

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

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

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year; trial trips at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Manager and Editor, John Cameron; Associate Editors, Mr. T. W. Casey, Mrs. John Cameron. Address: CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD OFFICE, London, Ont.

In the British Parliament at the present session Sir William Harcourt, on behalf of the Government in announcing the Budget last week, said that an additional tax of 6 pence per gallon will be placed on spirits and 6 pence per barrel on beer. This is being done in view of the probable falling off in several ordinary sources of public revenue. In our Canadian Parliament, on the other hand, while the Finance Minister announced in his budget speech a probable large decline of revenue, he also announced the Government's decision to decrease the tax on the beer made by about \$250,000, and since then a large decrease of customs duties on liquor imports, through the adoption of the French Treaty. Which Government is now best serving the liquor interests?

Some leading Canadian papers have published a rather sensational item to the effect that a raid had been made on a Portland, Maine, hotel owned by Col. Fred Dow, son of the venerable Neal Dow, and a quantity of liquors seized. Some have made rather sneering comments regarding this item of news. It turns out about as we expected: Mr. Dow is the owner of a house in Portland that has been used as a temperance hotel for some years. It is leased to a tenant who is bound in the lease not to sell any liquors therein. Recently a search and seizure of a small quantity of liquor was made, the liquor being found in the tenant's private apartment. He assured the officers that the liquor was for his own private use and not for sale and none had been sold. Of course under a prohibition law a person can keep liquor for his own personal use; the bartering of liquor is prohibited. The publicity that has been given to the item indicates how "evidences of failure" are magnified so far as Maine is concerned.

There was a pretty general expectation throughout the country that, in deference to the large popular verdicts for prohibition in at least four of the provinces, there would be some Dominion legislation this year in the direction of increased stringency. The indications are now quite the other way, however. The amended government tariff reduces the brewers, excise tax on malt to the tune of nearly \$250,000 a year. The government's proposal to sanction the French Treaty will tend to decrease the liquor importer's taxes by some tens of thousands of dollars per year. The distillers duties remain as before, and the Premier has assured the temperance delegation that he has no present intention of introducing any legislation tending towards prohibition, nor is he now prepared to assure them of any intention of doing so at any future time. As for plebiscite votes and verdicts, the Premier has also assured the country that he does not believe in them nor will they influence him regarding what may be done in the future.

In the city of Philadelphia the Law and Order League are objecting to the renewal of licenses of all who have violated the law by selling liquor to intoxicated men and to confirmed inebriates. That seems to include nearly all the license holders. Similar objections should be made in Ontario. If men take out licenses under the covenant to observe the license law and then deliberately and persistently violate the conditions of their own contract, how can they be deemed "fit and proper persons" for granting licenses to again? The same remark holds good regarding Sunday selling and during other prohibited hours. There are license holders who are fairly good law observers, and that number would largely increase if the license commissioners would do their duty regarding those who persistently violate. As it is, in too many places, at least, the license holder who sacrifices a good deal of his profits by rigid law observance gets very little encouragement from the very officials from whom different things should be expected.

It has been often found that the man who will not obey prohibition laws will not obey license laws either. In Ontario when the Scott Act came in force a large number of the more respectable class of license-holders closed up their business, just as we believe they would still more generally do under a prohibition law. On the other hand, the dealers who have been defying prohibition in Iowa show just as much determination to defy the new "mud" law. In Sioux City, where a respectable Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Haddock, was shot down some years ago for his activity in helping en-

force prohibition, the liquor dealers now declare their determination to ignore a high license. The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette of last week states, with evident editorial approval, that "the 80 saloons of that city (Sioux) will continue to run as of old. In this decision the mayor is sustained by practically the entire council and nearly all the citizens, who declare the new law impracticable and distasteful." It names several other localities where the same state of things exist. The one weak point of nearly all law enforcement in Iowa is that it is left in the hands of the local municipalities, and councils are elected who won't do anything that harms their election prospects. In Ontario liquor laws would be ignored, too, if left with the municipal councils to enforce—or in many localities, at least.

Last week the police authorities in Toronto, assisted by the county judge, effectually closed up the pool rooms of that city, which were being extensively patronized and were sources of large revenue to the proprietors. For some time past these betting places had been watched by the police, and two or three ineffectual attempts were made to close them. With the aid of able lawyers, who seem always willing to defend anything, no matter how nefarious, so long as they are well paid, technicalities and loop-holes in the law were made avail of and the institutions were kept open, but at last the judge, who became well convinced of their immoral tendency, plainly informed the proprietors that unless their rooms were closed at once he would send them to jail. They knew the judge meant just what he said, and they were closed at once. The effect, too, was to close similar places at Hamilton and elsewhere. We have no doubt whatever that similar vigilance on the part of the police, and similar firmness on the part of magistrates would just as effectually close every liquor shop in the Province, wherever an efficient law is enacted. Demoralizing as pool rooms may be, there can be no doubt whatever that liquor saloons are still more demoralizing and dangerous to the community.

Local Option In New Zealand.

The temperance people of New Zealand worked hard for many years for a local option law, similar in its provisions to our Canadian Scott Act. Sir William Fox, who was for years a prominent figure in the politics of that country, and was twice Premier, spent a great deal of effort in that direction, but died before success came. His work was taken up by others, however, and last year the measure became law.

The first election under the law took place over a year ago and the results are thus reported by a New Zealand correspondent. It must be remembered that women in that country now enjoy the franchise equally with men. The correspondent reports: "The interest and excitement called forth by the struggle were almost equal in intensity to those of a general election. The licensing districts were, under last year's act, made to coincide with the Parliamentary divisions. In each district every adult man and woman had the right of voting, and upon the decisions given at the polls depended the manner in which the various licensing committees should carry out the provisions of the statute. It was provided under the act that if a majority pronounced in favor of the continuance of things as they were, all licenses should be renewed for a period of three years. Another provision gave to a majority of three-fifths of those going to the poll power to veto the issue of any licenses in the district—a veto which the committee is obliged to obey under penalty.

"It was further provided that a simple majority should be able to bring about a reduction in the number of licenses. A vote for reduction compels the committee to decrease the number of licensed houses by not more than one-fourth. In the event of the vote in favor of prohibition being less than the three-fifths majority, it was provided that it should be added to the vote for reduction; and that, should the two votes constitute a majority, the result should be taken as a declaration in favor of the reduction of the number of licenses. There was also a provision that, unless half the number of electors on the register went to the poll, the voting should be declared void, and the number of licenses should remain as before.

"The Prohibitionists, although forming a small minority of the people, were well organized, and they fought the election upon the liquor traffic abolition ticket. In the Dunedin district 7,400 persons voted, and total prohibition was only lost by eighteen votes. In Oamaru and Clutha, prohibition was carried; and at Port Chalmers the Prohibitionist vote was within 50 of the requisite three-fifths majority. At Wellington, five moderates—that is, candidates who are agreed that there should be certain reforms in the licensing system, and that mere drinking shanties should be swept away, but that all reputable houses should be retained—and three extremists have been elected on the licensing committee. The Prohibitionists polled there altogether 3,400 votes. At Christchurch and a number of other places the Prohibitionist vote, although insufficient to enforce the cancelling of all licenses, secures the

reduction of the number of public houses. The organization of the various licensed victuallers, brewers, and wine and spirit merchants' associations was not nearly so perfect as that of the Prohibitionists."

The Farmers' Interests.

Just now the advocates of the continued existence of the liquor traffic are working hard to convince the farmers to oppose prohibition on the score of self-interest. The liquor organs both of the States and Canada have been making a good deal of prominence of a class of statistics to prove that the farmers would be sacrificed to a very serious extent if the distilleries and breweries were once closed down.

The Advocate, of Toronto, figures it out that the Canadian farmers would lose \$6,000,000 a year by the enactment of a prohibition law, though it goes on to intimate in other columns of the same paper that there will surely be more liquors drunk and more drunkenness than ever before.

A Chicago journal makes the following calculation which will apply to the Canadian farmers also, though the figures here are somewhat different: "A bushel of corn is sold in Illinois just now for about 32 cents. Some of it is made into whisky. Let us see how much a bushel will make, and where the money goes. A bushel of good corn will make 4½ gallons of finished spirits. The distiller sells it for about \$3 10, of which about \$4 05 goes to the National Government, leaving \$1 05 with the distiller. The compounder and retailer take the spirits and water it and adulterate it, largely increasing the quantity, and sell it at 15 cents a drink, and their profits are about \$10. So we see this bushel of corn bringing money as follows: Farmers, 32 cents; distillers, \$1 05; Uncle Sam, \$4 05; rectifier, 25 cents; saloon-keeper, \$10; city, \$3. Total, \$18 67. How do our farmers like the showing?"

Lord Rosebery's Ideal.

Lord Rosebery, England's new Premier, though a very successful politician, has higher views of "practical politics" than some Premiers nearer home. In a recent public address he said:

"He did not despair of some day seeing a Minister who would not scruple from time to time to come down from the platform of party and speak straight to the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. If such a Minister were present that night he would ask him not to save his Cabinet or himself, but to make a great effort to save themselves from the perils which threatened any great population—the danger of crime and ignorance. Unless those perils were dealt with, there was growing up for England a danger such as war had never brought, and such as it was the prayer of the present Government that England might ever escape."

One of the first measures his new Government introduced was the Local Option Bill, by which the electors by a majority vote may prohibit the issue of retail liquor licenses, the tendency of which will be, no doubt, to avert to no inconsiderable extent the dangers of crime and ignorance. The bill is causing great commotion among the liquor interests of England, but that it will yet become law seems now quite evident.

No doubt his Government will lose many supporters because of this stand, just as any Canadian Government will lose a class of supporters by adhering to prohibition, but the Premier who is more anxious to save the people than merely to save his party will persevere in the direction of right.

A Good Nomination.

An organization of temperance workers at Hamilton has resolved to nominate a prohibition candidate for the east riding of that city for the coming Provincial election. Alderman Thomas Morris has been nominated. The selection is an excellent one. Alderman Morris is a well-known and much-respected citizen and business man. He is a consistent temperance man, and an active Christian worker, taking an intelligent interest in all the important moral and social questions. Two years ago he was the Provincial president of the Young Peoples' Christian Endeavor Society for Ontario, and filled that office with great acceptance. Last year he was first elected a member of Hamilton city council, and at once took a prominent part in its deliberations, though bitterly assailed by some of the well-known liquor representatives. This year he was re-elected, and polled the largest vote of any one candidate in the entire city. We hope to see him yet filling the mayor's chair. He has worked energetically throughout for the reduction of liquor licenses in the city, and for the more thorough enforcement of the license laws.

Mr. Morris is a consistent working member of the Methodist Church, and has been a Liberal in politics, though his political leanings have not been strong. He has made prohibition a leading issue in his politics for some time past, and if elected to the next Provincial Legislature, as we trust he will be, he will be a capital exponent of the Christian temperance workers of the country. Much interest, from all over Ontario, will center on the election in East Hamilton during the pending campaign.

Ministers in Prohibition Politics.

Rev. A. B. Johnson, a well-known Methodist minister, has a very practical letter in last week's Christian Guardian regarding what ministers should do regarding prohibition in connection with the pending political election. After pointing out that the Montreal Methodist Conference declared, in 1887, that in ten years prohibition could be secured if the members of the Methodist Church alone were only faithful to their duties respecting it, he intimates that though that decade is nearly gone, not much actual advance has been made in real temperance legislation.

The writer then intimates that, so far as the ministers are concerned, their opposition to the liquor laws has been largely confined to organizing temperance lodges, and signing petitions, and he might have added formulating resolutions at conferences and conventions, and talking very eloquent and logical generalities which, after all, have not much practical bearing on the election of individual prohibition candidates to Parliament.

Discussing the propriety of ministers taking a practical part in actual political contests, the writer very pertinently inquires: "Is there not a moral side to politics on which ministers can write? Is there not a moral qualification which we ought to demand of those who make our laws? Should not unwillingness in a candidate to support moral legislation morally bind Christians to oppose his election? Until the Church of God, through its leaders, sees the necessity of open activity in the selection of our legislators, the splendid efforts of a section of the temperance voters, distinct from religious organizations, will only result in such foolish failure as that of ex-Gov. St. John in 1884."

Regarding the pending Provincial election the writer says: "The temperance cause has a grand opportunity before it this year—1894 will see prompt action or suffer heavy loss. Ought we not to take up this matter in our district meetings and memorialize our several conferences to resolve: 'That the time has come when it is our duty as ministers of the Methodist Church to use all possible means to secure the election only of such parliamentary candidates as are in favor of the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic.'"

He fancies that if the one church thus takes a firm and decided stand that will mean something immediately practical, the others will follow, or take their places side by side, and unless something decisive is done the late grand plebiscite majorities will not be productive of much actual practical results.

Provincial Prohibition Jurisdiction.

Some Important Facts Regarding the Constitutional Question.

Mr. E. Saunders, one of the counsel employed by the liquor interests to argue the constitutional question of Provincial prohibition before the Supreme Court, has just contributed an interesting paper to the Advocate (liquor organ), which contains points of general interest, and we therefore reproduce parts of it in the HOME GUARD. It will be seen that the case in favor of Mr. Mowat's contention of "Provincial rights" so far as the enactment of a prohibition law is concerned is a good deal stronger than many have imagined.

Mr. Marter and some other leading members of the Opposition, though claiming to be themselves prohibitionists, have been assuring the people from some public platforms that Mr. Mowat well knows that the courts will decide that the Provincial Legislature has no authority to enact a prohibition law, and therefore he has been merely humbugging the temperance people in assuring them what he will do in case the courts decide in favor of his contention. The following statements of Mr. Saunders show how unreliable and unjust such statements are:

STATING THE CASE.
Mr. Saunders here very clearly states the case, as it will, no doubt, be presented at the Supreme Court on the 1st of May:

"On the one side it is contended that the jurisdiction belongs to the Dominion Parliament by virtue of its being a branch of trade and commerce, the regulation of which belongs to the Federal authorities under the provisions of the British North America Act; and on the other it is held to belong to the Provincial Legislatures as coming under the head of either municipal institutions or one of the other subdivisions of section 92 of the said Act.

On many of the questions submitted to the courts the decisions have been very conflicting, although the law on the points raised has now, by the aid of the Privy Council, been pretty well settled.

One point was much discussed, and that involved the right of the Provinces to compel brewers to take out a license. In 1875 the Courts of Ontario held that the Provincial statute requiring brewers to take out a license was valid, but on a review of this case by the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed on the ground that it was an interference with trade and commerce, the regulation of which, as before stated, belongs to the Dominion. It has at length been definitely settled that the Provinces have the right to enact such legislation, and for years past the brewers of this Province have

taken out a Provincial license under the act.

THE FORMER PROVINCIAL CONTENTIONS.

It will be observed that upon this, as well as upon many other constitutional questions, the Provinces have maintained their views with much persistence, and, it must be confessed, with a good deal of success.

In 1878 the Canada Temperance Act (commonly called the Scott Act) was passed by Parliament. A year or two afterwards the question of its constitutionality came before the Supreme Court, when it was held to be valid, and in the celebrated case of Russell vs. The Queen its validity was affirmed by the Privy Council. This result led, at least in part, to the conclusion arrived at by some able lawyers, that the Dominion Parliament also possessed the licensing power, and in 1883 the Canada License Act (commonly called the McCarthy Act) was passed. This in turn came before both the Supreme Court and the Privy Council, both tribunals holding it to be ultra vires. The judgments, however, were not entirely in accord; the Supreme Court made a distinction between those provisions which authorized the issue of wholesale and vessel licenses and the balance of the act. The last named court held that the right to issue wholesale and vessel licenses belonged to the Dominion, while the Privy Council decided that the act was wholly void.

SOME PROVINCIAL PROHIBITIONS.

This judgement has borne fruit. Supported by this authority the Ontario Legislature has enacted that "No license shall be issued for the sale of liquor on any vessel navigating any of the great lakes or rivers St. Lawrence or Ottawa, or any of the inland waters of the Province of Ontario, nor shall any liquor be sold or kept for sale in any room or place on any such vessel."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STAND EQUAL.
This it will be observed is prohibition of a very extended kind. It has been suggested that the constitutionality of this provision might well be submitted to the Supreme Court, along with the other seven questions already determined upon, although it may possibly be argued that this point is by implication sufficiently covered by the other questions submitted.

One very important point which the judgment of the judicial committee in the case of the McCarthy Act appears to have settled is that there is no legal distinction between a wholesale and a retail license. One of the questions to be argued before the Supreme Court next month seems to have been specially framed for the purpose of obtaining a reconsideration of this point.

California's Great Fair

A Former Canadian's Impression of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 28.—I have just returned from our Mid-winter Fair at Palm City. The attendance from the east is increasing, and everyone is surprised and pleased at the magnitude. I have been there at least twenty times, and am sorry my engagements will not allow me to visit it often. Every time I go there I see something new.

The counties' exhibits, consisting of fruits, vegetables, flowers, lumber, timber, ores, minerals, etc., are wonderful. Eastern farmers are delighted and amazed at the large growth, and say the East cannot compare.

MUSTARD EXHIBITS.

The northern part of Santa Barbara county raise large quantities of mustard. One farmer told me he raised on an average 30 sacks of mustard per acre, which he sold from \$2 to \$3 per sack. The mustard is nearly all shipped to foreign ports. Land which grows mustard is worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre, and sells at these prices.

The fair grounds are growing more beautiful daily—the shrubs, flowers and plants more fragrant and beautiful. Everywhere nature's beautiful flowers are to be seen, and visitors linger by their side as long as they can. The hotels, grounds, lodging houses, etc., are crowded to excess. Of course, cheap railroad rates bring in many. The fare to-day to Chicago is only \$26, which is less than 1 cent per mile.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Southern California has a building of its own, in which the productions of San Diego, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, Los Angeles, etc., are showing the wonders to the world, which cannot be excelled in any part of the world. Oranges, lemons, quinces, pears, plums, apricots, grapes, figs, prunes, strawberries, cherries, apples, etc., in their green and natural state, and in one of the exhibits they have an elephant made of oranges.

At Vacaville, which is only about 25 miles from here, are raised the earliest cherries in the United States, and we will have ripe cherries in about ten days.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Mr. H. de Young, the proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and the director-general of the fair, has invited all the children to visit the fair next Saturday, as his guests. He includes those attending the orphanages, newsboys, apprentices and the children from the towns and cities near San Francisco. It is expected that at least 20,000 children will accept of his invitation and be made glad.

M. H. de Young was once a poor boy and is now only 50 years of age. He is one of our millionaires and we are proud of him, and California rejoices

that we have a man of such energy and liberality.

The specialties at the fair are numerous and well patronized. The Scenic Railway, Chinese theater, Japanese theater, mining camp of '49; Hawaiian volcano, streets of Cairo with its dancing girls, and a hundred other things are filled nearly every day.

The fair is a grand place to attend if one feels a little gloomy or despondent, as you can see more fun there in one day than can be seen in all Canada.

LUMBER.

Humboldt county is showing some of her big trees and red-wood lumber, pine and fir. The red-wood dresses beautifully and is very curly like curly maple in Canada, differing only in the color.

I believe this fair will add thousands to the population of this State. In no part of the world can better fruit, grain or vegetables be raised and in very few places can they equal. Quite a number of farmers from Iowa have purchased land here recently. In and around San Miguel, Pasobrobes, Lompoc and Arroyo Grande are good chances for investments, and in these sections you can get grain or fruit lands at moderate prices.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is extending a line along the coast to Santa Barbara, which will enhance the value of property along the route. Now is the time to buy and many are buying.

CANADA.

Everywhere I go in this State I find many Canadians. Many are doing well, some not so well. I found several lumbermen in Humboldt county, viz.: Vances, Carsons, Stevens, Hill and others, millionaires—some in every county.

We are having new potatoes, strawberries, raspberries, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., in our market, and next week we will have some ripe cherries.

The weather to-day is like a July day in Canada, warm and dry.

POLITICS.

The general impression here is, if we have a general election now, that the Democrats, owing to the hard times, would vacate their places to the Republicans. We have at least a dozen different parties at present, but all sink into insignificance to the two great parties—Democrats and Republicans.

W. S. WILLIAMS.

We can finish nothing in this life; but we may make a beginning and bequeath a noble example.
—SMILES.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

+++
The editor who is always feeling the pulse of the people is not really interested in their heart-beats. It is his own circulation that he is looking after.
—[Life.]

+++
A Pain in the Back.—Can be removed by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys. Only 25 cents per bottle at all drug stores.

ANALYSTS.

O. S. JAMES, GRADUATE, S.P.S. ANALYTICAL chemist, room D, 19 and 21 Richmond street east, Toronto. Residence, 10211 Howard street. Phone 1,707. G 4111

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SILAS JAMES & SON, DOMINION AND Provincial land surveyors, civil engineers, draughtsmen and valuers, 19-21 Richmond street east, Toronto. G 4111

DEBENTURES

Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold.
Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government.

STOCKS.

New York, Montreal and Toronto Stock purchased for cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates of interest.

H. O'HARA & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
Telephone 915. 24 Toronto Street



51 King Street East,
152 Yonge Street,
TORONTO.
51 King Street West,
68 Jarvis Street,
ONT.

THE SCHOOL OF CUTTING

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Teaching our new TAILOR SYSTEM of Dress and Man the cutting for ladies' and children's garments. Perfect satisfaction assured.
DRESSMAKING
Our art. Perfecting in Fit, Fashion and Finish. Special attention to Costumes and Mantle-making.

MILLINERY—Leading styles. We work at reduced prices.
J. & A. CARTER,
372 Yonge St., Corner Walton, Toronto.
G 4111