Tondon Zaturday Advertiser

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To man has a right to use his erty in such a manner as shall inthe life or property of another, and igation of the offense.-[Blackne's Commentaries.

he Canadian Home Guard, four es of the size of this page, will be ntities, address CANADIAN HOME ARD, Box 530, London, Ont.

ott Act did not make the manuface of liquor illegal, nor the sale of it gal, except in small quantities. Prose to exist.

Chief Justice Chase was one of the st honored of the United States ges. One of his best and truest ings was this, and it well applies to es only are 'lost' which are given for it men in violation of principle."

former Canadian, now a resident North Dakota, which is now a proition State, writes us in a spirit of at thankfulness for its position on saloon question. He writes that, ough a life-long abstainer himself, it uld have saved him many a hearte had he always lived in a prohibiland, instead of a licensed one, as me of his boys are much the worse the saloon influence. The evils of drink traffic cannot be removed test against its continuance. hout removing the traffic itself.

Lord Morpeth is one of the rising ing statesmen of England doing od work in behalf of prohibition islation. In a recent public speech said: "We can never effect a perstate of society while people inge in drink. Drink is the great rass which sucks everything with it. e riches, health and happiness of the and attention to the subject. ntry are sunk there." Morasses e been bridged over, but he thinks the better way with the drink rass will be to drain it dry, and this

We wish it distinctly understood that Massachusetts there was an increase of people to advocate as strongly as we have no personal quarrel with or behave no SHTC would make successful men and able citizens in other lines of trade neir present business is closed up legal enactment. As it is, their Caps vations by such an enactment are t to be compared with the privations nundreds of times as many persons the continuance of the traffic. Let writers and speakers avoid personal se, but wage an earnest warfare Shoes inst a traffic that injures the com-

Sharp, calculating business men, such a large number of the successful ssachusetts employers of labor now hoes have become convinced that they not afford to allow the liquor traffic be licensed in their midst. To day y two-thirds of the territory of that e is without license under its local ion system. John P. Squire, the eat pork dealer of Cambridge, who s employment to about 800 men, an experience with license, and the five years without. So much er satisfaction does he get from his where all liquors are removed that now declares he would not have ,000 yearly. One of the large boot drunk. d shoe firms, employing several huned men, say that they got 17 per nt. more work out of the same numer of hands under prohibition than

Day next, in connection with the plebiscite. By all means let them so cast it and so use their influence with others that it may be a source of satisfaction to them all through life. A consent of the party injured is no vote cast for the right is not lost, even though a majority should go the other way, which is not at all probable in this

The young men of Canada have great interests at stake in the removal of the liquor traffic. All through life, in quantities to any address. It is it continues to be legalized as it now is, they will find constant danger to scite campaign. For terms in both life and property arising from it, as well as a constant source of increased burdens of taxation and of hindering the prosperity of the coun-The middle-aged and old men of There is a great difference between to-day have among their most painful and bitter remembrances the many who were among their boon companions and play-fellows in youth who have become wrecks, or paupers, or criminals, or early victims to disease, or calamity of some kind, because of the results of the licensed drink traffic. If the dreadful business is allowed to go on the young men of to-day will surely have either such painful remembrances or such disastrous experiences

ere mid-life has been reached. Ontario has a grand class of young men-as grand as any country in the coming Ontario plebiscite: "Vote principle, vote for right, and you facilities, good Christian influences, a ed not fear the consequences. Those and fear the consequences the consequences and a lative land capable of immense progress and wealth. The drink traffic, as it now exists, under even a rigid license system, is their greatest danger and their country's most serious enace. By all means let them do all they can, now that the opportunity has come, to give it the sweeping verdict of a death penalty at the ballot

The young men of Ontario will surely enjoy more peaceful lives, more happy homes, and a more prosperou and law-abiding country, if the drink traffic is swept away. Let them always have the satisfaction of knowing that they did what they could to pro

About Beer Drinking.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in his recent letter to the Globe, clings to an idea now exploded, that beer using is both harmless and commendable, and no laws should be enacted to prohibit its sale or use. We will content ourselves just here by pitting against his opinion those of some well-known men who have given a good deal more of study

have given a good deal more of study and attention to the subject.

The late Judge R. C. Pitman, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, a man of very great ability and firmness, gave much study to the question and wrote a very able book on the subject.

(Machole and the State) Ho said: The same time great quantities of West India rum were imported—coming to us by the cargo, many cargoes every year. Now ment, cover the amount now collected and the State Hospital Research and two breweries; now there is a considerable portion of which would be subject to duty, to which might be sadded duties on articles now free and not produced in the country. These cargo, many cargoes every year. Now ment, cover the amount now collected and the State Hospital Research and two breweries; now there is a considerable portion of which would be subject to duty, to which might be cargo many years. At the same time great quantities of West India rum onto produced in the country. These many produced in the country. These cargo, many cargoes every year. Now ment, cover the amount now collected and the subject. "Alcohol and the State." He said: not even one puncheon comes to us, "After eight months of free beer in nor has there been for many years.

the moral effects, says: "Judging from argy and excellent business abilities, my observation, beer is quite as likely annually each to country traders.

The \$25,000,000 now expound intoxicating beverages is a sold 1,500 hogsheads of rum annually, intoxicating beverages is a sold 1,500 hogsheads and sold as much as 50 hogsheads annually each to country traders. Dr. M. L. Holbrook, another good known to me; he said that the firm to generate murder and crime as the stronger liquors. The one drunk on peer is really more dangerous than the one drunk on wine and whisky." The late Gen. Von Moltke, one of liquor dealer in the State, and the facture and sale of intoxicants, without

Germany's greatest generals and states-men, said: "Beer is a far more them selling more or less upon the sly." and financial view of the question is all is a far more them selling more or less upon the sly. and financial view of the question is all dangerous enemy to Germany than all the armies of France."

Of its physiological results here are some opinions worthy of great respect:
Baron Liebig, the eminent German
chemist, the best authority in his day, said: "Beer, wine, spirits, etc., furnish no element capable of entering into the composition of blood, muscular fibre, or any other part which is the seat of the vital principle."

Dr. Norman Kerr, one of England's best-known physicians to-day, who has given special study to the question, may put all the nourishing portion in a the benefits of prohibition for 33 years, for the sake of the license money gallon of the best beer ever brewed on we had a popular vote on a prohibitory would do well to follow the example

the end of an ordinary table knife.' Dr. Albert Day, of Boston, the father of the inebriate asylum system in the United States, says: "I have treated nearly 70,000 cases of inebriety, and eight-tenths of that number originated from wine and malt liquors."

Dr. L. D. Mason, another good uthority, says: "Most drunkards authority, says: "Most drunkards commence on beer and wine, and finally drink the stronger beverages, A ons licensed again in that town for beer drunk is the worst kind of a

> The Scientific American, not a temperance journal, but a recognized authority on scientific matters, has "Beer drinking in this country of our courts are to the very lowest forms of and official oath." produces the very lowest forms of a inebriety, closely allied to criminal in-

The Father of the Maine Law Cor-

I know that in Ontario you are havng a great campaign for prohibition. I pray God to give you abundant success, not only for the good of Canada, but because of the help we shall find I hear that Prof. Goldwin Smith has said in the papers that prohibition is a failure in Maine.

He is mistaken; on the contrary the Maine law from the beginning in 1851 to this day, has been a great, a wonderful success, though Maine is not yet entirely delivered from the consequences, as it will be some day not

very far in the future.

Now, why do I feel myself justified in saying that prohibition is a great success in Maine?

1. Maine, before the Maine law, was the poorest State in the Union, spending in strong drink the entire valuation of all its property of every kind in every period of twenty years, as the nation is now doing in every period of 35 years. There was no State in the Union consuming more drink than Maine, in proportion to its population, while now there are no people in the Anglo-Saxon world consuming so little.

2. Maine is now one of the most prosperous States in the Union. Mr. Blaine, in the Garfield campaign, in a great meeting in the city hall, Portland, said it was the most prosperous State in the Union. Directly and indirectly, it saves more than \$24,000,000 annually, which, but for prohibition, would be wasted in drink as in the old time. 3. There were many distilleries in Maine, some of which were in Port-

them largely engaged in the liquor

territory, containing more than three-

fourths of our population, the liquor

of one. A fraction of the traffic lingers

in our cities and larger towns, but only

It is far within the fact to say that there

is not one-hundredth part so much

iquor sold here as there was before

prohibition, though the city is twice

unprejudiced people this fact alone

trade, which is now in the hands of the

lowest part of our population, mostly foreigners. That even a fraction of it

liquor law has serious defects, which

of our courts are not true to their duty

larger than it was then.

a fraction.

Portland is our largest city.

Now there is no wholesale

5. In more than three-fourths of our on the side of prohibition.

6. In 1886, after an experience of Those who would encourage the traffic

we had a popular vote on a prohibitory constitutional amendment, which was set by the State of Louisiana som

adopted by a majority of 47,075, the year or two since. It will be remem

tion. In the old rum time all over the State there were indications of poverty and decay. Everywhere were dilapi-dated, tumble-down houses, barns, fences, school houses, meeting houses and public buildings, old hats and rags in the windows instead of glass, doors off the hinges, the cattle hide-bound, desired results may be looked for. shivering under the lee of dilapidated barns—infallible proofs of idleness, laziness, poverty and decay; now there is none of that anywhere. Everything indicates industry, enterprise, thrift and

prosperity. Maine can no longer be recognized as the same. The blessings and prosperity coming to Maine from Prohibition are so great that they cannot be numbered or estimated by any mode of computation now

known to us. Neal Dow.
Portland, Me., Nov. 1, 1893.
[Note.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Rev. Dr. Withrow, of To-Toronto, for a proof of the above prac-

tical letter. Probably no man living is more thoroughly acquainted with the workings of the Maine law than the venerable Neal Dow.]

Sir Leonard Tilley's Views. The Ex-Finance Minister On the Revenue Question.

[Specially written for these columns by Sir S. L. Tilley.]

The loss of the revenue now collected on intoxicating beverages would not involve increased taxation, but merely a readjustment of taxes. The saving of the \$25,000,000 now expended upon alcoholic drinks would undoubtedly lead to an increased expenditure on food, clothing and other necessaries of life, as well as luxuries,

intoxicating beverages is responsible

disease and poverty in the Dominion

The traffic is sometimes upheld on

revenue into the municipal coffers,

view of the case in your article, show-

ing the cost of courts of justice, police

xpenditures and almshouses, the

arger portion of the expenditure for

he support of which is made necessary

by the drinking habits of our own

people. The amount received from licenses goes but a small way towards

it said, refused the bribe.

Plebiscite Pointers.

To-day is not forever. The de-

spised and neglected truths of this

generation will become the honored

ones of the next.-[William Ellery

Forward Movement.

dens to grow up in the fear of God?

In take temptation from them; give a that only which will minister to a the third minister as to the enactment, and more especi- intend, from time to time, to quote ally, the enforcement of the law when enacted. What we should see to, is that when the law is enacted, public sentiment is such as will demand its enforcement. A vote of the electors in each Province, in favor of prohibi-With this end in view, I hope that when the vote on this question is taken in Ontario the friends of prohibition may be found to be largely in the majority. Yours, S. L. TILLEY.

Sir Andrew Clark on Moderation. The Opinions of a Famous Physician.

Sir Andrew Clark, M.D., whose death occurred a few days ago, had for some years past occupied a front rank among England's greatest physicians. He was one of the most relied on of the consulting physicians of the royal family, and accompanied Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise when they first came to Canada. He was for years Gladstone's personal friend, and the physician on whom he depended. It was to him that Sir John A. Macdonald went on more than one occasion for professional advice and examination, and it was to him that Sir John Abbott went for consultation and treatment at the early stages of his last sickness. He was also the consulting physician of the great London Hospital, and on several occasions was elected president of the Royal College of

Physicians of England. Sir Andrew's long experience seems to have very fully convinced him of he great dangers of using alcoholic iquors, even in what is usually considered harmless moderation. scientific men have done more for years past to warn people against even moderate drinking than the late great physician. Over and over again he warned the public that not only is the bloom of health injured by even small doses, but a number of the most serious diseases are thus brought on, and men are dying because of L. Youmans. drink who were never intoxicated, and who never supposed that the use of

drink had to do with their sickness.

In regard to the effect of even small doses he said: "Good health will, in my opinion, always be injured by even small doses of alcohol. Alcohol, even in small doses, will take the bloom off and injure the perfection and loveliness of health, both mental and moral." A solemn warning surely for those who think to "tone up the

system" in that very way! Here is an opinion of his which men who use liquors "to pull them through" hard work would do well to think carefully over: "I have the evidence of my own personal experience, and the experience of the enormous numbers of

The \$25,000,000 now expended in He classed it among the dangerous is strychnine; so is arsenic; so is opium. It ranks with these agents. Health is There were in this city at that time | The same amount of money expended many other wholesale dealers, all of in any other industry would give emalways in some way or other injured ployment to a much larger number of men and women than does the manuby it; benefited by it-never.

He pointed out the dangers leading to so many diseases by indulgence much less that people usually consider excess" in these words: "Out of every oo patients that I have charge of at the ground that the licenses bring the London Hospital, 70 of them owe their ill-health to alcohol—I do not say You have dealt pretty fully with this these 70 per cent. were drunkards—to

In a lecture quite recently delivered ne stated that in his extensive practice he saw from day to day so many cases of diseases arising out of the use of liquors and in often what was deemed harmless quantities that he sometimes felt tempted to give up his professional work and devote himself to the tem-

the expenditures thus made necessary. perance platform.
Sir Andrew Clark was no "crank" of "fanatic" on the liquor question. He was a man of science, of careful bservation and of good judgment. bered that a determined effort was His strong convictions, affirmative vote being three times larger than the negative. With intelligent, made in the State Legislature to secure than the negative. frequently expressed, were the results the renewal of a charter to a lottery of his large professional experience and should be accepted as conclusive proof that prohibition is a wise policy, proany preconceived notions. Other very noted English physicians moting the public good.

7. Prohibition has caused every duced, providing the charter would be at the same conclusions as to the cent man to abandon the liquor granted, but the state, to its honor be case where the loss was not to the state alone; all parts of the continent conremains is due to the fact that our tributed to the profits of the company. But the Legislature, nevertheless, re will be corrected by-and-bye, and some fused the charter. How much stronger will be corrected by-and-bye, and some of courtes are not true to their duty and official oath.

Tohn Bright said if intemperance interested by-and-bye, and some of canada oppose a policy attended with results so much lants and narcotics; Dr. Norman Kerr, and where their use was prohibited, Richardson, now probably the best authority in England on the use of stimulants and narcotics; Dr. Norman Kerr, for which designs and where their use was prohibited, Richardson, now probably the best authority in England on the use of stimulants and narcotics; Dr. Norman Kerr, for which designs are prohibited, the health as well as the conduct of the men were all that could be wished for."

The Plebiscite.

Letter from Mrs. Youmans, the Veteran [Written specially for these columns.]

Sir,-Though laid aside from active

work, I read with deepest interest the discussion now agitating Ontario. The responses of the two political leaders to the questions as to their attitude on the prohibition question in the recent conventions savored very much of the sentiments of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, although not so strong or emphatic. When the Scott Act was be-fore the House of Commons for its last reading, Sir John stated: "I prefer a stringent license law, but it is evident a stringent necesserially, but it is bill, and I will not oppose it." This is the true attitude of Canada at the present. "What the people will have the people will get." Sir John on one occasion in conversing with a friend remarked significantly: "I am watching the progress of this movement, and, mind you, if the temperance sentiment in Canada continues to rise the next three years as it has the last three, there is no government under the sun would dare

to withhold a prohibitory law."

The sovereign people is really more applicable to Canada than to the United States, and that is the highest boast of the neighboring Republic. The Government is blamed for its enactments, and yet the Government is the selection of the Parliament, and the Parliament is the choice of the people, so that the people really hold ne reins, and have the power to show the Government which way they have to go. The first day of January, 1894, will be a red letter day for Ontario. Let the electorate turn out in their might and proclaim not merely what they would like to have, but what they are determined to have. Let the temperance voters, Conservative and Reformer, cast their ballots together, and after the election is over "Stand like L. YOUMANS.

In the London Presbytery.

It was moved by John Cameron, seconded by Rev. W. A. Cook, and resolved, "That whereas a plebiscite or popular vote is arranged to be taken at e municipal elections throughout Ontario on the first of January, to ascertain the extent to which the people of the Province desire the total suppression of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, and whereas a prepondering affirmative vote cannot fail to encourage the general temperance movement, while a preponderating negative vote would have a contrary effect; therefore resolved that this Presbytery wishes to place on record its earnest desire and expectation that all members and aderents within the bounds will do what in them lies to promote a decisive ma-jority in favor of prohibition. And that this motion be recommended to be read in all churches in the Presbytery."

The Organizations' Work.

are reporting excellent progress this poisons that ought to be left alone in these words: "Alcohol is a poison; so year, the result of placing active, pushing workers at the head of affairs. Mr. B. D. Rodgers, the new G. C. T., is devoting a large part of his time to the advancement of the work and, as might be expected, it does advance. Since July no less than 25 new lodges have been organized or dormant ones revived. Mr. J. A. Simpson, of Amherst, superintendent of juvenile Templars, is also an energetic worker and is a good deal of the time in the field. He has organized a number of new Templars and also some new Both the Sons and Templars lodges. are working their field in Nova Scotia very effectively. Mr. E. C. Freeze, one of the old and reliable hard workers in temperance matters in New Brunswick, dropped dead recently at Woodstock, in that Province. His loss will be greatly felt. He was prominently identified with the Royal' l'emplars,

Sir Garnet Wolseley's Opinion.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has been the most successful and honored general in the British Army for years past and his total-abstinence principles have had much to do with his success and the honor of his campaigns. He says: The cause of temperance is the cause nave, during the past few years arrived of social advancement. Temperance means less crime, and more thrift and danger of even moderate indulgence, even in the milder kinds of liquors, people. Nearly all the crime of our such as beer and the light wines, Among such we may mention the late Sir William Gull, M.D., one of the with any army or body of troops in oremost of England's physicians of the field there was no issue of spirits, Richardson, now probably the best au-

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