

The : Canada : Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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THE TORONTO ELECTION AGAIN.

SOME of our friends still keep deploring what they call the defeat of the temperance forces in the city of Toronto. Now, let us calmly and fairly survey the ground, and see whether we have really lost or gained in the well-planned campaign through which we have just come.

Everybody knows that the mayoralty fight in Toronto was not on the temperance question purely and simply. The candidate endorsed by the prohibitionists was weighted down before the public by the "coal-ring" cry, and a number of other unfounded slanders, which were iterated and re-iterated until it was found practically impossible to disabuse the public mind in reference to them, and many well informed workers have no hesitation in saying that the unjust "coal cry" defeated Mr. Rogers. Moreover, Mr. Clarke had declared himself on the temperance question in terms sufficiently clear to satisfy a good many who otherwise would have been opposed to him. The success or non-success of temperance effort must really be judged by the character of the new council, there being hardly a ward in the city in which both temperance and whisky did not do their best for their respective representatives.

Beginning at the east, we find that in St. Matthew's ward, which last year gave two votes against the Fleming By-law and one in its favor, Mr. E. A. Macdonald, who supported the Fleming By-law, is replaced by Mr. P. Macdonald, who, though not having any special temperance endorsement, is generally considered as a good square man who can be relied upon to do what is right. Mr. J. Ingham, who voted against the Fleming by-law, was put out of the council and his place is taken by Mr. F. Galbraith, an out-and-out declared temperance man, endorsed by the Young Men's Prohibition Club. Mr. E. Schoff, who was elected School Trustee, is one of our best temperance men.

The next ward—St. David's—is practically in the same position in which it was before. Alderman Fleming (First Vice-President of the Prohibition Club) is again elected. Mr. Gibbs is also a temperance man. Mr. Swait, the member who opposed the Fleming By-law last year, is also returned. The temperance men have thus two out of the three elected representatives.

In the next ward, that of St. Thomas, Mr. E. Hewitt (Second Vice-President of the Prohibition Club) is returned to the council along with Mr. W. Carlyle. In this ward, again, the prohibitionists carried two of the seats, while the liquor party have only one representative.

Coming over to St. James ward we find that the liquor party did not dare to put in the field a candidate favorable to their view. The four men nominated were all believed to be sound on the temperance question. The three of them who were first in the field had the endorsement of the prohibitionists and the two of these elected, Messrs. Boustead and McMillan, have always been staunch friends of our cause. The third man returned, Mr. MacDougall, also received the support of a large section

tion of the most pronounced of the Toronto prohibitionists.

We next come to St. John's ward which has always been looked upon as a liquor stronghold. Last year its three aldermen voted solidly against the reduction of licenses. It is gratifying therefore to be able to record that this year one of them has been replaced by Mr. A. H. Gilbert who was warmly supported by the Prohibition Club, and is a thoroughly good, sound temperance man.

In St. Paul's ward there was no contest. Messrs. Hill and Roaf stood by us last year. The three men came back by acclamation, and prohibition counts two to one in that delegation.

In St. Patrick's ward we have the same aldermen as we had last year. Two of them, Messrs. Harvey and St. Leger, were endorsed by the prohibitionists, and here again we find that this "cranky" section of our population was strong enough to secure two-thirds of the seats.

The situation in St. Stephen's ward was a curious one. Last year we elected but one prohibitionist here; two of the men on whom the liquor traffic relied came over to our side. This year these two men were re-elected, so that last year we only elected one of our candidates in this ward, but we got three votes from it in the Council. This year we have elected two representatives, and that will probably be the full strength of our vote. Two to one again for temperance.

In St. Mark's ward we have not much progress to report. It went against us solidly last year and it went against us this year solidly again. Three anti-reduction candidates were returned, and a good temperance school trustee was replaced by a man not so favorable to our views.

In St. Andrew's ward things remain as they were. Aldermen Carlyle alone represents the temperance party, as he did last year, and the liquor men claim two out of the three elected aldermen.

St. George's ward is in precisely the same situation, although here there was no election. The three sitting Aldermen were returned by acclamation, neither party desiring to precipitate a contest.

We have made a decided gain in St. Lawrence ward, Messrs. Hallam, Morrison and Frankland, all being declared out-and-out temperance men. The latter was looked upon as a representative of the liquor party last year, but he came over, donned the blue ribbon, declared himself with us and received our support. School Trustee Westman was beaten by Mr. H. S. Howland, jr., an active worker in the Prohibition club, and a zealous friend of our cause.

On the whole then, the situation is this in the new Council; there are 36 Aldermen, and of these, 19 are men who were endorsed and supported by the Y. M. P. C. Two others were men who were not our candidates specially but are generally considered as men who can be counted solidly with us. So that in the present city council the temperance men count 21 votes as against 15 upon which their opponents depend. This does not look much like defeat for our cause.

ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

The Orangeville town council recently showed a little bit of venomous and anti-temperance prejudice. It has been the custom to rent the Orangeville town hall for public meetings at \$3 per night. The council adopted a resolution which practically provides that the Gospel Temperance workers who are now holding meetings in Orangeville should be charged \$4 per night, should be required to rent the hall, if at all, for one week, and then should be required to give it up for any entertainment or other meeting out of which the council could realize more money.

It is such courses of action as that above recorded which makes absolutely imperative the immediate organization of the Temperance vote, so as to make itself influential in every electoral contest. We cannot afford to allow the liquor traffic to run our municipalities

And the public are gradually becoming convinced of the soundness of the Alliance platform which declares

"That effective prohibition can only be secured from a Dominion Parliament, Provincial Legislatures and Municipal Bodies whose members are in sympathy with the foregoing declaration.

"That all friends of temperance should unite to secure the nomination and election, to the bodies named, of reliable representatives who are known and avowed prohibitionists and who will do all in their power to secure the immediate enactment and thorough enforcement of total prohibition."

Until the principles laid down in this declaration are thoroughly believed in, and consistently carried out, more partisan prejudice being made subservient to right principle, our cause will not be triumphant. The situation is well stated by the Dufferin Advertiser in the following paragraph:—

The people of Orangeville are gradually becoming convinced of the power of the liquor party, and the unscrupulous uses to which that power is put. The resistance to the enforcement of the Scott Act was looked upon as quite natural, and, except in the use of dynamite, the people generally thought that it was a matter resting between the liquor dealers and the officials, but the public need not take any interest in the matter. When it was proposed to elect to our Council men who favored temperance, many well meaning people said, "Oh, temperance has nothing whatever to do with municipal affairs, and we will vote without regard to that question." But it is now quite evident that electors who favored temperance and voted for a Council which is in favor of liquor, made a great mistake. The liquor men are united and vote solid for their candidates, and as a result no temperance man can be elected, however well qualified he may be for the position.

Referring to the outrage reported above our contemporary goes on to say:—

"Now, this is a pretty high-handed proceeding. The regular tariff for the hall for lectures—the only hearing under which this case would come—is three dollars per night. This tariff was established by law, and could not be changed by a single resolution. Matters have come to a nice pass in Orangeville when the liquor men can prevent our people from holding meetings in the hall on the same terms as is provided for all parties. What do temperance men think of the matter now? What do respectable citizens think of it, whether temperance or not? Are we to be ruled by a whisky ring? Are the people of this town to be told that they have no rights which the hotel keepers are bound to respect? Surely it is high time that the electors should seriously consider their duty in this respect, and show that they will not be ruled by a clique which acts in this high-handed manner. The temperance question cannot be ignored in our elections, for it is a question of law and order, of good morals and right living. A man who votes for liquor, and does more harm than an open opponent. Men who favor moral reform must support it on every occasion and vote in accordance with their professions. If this be done we shall soon see the whisky power destroyed."

CLIPPINGS AND COMMENTS

They Can't Collect.

A curious case was tried not long ago at Tamworth. A bar-tender, who had been employed by a liquor seller in violation, sued for a part of his wages which was due him. The liquor seller claimed that the Scott Act being in force, the bar-tender was an illegal business, and the plaintiff could not collect money earned by violation of the law. The court held the contention well-founded, and the poor bar-tender had to go without his salary.

Drinking and Drunkenness.

HARDLY any one will deny that intoxication is sinful. But, we too often overlook the fact that drunkenness is simply the result of drinking, and the whole wrong lay in the course of conduct which resulted in the drunkenness. The sin lies not in the condition but in the act which resulted in the condition. The case was well stated long ago by the celebrated John Bright, when he said

To drink deeply—to be drunk—is a sin; this is not denied. At what point does the taking of strong drink become a sin? We suppose a man perfectly sober: one glass excites him, and to some extent disturbs the state of society, and so far destroys it: another glass excites him still more; a third fires his eye, loosens his tongue, inflames his passions; a fourth increases all this; a fifth makes him foolish and partially insane; a sixth makes him stupid—a senseless, degraded mass. But when does the sin begin? At the first steps toward complete intoxication, or at the sixth, seventh or eighth? Is not every step from the natural state of the system toward the state of stupid intoxication an advance in sin, and a yielding to the unwearied tempter of the soul?

Drink and Deceit.

WE have several times, in the CANADA CITIZEN, called attention to the remarkable fact of the moral obliquity that almost invariably attend excessive drinking. Over and over again in our experience we have come in contact with men who under ordinary circumstances would be straightforward and truthful, but who while drinking freely would even in sober intervals be utterly untruthful and unreliable. This fact is borne out by many

other observers, and in confirmation of it we take the following from a recent article published by Dr. Richardson in the Asclepiad

"There shall be a person born of the most correct parentage in respect to the virtue of truthfulness. That person shall grow up in the perfected practice of the virtue of truth, so that his or her word shall be a password of integrity, and honor and right. But by environment that person shall come under the fatal influence of the common everyday agent, alcoholic drink, and as the agent changes its victim and masters its victim, the first symptoms of the victory of evil, in what is called dipsomania, shall of a certainty be the loss of the once pre eminent virtue. Of the many victims of intemperance whom it has been my unfortunate to meet, not one has escaped this moral abasement, departure from truth—the vice of falsehood. It is a part of the moral disease, as distinct and as clear as any part of the physical disease—unsteady gait, restless impatience, or palmed speech—which springs from alcohol. It is as if the spirit of untruth had entered the body like a physical poison, had corrupted the mind, and made it a veritable centre of sin.

Ruining the Young Men

THE liquor traffic is doing the same work in every part of the world. Year by year it is becoming more evident that civilization must crush this monster or give way before it. From a recent issue of an English journal of high standing we learn that

"The Austrian Government has become alarmed by the deterioration in the physique of young men enrolled for military service, owing to the spread of drinking amongst the humbler classes, and has submitted to the Reichsrath a bill which extends to the whole of the empire the provisions at present in operation in Galicia, for the prevention of drunkenness. The most drastic proposals of the measure are the closing of all spirit shops from five o'clock on Saturday afternoon until five o'clock on Monday morning, and the prohibition of the sale of spirits by ordinary storekeepers. It is further provided that spirits shall not be supplied to persons already intoxicated or to minors, and magistrates are empowered to forbid retailers to serve spirits to habitual drunkards. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his friends will be tempted to envy the Austrian Government the moral strength it is displaying in dealing with this grave evil, and will certainly be entitled to contrast the vigor of the Imperial Government with the feebleness of our own Government in this connection."

A Banner Lodge.

Reinbeck Lodge of Good Templars, Reinbeck, Ia., claims to be the banner lodge in the United States. It has 233 members and "more coming."

It must be easy to get a "banner lodge" in the United States. Our little province of Ontario contains a number of lodges, the membership of each of which is over 300. We have two such in the city of Toronto, where altogether, the Good Templars have 18 lodges in operation. One lodge, to which most of the staff of THE CANADA CITIZEN belong, numbers 390.

Bleeding and Squealing.

THE Brewers are not all happy just at present. They are complaining bitterly in both Canada and the United States. The Center, a lively prohibition paper published at Detroit, Michigan, says:—

"An agent for a large brewing interest declares that eight breweries, not in Prohibition States, which had contracted to enlarge their buildings, have, since the supreme court decision, canceled their contracts, feeling that this decision is the worst blow their business has ever suffered. He also said that the brewers were being 'bled' unmercifully, not alone in States where amendment campaigns have been in progress, but in others. Said he, 'Legislators will get up temperance bills, let them go just about so far, apparently just on purpose to bleed us, and we have to buy off legislatures.'"

The Beauties of License

OVER and over again has the absurdity of the licensing system been thoroughly exposed, so that it is safe to presume there are very few well-informed people who really believe in it as a wise or beneficial institution. A new presentation of the fact, or an uncommon illustration in reference to it, however, frequently brings it home with fresh force, and in view of this we are pleased to be able to direct the attention of our readers to the following clipping from the No. of Temperance:—

"What a beautiful example of consistency is a license law! Men buy the right to set up shops for the sale of poison. The municipal authority takes their money and gives them the authorized right. The effect of the poison is to make men lose control of their bodies and feet and fall prone in the street; to inflame their passions and set them quarrelling, fighting and killing. But the moment the dram seller has prevailed upon a man to drink sufficient of his poison to affect him, and he reels, falls, quarrels or fights, the same law which authorizes the sale and so the effect, punishes upon the poor victim and handcuffs him, jugs him, penitentiaries him. Logical, isn't it? Sell a man snuff and fine him for sneezing!"

Selling to Minors.

Our friends in Chicago are deploring a recent court decision by Judge McAllister, who has declared unconstitutional the city ordinance prohibiting saloon-keepers from allowing persons under age to drink any kind of liquor in their saloons. A meeting of the citizens' league for the suppression of this sale was recently held, and the agent, Mr. Andrew Paxton, reported that he had prosecuted 123 saloon-keepers dur-

ing December for this offence, 208 charges being laid against them in all, and in 100 cases fines had been imposed. A number of cases were still under consideration. In only one instance had the offender been discharged. The fines imposed amounted to \$1,169. Mr. Paxton regretted Judge McAllister's decision, but he stated that the State Laws were sufficient to enable him still successfully push his work, and that a new ordinance, dealing with the same question, would shortly be submitted in the city council. Mr. Paxton's report further showed that—

During 1887 there were 1,164 saloon-keepers prosecuted, with 1,973 charges against them. Of these 1,125 were for selling to drunkards, 148 to minors, 286 for keeping disorderly houses, and 131 for keeping open after midnight and having no license. In the disposition of these cases, 1,511 were fined by justices, 47 fined in the criminal court, 239 were wholly passed or discharged, and 58 continued; total number of witnesses used, 3,071.

Common Sense

FROM a strongly worded article on the evils of intemperance which recently appeared in the Embury Courier we clip the following sensible paragraph, and commend it to the attention of our readers. Politicians will soon realize that the sentiment it expresses is the sentiment of an enormous section of our Canadian electorate.

"We wish to check the evil. Will pro-moral legislation do it? If effective, any measure will be welcomed, but we must concentrate forces on one point. Some will say the country is not ripe for prohibition. We know that to talk prohibition will make the country ripe to a majority in favor of the movement. We may have to wait long for its realization; we are prepared to wait; but also to labor; circumstances will favor us. Wherever we see any prospect of success we should run our prohibition candidates for council or parliament."

Anything in Reason.

THE Scott Act provides that the penalty for the first offence shall be a fine of not less than \$50. This wording seems plain enough, as giving to magistrates the option of imposing a heavier fine when, in their judgment, such a course would be in the interests of justice. This has been done in a number of instances, and some time ago an effort was made to have a conviction for a first offence quashed because the fine imposed was \$60. The application was heard before Judge Rose in Toronto, and his Lordship held that the Act did not limit the penalty for a first offence, \$50, and that magistrates had a right to make a first offence fine any amount exceeding \$50 that would not be unreasonable in the case.

High License.

THE high license question is viewed in the same light by those who have carefully studied its nature, and those who have had experience of its operations. The results, except in such cases where it is absolutely prohibited, are bad, and it is based upon an unsound theory, which is well exposed by the following pungent paragraph

"High license proceeds upon the principle that it is legitimate to sell the right of drunkard making provided what is deemed a high price can be secured for the privilege. This is assuming that the right to manufacture drunkards inheres in the government and can be sold at will to parties who shall act as governmental proxies in the business. Such governmental theories are but in league with perdition."

The Golden Medium.

The Victoria Herald of last week published a very curious article dealing with the prohibition question. The editor is evidently a thorough believer in the Blake doctrine that the country is not ready for prohibition, but goes a good deal further than Mr. Blake in an absurd attempt to demonstrate that total prohibition is impracticable and undesirable altogether. He declares himself in favor of legislation curtailing the use of liquor.

"To medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, where the purchaser being a man of sound judgment and will, would be free to decide when he wanted it, and when not; license to sell being limited to bona fide hotels, drug stores and wholesale places."

This is the kind of prohibition the Herald wants, and he justifies his position in the following curious statement

"In all things there is 'THE GOLDEN MEDIUM.' In mathematics is one rule which applies to everything created, i. e., 'ALL ACTION IS ACCOMPANIED BY A CORRESPONDING REACTION.' EQUAL IN FORCE BUT OPPOSITE IN DIRECTION.' There is the golden rule in a nutshell. Read it over and apply it to every act. It is applicable. Summed up it means, avoid extremes; seek the golden medium."

The writer of this not very consistent article, seems to be afraid that total prohibition would be an undue restriction upon personal liberty, and states his position in the following terms:—

Not rigid laws, but the spirit which prompts the utterance, 'I'm a freeman, I'm an Englishman,' has civilized the world. Nay more, it has Christianized it. In all Christ's life no characteristic stands forth more prominently than the teaching one. Man's reason, self-reliance and individual