

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

Our safety is in having lofty ideals, and in constant labor to secure their realization. Let the getting of money be a man's ideal, and he will of necessity grow toward the dust.—[JOSEPH PARKER.]

A somewhat lengthy communication from Mr. W. H. Orr, of Toronto, has been received regarding the coming Dominion prohibition convention and other matters. It has been crowded over but will appear next week.

Dr. Norman Kerr is among the best known of writers on medical and scientific questions in England to-day. He has given these subjects years of careful investigation and his opinions are much quoted and relied upon. Here is the conclusion he has reached after years of inquiries: "Total abstinence is the surest way, all other things being equal, of attaining the highest physical, mental, moral and every other kind of health." He might well add that these great blessings can hardly be obtained in any other way.

Every temperance worker is earnestly requested to assist us in extending the circulation of the HOME GUARD. We are working hard to make it of interest and value every week and are making no inconsiderable sacrifice in that direction. Will you not make a little sacrifice to assist in the work. Show it to your friends. Invite them to subscribe. Order a few extra copies for free circulation. To those societies or workers who will thus circulate, bundles of ten or more will be sent at one cent per copy. It is better read and does better work than tracts or pamphlets.

"Lay aside every weight." The young men who expect to climb to the top of the ladder of success, in any profession or line of business in these days of great competition, will find it a serious mistake indeed to encumber themselves with any unnecessary drawbacks. The whisky bottle or the beer glass, or the cigar or the tobacco pipe, are hindrances that few young men can afford to carry as dead weight in the race thus set before them, to say nothing of the more important Christian race. They have better use for their brains than to becloud or befuddle them thus unnecessarily.

An exchange well remarks: "Some persons misuse prayer by asking this and that from God without using the means which he has ordained for bringing about that for which they pray. God certainly intends us ordinarily to use the means within our reach, and it is on that use that his blessing comes and it is on that that it may be sought." No farmer would expect a good harvest merely in answer to prayer without a good tillage of the soil and good seed sowing, even though prayers were daily offered up and good resolutions adopted. Temperance workers need not expect to see parliament filled with a majority for prohibition unless the ordinary efforts are made, such as are found necessary for election success.

Prohibition has become a greater and greater necessity as a national safeguard as the franchise has been extending to nearly every man over 21 years of age. An intemperate elector is a source of national danger at the ballot box. Prof. McCook, a splendid authority, has just been saying: "Ballots in the hands of drunkards, who have the balance of power in many precincts, turn our elections often into a farce, sometimes into a tragedy. The average drunkard will sell his vote; the average saloon-keeper will buy it; the average politician will buy both." These very dangers must all be faced at the pending Ontario Provincial elections and as long as the liquor traffic is sanctioned by law. Every lover of a pure and well guarded ballot box should do his duty in this great matter.

One Sluice Prohibition.

The London Free Press is pretty busy these days, as a good many other anti-prohibitionists are, in trying to convince the electors that Sir Oliver Mowat is playing the part of a trickster and a hypocrite on the prohibition question. It has just been writing that: "Were Sir Oliver Mowat honest in his temperance professions, he could, under the law as it now stands, enact prohibition to-morrow. All that he has to do to bring it about is to appoint license commissioners who would absolutely refuse to grant licenses any more."

That may be good enough prohibition to suit the Free Press and others of that stamp, possibly, but it is not what the intelligent temperance workers have been asking for, nor is it what a majority of the electors voted for in the January plebiscite. It would

merely shut down on the sellers, allowing the importers, the brewers and the distillers to go on as before, undisturbed.

That was the weak point of the bill introduced by Mr. Mather last year in the Legislature and supported by Mr. Meredith and nearly all his friends. That measure had scarcely a supporter in the recent great Provincial prohibition convention and not one member of it pretended to ask the Government for any such lame and limited measure.

Past experience has clearly demonstrated to the people that it is just as necessary to prohibit those who furnish the seller's supplies as to prohibit the sellers themselves—that all three sluices, the making, the importing and selling must be closed by law, if we expect to see the law a success. Had Mr. Mowat proposed the very measure our contemporary points out he would, we believe, have been denounced by three-fourths of the intelligent prohibitionists of Ontario as either incompetent or dishonest in grappling with such a powerful and gigantic evil.

Get Them Thinking.

The great abolitionist and reformer, Wendell Phillips, once well said: "Thoughtlessness is the curse of the age. Once get people to thinking, and the country is safe." That is very true of Canada in connection with the great temperance reform to-day. The temperance workers and many of the Christian people have been giving serious thought to the great evils of the drink traffic, and are therefore using all their influence to have them removed as speedily as possible. On the other hand, thousands and thousands of good, well-meaning citizens have been thoughtless about the matter. What is wanted is to get these people thinking. Get them reading; put facts and figures and arguments before them and soon the country will be safe.

The platform and pulpit do not reach many such, for they do not often come within their range. Carry the printed page to the households of such. Many of them cannot be reached otherwise. A journal like the HOME GUARD, placed in every home in your locality, good reader, would set many thinking, and make many converts. The work cannot be done so easily and so thoroughly in any other way. Numbers would subscribe for it, if but a little time was spent in a good thorough canvass. To numbers of others it can be supplied, regularly or irregularly, at a very small outlay.

Each temperance organization or temperance worker, expending a little time and money in this way, can rest assured of getting numbers a-thinking who have given the subject but little thought.

Mayor Kennedy and the Liquor Sellers.

Considerable discussion is kept up yet over the fact that Mayor Warring Kennedy, of Toronto, refused to welcome, in his official capacity, to that city the licensed liquor sellers, who recently met there for a provincial convention, declaring that he would sooner resign his office, if necessary, than do so. Some, even of well-meaning temperance people, have questioned Mayor Kennedy's good judgment—none questioned his honesty of intention—in taking the course he did. Hotel-keeping, they claim, is a legally sanctioned business and must be recognized as such.

These men, be it remembered, did not meet as hotel-keepers at all, but simply as licensed liquor sellers and in the interests of that particular line of business. Several leading brewers and liquor importers met with them and extended the right hand of fraternity and took counsel with them how best to guard the interests of the business.

The electors of Toronto, on the very day they elected Mr. Kennedy mayor, gave also their verdict at the ballot box by a majority of 2,463 that in the interests of the peace, prosperity, protection and progress of the people the liquor traffic ought to be prohibited by law. These men came together from all points to Toronto to devise ways and means by which this verdict of its citizens should be prevented from becoming law at all, and yet, forsooth, they expected under such circumstances that the mayor, in the name of the city, should welcome them and pat them on the back, wishing them God-speed in their work. They had even the bad grace to pass a resolution expressing their surprise and regret that he did not do so.

There was no secret about the object of the meeting. It was well enough known, and under all the circumstances it has never seemed to us that the mayor would have been doing justice to himself or to the electors in taking any other course.

It can hardly be claimed that whenever any considerable number of persons go to Toronto on business the mayor is in duty bound to extend to them an official welcome. If that was

so, something of the kind would be done almost every week and sometimes almost every day, and such welcomes would become too common and valueless.

About the same time the milliners from various sections went to Toronto in fully as large numbers, and they were quite as respectable, and their visit from a business standpoint was of more importance to a large number of citizens, whose trade and livelihood depends on their patronage, but they received no such official welcome; they did not expect any and no one complained about it either. They were no more on private business than the license holders, and did not observe nearly as much privacy about their business. The same remarks would hold good regarding many other business trips to any of our large cities.

The fact is, the day is past when liquor dealers, as such, need look for those "jolly good fellow" official receptions, in the name of all the people, they were once accorded. While the men may be treated courteously enough, there is no blinking the fact now that the public sentiment is strongly set in the direction that the sooner their business comes to an end the better it will be for the interests of the country.

Sons of Temperance

A LONG TIME RECORD.—Forty-four years ago the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, now the most powerful in Canada, adopted this resolution: "That no legal sanction whatever ought to be given to any traffic so injurious to individual and social prosperity—and therefore all license laws are in principle unsound."

EAST GREY.—The regular quarterly session of East Grey District Division was held at Thornbury on April 18. There was a large attendance, every division in the district being represented. The chair was occupied by S. J. Hallett, D. W. P. Among those present were W. H. Bewell, grand scribe; E. Brockelbank, P. D. G. W. P.; Wm. Geen, County D. G. W. P.; D. G. W. P.'s Todd, Raymond; P. W. P.'s Clark, McAuslan, Irwin, Hudson, Walters, McKittrick, Grant, McKenney, Carefoot, Farewell, Carline, Rorke, Reekie, Rogers and many other prominent workers. Every division showed good progress for the quarter. Plans were laid for future work. A public meeting was held in the evening in the town hall, which was crowded. The chair was filled by ex-Mayor Raymond, D. G. W. P. A fine musical and literary programme was given by members of the order, and addresses by Rev. J. M. Simpson and W. H. Bewell, G. S. The next session will be held with Camperdown Division in June.

Orono Division has been in active work continuously for nearly 45 years. R. Knox, D. G. W. P., writes: "The interest in division work and meetings is still maintained."

Queensville Division, Queensville, York county, reports a net increase of 39 members for the quarter ending March 31.

Wilfrid Division, Wilfrid, Ontario county, returns an increase of 58 members for the past quarter.

Good Hope Division, Price's Corners, Simcoe county, is now comfortably established in a fine new hall.

Huttonville Division, Peel county, one month after organization reports 51 members.

Verona Division, No. 264, Verona, Frontenac county, was organized by J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., on April 18. Mr. Buchanan, W. P.; Miss Etta Drader, R. S.; A. A. Ludbrook, D. G. W. P.

Ruskview Division, Dufferin county, propose to hold a grand concert about the end of May.

The next session of Halton District Division will be held at Bronte on May 24.

Summersville Division, at Summersville, Peel county, holds its meetings each Friday evening and visitors from elsewhere are always welcome. We are having good meetings and hope to increase our membership and forward the great temperance reform.

C. O. SHEARER, Correspondent.

SCARBORO JUNCTION, YORK CO.—Scarboro Junction Division celebrated its ninth anniversary on April 18 by a very successful open meeting. The hall was more than crowded. Geo. Davies, W. P., presided, and H. Everest, one of the charter members, gave an interesting history of the division. It was organized April 15, 1885, with twenty charter members. Since that time 300 persons have been initiated in all, many of whom are now widely scattered, one being a missionary in India. There are now 82 members in good standing. Geo. F. Stephenson, also a charter member, gave a short address. There was also a good programme of readings and music, vocal and instrumental. It was one of the most successful ones

meetings we have ever had. For this quarter Geo. Davies is W. P., A. Gowler, R. S., Geo. Smith, T.

A. GOWLER, Correspondent.

EDDYSTONE, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—A very successful open meeting of Enterprise Division was held on April 20. Bro. Radcliffe, W. P., presided. A capital address was given by Henry Cooper on "Total Abstinence as a Financial Benefactor." Sister K. Sargent read a capital paper on "Teetotalism From a Woman's Standpoint," in which, among other things, was urged the importance of co-operation of women in this great cause. Rev. Mr. Willoughby gave a good address on "Teetotalism as a Moral and Religious Duty." The programme was interspersed with readings, recitations and songs. At the close, tracts were distributed on "Total Abstinence in its Relation to Health and Sickness." The division is doing a good work here.

W. G. SARGENT, Correspondent.

Temperance Items.

CANADIAN.

—A temperance convention for Lambton county is announced for Wyoming for Wednesday, May 2.

—Duncan McCallum, an Alvinston licensed man, was recently fined \$20 and costs for selling liquor to a minor.

—Jake Abraham, a Hamilton restaurant keeper, was fined \$50 this week for selling liquor without a license. Inspector Walters was the complainant.

—Two hotel licenses have been cut off at Woodstock for the coming license year. That will leave twelve in the town. More or less reductions are being made all alone the line.

—A vote was taken in Charlotte-town, P. E. I., for the re-enactment of the Scott Act in that city, which was repealed two or three years ago. There was a majority of 22 for the Scott Act.

—Rev. Father Murphy, of Montreal, proprietor of the Murphy Gold Cure Institute for Inebriates, has been fined \$50 for illegally practicing medicine in connection with his treatment, not being a licensed physician.

—C. A. McCordell, licensed hotel-keeper of Stoney Creek and formerly of Hamilton, was fined \$20 and \$60 costs for selling a bottle of liquor to a boy under 16 years of age. The case was before Hamilton police court on the 19th inst.

—It is reported that 100 barrels of whisky, valued at \$80,000, were destroyed at Walker's distillery, at Walkerton, one day last week, by the careless leaving of a pump valve open when it was being transferred from one warehouse to another.

—Abe Orpen, for years a well-known Toronto saloon-keeper, and of late one of the pool room proprietors, whom the police just closed up as gambling houses, has left Toronto for Memphis, Tenn., where he goes into business. He says Toronto is now "too hot" for him.

—Ald. T. Morris, nominated by the Prohibitionists of Hamilton East, is said to have retired. The Liberal candidate, J. T. Middleton, is a temperance man and a prohibitionist. Possibly if both men ran the prohibition vote would be divided and an anti's election would be made easy.

—Judge Gill, of Montreal, decided last week that in a liquor license case a defendant cannot give evidence in his own case. His ruling was that in license law prosecutions the Provincial law is sovereign, and the new Dominion criminal code, which permits the examining of prisoners, can not be invoked.

—Nearly a dozen of the shop license-holders in Kingston have been prosecuted for selling liquors in quantities of less than three half pints, as a shop license only permits. A couple of detectives have been at work among them. In a number of places they bought pint flasks, or bottles, of liquors.

—James Fleming, a farmer in Huntingdon township, Hastings county, got intoxicated at Madoc on Tuesday, April 24, and started to drive home in that state. He was thrown out of his wagon and his neck was broken. He died almost instantly. He was a vigorous man, 40 years of age and leaves a wife and several children.

—The Christian Guardian says: "It is rumored that the Ontario hotel-keepers who complained of Mayor Kennedy's want of courtesy in refusing to welcome them to their recent convention, have organized a boycott against retailers buying goods of the wholesale firm headed by the mayor; and further, they are refusing accommodation to Mayor Kennedy's travelers."

—Representatives of a number of the Montreal West End Christian Endeavorers are taking practical steps about liquor-selling grocers, which are, proportionately, more numerous in Montreal than in Ontario cities. They propose getting a list of temperance grocers and then having the churches

congregations canvassed for signatures to pledge to do their trading only with such.

—Peter Johnston, a Tyendinaga Indian, was up before the Belleville police magistrate last week for habitual drunkenness and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment as a punishment. Nothing seems to have been done about the persons who supplied the Indian with liquor, contrary to law.

—Prince Edward county, one of the wealthiest and most intelligent in this Province, has but two shop liquor licenses in the whole county—not one outside of Picton, the county town. There are but sixteen tavern licenses, though ten years ago there were 24. There are nine municipalities, and three of them have refused licenses for years past. In two others but one license each is granted.

—A wine and beer license has been granted for Victoria Park, a popular summer resort near Toronto, and a good many citizens are a good deal annoyed about it. The Star says that because of the license "Scores of Sunday schools have picked elsewhere, and thousands of citizens decline to patronize the park. Quarreling, fighting, and the rough element are inseparable from licensed hotels at summer resorts."

—Hon. Clark Wallace, Controller of Customs, made a statement in the Commons on the 19th inst. of the probable loss to the public revenue by the decrease in duties on French wines by the proposed adoption of the French treaty. It sums up as follows: Wines, non sparkling, \$35,942; sparkling, \$41,232; total, \$77,274. There are other losses on nuts, fruits, soap and the like, but these have not to do with the wine question.

—While some Hamilton industrial establishments are now closed up, and in others the wages of the workmen are being cut down, because of the business depression, the brewers appear to be flourishing. H. Kuntz, the prosperous brewer of that city, is not able to get new beer kegs enough about home and has imported 2,400 from Milwaukee. He has just sent four carloads of beer to Montreal and two carloads to Belleville. The Dominion Government, too, is just lightening his malt tax considerably.

—A very respectable temperance deputation waited on the Hamilton license commissioners last week urging a still greater reduction in the number of tavern licenses in that city than the twenty reduced by the council bylaw; also objecting to billiard rooms in connection with licensed houses, and urging that blinds should be removed from bar-room windows and licensed houses near large workshops and public parks. The board intimate that there will not be any greater reduction than now required by bylaw, but the other requests will be favorably considered.

—Cooke's Church, Toronto, is one of the largest and most progressive and prosperous of the Presbyterian churches in Ontario. Writing of the annual meeting of its Y. P. S. C. E., the Globe says: "A strong temperance sentiment at present prevades the society. As diplomas are to be given at the Cleveland convention to the 25 societies that do most to promote good citizenship, Cooke's has bright prospects of capturing one, as they took an active part in the fight against Sabbath desecration as well as the more recent one against the liquor traffic."

—The Ottawa Citizen, writing about an apparently ineffectual attempt to reduce the number of licenses in the Dominion capital this year, remarks: "Comparing Ottawa with the other large cities of the Province, we find that here there is 1 liquor dealer for every 400 of the population. Hamilton has 1 for every 575; Guelph, 1 for every 583; London, 1 for every 800, and Toronto only 1 for every 1,000 of the population. Taking these cities as a standard it is clear that Ottawa is abundantly supplied with the means of obtaining liquid refreshments. In Hamilton there have been 124 applications for licenses, the city council in their recommendation to the board having struck off twenty licenses."

—Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, has had the Scott Act in force for years, and the officers have a good deal of persistent fighting with those who can get their supplies easily and make a profit on law-breaking. In many instances the magistrates and judges seem quite willing to let the offenders escape through loopholes. A Nova Scotia exchange reports last week that P. A. Woodcock, of Oxford, now in jail for unlawful selling, is appealing to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court for release, on the ground that he was taken to jail by a special constable, whereas it should have been a regular constable. Louis Madden, of Spring Hill, also convicted, got discharged on the plea of sickness. There are now four Scott Act offenders in the county jail at Amherst.

—At a representative meeting of Prohibitionists held in Temperance Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday evening last, the following resolution was adopted: "That in the opinion of this

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities. If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one, or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

For desired information address H. S. IHERLAND, Manager, Toronto, Ont., or consult an agent of the company.

meeting it is the duty of temperance electors to do all in their power to secure the nomination and return (in the approaching election) of representatives who can be relied upon, regardless of party, to support in the Legislative Assembly the carrying out of the policy which has already received the endorsement of the Ontario Government, namely, the total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages to the full extent of the jurisdiction vested in the Legislative Assembly, as that jurisdiction shall be determined by the court of ultimate resort."

UNITED STATES.

—Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, who is well-known in Canada as a temperance speaker and worker, is now addressing a series of temperance mass meetings in Colorado.

—Vineland, New Jersey, has not yet tired of prohibition. At the late election the vote was as follows: in the borough, license, 6; no license, 557; in the township, license, 26; no license, 875.

—Col. Ripley, proprietor of two very large distilleries in Kentucky, made an assignment at Louisville last week. The liabilities are said to amount to three-quarters of a million, but the assets are in excess of that sum.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill, by a large vote, prohibiting the granting of a liquor license within 400 feet of a school house. It is said that 130 Boston saloon-keepers are located within such prohibition limits.

—Senator Peffer, of Kansas, a well-known politician, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate to exclude habitual drunkards as immigrants into the country with the intention of becoming citizens. It is claimed that they are a dangerous class of citizens.

—The Supreme Court of South Carolina has declared the State Dispensary Liquor Law unconstitutional. That law prohibited all persons selling liquor, only those selling for the State dispensaries. A Charleston dispatch says that within an hour of the receipt of news of the court decision over 200 "blind tigers" were in full blast.

—The superintendent of the New York police department, Thomas Byrnes, has given this testimony, the result of a good deal of practical experience: "After all, if we hunt vice and crime back to their lairs we will be pretty sure to find them in the gin mill. Drunkenness is the prolific mother of most of evil doing. Drunkenness is the prime cause of all the trouble."

—George D. Makejohn, of Nebraska, a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, has recently introduced a bill in that House prohibiting the sale or dispensing of all intoxicating liquors to Indians to whom allotments of land are made, or to Indians who are wards of the Government. For the first offence the penalty is a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for two years. For a second offence the penalty is doubled.

—Mr. Stead, the great London editor and writer, who has been writing so freely and plainly about American affairs, takes a rap at "The American Temperance Party" also. He complains that the only work they are doing is crying for prohibition instead of enforcing the laws already existing, which are broken every day. That statement is not true of prohibition localities. In other places the laws are not what "the Temperance Party" asked for or want, anyway.

—Temperance young people in South Haven, Michigan, have invented a novel means of helping to create public sentiment. A "post office social" is advertised, and each one attending, on payment of 10 cents, is given a circular letter in a common stamped envelope and two "golden flakes." These flakes, in shape and size, resemble a postage stamp, each gold surface having printed upon it in blue letters, "Let us pay our money to men who don't drink." The plan is that everyone at the social shall send the circular letter to some friend in another town, affixing a "flake" to the foot of the letter and also somewhere on the envelope. The letter describes the social and its object, and makes an eloquent appeal to temperance people to keep their funds in temperance channels.

What is our proof of immortality? The life of the spirit. Heaven begun is the living proof that makes credible heaven to come. He alone can believe in immortality who feels the resurrection in him already.—[ROBERTSON.]