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The LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
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THE CANADA CITIZEN

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THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

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VOLUME IX.

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OUR SYMPOSIUM.

We publish below a first 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 ought 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:

ARTHUR D. COCHRANE

Wants a New Party.
Extreme measures in the cause of Temperance mean extremely right measures and can arouse enthusiasm as no others can do. I therefore hope that the great convention at Montreal will take the stand of moral and political hostility to the saloon and declare for a new party.
ARTHUR D. COCHRANE.
New York, May 14, 1888.

JOSEPH RYAN

Says the Party Must be Pledged.
Some in the Parliament and Senate are true men. The average member or senator is a mere self-seeking partisan. Hitherto I have worked and voted for my party. Henceforth I am Prohibitionist first. When the Convention has been held, and our future action indicated, I will do my best to carry it out. Liquor men vote solid; temperance men do not. Leaders of political parties act accordingly. We must now take such decisive action that politicians shall fear us, if they do not love us. No votes unless the party is a party pledged to Prohibition.
JOSEPH RYAN.
Guelph, May 14th, 1888.

REV. J. W. TOTTEN

Believes in Church Discipline for all Saliens.
In my opinion one of the best methods of promoting the work of Temperance is for the churches to take hold of it by making it one of the forbidden items of conduct for members to treat either in hotels, saloons or other places. Also that they forbid drinking, even moderately, especially that they pronounce firmly against members selling liquor, or in any way engaging in the liquor business. When members of churches can engage in this awful business what may we expect. Also the adoption of the Temperance pledge in all Sunday schools.
J. W. TOTTEN.
Markham, May 18, 1888.

REV. A. E. RUSS

Says We Want Education, Literature and Consolidation.
Something like this, viz: 1. Plant firmly the flag of Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants. 2. Educate and enlighten the public on the necessity, nature and design of Prohibition. 3. Put the best temperance literature every week before the entire Dominion, for "knowledge is power." 4. As the political parties of the day have not accepted but discouraged and often opposed Prohibition, and legislation thereon, it is a deep national necessity to aggregate all possible forces under a Prohibition cabinet.
A. E. RUSS.
Milton, May 17, 1888.

REV. DR. GRIFFIN

Is for National and Permanent Prohibition.
Temperance people fell into error when they attempted to enforce the Scott Act. They had no further use for it, after they had proved by its adoption, that public sentiment was in favor of Prohibition. In the first place it is not their business to enforce this law any more than others, and in the second place, to attempt its enforcement with the Government that gave it, opposed to it; and with Municipal Councils, and Magistrates and police largely against it, is to attempt impossibilities. Under such conditions no law was ever permanently maintained. The provision made for its repeal, invests it with the character of uncertainty which encourages its enemies to make desperate efforts for its overthrow, while it affords a constant source of discouragement to its friends. Let the Dominion Alliance organize for the national, and the permanent prohibition of the manufacture and sale.
W. S. GRIFFIN.
Guelph, May 15, 1888.

GEORGE GRAY

Believes in a Secret Organization.

I see that in the last issue of the CANADA CITIZEN you ask for opinions as to the action the Montreal Convention should take. My opinion is that they should decidedly repudiate the Third Party movement, and that they should take steps to organize secret leagues in every constituency in the Dominion, composed of a strongly-pledged membership, with the object of securing and holding the balance of power, and so compelling the parties to place good men in the field. I would suggest that the Y.M.P.C. draw up a skeleton constitution for such a society and send delegates down to push it.
GEO. GRAY
Toronto, May 19th

JACOB SPENCE

Pleads Earnestly for Harmony and Union.

The proposed gathering ought to be really, as well as avowedly, a Political Convention—representative Prohibitionist Conservatives, coming prepared to point out (if they can) the lines of action affording grounds of good hope—Reformers of repute ready to demonstrate (if they can) how most speedily Prohibition is to be attained "all with one accord in one place," not in hostile collision, but rather in harmonious coalition, not trying to defer action indefinitely, but in Council of War, for immediate, effective movement against the active, common enemy, and towards forthwith securing the great object so desirable and desired, which they come together to promote.
JACOB SPENCE.
Toronto, May 22, 1888

Clippings and Comments.

The Scott Act is coming in for a great deal of denunciation just now. Let us not forget that the defectiveness of the Scott Act, the laxity of its provisions, is due to the men who argued against it because of its defectiveness.

It was the Antis who objected to the Scott Act as being too rigid, too thorough-going, and who fought to make it weak in the very points whose weakness they now criticize.

It must also be remembered that the men who bitterly denounce the Scott Act because "You can't enforce it," are the men who have studied and striven and argued and stooped to all kinds of meanness to prevent its enforcement.

DON'T FORGET IT. The Scott Act, partial Prohibition badly enforced, in eighteen counties in the Province of Ontario, cut down commitments for drunkenness from SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO to ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE.

If the Scott Act had been in operation in Toronto during the past year, and had cut down drunkenness in this proportion, how many homes would it have gladdened! Perhaps it would have saved poor Bertha Robinson from the awful death she met on Monday last.

A Good Plan.

As we want more goodness and less devilishness put into the ballot-boxes on election days, I do not know a better plan to gain that end than that of letting the better half of humanity have an opportunity to vote.
O. W. R. Scott in the Pioneer.

Yes, but the trouble is that law-making is not in the hands of the people who want "more goodness and less devilishness," otherwise we would have Woman Suffrage, Prohibition, and all the other moral reforms that we want.

Which Is It?

At least eight counties have within three years said both "so" and "yes" to the Scott Act. Such a state of things is not calculated to inspire or maintain a profound respect for either morality or law. And if the result of Thursday's voting be to convince the community that the liquor law must be supreme, that either the whole country must be under license or Prohibition, the true interests of sobriety will be subverted.
—Toronto Globe.

Now, Mr. Globe, please say right out. Does this, or does it not, mean that you are definitely in favor of PROHIBITION NOW!

Getting Things Mixed Up.

We have received from the publisher a copy of the CANADA CITIZEN and TEMPERANCE HERALD in which the following sentence occurs in an editorial:—"The liquor traffic develops scoundrels of the vilest kind." Now we know that two blacks do not make a white, but we would like the editor to give us his opinion on the following sentence:—"The Scott Act develops scoundrels of the Stonehouse type."
—Palmerston Telegraph.

Our opinion is that the sentence is simply nonsense. The editor of the "Palmerston Telegraph" knows that coincidences have not always the relationship of cause and effect. He is not silly enough to imagine that Temperance makes men bad, or stupid enough to believe that liquor drinking and liquor selling do not "develop scoundrelism of the vilest kind."

Grand, Honest Men.

The brewers stand very high with the Internal Revenue Department, which frequently has declared them through its Commissioners to be the most honest body of taxpayers in the country. As true temperance men, they beat the Prohibitionists out and out, for we do not think there are as many drunkards among the brewers as among the Prohibitionists.
—Sentinel (whisky paper).

We know it all. The brewers are always prompt in paying into the treasury the "Price of Blood" exacted of them. Otherwise they would have their nefarious business promptly shut down. There are thousands of slaves to the terrible drunk appetite, who would hail Prohibition with joy, more of them than enough to equal all the brewers in the country. Query:—If there are more drunken Prohibitionists than all the brewers, and then all the sober ones in addition, isn't it a little tyrannical to force the brewery system on a community so hostile to it?

Certainly Fight.

A good earnest Temperance friend from Oxford county writes us in reference to the repeal campaign in that county.

"There is quite an inclination with many not to oppose it, that is not to give it any strenuous opposition. Would it not be better if it were repealed altogether, and then bend all our energies for Prohibition? There is to be a county convention of Prohibitionists in Woodstock on the 29th inst., to take into consideration, among other things, what should be done in view of the coming contest."

In reply we would say, our decided opinion is that we should strike at once for Total Prohibition, but we feel just as strongly as ever, that no inch of ground taken should be surrendered. We have learned a good deal from the recent contests. We can hold Oxford if we try. We ought to hold Oxford. We earnestly trust that at the coming convention, Temperance men will decide to roll up their sleeves, go in for work, and win such a victory, as will offset some of the recent reverses over which liquorism, lawlessness, and scoundrelism generally are now so jubilant.

Monopoly Rampant.

The Alliance News recently published a list of 835 public houses, owned or controlled by seven great liquor businesses, which are at present being floated as joint stock concerns. These facts ought to constitute a forcible warning to the public, of the dangerous character of this great and growing monopoly.

AN ADDRESS

To Our Volunteers.

The time of the year has come at which our boys go into camp for their annual drill. Jolly good fellows, full of energy, life and courage, they march away to spend a week or more at what is really the hardest kind of work, feeling that they are thereby attaining the desirable results of fuller and sturdier physical development, at the same time that the skill and discipline acquired, are making more secure their country's interests, their homes, and all the liberties and governing institutions of which, as patriotic Canadians, we are justly proud.

The stern realities of war have proved that the Canadian volunteer is no mere

holiday campaigner; that he does not look upon his drill and skill as being simply for show and pastime. When the time of trial came, when the North West homes were in peril, when a foe had to be faced, as cruel and treacherous as could be imagined, a foe that never stood up in the open field, but skulked in pits and fastnesses, and fought in the sneaking fashion that made every step a step of mortal danger, our soldier-citizen boys only vied with each other for the coveted privilege of facing the enemy, and sharing the privations and dangers of those who went with their lives in their hands to do battle for the safety of Canadian homes.

There are Canadian mothers to day, whose hearts are sad for the boys who fell in that North-West campaign, but they offer no word of remonstrance when other boys don the uniform, as ready for any emergency as were those whose places are vacant. They only realize more fully and keenly what all the bustle and clang of soldiering means, and the prayers and benedictions that follow the march to camp are more tender and deep.

God bless our boys! We know how true they are to the homes and the dear ones they leave behind, as they go under canvas for the sake of those dear ones and homes. Our hearts go with them in loving anxiety, and earnest desire that they may gain all the good to be gained from their drill, and be shielded from the perils that attend it.

For it has perils. Temptations often come from even kind-hearted friends who have no thought of evil. In the whirl of good-hearted companionship, the generous young volunteer, naturally prompt to respond to any challenge that has in it the semblance of friendship and kindness. Boys have learned to drink, because it would have seemed to them churlish to refuse a proffered courtesy.

We trust our boys, and we have no shadow of misgiving as to their manliness, their honor, their readiness to lay down, if needful, their lives for those they love. We are not fearful, for them, of any open foe. But there is an enemy more cruel and treacherous than any painted savage that ever crept with murderous intent in stealthy ambush. He comes in the guise of friendliness and appeals to even the nobility of human nature, using oftentimes the very traits of character we most admire to work the ruin of those who possess them. We plead with our boys to be wise as well as brave, and we ask them, in God's name, to spurn for our sakes any temptation to the dangerous drink, no matter in what seductive form it may present itself.

O brave young men, we urge our plea. Our homes are threatened now, and alas! some of them are sorely cursed by the heartless tyranny of the remorseless liquor appetite and traffic. With hearts that have been wrung, sometimes almost to hopelessness, we have been driven to band ourselves together to resist this cruel enemy. We have noted the mighty power of custom and prejudice, and we have studied how to overcome them. We have felt that deliverance must come from those who are growing up better-informed, pure minded, and free from the shackles of deep-rooted, narrow and antiquated opinions. OUR HOPES ARE IN YOU! We look to those who will shortly mould and direct the destinies of this dear land that we all love, and we trust you to lift from it, by righteous law, that you as men will control the blight of this awful curse. For this we have worked and waited and prayed. For yourselves and for us, O stand by the right.

We ask an earnest now of what we look for in the fast-coming future. In the personal abstinence and purity of our boys, we will have the surest and grandest guarantee for the purity, peace and high character of the homes and laws and governments that are to be. We affectionately, earnestly, request you to go to your camps and come back home, teetotalers all the time. While you drill for us at the front, we will pray for you at home, and thus we will untidily labor 'For God and Home and Country.
Ever yours,
TORONTO W.C.T.U.
MAY 25, 1888.

The Curse of Drink.

We have proved again and again that drink causes tens of thousands of premature deaths, that it is one of the commonest causes of fatal accidents, that it yearly produces a wide-spread infant mortality, that to it is due, almost exclusively, the most abject and the most degraded pauperism, that it is the master misery of Ireland, of Wales, of Scotland—that, in the words of the late Duke of Albany, it is the only deadly enemy that England has to fear; that it is the curse of our poorest classes, the curse of our most miserable youth, the curse of every home it enters, the curse of our young colonists in Australia, in New Zealand, in western America; the curse of every nation and every race with which we come in contact; the curse of universal Christendom, the curse which more powerfully than any other impedes the progress of Christianity, the curse which dogs, all over the world, the blood-stained footsteps of European civilization. And this curse must be exorcised, if we do not wish the last records of our history to be written by the hands of just retribution in letters of total ruin. And what do the promoters of the drink trade, what does the army of those who are so unhappy as to be interested in the sale and production of this fatal agent, say in reply? They talk of exaggeration! We reply that, even if we exaggerated tenfold, the indisputable and minimized residuum would still be shameful; but that so far from exaggerating, we rather underestimate. The proofs of our assertions are not invented by us. They stand patent and glaring on the national annals of the past, in the careful pages of contemporary history, in the colorless records of justice, in statistical testimony of unbiased and official witnesses, in the Blue Books of the Legislature, in the reports of Convocation, in the narratives of travelers, in the often unwilling admission of physicians who are not with us, in the daily and nightly aspect of our great cities; and we say that the mass of evils thus revealed and vouched for simply cannot be exaggerated. I will not soften—would to God that I could soften—one line or letter of the impeachment which I have here made before you, before God, before my country. For every line and letter of it I can produce evidence so black, so fatal, so multitudinous, that none but the self-blinded eyes of greed and appetite can fail to read it, and none but the heart "brazen by custom" can fail to be wrung thereby.
—Archdeacon Farrar.

When Shall We Win?

When shall we win? Why, when we are straight to the mark, and never tire. When we hold fast, as we've begun, and still work on till all is done.
When shall we win? When, filled with zeal,
We face the foe of human weal,
And, flinging to the wind each fear,
God's trumpet call alone we hear.
When shall we win? When we're content
To die, nor to retreat consent;
Resolved to shun the recreant's shame,
And rather choose a martyr's name.
When shall we win? 'Tis best to say
"What can we do, from day to day?"
With truth, and faith in truth, we dare
Not faint, or falter, or despair.
The cause of Right is charged to win;
Omnipotence is not with sin.
Since God is King, His cause will see
The light and crown of victory.

Be this our care, that we endure;
'Tis this will keep our conscience pure;
And, when the righteous cause has won,
We, too, shall hear the words, "Well done!"
—The Temperance Cause.