibly written on each man's countenance.

A cry of "Howland" brought every one to his feet, and as that gentleman mounted the platform he was received with deafening shouts of welcome. In response to a general desire for a "speech" Mr. Howland said that whatever the result of the election might be he would

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