

THE CANADA CITIZEN

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

"FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG."

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OUR SYMPOSIUM.

We publish below a fifth instalment of post card suggestions for the Montreal Convention. Every true friend of the Temperance cause will no doubt desire to make this convention as practical, thorough and effective as possible. The interchange of ideas of our work before coming together will put us in better shape for full and careful deliberation.

Again we respectfully invite every friend of Prohibition to send us on a post card his or her opinion of what ought to be done, at Montreal, what declarations to be made, and what lines of policy adopted. The suggestions will be published from week to week as they come in, in this paper. Here are some already received:

REV. J. A. McDONALD

Wants a Thorough Organisation of the Prohibition Electorate.

The Convention should pronounce against (1) High License, (2) a Plebiscite. High License is a barrier to Prohibition, and a plebiscite is but a political makeshift, of little use. Let the entire Dominion be organized, through each province, down to every county, township, city, town and village--as the counties were organized re the Scott Act--to agitate, enact and enforce a prohibitory law. This organization must aim to secure votes for (1) Prohibition, (2) for Prohibitionists to enforce it. If this can be done without dividing the Temperance forces, all the better.

J. A. McDONALD.

PLATT HINMAN

Thinks a Third Party is Needed.

The conduct of Dominion and Provincial Governments has driven me to say Third Party. (I had hoped better assistance from the Provincial.) Still, I do not believe politicians will ever tame down enough to stand on a temperance platform. One party may adopt temperance as a plank, to get the support of the third party, and we gain our end. One of the strongest third party men in our county, recently went several miles to vote for a tippler who does not profess any temperance principles, against a member of his own Church, and also a member of his own Division of Sons, and a life-long temperance man, and fully as well fitted for any position, because the man he voted for was brought out by a man of his political stripe. I do not see any other course than third party.

Respectfully yours, PLATT HINMAN.

Grafton P.O.

LOTT DEAN

Believes a Prohibition Party Indispensable

A light is breaking, and even now a flood of light is being opened on this great moral question. Some of the people are heard to say, "What are you going to do about it?" What are we going to do about it? It will soon be apparent. Never in the history of this country has there been so much agitation on this question, but up to the present it has been confined to a comparatively few conscientious men and women. Convictions and argument now find an echo in enthusiasm and appreciation of the most practical method of dealing with this awful crime, and this method is the immediate and total annihilation of rum selling--by Prohibition. It is now very generally conceded that nothing but Prohibition can destroy this monster evil, and there should be no half-way measures, no compromises, no royalty on crime, no concessions; but by the quickest, surest, best and only practicable way, the final and only solution of the whole difficulty; through Prohibition, and a Prohibition Party to enforce it.

Yours truly, LOTT DEAN.

CAUTION.

We not infrequently have trouble with letters received (sometimes even enclosing money) to which parties neglect to put their names, thus causing us a good deal of trouble in hunting them up. Will our friends kindly be very particular in carefully signing all forms sent in, and marking the exact amount of money enclosed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRANCH DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held at Vancouver, May 16, 1888.

The following is a summary of the business transacted at the fourth annual Convention held at Vancouver, May 10, 1888.

Rev. D. Fraser in the chair. There were present delegates from Victoria, Westminster, Vancouver, North Arm, Maple Ridge, etc. The report of the Executive was read and the following resolutions arising out of it were adopted:

Resolved, That the reception which measures for the restriction of the liquor traffic, or the placing in the hands of the people power to protect themselves from the evils of that traffic, have met with in our Provincial Legislature, and the attitude of a majority of the members of that House towards this whole question, has been such as to cause us serious anxiety for the safety of our people, especially the young, from the almost universal prevalence of the saloon curse, and should cause every Christian and patriot to consider the necessity of exercising the greatest care in the use of the franchise. That we regard to find at least a respectable, and what we hope to be an increasing, minority of the members of the Legislature ready to support sound measures on this question, and we accord to these our hearty thanks.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized and empowered to arrange for the engagement of a lecturer and the distribution of temperance literature, and to communicate with the various temperance organizations throughout the province with a view to obtaining subscriptions to the funds of the Alliance, and also to the establishment of a guarantee fund to meet expense of lectures; and that it be an instruction from this Convention to the Executive that the employment of a lecturer is the more important point, having the first claim on the funds of the Alliance; and that any distribution of temperance literature should be, in each district, as nearly as possible simultaneous with the visit of the lecturer.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Alliance are due to the Hon. John Robson, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary, for his persevering efforts to give practical expression to our views, by introducing into the Legislature the bill prepared by the Alliance Executive, and also favoring other measures looking in the same direction.

The Convention instructed the Executive to make arrangements for the sending of one or more delegates to the National Temperance Conference to be held in the city of Montreal, on the 3rd of July next.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:--

Rev. D. Fraser, President; Rev. E. Robson and N. Shakespeare, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Rev. J. W. Wadman, Secretary; J. Hastie, Esq., Treasurer.

Committee--Rev. Alex. Fraser, Comox; S. Gough, Nanaimo; J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; Mrs. D. M. Cochrane, Kamloops; Rev. R. B. Hemlin, Maple Ridge; Rev. A. H. Cameron, Donald; Rev. M. I. Rugg, Victoria; W. J. Sutton, Victoria; O. D. Sweet, North Arm.

The proceedings throughout were of a spirited and harmonious character. A public meeting was held in the evening in the Methodist Hall. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. D. Fraser, Dr. Reid, J. Turner, D. Jennings, and Hon. Robson.

The next meeting of the Alliance is to take place at Victoria in May, 1889.

Rowdiness Still.

The liquor traffic having succeeded in carrying its point in the repeal of the Scott Act in different counties in Ontario, has slackened upon its villainous efforts to intimidate those charged with enforcement of the law, and for several weeks there has been no whisky dynamite or case of incendiarism in this province. The liquor traffic, however, has not changed. It is still carrying on its villainy wherever active opposition is presented to it. The Christian Synagogue of last week says:--Dr. J. E. Roy, Western Secretary of the American Missionary Association, has written a letter to the Chicago Tribune on the late attempted assassination of Prof. G. W. Lawrence, of Jellico, Tenn., who had charge of the white high school of the A. M. A. in that place. Prof. Lawrence had visited a family from whom tuition was due and was driven away by the woman. Next day the husband came to the school building, and after demanding an apology followed Prof. Lawrence into the school room and fired four shots at him, three of which took effect. "Jellico," says Dr. Roy, "has always been

ruled by the saloon element, and there have been sixty-three men shot there within six years. This affair was evidently brought about by the worst part of the saloon element, as a method of taking revenge for the aggressive work of the missionaries there, especially of Rev. A. A. Myers, brother-in-law of Prof. Lawrence. The citizens are aroused, and mean that the desperado shall be punished; but with the result of the Haddock and Gambrell trials before us there is little hope of justice. But, at least, we pray that the saloon demon may not have another victim.

Law Defiance in New Brunswick.

Resistance to law enforcement is not confined to the Province of Ontario. The town of Moncton has had some sensations recently in this line, as may be seen from the following paragraph clipped from the Moncton Times:--

Two adjourned Scott Act cases were taken up yesterday by Stipendiary Wortman.

In the case of Dan. A. Holland, proprietor of the Park Hotel, one witness gave evidence to the effect that he had been in the bar with another party and had treated. He had called for pop, but the party with him called for brandy and got it. The liquor had been shoved through a partition and the bar-tender could not be seen. Holland being placed on his defence swore that he had not sold and had not kept for sale within the past three months past, any intoxicating liquors. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

Mrs. William Wallace's case had been adjourned till 4 o'clock by Sitting Magistrate Smith, Stipendiary Wortman being disqualified by reason of relationship with the accused. The court room was filled with spectators when the case began. Mrs. Wallace, for whom a warrant had been issued, drove up to the police office in her carriage, carrying a heavy whalebone whip into the court room with her. She took a seat next Mr. Grant, the prosecuting attorney. Three witnesses had given evidence when Mrs. Wallace was called. When Mr. Grant put the question, "Have you sold any intoxicating liquor within three months past?" Mrs. Wallace refused to answer. Mr. Thomas, her attorney, contended that she had no right to answer. Mr. Grant contended that the law required her to answer, and he went to his office for authorities on the point. Sitting Magistrate Smith finally decided that the witness must answer, but she still declined. Then Mr. Grant asked that she be committed for contempt of court, and the magistrate committed her for seven days. Mrs. Wallace here stood up and commenced to apply the horse-whip vigorously to Mr. Grant's head and shoulders. She had given him four or five severe blows when Mr. Grant managed to get hold of the whip. Mrs. Wallace then seized him by the long hair and doubling him up, commenced pounding the table with his head. Sitting Magistrate Smith here called on Marshal Thibideau to stop the fight, and that officer seized Mrs. Wallace, but she refused to relinquish her grip on Grant's hair.

The Marshal pulled.

Mrs. Wallace pulled.

Mr. Grant pulled--in an opposite direction, of course.

The Marshal finally succeeded in parting them, Mrs. Wallace giving Mr. Grant a parting kick. Order had been partially restored when she went at him again, remarking that if there was no man in town with pluck enough to beat Mr. Grant she would do it. She also threatened to thump him the first time she caught him on the street. The witness having expended a large amount of her surplus muscle and wrath upon Mr. Grant, informed the court that she was willing to answer the question provided the commitment for contempt was removed. This was done and the witness said she did not remember. The case was then adjourned.

The incident created a considerable sensation and was the talk of the town. Mrs. Wallace is a powerfully built woman and probably a match for any ordinary man of Mr. Grant's size. It is said a number of Mrs. Wallace's admirers waited upon her last evening and presented her with a gold ring.

A late despatch to the St. John papers is as follows: David Grant, who received the horse-whipping from Mrs. Wallace on Monday afternoon, has retained Messrs. Hamington, Todd and Hewson, and will take action against her for assault at the next term of the circuit court. It is understood a writ was served on the defendant yesterday.

The A. H. C. for Temperance Nurseries is a neat, square, pictorial, alphabet book, published by the National Temperance Society of New York. The rhymes have been written by Julia McNair Wright and the illustrations are by J. K. Wright. The work is attractive and handsome, and will be an important addition to, and pleasing variety in, juvenile temperance literature. Address John N. Stearns, 25 Rector street, New York.

QUEBEC ALLIANCE.

A GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

Our good friends and co-workers of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance have shown their wisdom by undertaking vigorous work in one of the most hopeful lines of temperance work. They have inaugurated a movement for the distribution of Temperance Literature which, if properly carried out, will do more for the Prohibition cause in Quebec than could be done by any other line of work.

We sincerely hope that the action of our friends will be appreciated by Prohibitionists in every part of the Province, and that an impetus will be given to our cause through the agency which has been so effectively put into operation.

In order that our readers in Quebec and elsewhere may know just exactly what is being done, and how to avail themselves of the facilities thus furnished for securing good literature, we reprint in full the following circular which has been issued by the Executive Committee.

The temperance movement has often been carried on with zeal without the necessary knowledge. People knew that they were right, but could not scientifically tell why. Light has been needed, and it has dawned. Able men like Dr. Richardson, of London, have discovered "certain physiological facts contravening preconceived beliefs," the result has been a gradual development of a vigorous, able and useful literature that, if widely distributed, cannot fail to advance the temperance cause immeasurably. This work has received more attention in Great Britain and the United States than with us. The publication of the Scottish and National Temperance Leagues, the United Kingdom Alliance and the Church of England Temperance Society in Great Britain and of the National Temperance Society (New York), Mr. Cook, of Chicago, and others are revolutionizing public sentiment. The importance of temperance literature has never been sufficiently appreciated in Canada, and the cause has suffered in consequence.

The Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance has a Committee on Literature, through which it is hoped something practical will be done. The legacy of the late Mr. Joseph Mackay has been set apart as an "Alliance Literature Fund"; a quantity of good temperance literature from the pens of Dr. Richardson, Canon Farrar, Dr. Lees, Dr. Hargreaves, Judge Pitman, J. W. Kirton, T. S. Arthur, Professor Foster and others has been ordered. This will be sold as cheap as possible with a view to encouraging general distribution and maintaining the fund for further use. County Alliances are asked to supply themselves with assorted parcels of books and pamphlets. Some of these should be sold, others, which are books of considerable size published at marvellously low prices, might, with advantage, be circulated gratuitously in every district. The vice-presidents of County Alliances, the churches and the temperance societies are the media through which this can be done. A few dollars invested in this way will materially help the temperance movement.

The publication of cheap literature offers special facilities for manufacturers and other employers to benefit their employees by gratuitous distribution at a small cost. Who can tell what good might result from the reading of a hundred copies of T. S. Arthur's powerful story, "Ten Nights in the Bar Room," which can be had from between two and three cents. Many books could be introduced into public libraries where they would do good, also into Sunday school libraries whose managers would gladly accept suggestions on this subject. Divisions, Lodges and other Temperance Societies could establish temperance libraries, and so furnish their members with facilities for making themselves acquainted with the best writers on the temperance question. Each County Alliance should keep for reference a complete set of standard temperance works, which will be most useful to the many public speakers who cannot afford to purchase all that is said on the subject. The Alliance has undoubtedly called attention to much needed and practical work, and its auxiliaries throughout the country can appeal with confidence for support if such work is undertaken and vigorously carried on by them.

The Alliance Literature Committee consists of the Rev. Dr. Clarke (Chairman), the Revs. Dean Baldwin, James McCaul, J. W. Spurling and Messrs T. S. Brown, J. M. Duff, S. A. Abbott and the Secretary of the Alliance. A catalogue of books and pamphlets recommended by the Committee has been published, a copy of which will be sent on application to the Secretary.

More of it.

Col. Jones S. Hamilton who murdered Roderick D. Gombert, the Prohibition editor, some time ago, committed an assault recently on Mr. B. T. Hobbs, another active Prohibitionist, editor of the Leader, published at Brookhaven, Mississippi. Hamilton met Mr. Hobbs on board a train and without any provocation struck him a brutal blow in the face, while his brother-in-law Robert Buck covered the assailed man with a revolver, to prevent his retaliating. Both the scoundrels got off without being arrested.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Prohibition Convention, 1875.

In view of the Convention to be held in Montreal on the 3rd July, our readers will be interested in the following particulars concerning the great Montreal meeting of 1875.

Shortly after Confederation there was a good deal of agitation over the prohibition question. The Dominion Senate adopted a resolution in favor of the principle of prohibition in 1875. Previous to this time the House of Commons had appointed a commissioner to visit the United States and report upon the working of the prohibitory liquor laws there. Select committees of the House of Commons and the Senate had also been appointed to consider numerous petitions that had been presented, praying for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The House of Commons still further ordered the suppression of the sale of liquor within its own precincts. A prohibitory law had also been passed to take effect over the whole of the Northwest Territories.

In the month of June, 1875, a circular was issued calling a Convention of temperance workers to meet in Montreal in the following September. The circular submitted the following questions for consideration, asking that they be thought over before the assembling of the meeting:

1. Would a prohibitory law, if now passed, be effective?
2. In order to secure the necessary combination of influence to bring about legislation, is it desirable to make Prohibition a distinct political issue at the polls?
3. Would the passage of a prohibitory law, dependent for ratification upon the decision of a majority of the electors of the Dominion by a plebiscite accomplish the object in view?
4. Would a law that merely prohibited the manufacture, importation and sale of ardent spirits be sufficient just now, as a preliminary step toward prohibition?
5. Would the abolition of tavern, shop and saloon licenses, without interfering with the domestic use of intoxicating liquors, meet the wishes of temperance men at the present stage of the movement?

The call was signed by the following members of the Dominion House of Commons:

G. W. Ross, C. Burpee, Lemuel Cushing, A. H. Dymond, Walter Ross, A. J. Gilmore, Wilfred Laurier, Peter B. Macdonald, J. A. Kirk, Thos. Farrow, C. McDougall, J. C. Schultz, M. H. Goudge, S. A. Appleby, J. Cunningham, R. Devlin.

On Sept. 15, at 2 p.m., the Convention was called by Mr. Ross, and Hon. Mr. Vidal (present President of Dominion Alliance) was appointed chairman. The representatives present from the different Provinces were as follows:

Prince Edward Island	3
New Brunswick	9
Nova Scotia	22
Quebec	12
Ontario	15
Total	59

The five questions set out in the circular were taken up one by one. No. 4 was first dealt with, and to it the Convention responded with a most emphatic "no." The 5th question, after some discussion, was also answered in the negative. No. 1 was discussed at still greater length, and finally answered in the affirmative by a large majority of votes. Questions 2 and 3 were discussed and then laid aside for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which dealt with the same matter. The fourth resolution submitted by the Committee read as follows:

"That in order that a Prohibitory Liquor Law when passed may have the sympathy and support so indispensably necessary to its success, it is the opinion of this Convention that the Dominion Parliament should be urged to frame such a law, subject to ratification by popular vote."

This resolution was moved by Rev. J. G. Robb of Toronto, and seconded by Mr. T. W. Casey of Nanapanee. Various amendments were proposed, but were either voted down or withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Later on the Convention proceeded to form an organization to be known as the Dominion Prohibition Council, which body consequently became the Council of the Dominion Alliance, which has issued the call for the Convention to be held next month.

It will be seen from the preceding report that the Convention at Montreal practically declared for a plebiscite upon the liquor question. The Dominion Parliament did not grant the request of the Convention, but gave temperance people the Scott Act instead. The history of the Scott Act is well known to our readers. It has demonstrated the favor of the Canadian electorate for prohibitory legislation. It has proved that Prohibition is a practical measure, and where enforced, even locally, accomplishes much good. The thirteen years that have elapsed since the last national convention, have been years of progress, of belief in the soundness of the position and doctrine of the Prohibitionists; and the Convention at Montreal will, we feel certain, declare that the time has come for the immediate enactment and thorough enforcement of Total Prohibition.