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## THE LEADER CHOSEN.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received from Chicago that Prof. Dickle has been elected by the National Prohibition Committee to fill the position vacated by the death of Hon. John B. Finch. The selection was made by a majority vote on the first ballot and was afterwards unanimously agreed upon. The choice is a wise one. Prof. Dickle is eminently fitted for the position. The Prohibition Party of the United States is to be congratulated on having secured a man of such great powers for the leadership of its cause.

## TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Plain Statement of the Case by Hon. G. W. Ross.

AFTER repeated efforts, the W.C.T.U. has at last succeeded in inducing the Minister of Education to state plainly the position of the temperance instruction in the public schools. The deputation obtained a hearing on Friday last, and was introduced by J. J. McLaren, Q.C. As explained by Hon. Mr. Ross, the position now in brief is as follows:

The subject of scientific temperance education is compulsory, and the teacher is under the same obligation to teach it as he is to teach reading or writing.

The Inspector has no power to omit temperance instruction from the school curriculum and if he reports that scientific temperance is not taught the department will insist on it being made a subject of instruction, or withhold the grant.

The subject of scientific temperance instruction has not been placed on the list of departmental examinations for public school pupils.

The text book has been made compulsory, where a text book is used; but the teacher, as in all other subjects, may teach without a text book.

The new regulations embodying these changes will be issued in a few days. The Minister was willing to change the word "shall" to "may," if it was necessary, but he did not think the alteration would make the regulation any more mandatory. From the above it will be seen that many points of importance have been conceded but there seems to be a "missing link."

It is of the greatest importance the scientific temperance should be made the subject of departmental examinations, for that would have the effect of fixing a certain standard which every teacher would be anxious his pupils should reach. As it is, temperance will be one of the subjects for promotion from class to class and thus at once should assume an important part in the school curriculum.

## A Sure Remedy for Intemperance.

THERE is one perfectly sure remedy for intemperance, and that is total abstinence. There is no sure remedy except that, and what I will not recommend to others. I have been a total abstainer from birth. I rejoice that I was early taught to abhor even moderate drinking, and that what I suppose to be sound principle as to temperance were inculcated upon me from the very outset of my preferences as a child. Let us bring our offspring up by our example rather than by our precept. Let us set in our households such a blazing light before our children, that when they come into the temptations of great cities they shall be strong in advance of their period of trial. Let us put the school and the press on the right side. Let us make the Church a great pillar of fire, through which God can look in the morning watch, and trouble the hosts of his enemies, and take off their chariot-wheels. — Rev. Joseph Cook, in Temperance Journal.

## For Young Men

The following is taken from the last article ever written by the late Henry Ward Beecher, a short time previous to his death:

"I rejoice to say that I was brought up from my youth to abstain from tobacco. It is unhealthy, it is filthy from beginning to end. I believe that the day will come, when a young man will be proud of not being addicted to the use of stimulants of any kind. I believe that the day will come, when not to drink, not to use tobacco, not to waste one's strength in the secret indulgence of passion, but to be true to one's nature, true to God's law, to be sound, robust, cheerful, and to be contented that these elements of health and strength are derived from the reverent abstinence to the commandments of God will be a matter of ambition and endeavor among men." — The Guardian.

## The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain on the Temperance Question.

(From an English Correspondent.)  
The opinions of a statesman of whom an American citizen in his popular work, "Triumph of Democracy," writes "Mr. Chamberlain is certainly nearer to the Premiership of Britain than any one except Mr. Gladstone," must naturally be of interest to all men of affairs. Mr. Chamberlain's declarations should, however, possess a peculiar interest for Temperance men, as it is in his hand more than any other in England which will control the course of legislation respecting the Liquor Traffic throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain's sympathies have ever been with the masses of the people who suffer from ignorance, want and disease, however caused, and his public utterances on the Temperance question are no exception to the rule, neither are they only of recent date. With the single exception of Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain is of all English Ministers of Cabinet rank the most favorably disposed to the Temperance party; and he is, moreover, by reason of his "Gothenburg" scheme, the only one who has ever made any practical attempt on his own responsibility to deal with the Liquor Question.

In a speech delivered before the Birmingham Six Hundred, in 1876, Mr. Chamberlain said:—"As Chairman of the School Board, I have been convinced that some of the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend are caused by the intemperance of the parents of the children, and I have reason to fear that even the education which we have provided for them may not be sufficient to ensure their future welfare, unless we can secure at the same time some reform in the drinking habits of the people, and as Mayor of Birmingham, and as chief magistrate of the borough, the statistics of the police and the experience of the magistrates continually brought this question before me, and the evils which are connected with it, I can assure that you are as convinced as I am of the urgent importance of this matter—that no statistics are needed to assure you that Temperance reform lies at the bottom of all further political, social and religious progress. Drunk is the curse of the country. It ruins the fortunes, it injures the health, it destroys the lives of one in ten—I am afraid I should be right in saying one in a hundred of our population, and anything which can be done to prevent this, or to diminish this terrible sacrifice of human life and human happiness, is well worthy of all the attention and the study which we can give it."

As to how the sobriety of the nation is to be brought about, Mr. Chamberlain in this same speech, said:—"I know that there are some persons who, either because they love their selfish ease, or because they have been discouraged by their failures of all previous attempts at legislation, would sit down in presence of this evil and do nothing, but would wait for some change in the habits of the people, for the results of education, or for some subtle revolution which would do for us what they profess we are unable to do for ourselves. Now, I say it is sufficient, in answer to these gentlemen, to say that we cannot be still if we would. The agitation will go on without us if not with us, if we are silent, the cry does not cease, and the only question for us to consider is whether we will endeavor to direct this agitation to a beneficial and practical end. If there is in the whole of this business any single encouraging feature, it is to be found in the growing impatience of the people at the burden which they are forced to bear, and their growing indignation and sense of the shame and disgrace which it imposes upon them."

When Mr. Chamberlain was a candidate for Sheffield, he said:—"If I could destroy to-morrow the desire for strong drink in the people of England, what changes should we see? We should see our Taxes Reduced by Millions sterling! We should see more Lives Saved in twelve months than are consumed in a century of bitter and savage War."

In 1887, Mr. Chamberlain declared "that the vast majority of the Englishmen are now in favor of placing the control of the traffic in the hands of the most affected by it, namely, the people themselves." At the Town Hall, Birmingham, addressing the Birmingham Liberal Association a few weeks since, Mr. Chamberlain said:—"There are a vast majority of the people of this country who believe that by that means they would do more than in any other way for the social and material elevation of the people." In his last public speech he made before leaving England, Mr. Chamberlain further said:—"Local option, we are told, must now be conceded. I have no difficulty in agreeing to that proposition. Little more than twelve months ago I was engaged in preparing a bill which would have extended a popular system of local government to the whole of England, and in connection with that bill I had prepared clauses which would have given practical application to the principle of Local Option which has been three times affirmed by great majorities in the House of Commons."

## UNION IS STRENGTH

### CONSOLIDATION IN THE ANTIPODES

Women to take the Temperance Organ of Australia. An International Convention Local Option and Temperance Teaching Demanded

THE temperance people of Australia celebrated the Queen's jubilee by holding an international temperance convention. The meeting was convened at Adelaide, South Australia, on September 13th and lasted two days. Prominent gentlemen in all parts of the world were invited to contribute papers and it was from this that the convention obtained its international character. Although the convention does not appear to have taken what might be considered in Canada as advanced ground on the question of prohibition, yet it marks an important era in the history of temperance reform in the Australian colony. The evils of the liquor traffic are evidently compelling temperance sentiment to assert itself. An idea of the present stage of the temperance movement in the antipodes may be gathered from the utterances of the convention.

J. Harding, New Zealand, announced that Dr. Richardson's "Lesson Book" had been introduced into some of the New Zealand schools. In one school he offered a prize to the scholars to learn portions of the book. Sometime afterwards the teacher told him:—"One lad has completely learned the book by heart, and four scholars have learned so much of it that I don't know to whom to award the second prize. The only way out of the difficulty is to give five prizes instead of one." This he accordingly did.

W. Bunday who occupied the chair at one of the sessions, said that he hoped the time was not far distant when public houses would be closed all day on Sundays.

P. McLennan in a paper on "Local Option in Queensland," said there were comparatively few places in the British Empire in which local option had been made the law of the land. It was claimed that local option was merely on its trial wherever it had been introduced, but he held that it was the highest form of representative government. The convention after considerable discussion adopted the following resolutions:—"That in the opinion of this Convention, representing the temperance organizations of Australasia, the aim of temperance reformers in political action should be to secure in their respective colonies a measure of local option by direct vote at the ballot-box which would give to communities the right to prohibit the liquor traffic in their midst."

The subject of juvenile temperance was debated at great length and the following resolution adopted:—"That in the opinion of this Convention immediate steps should be taken to instruct our children in the nature and effects of alcoholic beverages, and that such instruction should be made a part of our State school system, and that political action should be taken to make it illegal for any licensed retailer to supply any child below the age of sixteen years with alcoholic liquors, whether that liquor is asked for by the child or to be carried off the licensed premises to be drunk presumably by other persons."

Mr. Gale, M. P., Sydney, suggested that all friendly societies should be asked to withdraw from meeting in public houses.

A committee was chosen to formulate a scheme of union to embrace the whole of the temperance organizations in Australasia and submit a report to a future Convention.

## An Australian Report.

The report of the New South Wales Drink Commission has been issued. During last year the colony spent £4,634,020 on drink, or £4 14s 6d per head of the population, the average for Great Britain being £3 7s 10d; 232 violent deaths through intemperance had occurred during the year. The visiting surgeon of Darlinghurst gaol informed the Commission that in three and a half years, out of 34,206 prisoners, 5,086 were under medical treatment for diseases induced by drink. The Commission recommended that the licensed houses in Sydney should be reduced from 500 to 400, and that the 94 private bars should be suppressed. — Guardian.

## A Lively Lawyer

At a Scott Act trial, not long ago, in Drayton, before Police Magistrate Lowe, Mr. A. B. Morphy, a Listowel lawyer, after insulting the Police Magistrate, knocked over the Inspector, and treated a constable, who attempted to eject him from the court room, in a similar fashion.

## THROTTLING THE TERRITORIES.

The North-West Council Against a Vote on Prohibition.

THE unsatisfactory state of affairs caused by the abuse of the liquor permit system in the North-West has resulted in an agitation for its repeal and the substitution of a method more in accordance with the views of the people. The permit system is being opposed on all hands and the cry has been raised for a stringent law prohibiting the sale of liquor, so that the dreaded traffic may never get a foothold in our young North-West. Petitions have been sent into the North-West Council asking them to take cognizance of the state of affairs and make such representations to the Dominion Government as will bring about the much-needed reform. The liquor men, ever on the alert, are endeavoring to turn this to their own advantage. They are showing themselves equally dissatisfied with the permit system, but they suggest a different remedy. The matter has been under discussion at the North-West Council, and it appears that the opponents of temperance have been able to snatch a temporary victory. The Council decided to ask that "they be given some powers to deal with the liquor question as other provinces, that clauses 92 to 100 of the North-West Territories Act be repealed, that the Canada Temperance Act be applied to the Territories and voted on by the provisional districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan." It is a significant fact that this resolution was opposed by the majority of the elected members but was carried by the minority, who had the support of the nominated members. The elected members, who represent the people interested, and not the Government at Ottawa, asked that the voters be allowed to pronounce between the license system and prohibition, but their voice was over-ruled. The liquor traffic has everything to gain by preventing the voice of the people from being heard, and is following the usual course in trying to throttle the voters of the North-West territories.

## SUSTAINED IN THE COURTS.

Important Legal Points Decided in Favor of the Scott Act.

CHANCELLOR BOYD has given judgment in the case of the License Commissioners v. Frontenac, deciding that the Act was not affected by the consolidation of the statutes, that the legislation of the Ontario Government requiring municipalities to pay the expenses of license commissioners is valid, and that the claim of the Frontenac commissioners is a legal one.

The first point raised was that by the revision of the statutes all existing laws were repealed, and that consequently the Scott Act went out of force and could only be brought into force again by a vote of the electors. The Chancellor replies to this by stating that the purpose of revision was to revise, classify and consolidate the old statutes for the convenience of citation and reference. The acts were repealed and re-enacted for the purpose of giving a new starting point, but it was expressly provided that the revised statutes shall not operate as new laws and that as to all prior matters the provisions of the repealed acts remain in force. There was no moment in which the repealing Act stood in force without being repealed by the corresponding provisions of the Revised Statutes. Any alteration made in the phraseology were not vital. There was no reason for holding that any county was exempt from its operation in consequence of the revision.

The second objection was that the acts providing for the enforcement of the Scott Act by the application of local funds were ultra vires of the Ontario Legislature. To this Chancellor Boyd replies that as the Scott Act is brought into force by a vote of the electors in a municipality it becomes a part of the municipal law relating to public order, safety and good government in that locality. The expenses of carrying the Act into effect within the adopting county are to be borne by the ratepayers of that county. He decided that the Canada Temperance Act being localized by local option, may be enforced through the medium of Provincial officers to be appointed and paid for according to Provincial Legislation.

## A Big Lot of Liquor.

The amount of liquors consumed for 13 years in the United States from 1870 to 1872 inclusive, was two billion seven hundred and sixty-two million nine hundred and sixty-two thousand and sixty-six gallons. The cost to the consumer was \$6,780,161,905. If put in wagons—10 barrels to the wagon would extend 45,500 miles—nearly twice around the earth, or half way to the moon. — Prohibition Advocate.

## FEMALE PATRIOTS.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Floquet Address by Miss Willard—Christ's Kingdom on Earth The Knights of Labor Aided Prohibition The Officers Elected—Women's Power in Municipal Politics

THE fourteenth annual convention of the National W. C. T. U., which was held in Nashville, Tenn., on November 16th and five subsequent days was an unprecedented success. Special trains brought the delegates to the place of meeting and the attendance at every day's session was very large. Watkin Institute where the convention was held was festooned with evergreens and hung with the elegant banners of the State unions. "For God, for Home and Native Land," the national motto, was displayed over the platform. Miss Frances E. Willard, the national president, called the meeting to order. After the opening exercises Mrs. Lido Meriwether, president of the Tennessee union, was called to the chair and Miss Willard delivered her annual address. This address was full of deep thought and womanly feeling, frequently moved the hearers to outbursts of enthusiasm.

## The Annual Address

Miss Willard addressed her remarks to her "Beloved comrades in Christ's army." She reminded them that forty States and Territories were represented and that their battalions could now belt the world twice over. Speaking of their mission she said: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, local, State, national, and world wide, has one vital, organic thought, one all-absorbing purpose, one undying enthusiasm, and it is that Christ shall be the world's King. Yes, verily, this world's king in its truth of cause, its effect; king of its courts, its camps, its commerce; king of its colleges and cloisters; king of its customs and its constitutions. The kingdom of Christ is no poetic fancy with us White Ribboners, no mystic dream. It is a solid sphere of fact. In the world as God created it at first, man and woman dwelt together, and to them he gave dominion over every living thing. After the fall they began to drift apart, he into the realm of force and she into that of seclusion, but in Christ's kingdom they have been slowly learning that they were created to live in one world—not two. Under the curse, man has two worlds and woman only one, he "ranks the ages, speaks the climes," then comes back to her world and finds her—waiting. Under the blessing, man and woman go hand in hand wherever they are called to go. Under the curse, man has his standard of morality, based on the prerogatives of force prevailing in his world, under the blessing, man and woman have one and the same standard, based on the truth that the body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, and that this is not a dual world with different codes. Under the curse, man has snatched out the State as his largest sphere, and the Home as woman's largest, under the blessing, man and woman shall map out Home as the one true State, and she who, during centuries of training, has learned how to govern there, shall help man make the great, cold, heartless State a warm, kind, and protecting home. The White Ribbon women are tired of this unnatural two worlds in one, where men and women dwell apart, they would invade the solitude of the masculine intellect, break in upon the stereotyped routine of the masculine hierarchy in Church and State; and ring out in clear but gentle voices the oft-repeated declaration of the Master whom they serve: "Behold, I make all things new."

Three debasing physical habits drag down to the earth, the captive souls of men. These are intemperance, impurity, and the tobacco habit. All of them "fleshly lusts that war against the soul." Each of these habits is a relentless foe to manhood's purity and woman's peace, each is a separate fury, the sworn enemy of home, the Nemesis of every little child, adding it from birth with a load of deprecation, or stunting it with the lash of depravity. These three must all be put away before men and women can live in one world, Christ's text book of the New Testament be the law of the realm, and his kingdom come on earth.

## A Threefold Curse.

She pleaded eloquently for the sixty thousand prisoners in the United States, three-fourths of whom owe their condition to strong drink, and declared that the three-fold curse—drunkenness, the narcotic habit and impurity—is grounded in infidelity and interwoven with social usage. The women were determined to