

Citizen and Home Guard

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Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

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

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Several important items of W. C. T. U. interest have been crowded out. We will arrange to give more space for the news of that important department after this week.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, an old teacher and an old temperance worker, has well said: "If the public schools of the continent of America would but say with all their power that alcoholic stimulants are injurious to the health, and that they lay the foundation for physical weakness, mental inferiority and moral ruin, the battle would be won, and the generation educated within its walls would be sober beyond the necessity even of a prohibitory law."

Rev. Father Murphy, of Montreal, who spoke so eloquently in behalf of the great temperance reform in Toronto last Sunday, is decided in his views that Christian ministers should be total abstinents, at least for the sake of others. He said: "If clergymen renounce passions that are natural, and are bound, if necessary, to lay down their lives, as they often do in epidemics, for the salvation of the people, surely they ought to be total abstinents for the sake of the souls for whom Christ died."

The Christian Guardian (Methodist), writing of the Toronto convention and Sir Oliver's declaration, concludes by saying: "At the present time the duty that lies before the temperance people is to keep up the agitation for prohibition, to send men who will vote right on this question to both the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, and to labor to diffuse the principles of total abstinence and prohibition more widely; so that when we obtain a prohibitory law, we will have behind it a constituency that will insure its enforcement."

Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Woodstock, one of the most earnest and uncompromising prohibitionists in Ontario, has been a strong advocate for independent political action on the prohibition question, and has all the time announced his willingness to co-operate with any party willing to commit itself to prohibition. Like hundreds of others he now sees a clear duty before him. Writing to a friend in this city he says: "Our Provincial Government is now a prohibition government, and I feel in honor bound to do anything in my power to sustain it. Our next move must be on to Ottawa."

The Advocate, the new anti-prohibition weekly for some time looked for in Toronto, has made its appearance. It is, according to its own announcement, "devoted to the spirit, wine and beer interests, the manufacturer, the importer, the retail dealer." Mr. Louis P. Kribs, the editor and proprietor, is an experienced journalist and in full sympathy, we believe, with his work. He will, we doubt not, make it as strong an advocate for the continued existence of the liquor traffic as the circumstances will permit. It is a neat and well-printed paper of 24 pages, and well arranged, published weekly at \$4 a year. The various leading liquor dealers advertise largely in it, and will, do doubt, contribute freely to its support. THE CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD is glad to add it to the list of exchanges.

Wine is never a greater "mockery" than to those who use it, or any of the stronger alcoholic compounds to "keep the cold out." The most noted and successful Arctic explorers have found that they and their men stood cold and exposure much better without alcoholics than with them. There is nothing in the nature of the drug tending to develop heat in the human system. An irritation of the coatings of the stomach and other internal organs may, by some, have been mistaken for "warmth," forgetting that soon after any such stimulation a serious reaction is inevitable. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, one of the foremost living authorities on this question, says: "Men who do not take alcoholic drinks are always warmer, and in that respect vitally stronger

than those who take alcohol." In cold or in heat, in storm or in sunshine, total abstinence is safest and best.

Many temperance workers would gladly do more to promote the work and help educate the public mind if they saw the opportunity. Such can do a great deal by the circulation of good interesting temperance literature. One excellent Christian lady, whose hands are full of family duties, has just sent us the pay for five copies of the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD to be sent each week to a grocer, where they are placed in the baskets of farmers and others who, no doubt, will read them with great interest during the long evenings and on days of rest. The seed thus sown to many young people may yet produce good fruit. To those willing to thus sow good seed we will supply extra copies at 1 cent a number or 10 cents a dozen. Even \$1 or \$2 thus expended may be productive of splendid results.

Many honest attempts have been made to so regulate and restrain liquor shops as to make them respectable and harmless. Years and years of effort and legislation have been devoted to that object. Nearly every license law and every amendment has been directed to that end, but who needs to be reminded that these well meant efforts have failed? The evils of the system to-day, after so many years of effort and so many amending laws are sickening and deplorable. No wonder, then, that the popular verdict of the electorate of the various provinces is for total and effective prohibition. Bishop John Ireland, one of the best known of all the Roman Catholic prelates of America, says: "We have seen that there is no hope of improving, in any shape or form, the liquor traffic. There is nothing now to be done but to wipe it out completely."

The Interior, one of the most respectable and ably conducted religious journals of America, has recently been giving this valuable and significant hint to young men. It might have included tobacco-using in its list: "Twenty years ago it was often true that a young man who drank beer or wine, or even whisky, in moderation might be advanced to places of great trust and responsibility. It is now scarcely possible. The habit is simply fatal to success. I do not believe there is a single reputable business house in Chicago where an employee who drinks intoxicants of any kind has anything like an even chance of promotion. The taking of a single glass of beer may, and often does, mean losing the chance of a lifetime. Brainy boys, and young men, teetotalers from principle, are plentiful enough to fill all the places in the line of promotion."

Have we not, sometimes at least, too much denunciation and declamation and too little of downright human sympathy and kindness in our temperance efforts? It was not some great oration or some scientific demonstration that made John B. Gough renounce his cups when a dissipated man, though such strengthened him in after-times. It was the kindly words and the friendly hand laid on his shoulder by a passer-by in the streets. George Graff, the reformed drunkard, has given this testimony: "One night as I started to go out of a meeting a lady took me by the hand and said, 'God bless you, there's the making of a man in you,' and those words took hold of me." We now need a mission of love, encouragement and brotherly kindness in our temperance and Christian reform work. Men are every day wandering on our streets that just such efforts make take hold of.

Rev. Father Murphy, of Montreal, an eloquent and well-known temperance worker, gave a very earnest and thoughtful address to an immense audience at the Pavilion, Toronto, on Sunday afternoon last. Among his bright and thoughtful sayings were these: "Science can solve a problem, but it cannot wipe out a moral evil. The liquor traffic is a moral evil. The grand orchestral symphonies of 100,000 triumphant voices in the majority for prohibition in Ontario was too much for the few clergymen who were rash enough to denounce prohibition before the plebiscite vote, and they have gone into their holes and have taken their holes with them. There can be no reconciliation between righteousness and the existence of the liquor traffic. God never made cholera; filth makes it. God never made alcohol; man makes it by destroying the healthy ingredients of the fruits of the earth."

Dr. Herald, mayor of Kingston, who has been counted favorable to prohibition, is reported in the Whig of that city to have just said: "I am beginning to think. If I believe a glass of wine would help digestion,

why should any man step forward and say, 'No, you cannot have a glass of wine for your dinner.' That seems to settle the prohibition question with one new beginner in thinking on the question. More mature thought and investigation, however, will convince him that another man thinks a glass of brandy will aid his digestion, another a glass of beer or porter, another gin, and another simply whisky straight. More mature inquiries will convince most men that any such 'aids to digestion' seriously disorder four stomachs to every one they benefit. A physician of far greater skill and experience, the late Sir Andrew Clarke, declared that a very large proportion of all the stomach diseases he had to treat were caused by what is popularly considered the "moderate" use of the milder fermented liquors, including wine and beer. He left this important testimony behind him, too, that "good health will, in my opinion, always be injured by even small doses of alcohol."

Ald. Wright, one of Kingston's city fathers, has just struck the bright idea that if there was only an efficient Government inspection of all liquors sold, so as to put an end to all adulterations, little harm would come out of the liquor traffic. That idea is popular with a good many people who have given little attention to the question. Sir Henry Thompson, M.D., F.R.S., one of the best known scientific authorities in England on the question, has declared that few poisons used in adulterating liquors are as injurious to the human system as the alcohol itself. More blame has been laid to the doors of adulterations in connection with liquors than the facts actually warrant. The liquors that the Bible spoke of as causing "woe, sorrow, contentions,

heard about women of wealth and high social position. Addressing the Toronto Woman's Council at the Pavilion on Monday, she spoke earnestly to employers in behalf of their domestic servants, and to mothers in regard to their children. She thinks the question of mistresses and servants a very important one. A more sympathetic spirit should be cultivated. Many girls would gladly do better if better encouraged and kindly instructed. The demand for domestics is all the time greater than is supplied, while hundreds of women and girls are out of employ. As a matter of fact, domestics are too often treated with very little consideration, even in Christian homes. Their hours are very long—often the first up mornings and the latest to retire at night, with very few opportunities of social intercourse such as every human being should enjoy, and often without church opportunities or Sunday rest so that others may have "a good time."

Quebec and Prohibition.

[Canada Presbyterian.]

It is assumed by many that the Province of Quebec would bury any prohibitory measure submitted to the people. The assumption might prove as groundless as some others that are made in regard to that Province. Ontario people generally assume that Quebec outside of Montreal is very poor, and that the people are staggering under an immense load of debt. One of the highest officials in the Bank of Montreal stated the other day that Quebec business men met their paper on the 4th inst. better than the business men of any Province in the Dominion. The popular opinion in the west about Quebec's dislike of prohibition might prove as fallacious as the popular opinion about Quebec poverty.

Motto for the Week:

Idleness is the greatest prodigality in the world; it throws away that which is invaluable in respect of its present use, and irreparable when it is past being to be recovered by no power of art or nature.—[Jeremy Taylor.]

Forward Movement.

wounds without cause," and which at last "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," were the unadulterated fermented wines of the country, and not some adulterations, nor even our pure Canadian corn whisky. Alcohol of itself, however pure and unadulterated it may be, is an irritant poison, according to all the most competent authorities, and had better be left alone.

Even in the States as well as in Ontario the liquor organs are now complaining that the politicians are getting down on the same side of the fence as the prohibitionists, leaving their old friends and allies in the cold. The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette complains that in New York State the liquor vote helped elect a Democratic Legislature and then went to Albany "confinement of securing substantial relief" and were simply told, "We can't afford to do anything for you yet. You must wait awhile. If we make any concession to you now it will ruin us in the country." Last fall the liquor men revolted, "And now, Tammany, in turn, has let slip its police dogs on them and pursuing them vindictively," which simply means that an effort is being made to require them to observe the Sunday closing laws. The same leading organ gives this advice to its friends in California: "Put not your trust in princes. Do not rely on political intrigue for the saving of your cause... Educate the people. The growth of prohibition sentiment is due to the liberal use of the press. Let the liquor interests rise to an appreciation of the power of that mighty engine. Make use of it to create a counter sentiment to that which now opposes it." Evidently the liquor interests seem to be getting between the devil and the deep sea. Troubles and dangers are growing every day.

The Countess of Aberdeen is setting a noble example to the women of Canada. Instead of devoting herself to mere pleasure and receptions and amusements and the like, she is nobly devoting her time, talents and splendid opportunities in doing what she can towards helping those who most need help. Her earnest and thoughtful addresses in the different cities where she has gone are of a different tone entirely from too much that is usually

The Constitutional Question.

The first steps have been taken before the Supreme Court at Ottawa towards the important case of arguing the constitutional rights of the Provincial Legislatures to enact prohibition laws. On the 20th inst. Hon. Solicitor-General Curran applied to have a day fixed for hearing argument on both sides, and suggested that as the different provinces are interested they might be notified and given an opportunity to be represented by counsel.

The Distillers' Association also applied to be represented in the argument, and this the court agreed to. The case was put on the docket, and the different provinces are being notified at once. It is now, therefore, fairly under way.

In his speech in the House during the opening debate Sir Oliver expressed a belief that the decisions on the case would not long be delayed, and that both the Supreme Court and the Privy Council will probably dispose of it before the opening of next year's session of the Legislature.

Words of Encouragement.

Prof. J. F. Tufts, of Wolfeville, N. S., in sending in subscription, writes: "We like your paper very much. It is decidedly the best temperance paper I have seen."

Onward, the capital young people's paper, of which Rev. Dr. Withrow is editor, says: "We observe that that spicy temperance paper, the CANADA CITIZEN, has been amalgamated with the HOME GUARD of London. The HOME GUARD did brave service for temperance during the plebiscite campaign, and the consolidated paper will be a strong advocate of this social moral reform."

The fish dwell in the depths of the waters, and the eagles in the sides of heaven; the one, though high, may be reached with the arrow, and the other, though deep, with the hook; but the heart of man at a foot's distance cannot be known.—BURMESE.

Trial trips of three months of the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD for only 25 cents each. Can not a club be got up in your locality? In many places a club of ten or a dozen can be thus got up in a single evening at a meeting or even by a house to house canvass. Help us, good friends, in thus spreading interesting and wholesome truths.

The Work Before Us.

What Rev. Principal Austin, of Alma College, Thinks of the Situation.

(For the Citizen and Home Guard.)

The recent prohibition convention in Toronto and the pledge of Sir Oliver Mowat may be regarded as marking the most advanced stage of the prohibition movement in Canada. We have now an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the destruction of the saloon and the abrogation of the legalized liquor traffic, and we have a great leader, and through him a great party, fully committed to our principles.

This may seem to many the beginning of the end, the omen of speedy and complete victory. It is, however, only a stage of progress and in reality is but the beginning of the real battle.

Instead, therefore, of relaxing our efforts and congratulating ourselves on victory achieved, prohibitionists should double their diligence and resolve to press the battle to the gates.

There are several reasons for extra vigilance, zeal and devotion on the part of prohibitionists just now. In the first place we need not expect the immense money power of the liquor traffic to yield up its darling, the license system and the retail traffic under it, without a desperate struggle. Then if Sir Oliver Mowat and his party stand steadfast to the pledge given, we may expect the united hosts of the liquor party arrayed against him to oust him from power.

Again it is quite evident if the Ontario Government grants us all they can in the way of legislation and law enforcement, we must move unitedly on Ottawa, as we have on Toronto.

Then the important work of educating the people through the schools and churches, the platform and press, must be continued with unabated zeal if we would have our laws, when passed, properly upheld by public sentiment.

Altogether it seems quite evident we need to close up ranks and move on.

B. F. AUSTIN.

All Honor to the Statesman!

[Canada Presbyterian.]

The meeting of the prohibition delegation with the Government has brought out very clearly the advanced and enviable position which Ontario has attained to as respects popular representative Government. The Ontario Ministry said, "Show us by means of the plebiscite what is the mind of the people on this subject," said it honestly, "and then we shall know what to do." The country has spoken and those in power now reply, "As far as it is in our power, when the question of jurisdiction is settled, we shall carry out the wishes of the people." The people do not exist for the Government, but the Government for the people; they are the people's agents, servants, if you will, to carry out their wishes. This is government of the people, by the people, for the people. So far as known to us, Mr. Mowat is the first Premier of any country who has deliberately cut himself free from the liquor interest in its voting power, and this, when history is written from a higher standpoint than it has yet been, will not be the least in the long list of services which he has rendered his country and by which he has established his claims to its admiration and gratitude.

Royal Templar Notes.

—The grand council of New York State was also held in the city of Syracuse this week.

—A new council was organized recently at Glenville, York county. Frank Doan is S. C. and Jos. Heaslip R. S.

—The CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD will be glad to receive postcard items of news from any of the councils at work anywhere.

—A new council has recently been instituted in Melita, Manitoba, by Mr. J. W. Vaughan, a leading worker in that Province. Rev. John Stewart is S. C., and George D. Shortreed R. S.

—The annual session of the Grand Council of Ontario, which was held in Toronto this week, was very successful. Fuller reports will be found in other columns of this paper. It will be seen that the order is making good progress.

—The annual session of the Grand Council of Quebec will be held in Montreal, commencing on Tuesday, 27th. A series of public meetings have been arranged for in connection with it, commencing with sermons on Sunday.

—The "Crusaders," made up of three members of the Rine family, are now holding a series of successful temperance meetings and entertainments in London and through Middlesex county. They are working under the auspices of the Middlesex District Council. Their meetings in South London this week were interesting and entertaining.

—A new council was organized on Friday evening, the 16th inst., at Somerset Hall in this city, which promises to become a very important addition to the strength of the order.

A number of the well-known business men and temperance workers of the city are among its charter members. Its meetings will be held on Friday evenings at Somerset Hall. Mr. G. N. Weekes, barrister, is S. C.; Mrs. Darch, V. C.; Dr. Arnott, physician; F. W. Daly, P. S. C.; Mr. John Cameron, of the Grand Council at Toronto this week. The new council is the result of a successful canvass of Mr. C. H. Stickell, of Hamilton, who is now working up a select degree. Rev. W. Kettlewell, G. C., was present and conducted the institution.

Sons of Temperance.

—Hartman Division, No. 277, a new division, is doing well. It will hold an open division on the 28th inst., with good programme.

—Coldstream Division, No. 212, Toronto, held an "At Home" at the residence of Bro. H. F. Hall, on the 13th inst. The G. W. P. Bro. J. B. Brooks was among those present.

—East Whitby Division, No. 53, will give an entertainment on March 1, in celebration of Neal Dow's 90th anniversary. Several divisions in Ontario and Durham counties are to be invited to take part in the programme.

—Every division and every working member is invited to assist the CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD in sending us postcard items of news of work done, in procuring subscribers and active agents. Write for free sample copies.

—Woodbridge and Pine Grove Division, No. 339, was instituted at Woodbridge, Ont., by Bro. J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., on the 13th inst. Bro. W. H. Bunt, W. P.; Sister Jessie Wallace, R. S. Night of meeting, Friday.

—Any temperance worker knowing where a new division can be organized or a dormant one resuscitated will confer a favor in sending information to W. H. Bewell, G. S., Whitby, Ont., together with the names and address of persons with whom to communicate.

—Neal Dow, the senior P. M. W. A. of the Order of Sons of Temperance, was born March 20, 1804, hence will be 90 years of age on March 20. All divisions in Ontario have been requested by the Grand Division to celebrate during March in some suitable manner the 90th birthday of this renowned "Father of the Maine Law" and "Prohibition Hero."

—Bro. Edward Carswell, P. M. W. A., has just returned to his home in Oshawa, Ont., after a course of lectures in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. About March 1 he leaves for an extended lecturing tour through Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Florida. He says that Ontario's great vote on Jan. 1 has stirred up great enthusiasm among the temperance people of the United States.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The order in Prince Edward Island is active, but in consequence of the smallness of the Province—three counties and one city, and the limited population, 109,078, there is not much opportunity for large success. At the last grand division session there were 37 divisions reported at work, with an aggregate membership of 1,627, with but two deaths. During the year one new division was organized and 121 new members initiated. Rev. W. J. Kirby, Centerville, is now G. W. P.; A. S. Wright, Searletown, G. W. A.; D. W. Henderson, N. Wiltshire, G. T.; and Wm. Brown, Margate, G. Scribe.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The order is stronger in Nova Scotia, in proportion to population than any other Province of the Dominion or in any other jurisdiction of the order in the world. It has been about 57 years in existence in the "Mayflower Province" and has had much to do with building up the grand public temperance sentiment now existing there. The Nova Scotia Sons' Year Book for 1893 is now before us and is the best and most complete Canadian publication of its kind we know of. It is a well-printed book of over 200 pages, and contains a vast fund of information about the order and its work. According to the report of Bro. W. S. Saunders, G. S., there were in the Province at the last session 264 divisions in existence, with an aggregate membership of 13,747. The receipts from the divisions during the year amounted to \$1,786, and the cash in hand and invested to \$16,458. Two agents have been kept in the lecturing field for years and nearly \$2,000 expended in that way. A semi-monthly organ, "Forward," has been sustained and a guarantee fund of \$500 was raised to expend in its maintenance though only about two-thirds of it was required. Nearly 400 public meetings were held during the year and eleven new divisions were organized, with 302 charter members. The order owns 108 halls in the Province, valued at \$54,394. There has been a slight falling off in the membership of late.

Sample copies of this paper will be freely sent to all those whose names and addresses are supplied to us, with a view of their becoming subscribers. The work can be thus helped on.