

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

The Canadian Citizen, of Toronto.
The Canadian Home Guard, of London.
Wives and Daughters, of London.

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To merely maintain a consistency as a total abstainer is but a small part of the real duty of a temperance man. Horace Greeley was one of the best practical temperance men of his day. He once wrote: "I could wish to make the advocates of abstinence realize that their duty is but half discharged by their personal abstinence from drink. I would have them vote as they feel, and act as they will have voted."

The celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, a noted physician of over a century ago, was the pioneer of the temperance movement from a physician's standpoint. He seems also to have laid well the foundation for the prohibition movement in this position, which is now often quoted but seldom credited to him as the author: "Nothing can be politically right that is morally wrong, and no necessity can ever sanctify a law that is contrary to equity."

There has been a good deal said about the necessary increase of taxation in case the public revenue now derived from the liquor traffic should be cut off by prohibition. A valued exchange puts the case in this way: "How can prohibition increase taxation? What do we pay taxes for? Is it not for policemen, judges, sheriffs, courts, jails, almshouses, asylums, etc.? Then, if you do away with 85 per cent. of the work of these forces, how does that increase taxes?"

Abraham Lincoln was one of the broadest minded and most far-seeing statesmen of his country. He successfully headed the great abolition movement and made it a success. We believe had he lived a few years more he would have led as successfully the prohibition movement. His mind was clearly made up, as will be seen from the following quotation: "Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks seems to me not now an open question."

The Prohibitionists may as well count on the determined and united opposition of the liquor interests of this Province at the pending elections. A provincial organizer is now steadily at work organizing the license holders in each locality where it is found practicable. These meetings are in secret. At a Kingston meeting, held for organizing purposes last week, one hotel-keeper declared his conviction that "if those engaged in the liquor interests in Canada would work together in harmony they would overthrow any government that would treat them unfairly." That simply means any government favoring prohibition.

The importance of the temperance forces being banded together so as to make their influence felt has never been greater than it now is in Canada, in view of the great issues in the coming elections. An exchange well says: "Parties have their uses. As organizations for political action they are powerful to promote principles to which they are attached. Individuals can do little in politics when acting alone, and when they become associated for common purposes, they become parties, with no character and limitations common to parties; hence free government is an impossibility without parties, and the only real question among patriotic men is how far they should go in their allegiance to party, that concessions they should make and where they should draw the line between partisan and individual obligation."

The Corrector Corrected.

The Ottawa Evening Journal recently made rather a bad break in a rather clumsy attempt to warn the prohibitionists. It delivered itself in this wise: "The result of the Scott Act could be warning enough to the extreme prohibitionists that in this country any law which restricts one man's personal freedom and leaves his neighbor at large—which hampers one town or county or province, but increases the license of an adjoining district, which deprives the poor man of right to gratify, right or wrong, an appetite which the rich man may still indulge—will meet sure and speedy retribution and disgrace."

The New York Voice, which seems to be a better understanding of the real situation, even from a Canadian standpoint, than our Ottawa contemporary, help remarking the absurdity in manner: "That's cool! The argument is all right, but your application to 'extreme prohibitionists' is all wrong. That's their argument for prohibition and against resting

content with the Scott Act or any other local option measure. Better get out your sextant and take your bearings."

The Neal Dow Celebration.

So much has been sent to the HOME GUARD for publication in connection with the celebration of his 90th birthday, on the 20th inst.—of poetry, resolutions, address, reports of meetings and letters—that it is necessary, for want of space, to abbreviate or omit most of them. The celebration appears to have been general, the world over. Probably, next to Gladstone, no man's name has become a more familiar household word, the world over, than that of Neal Dow, "the father of the Maine Law."

The Boston Traveller of the 20th inst. now lies before us, containing an article after article regarding the day's celebration. Its Portland telegrams state that the general was remarkably bright and active for one of his years. Messages were received from almost every large city in the world, and there was a stream of telegraph messengers going to and returning from the house all day. Among others were telegrams from Moscow and St. Petersburg, Berlin, Jerusalem, Constantinople, and all the large cities of England, Scotland and Wales.

From the United States several bushel baskets full of telegrams and letters were received and several clerks were occupied all day in opening and arranging these congratulatory messages. Up to noon letter telegrams had been received from Senators Hale and Frye, Judge Henry Carter, all the ex-governors of Maine, Rev. Joseph Cook, Hon. T. Reed, ex-speaker of Congress, from Frances E. Willard, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Lady Henry Somerset and others, of England, Sir Leonard Tilley, an old co-worker, and many hundreds of others, whose names are known to the world over in connection with temperance work.

From a mass meeting at Exeter Hall, London, a resolution adopted was cabled, which says: "We pray that your 90th beneficent years be rounded to 100 and that you may tarry with us until the mother country enables her people to put the liquor traffic under the ban of the law and make home protection the watchword of her politics."

In England over 200 public meetings were held in honor of the event and throughout the States some thousands in all. The Traveller says: "Neal Dow, of Portland, Me., 90 years of age to-day, is known by his speech and deed in every corner of the world. Agitator, reformer, war general, business man, author—his personality is unique and interesting. In spite of his advanced age, he is courageous and fearless; a sturdy, versatile, wonderfully sympathetic and strong character, the like of which is rare in the annals of any country."

About "Personal Liberty."

Our attention has been more than once called to the fact that, during the taking of evidence before our Canadian royal commission several ministers, principally of the Church of England, have put themselves on record as decidedly opposed to prohibition, even if it is tenable, because it is "an unwarranted violation of the liberty of the subject," and in a few instances because it is "opposed to the spirit of Christianity." Several of these gentlemen we know personally and have no reason to doubt but that, while they deeply deplore the admitted evils of drunkenness, they have got the impression that "personal liberty" must not be interfered with.

They seem to overlook the fact that a large proportion of our laws interfere with man's natural rights, and very properly do so in the interests of the whole community. We have no intention to further discuss the question just now, preferring to give the opinions of a gentleman of far greater ability, experience and prominence than any of the Canadian ministers here referred to. We allude to the Rev. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., of Westminster Abbey, England, and chaplain of the present British House of Commons.

Commenting on this very question he says: "Is it any violation of the liberty of the subject to save a man from his destruction? If a man is brought up when he makes an attempt to commit suicide, why are people practically encouraged not only themselves to commit suicide—although it is so slowly that none call it murder—but even drag the families along with them to the same lingering death by means of drink? Is it a violation of the liberty of the subject that vaccination is made compulsory to save us from being scarred and killed by smallpox? Is it a violation of the liberty of the subject that vendors of gunpowder are not allowed to sell fireworks to children that they may blow themselves up? Is it violation of the liberty of the subject that gambling houses and lotteries have been abolished in order that our young people may not ruin themselves by the fatal fascination of the dice box? Well, then, if measures like these, all of which are interferences with the liberty of the subject, are not only tolerated, but desired—yes, if liberty be the very antithesis of dangerous license—if we interfere in these instances, because in these instances liberty would

be ruinous, one cannot help asking whether you can do a deeper shame to liberty than to use her name as a justification of acts which really tend to the perpetuation of an indescribable national disgrace?"

"Statistics show that only one person in 3,000,000 of those who travel by rail in England dies by railway accident, and from shipwreck the losses are not more than 700 per annum; and yet by drink, and the diseases caused by drink, more persons die in one year than die from railway and shipping calamities in 50 years! In these circumstances it must be seen to be by our legislature, and I think you could not make the name of liberty stink more in the nostrils than by degrading it to such ignoble uses, and by using its shield as a sign for the dram-shop. There is no interest so unblushing, because there is none so tolerated as that of the monopolist, who claims a vested interest in a public injury."

Saloons as Legal Nuisances.

Perhaps no liquor case has been before the United States courts in some years that has attracted such general attention as that which recently culminated in the Supreme Court of Indiana, deciding that even a licensed saloon may be held liable for damages that its existence may be in depreciating the value of citizens' homes.

The probabilities now are that in other States similar actions for damages may become general. The case is declared to be the worst legal blow given to the liquor interests in years and the effects may be very far reaching. Possibly similar remedies may be tried in Canada as well.

In order that our readers may understand pretty fully the details of the case we give the following extracts from the New York Wine and Spirit Gazette, which, of course, looks upon the court judgment as a perfect outrage. It goes on to say:

"College avenue in Indianapolis is an exclusive residential street. There are located the residences of the wealthy and fashionable people. No business establishments of any nature have hitherto been permitted to intrude their presence among these residences of the 'best people.' But two years ago a couple of wicked liquor sellers took it into their heads to plant a saloon in that choice locality. They were John Stehlin and George Heidt. Adjoining the premises they secured for their undertaking resided a couple of nice rich women—Mary E. Haggart and Sarah C. Barthwell. These good women at once protested against the intrusion of the saloon, and when their protest did not avail to prevent the issuance of a license to Stehlin and Heidt, they instructed their lawyers to invoke the interference of the courts. The Marion County Circuit Court, to which application was originally made for an injunction, refused to interfere on the grounds that the saloon being licensed by State authority, the courts had no power to prevent its establishment."

The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court and was twice argued and decided upon there. The result of the final decision is thus given by the Gazette: And so it happened that the court, while upholding the constitutionality of the license law, pronounced the saloon a nuisance, and as such, though entitled under its license to exist, yet responsible in damages for any depreciation of property values its presence might cause."

At the time this was written an appeal for a rehearing was pending. It now turns out, however, that the court refuses to reconsider the case, and so it stands. The case is well worthy of careful note wherever the liquor license system prevails.

Practical Results of Prohibition.

Now that prohibition has been in force for 43 years—having been enacted June 2, 1857—it has had a fair trial, and here are the actual practical results, as lately enumerated by Mr. Neal Dow, who has carefully watched its workings in all its stages:

1. Every distillery and brewery in the State has been suppressed; there is not one remaining, and has not been in many years.

2. In more than three-fourths of the State containing more than three-fourths of the population, the liquor traffic is practically extinct, so that an entire generation has grown up having no personal knowledge of the traffic or its effects upon the community.

3. The whole appearance of the State has been changed, as well as the character of the people and their condition and ways of life. Maine is now one of the most prosperous states in the Union, with largely extended industries, with abundant capital with which to operate them, and with large surplus funds seeking outside investment. In every part of the State are evidences of industry, thrift, and prosperity, in well-kept houses, farms, school houses, churches, and other public buildings, with no appearance anywhere of unthrifty, dilapidation, and decay.

4. The share of Maine of the national drink bill would be about \$13,000,000, but \$1,000,000 will far more than pay for all the liquor smuggled into the State and sold in violation of law. There is an annual saving, as the result of prohibition, of more than \$12,000,000 directly, with an indirect saving nearly or quite as large. It is this which renders Maine

so prosperous and has so greatly benefited the people.

5. While the liquor traffic is practically extinct in all our rural districts, in our smaller towns and villages it yet lingers with more or less caution in our cities and larger towns, and is confined almost entirely to the lowest, vilest classes of our foreign population, to men and women who would as readily commit any other crime, if the penalties were no greater. This great scandal continues only for the reason that there are some defects in the law, which for many years have been endeavoring to have corrected. With these deficiencies supplied, we could easily and speedily sweep away every vestige of the traffic from the State.

The Nova Scotia Plebiscite.

The Efforts and Results of Many Years Work for Prohibition by J. Parsons, P.G.W.P. Halifax, N. S.

(Special to the HOME GUARD.)

The vote was cast on the 15th inst. at the same booth and same time of the local (political) contest, yet it was kept entirely clear of partyism. Two ballot boxes were in every booth, one labeled "for members"—one "prohibition"; and special tickets of blue paper thus,

Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in the Dominion of Canada?
YES
NO

enabled every elector to make the X opposite "Yes" or "No." The result has been a heavy "Yes." The figures you will get from the papers. Only one month's notice was given us of this vote. But we have been steadily getting ready these 40 years, and when the call came we were not asleep.

Seven years ago the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia adopted a resolution advocating the talking of a "Yes" or "No" vote of the people. Copies of our resolution were sent to all the temperance and church bodies in British North America. Herein we did well; for other Provinces took up the idea and got into the fight ahead of us. The victories of Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Ontario greatly encourage us. Last summer our grand division decided to ask all churches and temperance societies to join hands and circulate petitions for the electors to sign requesting the Legislature to pass an act to enable us to vote "on prohibition" at the then ensuing local election. Some good people thought the effort useless; some thought petitioning not the best, or their chosen way. But tens of thousands petitioned and the slight differences made discussions and roused up interest, the very thing we needed.

When the Legislature, by unanimous vote, decided to give us the plebiscite there was such an uprising in this city and every part of the Province as was never known before. A provincial convention was called at short notice and over 200 delegates attended. Wm. C. Silver, one of our best and best known members presided, and W. S. Sanders, our grand scribe, was secretary. All creeds, classes and organizations were represented and strong committees appointed on organization, resolutions, finance and literature. Each committee sprung into action and the counties, towns and country sections were organized and at work as if by magic. The papers teemed with articles and facts favoring "Yes," and prohibition tracts and documents went to every home.

The liquor dealers—or some would be friend—published in certain papers (advertisement) a sermon by a Mr. Dixon, which greatly helped us. Mr. Dixon did not convert anybody to the "No," but it did rouse up wonderfully in favor of "Yes" some indifferent ones and some who had previously opposed prohibition. Special meetings were held by prohibitionists, but in most cases the political gatherings were asked to give us time at opening or close to present the "Yes" view, and the request was always granted. Many active politicians were temperance partisans and spoke for their party and also at the same meeting for "Yes." In the heated meetings, with discussion and feeling (political) running high and representatives of both parties speaking in turn, all would calm down for one or both speakers to advocate "Yes," or some clergyman or other "Yes" man to explain the method of voting and the advantages to come with prohibition.

In sparse settlements, if only one person was interested, he or she was the active committee and did good work. All differences of opinion as to "what" and "how" did not cease, but from the first it was freely understood that as far as possible we should act together, and where that was impossible those not acting with the others should do all the more apart. Each committee above named did splendid work. Every division, lodge, women's union and most of the churches were active. Most of the clergy gave their voice for "Yes." We did not have to educate nor even arouse very much public opinion for this "Yes" or "No" vote. The work had been vigorously

performed for two generations nearly, agitating and educating, whereby our people have grown up from childhood on the right side.

If a boy takes to drink he does so against his conscience. In the forties we had the Cold Water Army, and every town and nearly all our villages gathered the boys and girls and taught them this pledge:

"Trusting in help from heaven above, We pledge ourselves to works of love; With hearts and hands united stand, To spread a blessing o'er the land. And now resolve we will not take Nor give, nor buy, nor sell, nor make, Through all the years of mortal life, Those drinks which cause pain, woe and strife—

Rum, brandy, whisky, cordials fine, Gin, cider, porter, ale and wine."

California's Great Fair.

As Seen by a Canadian Visitor.

(Special to the HOME GUARD.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12. The "Mid-Winter Fair," which has already bloomed in spring and may flourish in the summer, is attracting a great deal of interest and attention here, though, in consequence of the hard times and other causes, the attendance from other countries has not been so great as was at one time expected.

To show you that the number of visitors has been fairly large throughout, I give the following figures of each week's number of visitors: First week's attendance, 124,282; second week, 60,459; third week, 61,192; fourth week, 122,743; fifth week, 66,827; sixth week, 69,926; Saturday, the 10th inst., 13,996; Sunday, the 11th inst., 14,906.

It has been found out to attract the public attention special programmes of entertainments must be provided, and to that end different States are having certain days set apart for themselves. The first State day was for Vermont, on Saturday, March 3, when Gov. Hon. Levi K. Fuller came from his home in Vermont to assist in celebrating the day on the coast at our Mid-Winter Fair, with those of his State who are residents and visitors here. It was a grand day and Vermont can be proud of the demonstration made by her sons.

MICHIGAN.

To-day is Michigan day. The Michiganders are fortunate in having with them to-day Governor-General Russel A. Alger, a famous soldier leader in Grand Army circles, and a possibility in the way of Presidential timber.

The proceedings opened to-day by a grand march, in which all the concessions took part, led by the Iowa State band. There was one of the grandest processions I ever witnessed, and in it was more fun to the square inch than can be made elsewhere.

In it was Prof. Col. Boone with his trained animals. Oriental concessions, including "Streets of Cairo," "Colorado Gold Mine," "Dr. White's Cloud Indians," "Japanese Procession," "Gum Girls," "Ostrich Farm," "German Restaurant Waiters," "49 Mining Camp," "49 Stage Coaches," "Boltair's Illusions," "Flower Girls," "Esquimaux Villages," "Mystic Maze," "Arizona Indians," "Chinese Concessions," "Hawaiian Village and Cyclorama," in fact, everything on the grounds was out in the procession.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Next Saturday, 17th of March, Ireland will celebrate St. Patrick's Day, when we expect "the green" will be worn in profusion, and the rosy-cheeked Irish girls, with their beaus, will take possession of the fair grounds and make merry the day. M. H. De Young, the director-general of the fair, ought to feel justly proud of this great work. No doubt this is a grand achievement. In six months more than 100 buildings have been erected, grounds beautifully laid out, planted everywhere with evergreens, shrubs and trees from all parts of the tropical world. You can, as you walk around, see the evidence of a master mind in the work accomplished and still he is working and directing the fair in order that every one who attends may go away satisfied.

Mr. M. H. De Young has invited all the children of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish orphanages to visit the fair in a few days, at his expense. We are glad we have a M. H. De Young, who is also proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, the largest paper published west of Chicago. The several counties intend having their days, when each county will make grandeur displays.

CANADA.

The Canadians have their building nicely furnished. In it are the pictures of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Mr. Bowell, and we in a few days hope to have more pictures of Canada's political standard-bearers.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which owns their own road from New Orleans and Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco, are giving to those who attend the fair very reasonable rates. In some cases one fare for the round trip, in others, one and one-third fare, which, considering the great cost of their road, is reasonable.

While speaking of the Southern Pacific Railroad I am reminded that no road in America perhaps cost as much as this did, and they are still

building branches. During this last year, in order to reach San Luis Obispo from San Marguerite, a distance of only some twelve miles, they built five tunnels through the mountains at a cost of over \$1,000,000. The owners of the road, under the presidency of C. P. Huntington, and vice-presidency of Col. C. F. Cracker, know no failures. They are building branches all over the State, wherever the traffic will warrant the outlay.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

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TELL THE DEAF.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

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Little Effie (who has stroked the kitten until she has begun to purr)—Maudie, do you hear that? Sister Maud—Hear what, Effie? Effie—Why, I do believe kitty's boiling!

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THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Parnelee's Pills and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

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A POSSIBILITY.—"The little mermaids and merboys never have any snow under the ocean, do they, mamma?" said Jacky. "No, dear."

"I suppose instead of snowball fights they have fishball fights, eh?" said Jacky.

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Why go limping and whining about your corns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

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