

W. C. T. U. Department.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.
MEETINGS—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD Office, London, Ont. Postcard items are desired from every Union throughout the Dominion.

Ocean Grove Notes.

The dedication of the auditorium, which is to cover four days, began Thursday morning with a sermon, at 10:30, by Chaplain C. McCabe. At 3 p.m. Dr. C. E. Mandeville, of Chicago, opened his series of seven lectures on the seven churches of Asia—Bible expositions of thrilling interest. Because President Stokes is a great advocate of patriotism, and its cultivation in the rising generation, two nights were set apart for topics bearing on this theme. Accordingly on Thursday evening over 8,000 people assembled in the auditorium to listen to Chaplain McCabe on "The Bright Side of Libby Prison."

The usual half hour of song service—something worth listening to—over, there was a pause not down on the programme. The president, Chaplain, and everybody else, seemed in place on the platform, yet we waited, and even sang another song. But just as this was concluding there was a stir at one of the doors, and in filed a procession of about 150 old Union soldiers, a standard bearer and Major Patterson at their head, and took a block of reserved seats. You don't need to be told what our excited cousins did next. In a twinkling the audience was on its feet; and out came thousands of handkerchiefs to give them the "Ocean Grove white lily." To relieve their feelings some one started the National Anthem, and it almost made one dizzy to hear that great crowd shout it.

Order again restored, Chaplain McCabe was introduced. As one of the people's favorites he received a perfect ovation. To look down from the gallery on that sea of upturned faces and waving handkerchiefs, is a most impressive sight. The chaplain humorously remarked that he did not covet the privilege of speaking to them. He did like a crowded church, but when it came to talking to people by the acre it took too much voice.

Of the lecture, he said it had been arranged and delivered for the first time 30 years previously for the benefit of a young people's anniversary. He had never expected to use it again; but the people had kept asking for it, and he repeating it, till it had become the most venerable old chestnut in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The reason for its popularity was not far to seek when he added that he never got tired giving it, for it came back to himself each time with a vividness that thrilled him.

For an hour and a half we listened with unabated interest to the story of the capture and imprisonment of the One Hundred and Twenty Second Regiment, under command of Capt. Robert H. Milroy—a corps that went into the war 956 strong and came out reduced by death and disease to 150.

Eight or nine years ago the chaplain gave us the companion lecture to this one—"The Dark Side of Libby Prison"—a truly awful picture; and when it is remembered that amongst the audience there were hundreds whose kinsfolk perished in this or some other dungeon—for 40,000 Union soldiers died in Southern prisons during the four years of the war—it will not be wondered at if women fainted and men cried like children. No greater evidence can be found of the deadly demoralization produced by slavery than the difference between the treatment accorded the hostages of war by North and South.

As chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-Second Mr. McCabe suffered the fortunes of his regiment and languished for two years in Libby. He certainly has immortalized the brutality of the Confederates and the courage of the boys in blue.

But to return to the lecture; it was truly an antidote for depression—physical culture for the facial muscles. The laughter and applause were almost continuous.

The ingenuity, as described by the speaker, that produced work and recreation from such barren surroundings, appeared exhausted. Amongst the 600 prisoners (all confined in one room), were 40 lawyers. They opened a law school, and obtained a number of students. One graduated and is today practicing in Brooklyn. Under the chaplain's direction 75 studied French. A newspaper was irregularly gotten out, and concerts were of frequent occurrence.

Fourth of July was celebrated according to regulation methods. The "committee on flag" had a hard time. A little tailor was secured to do the work, but the material was the sticking point. At last a man with a red shirt and another with a blue were discovered and both were willing to do this much for the cause. (When one remembers that the garments thus sacrificed could not be replaced, as no

man had more than he stood in, the pathetic side of the story appears.) But the white stripe proved a little too much for their resources! The committee was forced to compromise on "something that had once been white."

The verdict of the committee as they inspected the result of the tailor's labors before suspending it from the rafters was that it would require vast distances to lend enchantment to the view. Yet, despite its drawbacks, it represented to these imprisoned men personal and national life, and they cheered it to the echo when it dropped into place above their heads. But their unfortunate enthusiasm brought the guards upon them "to see what those Yanks were after," and the precious flag was torn down and carried away.

By way of a coincidence, at the same hour General Grant, having broken the back of the war, was hauling down the Confederate flag from a great Southern fort. The speaker lowered his voice, and I lost the name, but any American—for they know their national history so well they can begin at A or Z and never miss a letter—can supply the omission with even so slight a clue.

Two points where the audience evidently differed from the speaker were noticeable. When he poo-hoed the present lawless outbreak and financial depression as a mere passing incident, a ripple on the waters of progress, the tokens of approbation were subdued. But when he expressed his belief in the need of "more pensions," the silence was scarcely broken. I thought of a picture in one of the corners, where a businessman and his son were discussing the morning papers. The son was declaiming about some grievance between the United States and a Southern American country. The father gave an indifferent answer, and the son indignantly demanded, "if this great nation was to surrender its rights, and be trampled upon by a, etc., etc.!!!"

"Yes, give them all they ask—anything, everything—rather than risk another war. I tell you another load of veterans would swamp this country!" was the unfeeling reply.

Doubtless all loyal citizens are willing that bonafide war heroes should, as the chaplain put it, "dine every day on roast beef, with the addition of plum pudding and pumpkin pie on Sunday." Yet the idea of supporting everyone who even smelled powder during this "national unpleasantness," is a little too much for the long suffering taxpayer, and perhaps partially explains his attachment to Grover Cleveland, the pension vetoer.

I remember one disallowed claim in Mr. Cleveland's first administration where the merits of the case and the treatment accorded seemed appropriate. The applicant was a man who only spent a month in the army, and who, during the one and only engagement in which he figured, had to be dragged from behind a tree and forced into the ranks. He was missing when the battle closed, and never reappeared till the conclusion of the war.

I am sure everyone enjoyed the lecture; and outsiders, like myself, felt an added respect for the brave men who suffered so much to preserve the unity of their country.

When the last words were said a gentleman on the platform started a cheer and the audience fell into line enthusiastically.

It is a curious fact, however, that while Americans can applaud as Canadians certainly do not, I have never heard a real cheer on this side of the lines. A British huzzah must be a national possession.

MAY R. THORNLEY.

W. C. T. U. Items.

Four woman physicians have been appointed by the Board of Health of New York as members of the corps of 50 doctors to visit the tenement houses, and give free treatment to the poor in need of medical aid.

The W. C. T. U. Monthly Responsive Reading for August is on the department, securing homes for homeless children. It has been prepared by Miss Lucia Kimball at the request of the national superintendent, who hopes it may have a wide circulation and find place during the autumn meetings of unions which do not meet in August. Mrs. Merrill reports the work of Oregon and Southern California unions in this department very encouraging.

Miss Frances E. Willard was introduced as "one of America's uncrowned queens" to the great convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor at Cleveland, Ohio. She was greeted by the audience standing and giving the Chautauqua salute. She spoke of "Women and Temperance." In part she said, "I wanted to see

you, for you do so much good. I wanted to bring you an older sister's love. It is with joy that I think of these fresh young soldiers; this generous enthusiasm, and the beautiful hopes you represent. In this city twenty years ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed. I am one who believes that women will bless and brighten every place they enter, and will enter every place. I believe that we are getting ready for greater victories and more accomplished than we have ever dreamed of. Woman's mission is not only in the home, but to make the whole world homelike. Protection for the home will become the watchword for the twentieth century."

Dress Reform.

Many union president are perplexed to know the kind of topics best adapted to interest their members during these summer months. The department work is largely suspended; the exhibitions are still in the distance, and whatever is attempted at this perspiring period must be of a sedative character.

I wonder if each union has had a dress reform meeting? Do not turn away from that suggestion without giving it the civility of a little consideration. Many of the foremost magazines in the literary world, and almost all the woman's papers in existence are devoting much space to the discussion of a more healthful garb for woman-kind. Then why should not the W. C. T. U., that nationally and internationally recognized the necessity of some alteration in attire, to suit the remarkable change in the habits and pursuits of the sex, give the subject through its local organizations the compliment of a little thought and debate?

Frances Willard says: "Given any conditions you choose, women, as a class, can never be the equal of her brother, so long as she is fettered by the present senseless method of dress." An emancipation is surely coming. W. C. T. U. women have taken, and must continue to take, a prominent part in this evolution of thought, and revolution of raiment, that shall compel common sense to wrest the scepter from the blind devotees of fashion, and make comfort and health prime considerations in the planning of a woman's wardrobe.

But some one says: "How are we going to present the idea where it has already little or no foothold?"

The ideal way would be to have some well-informed woman give a paper on it—illustrating with actual costumes or photographs of such—follow this by discussion, and on closing present every attendant with one of Dr. Lelia Davis' leaflets on "Woman's Dress" (1 cent each, 40 cents for 50.) At the next meeting take orders for Dr. Kellogg's book on "Dress Reform" (price 6 cents), and thus follow up the impression produced. Miss Scott, 26 Albert street, Ottawa, keeps both leaflet and book in stock.

If "the well-informed woman" cannot be found, any sensible up-to-date physician could give a valuable fifteen-minute talk on the evil effects of modern dress enormities. But suppose both talk and paper be beyond your reach, then obtain the leaflets, and give them out with the notification that, at your next gathering, there will be a discussion upon their subject matter, in which all are invited to participate. See that a few of your best talkers are prepared to start the ball rolling, and at this second meeting take orders for Dr. Kellogg's book.

A word of explanation would not be out of place here. Dr. Davis, our provincial superintendent of "hygiene and dress reform," when appointed wrote to Dr. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Mich., asking for certain items of information and stating her relation to our work. The doctor kindly and fully replied to her inquiries; and to aid her in opening up the department sent her 1,200 copies of his book, free. After sending one copy to every union president the remainder were placed in the depository stock at Ottawa, and are sold at the nominal figure of 5 cents, which, with postage, amounts to the sum first mentioned. This, therefore, is the way we are able to offer a nice paper-bound book, well illustrated, for so small a sum.

Dr. Davis, whose address is 18 Washington Place, Toronto, will be glad to hear from anyone interested in her department; and is always ready to give information or suggestions for work.

A Bad Wreck

—of the constitution may follow in the track of a disordered system, due to impure blood or inactive liver. Don't run the risk! The proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery take all the chances. They make a straightforward offer to return your money if their remedy fails to benefit or cure in all disorders and effects due to impure blood or inactive liver. The germs of disease circulate through the blood; the liver is the filter which permits the germs to enter or not. The liver active and the blood pure and you escape disease.

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The Temperance Orders

The Good Templars.

NAVY LODGES.—There are quite a number of Good Templar lodges on the various man-of-war ships of the British Navy. These members greatly appreciate the advantages of membership in an order having the same passwords, signs of recognition and jurisdiction the world over. As they go from port to port they are everywhere fraternally welcomed by the members of the order. A few days ago the G. C. Templar of Nova Scotia conferred the G. L. degree on fourteen members of "Naval Lodge," just then moored in Halifax harbor. This was done at the request of the G. C. T. of England, under whose jurisdiction these lodges are working.

ENGLISH TEMPLAR VANS.—In England the Good Templars have several vans that visit different parts of the country. Open air meetings are addressed from them and literature is circulated. A recent Glasgow paper says: "The executive of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in England have just issued a report of the work done by their two temperance mission vans. Van No. 1 has traveled about 100 miles by sea, 200 miles by railway and 6,000 miles by road, and has visited nearly all the English counties from Yorkshire to Cornwall, and Grimsby to Southampton. About 1,000 meetings have been held with audiences, altogether numbering 150,000, an average of 150 at each place. Over 6,000 pledges have been taken at the van, and many new lodges and juvenile temples have been organized in places where they worked. Besides, 15,000 books and pamphlets of temperance literature were sold. Van No. 2 has during the year, traveled over 2,300 in fifteen different counties; while about 108,000 persons have been addressed from the van platform, about 2,000 have signed the pledge, many thousands of temperance books have been sold and temperance leaflets given away."

PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND.—The London, Eng., Echo, recently said: "The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Scotland presented the following report at their recent annual sessions in Glasgow: Statistics of membership—Adults, 38,027 in 663 lodges; juveniles, 30,735 in 406 lodges, altogether making a total of 68,762. They also have 185 associate members in the various branches. During the year 5,120 public temperance meetings were held by the lodges in addition to those arranged for by the juvenile section. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of £446 14s. In the course of the present year the executive of the Grand Lodge intend to form new societies in all the towns and villages which have not hitherto been visited, and to effect that purpose they appointed three additional agents."

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia went into business in such a business-like way at once this year that it is safe to predict good progress will be made. The annual session was not held until the first week in July and the new officers were then elected. Within two weeks of that time the new G. C. T., Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, had issued a circular to all the lodges announcing the year's programme. The sum of \$600 had been set apart for agency work and an efficient and practical worker, B. D. Rogers, P. G. C. T., has been engaged to devote his entire time during the year to lecture and organizing work. No doubt he will report good progress. The district lodges give in their usual claim to a share of the funds in the general agency fund, and in addition to that several of them have already subscribed sums ranging from \$100 downwards, each to help swell the fund. An official organ was also at once arranged for and quite a large number of copies are to be supplied to every lodge to be circulated in the various localities, as an aid to the agency work. The order in Ontario and Quebec can well take some valuable hints from their Nova Scotia brethren in the matter of pushing on the work.

Sons of Temperance.

EDWARD CRUMMEY, P. M. W. P.—Early in the fifties a farmer walking along the streets of New York was met by a boy who asked him if he did not want a boy to work for him. The farmer after taking a look at him replied that he wanted just such a boy, and that if he would meet him at a certain wharf and boat at a given time he would take him home. He passed on thinking he had probably been talking with an ordinary street arab and that he would hear nothing more of the boy. However, on reaching the boat he found the boy awaiting. He took him home with him and found in this boy a most faithful and devoted friend. This was the first appearance of Edward Crummev in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After a time he went to school in Poughkeepsie, then spent some time in California mines. Returning to Poughkeepsie he graduated from the law school and practiced in his profession in his adopted city until a short time before his death on July 20, 1894.

The late Bro. Crummev joined the Sons of Temperance in 1865, was initiated into the Grand Division of E.

N. Y. in 1866, was elected its G. W. P. in 1868, and again in 1880, 1881, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890—seven times G. W. P. In 1869 he entered the National Division, served many years upon its principal committees, and as N. D. trustee, and in 1890 was elected M. W. P., the highest office in the gift of the order. Two weeks ago reference in these columns was made to his visits to Ontario while M. W. P. The following extracts are from a lengthy article in the Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle of July 23: "Mr Crummev was a man of genial temperament, a wise counsellor and a successful lawyer. But his prominence among our citizens was not due to his success at the bar or in official life, but to his active and energetic labor in the temperance cause. He was interested in all public movements for temperance, but it was the order of the Sons of Temperance which he first joined, and it was through that order that most of his important work was done. He was probably instrumental in the reform of more men, who had fallen into the habit of drinking, than any other man who ever lived in Poughkeepsie, and his influence probably added more to the membership of the Sons of Temperance than that of any other man. He seemed to know exactly how to approach one who had fallen into intemperance, and not only to win his confidence and induce him to enter upon a better life, but how to give him just the help that was needed to enable him to resist temptation and to recover after he had fallen. In such work he showed the finest sensibility, the most admirable judgment, and an almost infinite patience and care. There are scores of men today who live upright and sober, and even Christian lives, good citizens with happy families around them, who would have gone to the grave in disgrace but for Edward Crummev." We learn from the Poughkeepsie News-Press of July 25 that the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Stephen Merritt, of New York, a P. G. W. P. of East New York and a life-long co-worker and friend of Edward Crummev. His eloquent and well-merited remarks are too lengthy for insertion here, but among other things the speaker said: "This grand man has come down to the end of this life. That life for the past generation passes before me as a beautiful panorama. In the vigor of his manhood he was earnest, zealous, enthusiastic. He never faltered or failed in his purpose. His heart was warm, his desire for good unabated. He was a true man; too large for small things, too broad for narrowness, too manly for meanness. He left his impress upon your city as one of your foremost men. His influence touches most men. If not singularly honored he was, better still, beloved. He was the friend of the friendless; the home provider for the homeless. He has been my friend in trouble and my heart is too full to speak of him as I would. To have known him was enough. He was consecrated to one great work—he went off on his side issue. He said after St. Paul, 'This one thing I do.' At the head of the temperance army he seemed like 10,000 men. He went about doing good. He has kept the faith; he stood courageously and valiant to the end. I have great faith in the past, in the death and in the future of Edward Crummev. Wherever he was found you might be sure some scheme for the amelioration of human trouble or misfortune was in progress. He lived for others. How many has he taken by the hand and lifted out of darkness into light, out of despondency into comfort. Though a prince in Israel has fallen he has risen to a nobler, and better and grander life." At the funeral Rev. W. G. Browning, among other things, said: "I met Edward Crummev ten years ago. I was brought into contact with this man in the great temperance work. He impressed me as a man of sterling integrity, of deep convictions. I found him a most kindly spirit. He had a disposition to speak of an adversary with tenderness. Was he a Christian? Blessed be God for this good life. Just before the service the widow of our dead friend said: 'If ever a man was a Christian he was one.' She knew his heart, his life and his hopes. May God bless her."

The pallbearers were Judge J. F. Barnard, Judge W. D. Guernsey, W. W. Smith, P. G. W. P., Alson Ostrander, P. G. W. A., John L. Disbrow and Benson Van Vleet.

ONTARIO ITEMS.—Port Perry Division now meets in the Sons of England hall on Tuesday evenings. East Whitby Division recently held a very successful picnic on the beach on the lake near Oshawa Harbor. Sunbury Division, Sunbury P. O. (H. J. McDonald, W. P.) recently organized, reports good progress. Pure Retreat Division, Benmiller P. O. (Geo. Newell, W. P.; H. Snyder, R. S.) and Newcastle Division, Newcastle P. O. (Norman Allin, W. P.; John Allin, R. S.) are among the divisions showing good progress for the quarter ending June 30. Westport Division, Westport P. O. (G. H. Jones, W. P.; R. E. Clark, R. S.) reports a net gain of ten in membership for the quarter ending June 30. The G. W. P., J. B. Brooks, visited

Burnhamthorpe on the 9th inst. and Hornley Division on the 10th inst.

Deputies and other division officers and members are requested to bear in mind that the six months for which the Grand Division executive committee subscribed for a copy of the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD to be sent to each division will expire Sept. 1. The object in sending the paper was to introduce an excellent weekly to each of our divisions; to make it a medium of communication amongst our divisions and to so interest our order and its friends in the paper that liberal patronage would be given it. Every division should have its agent to secure subscribers for the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD, and its correspondent to send items of interest for the Sons of Temperance department. These matters promptly attended to by every division and faithfully carried out will greatly benefit our divisions, our order and the CITIZEN and HOME GUARD. It is hoped and urged that every division will have secured a list of subscribers before Sept. 1, if it has not been already attended to, so that the welcome weekly visits of this paper to our divisions shall not cease with the expiry of the time referred to. For terms, etc., write the Editor CITIZEN and HOME GUARD, London, Ont.

True in Every Sense of the Word.

(From the Binghamton, N. Y. Herald.) The Prohibition Voice, in its latest issue, publishes a map showing that more than 400 saloons were adjacent to the Chicago stock-yards, where the riot recently occurred, and draws the lesson that rum is quite necessary to lawless men. This is true in every sense of the word. Men who would commit acts of lawlessness almost always stimulate the evil in them with rum, and men who strike—the very men above all others who should keep sober—generally lose much ground, if not their cause, through the use of rum.

NIGHT TO DEATH'S DOOR.

How a Young Lady was Cured of a Terrible Malady When Near the Brink of the Grave.

The large, pretentious brick residence at 86 Miami avenue, Detroit, is the home of the heroine of this interesting story. She is Miss Margaret Stenbaugh, and her interesting experiences during the last four years are published here for the first time. "Four years ago," she said, "I was a sufferer in all that the term implies, and a sufferer of being as healthy as I am today. Why, at that time I was such a scrawny, puny little midge, pale and emaciated by an ailment peculiar to women, that my father and mother gave me up to die. The local practitioner (I was at that time living at Scotland, Brant Co., Ont.) said it was only a matter of days, and I would be laid away in the church yard, and as I was such a sufferer I cared not whether I lived or died; in fact I think I would have preferred the latter. I could not walk and regularly every night my father used to carry me up stairs to my room. I remember my telling him that he wouldn't have to carry me about much longer, and how he said with tears in his eyes, that he would be willing to do it, if he could only have me with him. It was evidently foreordained that I should not die at that particular time, as a miraculous transformation in my condition was the talk of the neighborhood. I read of the wonderful cures that were being wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and my father went to Brantford, where he purchased a couple of boxes from Jas. A. Wallace. I commenced taking them, and I thought for a time that they did me no good, as they made me sick at first, but very shortly I noticed a great change. They began to act on my troubles, and in the short space of six months I was able to walk. I continued taking the pills, and in six months I was in the condition you see me now. I fully believe that they alone saved me from the grave, and you will always find myself and the balance of our family ready to talk about the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for me."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 15th day of December, 1893.

D. A. DELANEY, Notary Public.

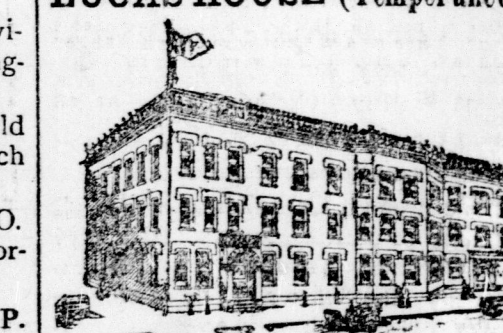
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