

Citizen and Home Guard

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

Motto for the Week:

Do the duty which lies nearest to you.
Every duty which is bidden to wait returns with seven fresh duties at its back. —[Kingsley.]

The address of Mr. Thomas W. Casey, of this office, will be Napanee, Ont., during the summer vacation and until further notice. Correspondents will please bear the change in mind.

Archdeacon Farrar, one of the ablest and best known of the present English writers on Biblical and temperance subjects, says: "Wine means primarily the juice, and often, as I believe, the unfermented juice of the grape; and that the drugged beers, and stupefying porters, and fortified ports, and plastered sherries, and abominable draughts of liquid fire that are called 'spirits' in England are no more the pure fruit of the vine than the mariner's compass is intended when we are told that St. Paul fetched a compass and came to Rhegium."

"No man liveth unto himself." The Bishop of London, in a recent able address at a meeting of the liberal profession gave this fine practical rendering: "If we so reconstituted society that we all emptied our cellars and turned total abstainers, we should do more for the poor man than with ten times the amount of charitable money-help we give them now in times of privation and distress. . . . I know well that I should enjoy a glass of Madeira," said his lordship, smiling, "but after all, the feeling of sacrifice soon passes away, while the good it does among your fellowmen remains. I do not hesitate to say that the sacrifice a man makes by becoming a total abstainer is better worth making at this moment than almost any other sacrifice that can be made."

A Boston paper got the happy idea that the recent great "sympathetic" railway strike would about settle the "Coxey army" question, because the strikers were leaving enough places for all the members of that tramp army to fill. The trouble was, however, at the time that if any men attempted to fill them the strikers would create another "vacancy" at once by making way with whoever undertook any such perilous experiment. That is just how such "strikes" become so interesting to the whole business community. People are willing to concede the right to men to refuse to work at reduced wages, but when it comes to admitting their right to terrorizing everybody else from working at such rates, then it becomes quite a different matter.

It begins to look as though the iron age was going to give way to an age of aluminum. That very light and uncorrodible metal is becoming cheap and the supply is inexhaustible, as very good lay bed is a source of supply. It is predicted that, because of its lightness and immunity from rust it will be extensively used in ship building and also in bridge building. It may yet be used extensively for roof covering for houses. Light canoes and other small boats, easily handled, are now being constructed of it. Probably it will be largely used in bicycle making and light carriages. Artificial limbs are also being manufactured of it. One of the last purposes mentioned is the printing of bank notes and the like, for which it is superior, in many respects, to paper.

One of the standing arguments with many against woman franchise is that a large number of them would not vote anyway. That argument is a two-edged sword and will cut both ways. It has just been ascertained that in Chicago out of 466,960 males over 21 years of age—all entitled to fully 40 per cent of them did not vote. It is not surprising that the pains to register at all and before qualify themselves to vote are well-known fact that in some counties even in Ontario the men on the list are forward to vote, and are carried to the polls.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Columbus, Ohio, prohibiting from any person who has a liquor dealer's license among its leading duties a good deal of attending to its results. The Pope's representative, and therefore the

highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church on this continent, has sanctioned the bishop's decision. It applies, of course, to the one diocese alone, but other leading bishops in the same church are now awake to the importance of the evils of the drink traffic, and will, no doubt, take similar action. It is now becoming a trite saying that the liquor traffic will end whenever the churches rise up against it. The indications are that the time is hastening.

The Toronto Evening Star, which is very favorable to the prohibition movement, says: "The News instances the fact that fraternal orders are shutting out liquor dealers, and Mgr. Satolli favors the suppression of Catholic societies among whose officers are liquor men, as evidence that the day is approaching when the traffic will be completely outlawed. That may be true, but all the breweries of Canada are more than keeping pace with the population, and the same is, of course, true of other countries. Only by the prohibition of the manufacture and sale will the liquor traffic be stamped out."

The convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, held in Toronto last week, was, all in all, the most successful gathering of that kind ever held in Canada. Over 5,000 delegates were present, representing about twenty States and nearly all the Provinces of Canada, from Nova Scotia to Texas and from North Dakota to Florida. Everything was peace and harmony throughout. Never were as many representative people gathered on our soil before for the same length of time, and considering so many questions with so little discord of sentiment of any kind. The American visitors all went away filled with admiration of what they saw of Canada. A leading Texas minister declared on Sunday evening "that the first Christian Sunday I ever spent in any city was to-day in Toronto." He had never before seen all liquor shops closed up, all street cars and busses standing still, all churches so well filled and all peace and quietness among the people. Yet in any Ontario city he would have witnessed nearly the same thing. The peace, good order, law observance and prosperity of Ontario, while there is so much lawlessness and disorder across the border, is largely due to temperance. Truly our lives are cast in pleasant places; we have a goodly heritage.

How Did the Prohibitionists Vote?
The following letter appears in the Toronto Globe. We fear, however, that Mr. Spence is over-sanguine as to the amount of assistance received by Sir Oliver.

Sirs,—Kindly allow me to call attention to a statement in your leading article this morning, which I am inclined to think is misleading. In referring to the recent Provincial election you make the statement that "in the main there was no prohibition vote for the Government." In another part of the same article are these words, "The liquor men, naturally enough, voted for their business; the Prohibitionists for their party." You admit that this was not "universally true," but you leave the impression that it was the general condition of affairs.

Nearly any working Prohibitionist in the Province of Ontario could give you the names of many earnest temperance men, formerly Conservatives, who in the recent contest voted for the Government candidates because of the definite and straightforward pledge that Sir Oliver Mowat had given in regard to prohibition. They took him at his word. They supported him believing him to be honest in the position he took, and sincere in his determination to act accordingly. They have seen no reason to change their views. They still look to Sir Oliver Mowat to carry out his promise. A few strong partisans have unreasonably expressed doubt as to Sir Oliver Mowat's sincerity. They are equally unjust with those who sweepingly denounce Prohibitionists as partisans first and not true to their principles.

You argue that the liquor men to a large extent voted against the Government. Yet that Government came out of the campaign with flying colors. Why? Largely because temperance men accepted the issue and voted with the Liberal party. To infer from a few isolated cases that they did otherwise is unjust to the thousands who made prohibition the first consideration at the ballot box, and to whose support the result was largely due. It is safe to say that had Sir Oliver Mowat failed to respond as he did to the appeal made by the great prohibition

convention of February last, his followers in the Legislature to-day would be in a hopeless minority.

The attitude of the Templar, which you cite in support of your statement, is no evidence at all. You are wrong in saying that that journal is the "organ of the progressive Prohibitionists." It simply expressed the ideas of one man, and that a man whose views on the occasion mentioned were utterly out of harmony with the views of temperance people generally. The many men and women who have the best right to be called progressive Prohibitionists, who are known and recognized leaders in temperance reform, those whose opinions have most weight with temperance electors, with few exceptions, held opinions totally at variance from the action of the Templar editor, whose course they regret and condemn.

The Templar represents the Royal Templar organization. In its published report that organization claims to have in its membership between 4,000 and 5,000 voters. In the plebiscite campaign there were polled in this Province 192,489 votes in favor of prohibition. Two and a half per cent of the prohibition voters is a large estimate of the proportion who are Royal Templars. Even for that 2½ per cent the Templar did not speak, for it is a well-known fact that a great many Royal Templars were dissatisfied with the Templar's course in the late election. The Templars are a strong and useful body of workers, but they are only a small section of the prohibition forces, and the Templar's statements and opinions are not the statements and opinions of even that small section.

In the election referred to many leading temperance workers who had been Conservatives before unhesitatingly supported the candidates of the Government party. It is true there may have been exceptional cases where the return of the Liberal candidate would not have been an addition to the temperance sentiment or his party in the House, and conscientious Prohibitionists may have been influenced by this fact to withhold their support from such candidates. Such cases were exceptional. As a rule temperance leaders stood by the Liberal candidates. The Liberal party won. It is not wise for the victors to discredit the value of the support of their allies. The best Prohibitionists of Ontario were Sir Oliver Mowat's warmest supporters. Without their aid he would have suffered a crushing defeat. Let the facts be known. The lesson from them is a wholesome one. It is a lesson to political leaders that coming out fearlessly and definitely for moral reform is not only right action but wise policy.

F. S. SPENCE.

Toronto, July 19.

Latest Cleanings.

—Hector Marohide, of Lafontaine, Simcoe county, was fined \$50 and costs last week for illegal liquor-selling.

—One of the 135 acts passed during the late session of Dominion Parliament is to incorporate the Dominion W. C. T. U.

—Last week a Montreal man who had applied for a liquor license was confronted before the commissioners by a petition against him signed by over 600 residents of the locality. In consequence of such a large protest the license commissioners refused the application. Mr. Carson, of the Quebec Alliance, presented the petition.

—There were no less than 96 cases before the Toronto police court on the 18th inst., "a large proportion being liquor cases," according to the Telegram, which is not an unusual thing. Among these were four women, who have been up over and over again for drunkenness and are considered incorrigibles, and one a pretty serious stabbing case in a York street drink shop.

—A Windsor, Ont., press correspondent writes: "The Walkerville Brewing Company is interested to the extent of several thousand dollars per annum in the result of a case now being tried at Chatham. William Hayward, a wholesale liquor dealer of that city, is charged with selling Walkerville beer without a license. The company claims that Hayward is acting as their agent, and that the license held by the company is the only one required. The license inspector, however, is determined to make this an initial test case and obtain the judgment of the highest court, the decision of which will materially affect the Canadian License Law."

UNITED STATES.

—On Sunday night, 8th inst., a Washington police sergeant, named Daly, raided a liquor saloon and found in it nine of the city policemen doing their share of emptying a keg of beer. Four of these men were "on duty" at that time. New York is not the only American city where the police "stand in" with the saloon keepers.

—At the recent great Christian Endeavor convention, held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which there were 10,000 delegates reported present, represent-

ing nearly every part of the States and Canada, the following was adopted: "Resolved, that we recognize the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as the greatest evil of the times and the chief enemy of the social, moral, and spiritual well-being of man, and we hold ourselves pledged as Christian Endeavorers to seek the overthrow of this evil at all times and in every lawful way."

—The United States Senate at Washington has instructed "that the commissioner of labor is authorized to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice and the public health and general welfare of the people." The commissioner of labor has experts and a large staff of officers under his control, and it is expected that he will, in due time, present a valuable report. It is not at all likely he will be so long about it as our Canadian Royal Commission, either.

—Archbishop Ireland, one of the best-known Roman Catholic prelates of the United States, has recently said: "It is fearful to think of it, but in this nation of the United States over \$1,000,000,000 annually are spent in the direct traffic in intoxicating liquors, besides its being the cause of the waste of much more money. Men are unable to work because of injury done to their appetites by drink. Time is absorbed in drinking; the country's resources are scattered to the wind. It would be much better if the money given to drink were taken and cast into the lake; at least, it would then leave behind it no harm."

GREAT BRITAIN.

—At the annual meeting of the London Temperance Hospital, recently held, Sir Benjamin W. Richardson stated the remarkable fact that out of over 9,000 cases treated in the wards the death rate had been only 6.3 per cent.

—A correspondent of the London Temperance Record recently gave an encouraging account of the success of distributing temperance literature in Kilmarnock, Scotland, which is suggestive to Canadian workers, in other lines as well. Two Bands of Hope members, with the aid of a few tracts and papers, persuaded 40 of their school and other companions and friends to sign the pledge during one winter. A neighboring shoemaker, a reformed drinker, in another village, also using temperance literature to his aid, got 70 to form a new temperance society.

—Recently the Church of England bishops assembled in the upper house of convocation of Canterbury, unanimously accepted the resolutions of the lower house, regarding practical steps for permanent countering agencies to the social attractions of the public house. Among the recommendations are free libraries, reading rooms, recreation grounds, allotments, parish halls and the like. The Bishop of Peterborough said "temperance work should now be not only destructive but constructive. There must be an effort to put the national life, as a whole, on a better and higher footing than it had previously been." Among those taking part in the adoption of this action are the Bishops of London, Gloucester and Bristol and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

GENERAL.

—M. Lalaune, a French authority, gives some interesting statistics regarding the number of drink shops in France and Belgium. The latter country in 1892 had one drinking place for every 39 inhabitants, comparing favorably with the ratio 50 years ago which was one to every 83. In France the proportion is much greater; in 1886 it was one to every 83 inhabitants. Marseilles alone shows an increase in the last half century of five times the former number.

Madame Sarah Grand has been reassuring the world as to her real aggressiveness. She says, in answer to a question as to whether woman should be domesticated: "Absolutely. That is her line. I myself, busy as I am, know all the details of my menage. I love domesticity, and sometimes long to throw down my pen and take up a piece of plain needlework." Nor does she believe in "the hackneyed use of the expression 'Emancipation.' Not in the emancipation of women from womanliness and the natural ties of wedlock, but certainly in emancipation from shallowness and ignorance."

Hung Fung, the Chinese sage, nearly 100 years old, being asked by the Emperor what was the great risk of the empire, answered, "The rat in the statue," and he explained that the rat hides in the hollow, painted, wooden statues, erected to the memory of dead ancestors, and he cannot be smoked out, because that would desecrate the statue, and cannot be drowned out, for that would wash the paint off; and so the vermin can find secure refuge in the sacred inclosure. Everywhere social evils are the rat in the statue. Many a sin gets into the church itself, and cannot be smoked out lest we de-

file the church, nor drowned out lest we wash off from the church the paint of respectability.

The Baptist Convention.

At a meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union, which has been holding a convention in Toronto the past week, Dr. Wheaton, of Baltimore, said that after traveling in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, for temperance sentiment, Sabbath observance and general religious good manners he would have to give the palm to Toronto. He also paid a deserved tribute to Toronto's upright mayor.

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 plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of assets and their relation to its liabilities. If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, or young. No company stands better in a true, or all of them, than the Temperance General Life Assurance Company. For desired information address SUTHERLAND, Manager, Toronto, Ont., consult an agent of the company.

The Temperance Order

Sons of Temperance.

To CORRESPONDENTS—The HOME GUARD will be glad to print news items from every division in Canada. Postcard items preferred. Send them in any form addressed to T. W. Casey, 27 Elm street, Toronto, and they will be arranged for publication. It is necessary that these reports shall be brief and pointed—news items that will be of general interest. Addresses, resolutions of condolence or congratulation cannot be inserted in full; mention may be made of their purpose. Full lists of officers cannot be published, simply because if all such were published it would require a large amount of space and all should be served alike. Send the names of any three of the leading officers elect.

Cannot a good sized club of subscribers' names be got in each division for our paper? Some are doing well and some have hardly thought of it. Let the list be got up quarterly, if need be on the special terms to members of the order, beginning with any month. Every temperance worker wants to know all the facts and figures of the work and the HOME GUARD "fills the bill."

HORNBY, HALTON COUNTY.—Hornby Division was instituted about four years ago with 25 charter members, a number of whom had been good workers in "Harvest Home" Division, in whose success we have always taken a deep interest. There has been a gradual and healthy increase in the membership and we now number 140. We have an excellent staff of officers, about every one of whom words of commendation may be well spoken. Robert Pewart is W. P.; Maggie Preston, W. Chaplain; Lizzie Coulson, R. S. We have a good orchestra and the music adds much to the attractiveness of our meetings. We have an excellent organ. Our orchestra consists of four violins and a bass violin, played by the Robinson brothers and Shanks. There services are often sought after for other entertainments. Ida Wigglesworth presides at the organ and with excellent skill. Our members attend well, some of them coming miles to do so, and are seldom or never absent. We have excellent and interesting debates. Maggie Coulson, agent for the HOME GUARD, is doing what she can to add to the circulation of that excellent paper.

LOWVILLE, HALTON COUNTY.—Lowville Division has been making healthy progress since the resuscitation some months ago. We have entered upon the second quarter of its new career with good prospects of success. Joseph Nicholson is W. P. and Grace Langton, R. S. Our membership is not as large as in the old time days of the division, but it consists of well-tried material. Our experience has been the need of better tests of full membership and some system of degrees to qualify for all the full rights of membership, and especially for the holding of the most important offices. The admission at once of all sorts of persons, of all ages and states of experience, or lack of it, making all such equal owners and equally qualified for every position is open to such serious objections and dangers as results, no doubt, in discouragement and disaster in many instances. S. P. Morrise, correspondent.

THREDFORD, LAMTON COUNTY.—Anchor of Hope Division had an interesting meeting in connection with the installation of its new officers by D. G. W. P. R. Thompson, during which a lengthy and varied programme of speeches, readings, music and songs was given by the members. Visitors were also present from the divisions at Forest and Sylvan, who took part in the evening's entertainment. The division reports a gain of sixteen members during the past quarters.

ONTARIO NOTES.—Among the divisions showing good gains in membership for the quarter ending June 30 are Priceville Division, Honeywood, Vienna, Charlesville of Aultsville, Delhi, Meadowdale, Advance of Thornbury, Willing Workers of Anderson, and Stamford.

Ontario District Division will hold its fourth annual excursion on the 20th inst. to Beaverton and Strawberry

Island, Lake Simcoe, starting Whitby on the Whitby Railroad at Uxbridge on the Midland Main Line.

—Shamrock Division, Clonabobo shows a net gain of fourteen in membership for the last quarter.

—Raglan Division returns 11 members for the quarter ending June 30, a large gain over previous quarter.

—Greenback Division returns 2 members at the close of last quarter. Beachburg Division, recently organized, returns 78 members, a gain of 10 for the past quarter.

—Sandpoint Division, also a recent organization, returns 51 members gain of 12 for the past quarter.

—Huttonville Division, also a new division, returns 50 members, a gain of 24 for the quarter.

—Star Division, Windham Centre shows a net gain of seventeen membership for the past quarter.

The Good Templars.

The HOME GUARD will be glad to have news items from any lodge in Canada. Postcard items preferred.

At Chicago, Purity Lodge, one of the best known in the city, holds successful gospel temperance meetings every Sunday afternoon in a large and central hall. They do not intend to their light be hid under the m

privacy of their lodge-room meetings. The largest Good Templar lodge in England is in West Cheshire district and has 491 members. Its regular meetings are held Wednesday evenings, and in addition it holds public meetings in a mission house every Monday evening and open air meetings on Friday evenings. These side attempts at promoting temperance work largely account for the success of the lodge. A good hint for Canadian working Templars.

The newly-elected officers of Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, recently held at New Glasgow, include G. C. Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, J. Stewiart, one of the best-known Presbyterian ministers and temperance workers of the Maritime Provinces; G. C. Councillor, Rev. J. S. Durkee, Yarmouth, a well-known free Baptist minister; Secretary, Rev. W. G. Lane, Pictou, a leading Methodist minister who occupied a prominent position in order for many years. These gentlemen are all men of unusual intelligence and energy. Under the leadership the order should have very successful and prosperous year.

The dates of the organizations of various Grand Lodges of the Dominion of Canada are as follows: Grand Lodge of Canada, now confined to Province of Ontario, but at one time including in its jurisdiction Quebec and Manitoba as well, organized Hamilton, November, 1854; Grand Lodge of Quebec, organized in Montreal, July 1, 1877; Grand Lodge Nova Scotia, at Great Village, February, 1867; Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown, March, 1864; Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, at Dorchester, 1883; Grand Lodge of Manitoba, at Winnipeg, by Hon. J. W. Sifton, October, 1883. Grand Lodge of British Columbia, at Victoria, May, 1886.

A WORD OF PROTEST.

To the Editor of the HOME GUARD:

Will you allow me space in your columns for a protest against the neglect of the officers interested in carrying out the instructions of the cent Grand Lodge session to support the press with information regarding the work of the Good Templar Order? I have been looking in the HOME GUARD and elsewhere every week since the session for just such information. Last year similar instructions were similarly ignored. I hoped that change of officers would improve matters, but in this respect, at least, has not. If the grand secretaries their own sweet will entirely ignore such instructions, year after year, then palm off little monthly bant on their own to keep "the public informed," I, for one, will vote another change again next year. I know of others who are equally disappointed with myself in this matter.

A. G. D. REPRESENTATIVE