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**The : Canada : Citizen
AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.**

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

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, 1887

ISTMAS GREETING.

We wish all the readers of THE CANADA CITIZEN a right Merry Christmas. At this joyous season of the year every man is reminded of the nativity of our Lord and Saviour, and the kindly thoughts of that blessed event inspire the heart to generous impulses. The words which awoke the sleeping shepherds—"Peace on earth, good-will among men"—are again breathed over the land. While we cannot relax our efforts against the liquor traffic, no worker in the ranks of temperance can harbor ill-will against those who have the misfortune to be in that business. We can only pray and work for the day when these men will use their intellect and capital for a better purpose. It will be a bright Christmas for Canada when the coils of the rum trade are unwound from our nation. Our birth will be lighter and our cares easier. God grant that the day of deliverance is not far off.

"A CITY SET ON AN HILL."

The mayoralty contest in Toronto is of more than local importance. The triumph of the better elements of the community over the candidates who cater for the support of the undesirable classes has shown to the cities of this continent that what was hitherto thought to be an impossible task can readily be accomplished by a union of Christian citizens. It has been the privilege of the Queen City of Canada to take the lead in a municipal revolution which will eventually bring about the emancipation of civic affairs from the thralldom of party politicians, ward heelers and corrupt ringsters. The people have too long been blind to the fact that party politics have no right to dictate who shall be mayor and aldermen. The influence of contractors has had too much to do with civic elections. The result has been that positions of trust have been obtained by a good many men whose chief desire is to see that their friends get a large share of the people's money. The moral tone of the community has not been represented, and consequently the municipal government has been the football of designing adventurers. This state of affairs was a disgrace to all right-thinking citizens.

The evolution from the lower to the higher standard of municipal government is not to be accomplished at once. Toronto must advance. The most encouraging feature of the present contest is that earnest men, who previously regarded municipal politics as beneath their notice, are coming to the front. Those who think the struggle is ended in Toronto are sadly deceived. We must still stand by our guns, for if we do not our opponents will force their way in and haul down the flag. During the last few days it has been shown that the opponents of this movement still hold to the old methods. They are against free speech, for they endeavor to hock down every one who opposes them. They are against the people's voice being heard, for they would prevent, if they could, a vote being taken on such measures as the Fleming by-law. They are willing to

use dishonest methods, for they make it their business to invent and circulate malicious slanders and their opponents. They supported Mr. Manning and Mr. Blain, and now they find it to their interest to cast their lot in with Mr. Clarke. They may endeavor to hide themselves behind a respectable man, but they are known by their actions and are recognized as "the same old gang."

It is encouraging to note that the example of Toronto has inspired our sister city, Hamilton, to take a similar course. The Moral Reform Association has induced Mr. M. Brennan, a gentleman of unimpeachable reputation and great business ability, to become a candidate. Mr. Brennan will do for Hamilton what Mr. Howland has done for Toronto. He will have the same kind of enemies and we trust the same description of friends.

Toronto must be true to herself. The eyes of the people of the continent are upon us anxiously looking for an other success. Let no man shirk his duty and let every vote be polled. We are "a city set on a hill whose light shall not be hid."

A DISTRIBUTION OF CHAMPAGNE.

THE daily press has announced that the Ontario Government gave a champagne lunch to intending purchasers at a public sale of timber lands in the Parliament buildings a few days ago. We sincerely hope that the statement is untrue, and that there will be a prompt and authentic contradiction. It would be an infamous policy, even on the part of a private speculator, to administer intoxicants to prospective investors for the purpose of making them generous or of enhancing the value of the property he had for sale. For the representatives of the crown to use such means would be nothing less than a public insult. The great majority of the people of Ontario are laboring earnestly to curtail the traffic and they would not sanction a public distribution of liquor, no matter what object might be accomplished thereby. They do not want the government to go into the liquor business and are entitled to some explanation of this matter.

EXAMINE THE RECORD.

THE statement by Mr. E. F. Clarke's friends that their candidate is not opposed to the temperance cause cannot but be received with doubt by those who know that gentleman's record. Unfortunately for Mr. Clarke's prospect of ever becoming Mayor of the city of Toronto, but fortunately for those who have the responsibility of deciding upon his qualifications, he has placed himself unequivocally on record. His action with reference to the sale of liquor at the island and at the Industrial Exhibition is a matter of public notoriety. It cannot be gainsaid that when Mr. Clarke had it in his power to stand by the temperance sentiment of the community he allowed himself to be advised by those in favor of the liquor traffic.

Our friends, and all who favor temperance reform, must not allow this matter to be belittled. When a large section of the citizens of Toronto asked Mr. Clarke to keep our public resorts free from the taint of liquor, and safe places for women and children to frequent, we got no sympathy from the gentleman who now announces that he always favored temperance. It was of the utmost importance that there should be no liquor sold at the island. Immense crowds congregated there on public holidays. Our mothers and wives and children wanted a place where they could get fresh air without being exposed to insults from drunken men. A great public danger existed in permitting bars to be opened at such a place as the island. The Ontario License Commissioners recognized this danger and in reply to an appeal from the citizens of Toronto, closed the drinking places at the island. The liquor dealers appealed to the Dominion License Commissioners and through the instrumentality of Mr. Clarke, one of the Commissioners, the bars were

re-opened and the sale of liquor resumed. It was a great blow to the cause of temperance and Mr. Clarke dealt the blow.

Still more disastrous to the interests of temperance was Mr. Clarke's action with reference to the transfer of an island license to the Industrial Exhibition. For many years our exhibitions had been free from the presence of liquor. The law of the province enacted that no liquor should be sold at exhibitions. Again Mr. Clarke stepped in, and by supporting his fellow-commissioner Mayor Boswell against Judge Boyd, he caused bars to be opened at the Toronto Exhibition. Of the illegality of this action we have nothing to say. Those who acted under Mr. Clarke's license were punished by the law. The man who permitted them to commit their offence now asks for the support of the citizens of Toronto.

These facts should be sufficient to enable every man to form an opinion as to whether or not Mr. Clarke is a friend of the temperance cause.

A CORRECTION.

WE regret very much that accidentally when Editor was unable to attend to his work, there appeared in the CANADA CITIZEN of Dec 9th, a receipt for making mince pie, one of the ingredients of which was a "glass of brandy." Our readers need no assurance of ours to convince them that we do not believe in any such culinary preparations. Incalculable harm is done through the use, in cookery, of alcoholic liquor. Slumbering appetites are thereby sometimes aroused and in other cases there is danger of the terrible habit being to some extent fostered or encouraged. The right attitude of temperance workers is abstinence "from all appearance of evil" and we sincerely hope that our lady readers when engaged in cooking operations will keep clear of anything that would tend to any extent in an evil direction. We wish them all a Merry Christmas without anything being dangerous in their mince pies.

The Earl of Shaftesbury on the Temperance Movement.

From a Speech of the Noble Earl, delivered at Norwich, Sept. 26, 1870.

MY FRIENDS,—I am glad to meet you upon such an occasion upon an occasion in which you celebrate the great achievements you have accomplished by your temperance association. The more I examine and travel over the surface of England, the more I examine the length and breadth of the metropolis in which I live, the more I see the absolute and indispensable necessity of associations such as this. I am satisfied that unless they existed, we should be immersed in such an ocean of intoxication, violence and sin, as would make this country uninhabitable. You have, by your operations, prevented a large amount of evil, you have not accomplished all your desires, but you have resisted the progress of this evil, you have beaten back by your efforts this tide of sin, and you have to rejoice that you have been infinite benefactors to the generation in which you live. I remember being examined before a committee of the House of Commons as chairman of the Lunacy Commissioners, as to the progress or non-progress of insanity in these realms. I told them that I believed that seven tenths of the insanity that prevails in this country, that seven-tenths of the insanity that prevails in the United States of America, and no doubt also in other countries, are attributable either in the persons themselves or their parents to habits of intoxication. If the temperance associations had not arisen some years since, I believe the amount of insanity in this country would be five-fold greater than it is. Now, I believe your example and efforts under Almighty God, have greatly retarded the progress of that most profound affliction that ever comes upon man. Look how it subverts every condition of life; how it breaks in upon domestic felicity—retards the moral, intellectual, religious, and now that we are living in liberal days, I will add the political progress of the working man. If they were but sober, decent, or lory, in their homes and abroad, what a different position they would occupy, what a different effect they would produce upon the country in which they live. I remember when in Yorkshire going on the greatest iron works in the

country, and the foreman having called my attention to twelve men, said they were engaged in the finest work in the construction of locomotive engines, and that they were in the receipt of seven or eight guineas a week, and he would undertake to say that out of the whole twelve there was not one who had a sixpence in his pocket on that day, and the day was Friday. Well, I said, where does it go? He replied, "It goes to the pot-house or the beer house, and to procuring every form of the grossest and lowest enjoyment, but," added he, "to show you what may be done by those people when they are temperate, two men last week left our service, the one carrying with him 500 and the other 700 guineas, with which to set up in business for themselves." I will give you an instance of the power of careful saving. You have all heard of the Ragged Schools in London, you know the destitute character, the wretched poverty, the misery of the class; nevertheless, they manage to get halfpence and pence now and then, by little jobs of some sort or other. We prevailed upon sixty of these schools to put something from their little earnings into the bank, so that at the end of the year the money might be distributed, or they might receive due profit upon it. Now, in these sixty ragged schools what do you suppose was the accumulation in the year arising from the contributions of those miserable, shirtless, shoeless creatures? Why, these poor little creatures had contributed no less a sum than £2,000! I will give you another instance. You have heard likewise of the shoeblack brigades, they go out to their several posts, and the money they bring home at night is divided into three portions— one portion goes to the savings bank for the lad himself, the second to the expenses of the establishment, and the third he is allowed to retain for his own use as pocket money. Now, these lads are all taken from ragged schools and trained in habits of sobriety and thrift. I will show you what they did at the time of the cotton famine. They did that which I believe to be almost unprecedented in history, and of which I may say that I know nothing that so redounds to the honor of working men or lads. They called a meeting of the red brigade in their own office in York street, and they did business in the most methodical way. They elected a chairman, proposed resolutions, and concluded with this that as the whole of the community was giving something for the relief of the sufferers by the cotton famine, they thought that they ought not to stand aloof, but that they ought also to do something, and they determined that everyone should give a shilling in the pound out of what they had in the savings bank. They brought their money, and one lad came with 16s. to the superintendent, who said, "I cannot take that, it is too much for any lad like you to give." He replied, "Did we not come to our agreement, that we were to pay a shilling in the pound upon all we had in the savings bank? I have got £16 there, and here are my 16s." I am proud to see such a large assemblage of women present to-night. I am very popular with the women, because wherever I go I maintain the truth of the proverb, "That the grey mare is the better horse, and I invariably say that if in 99 cases out of a 100—there may be an exception in the hundredth—the working man would give all his earnings into the hands of his wife, and tell her to take care of them and do what was right, and ask for no account whatever, he would find himself well fed and well clothed, the children would be sent to school, the tea-pot would look bright, the fire-irons would be clean, everything would be nice and attractive, and not the least so would be Betty herself. I believe if this were so, and if we could restore purity, comfort and decency to the homes of England, if we could sanctify and intensify the domestic system, all the relations of wife and husband, and children, and home, we should do more for the strength, the honor, the peace, and the comfort of the British empire than by all the regulations we could introduce and all the laws we could impose. I believe the domestic system was ordained by Providence for the honor, the comfort and the dignity of man. I believe that it was ordained for more than this world—for that which is to come, so that under the eyes of pious and praying parents, children should be qualified for eternity, and deemed for that city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.

SEVERAL European countries have taken steps to repress the worst forms of the liquor traffic. Belgium has a law for the suppression of drunkenness, and of serving intoxicating drinks to children. In Austria, the Province of Galicia and Bessarabia have a restrictive law in operation, when it is proposed to extend over the entire empire. France is also contemplating a movement in the same direction.