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with Marginal References, Psalms and
Paraphrases, Atlas and Maps. Morocco
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DIAN HOME GUARD you will, apart
from the above valuable rewards for
service, be doing a good work.Address all communications—
THE CANADIAN HOME GUARD,
London, Ontario, Canada.

About Personal Liberty.

A great deal of stress is yet put on
the objection to prohibition that it
would be a serious infringement of the
personal liberty of the subject. A large
proportion of the laws we now have
are infringements on personal liberty,
but so long as the safety and well-being
of the community demand them all
are satisfied.The law that requires a man to
drive at a moderate pace through the
crowded streets is an infringement of
personal liberty, but who does not con-
cede that the public safety demands it?
The law that prohibits the building
of a wooden house, easily caught on
fire, on his own premises, within the
fire district of a town or city, is also
an infringement of personal liberty,
but the interest and safety of the com-
munity demand it. The law that pro-
hibits the manufacture, importation
and sale of obscene and blasphemous
literature is also an important in-
fringement of personal liberty. Such a
traffic would give profitable employment
to a lot of people and a chance to the
profitable investment of capital, but
the business is debasing and demor-
alizing and so it is strictly prohibi-
ted. Such a law does not proscribe
just what a man may or may not read,
but it does prohibit a traffic that tends
to the public injury. A law prohibi-
ting the drink traffic is based on the
same healthy principles. The traffic
endangers the public safety and tends
to debase and demoralize a large num-
ber of people. The law does not say
just what men shall or shall not drink,
but it prohibits a traffic that tends
to the public injury.Blackstone, the great expounder of
British law, laid down this broad
principle:"No man has a right to use his prop-
erty in such a manner as shall injure
the life and property of another, and
consent of the party injured is no
mitigation of the offense." That surely
covers the case of a man's right to use
his property for liquor-selling purposes.
There can be no doubt whatever that
other's property and lives are constan-
tly being injured in consequence of
the business.Chief Justice Taney was recognized
as one of the greatest expounders of
United States law. He laid down this
broad principle:"If any State deems the retail and
internal traffic in ardent spirits inju-
rious to its citizens, and calculated to
produce idleness, vice or debauchery,
nothing in the constitution to the
contrary preventing it alto-gether if it thinks proper." The traffic
is undoubtedly injurious to a great
many citizens and does produce idlen-
ess, vice and debauchery. Let no
man's "personal right," therefore, stand
in the way when the well-being of the
whole community demands just such a
remedy.

The Economic Question.

[Rev. J. Morrison, Mooretown, Ont.]
"Wherefore do ye spend money for that
which is not bread? and your labor for that
which will not satisfy?"In the west riding of Lambton
county there are 42 licensed bar-rooms
and 5 liquor shops. Of the bars, 17
are in Sarnia and 25 in the villages and
townships. To give each bar an aver-
age of \$8 a day, which is, to my mind,
a low average, and the shops an aver-
age of \$10, exclusive of large sales, we
have a grand total of \$130,818 for 313
lawful days, giving them the benefit of
the 52 Sabbath days in the year. What
have those who spend this large amount
in return? Nothing but the pleasure of
swallowing the drink, and possibly often
wallowing in the mire. What might they
have? Following is one list of articles that
the sum spent in liquor will buy:

500 barrels flour at \$4.....	\$ 2,000
10,000 pounds beef at 8 cents.....	800
10,000 pounds sugar at 7 cents.....	700
10,000 pounds tea at 35 cents.....	3,500
10,000 pounds butter at 15 cents.....	1,500
20,000 pounds cheese at 12 cents.....	2,400
100,000 dozen eggs at 15 cents.....	15,000
500 suits of clothes at \$15.....	7,500
500 hats at \$1.50.....	750
1,000 pairs of shoes at \$2.50.....	2,500
200 wagons at \$50.....	10,000
Build 20 houses at \$1,000.....	20,000
Build 40 barns at \$500.....	20,000
Build 1,400 rods fencing at \$2.....	2,800
Buy 2,000 cords wood at \$3.....	6,000
2,000 tons hard coal at \$6.....	12,000
1,800 tons soft coal at \$4.....	7,200
Spices, salt, coffee and sundries to balance.....	6,108
Total.....	\$130,818

What, also, of the time spent? That
would add at least three times more to
the amount, or over \$400,000 in
money and time worse than wasted
yearly in West Lambton. Further re-
marks are unnecessary. The figures
speak for themselves.

Depreciates Property.

A curious and interesting case has
recently been decided by the Supreme
Court of Indiana which, if good law,
may have far-reaching results as to
the location of any future liquor saloons.
A Mrs. Haggard has a fine residence
on College avenue, Indianapolis, and a
licensed saloon keeper planted his
business alongside. She entered action
against him for thus depreciating the
value of her property, and the case
finally went to the Supreme Court of
the State. The Supreme Court held
that the facts of the case showed that
the saloon was a common nuisance,
in that it damaged private interests with-
out at the same time conferring any
benefit on the public. The fact that
the saloon had been licensed and that
the owner paid his fees into the public
treasury did not affect the rights of
private persons who were injured by
the maintenance of a common nuisance.
The saloon could show no public
justification for its existence, and
it was shown that it damaged the
people in the vicinity of whose homes
it was erected.What if our Canadian Supreme
Court should commence giving judg-
ments to that effect? Many saloons
would have to "move on" no doubt.
But the saloon, in hundreds and
hundreds of cases, has done irreparable
damage to the interests of many a
family, even when located a mile away.
That consideration is a still more im-
portant one. For that reason it ought
to be everywhere suppressed.

Christ and Abstinence.

Prof. William Clark, of Trinity Uni-
versity (Church of England), Toronto,
has been writing in the Globe about
both prohibition and total abstinence.
Among other things he writes he finds
the moderate drinkers "nicer" than the
abstainers. He also fathers the fol-
lowing:"There are two types of character,
which we may call the ascetic and the
genial—the one represented by the
Baptist, the other by the Christ. I need
not quote the texts in which the charac-
ters are contrasted. There can be no
question as to the comparative beauty
of these two characters. The Christ
type is the true human type. If it is
said that there are few of his followers
who reflect in any approximate manner
his character, that is no reason for
throwing away the ideal set before us.
Might it not be said with quite as
much truth that many of the modern
abstainers are a long way off from the
Baptist?"Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of St.
Thomas, after very severely criticising
the positions taken by such a "Master
in Israel," concludes a letter in the St.
Thomas Journal as follows:"When Prof. Clark quotes Christ as
his 'ideal,' and counts the Man of
Nazareth among his 'genial charac-
ters,' his 'nice people,' when he
makes his life and teaching tell ag-
ainst total abstinence and prohibition,
and when he charges total absta-
nence with 'throwing away the ideal set before
us,' he touches with defiling hand
what to some total abstainers is the
sacred thing in life.Moderate drinking, as known to-
day, may be defensible, but arguments
must be sought elsewhere than in the
Gospel story. It was the Christ ofGalilee who warned repeatedly and with
heavy emphasis against one of the
weak, the ignorant, the unwary, the
"little ones," of whatever age, to
stand or foot as nothing in comparison;
and it was he who pronounced the
crime of degrading men so dark and
damnable that the offense made the
fact of a man's birth a curse, and his
existence a regret. I am now arguing
for or against immediate prohibition in
Canada. It is not for me to say what
part Jesus would take in the plebiscite
campaign were he a resident of Onta-
rio. But it is the duty of anyone
who knows the Christ of the Gospels
to protest against his sacred name be-
ing used to give tone and respecta-
bility to the drinking customs of Anglo-
Saxon nations."

Personal Liberty.

Grady's Eloquent Appeal for Home
Protection.The late Henry W. Grady, of At-
lanta, was one of the most eloquent
men of the South, and his untimely
death was an irreparable loss to tem-
perance and other moral reform move-
ments. In an eloquent speech not
long before his death in behalf of con-
tinued prohibition in the city of At-
lanta, he said:"Have you thought about what a
distress warrant is?""Have you ever thought about a
woman being turned out of her house
—the little cottage that covers her and
her children? Can you picture—yes
who live in comfortable homes filled
with light and warmth and books and
joy—can you think of these people—
human beings, our brothers and
sisters—the poor mother, huddling her
little children about her—and the
father, weak but loving, and loving
all the deeper because he knows his
weakness has brought them to this
want and degradation—and the little
children, those of whom our Saviour
said: 'Suffer them to come unto me,
and forbid them not,' there asking,
Mamma, where will we sleep to-night?
—can you picture that and then their
taking themselves up and the woman
putting her hand with undying love
and faith in the hand of the man she
swore to follow through good and evil
report, and marching up and down the
street—this pitiable procession—
through the unthinking streets, by
laughing children and shining windows,
looking for a hole where, like little
foxes, they may hide their poor heads?""My friends, they talk to you about
personal liberty, that a man should
have the right to go into a grog-shop
and see this pitiable procession—now
stopped—parading up and down our
streets again. They talk to you about
the shades of Washington, Monroe and
Jefferson. I would not give one
happy, rosy little woman, uplifted from
that degradation—happy again in her
home, with the cricket chirping on her
hearthstone and her children about her
knee, her husband redeemed from
drink at her side—I would not give
one of them for all the shades of all
the men that ever contended since
Catalina conspired and Caesar fought!"Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptation,
and do not weaken and distract yourself by
looking forward to things which you cannot
see, and could not understand if you saw
them.—[CHARLES KINGSLEY.]

Alcohol in Health and Sickness.

Year by year the ablest medical men
are becoming more and more agreed
that the use of alcoholic liquors, either
in health or in sickness, ought to be
avoided, and that their use "in moder-
ation" is attended with a good deal
more injurious results than is generally
imagined. A medical declaration
signed by 600 leading physicians in
Holland has recently been issued, and
very much tallies with one signed by
over 2,000 in England some years ago,
and later on by some hundreds in
Canada. It is to this effect:1. The use, even in moderate quan-
tities, of spirituous liquors, is always
injurious. Alcohol does not assist
digestion, but, on the contrary, hinders
it. It may excite momentarily the
feeling of hunger, but it does not in-
crease the digestive powers. We say
further, that many affections of the
stomach, which are attributed to
twenty different causes, have no other
origin than the habitual use of alco-
holic liquors.2. The popular opinion that spirits
are stimulants, necessary or harmless,
when taken during the extremes of
cold or heat by persons engaged in
work requiring great muscular exertion,
or by those exposed to damp air, or by
persons working in marshes, or by
those whose food is insufficient, is false.
These prejudices are not only contrary
to experience, but it has been proved
that the habitual use of alcoholic
liquors has precisely the contrary
effects that people attribute to them.3. In all diseases, especially those in
which the changes are rapid, such as
fever and cholera, those who make a
habitual use of strong drink are the
least able to resist the power of the
disease.4. For all these reasons, spirituous
liquors should not be regarded as
popular drinks, but according to our
view should be looked upon as most
dangerous—destructive of the pros-
perity and development, moral and
material, of the masses.

Self-Protection and Prohibition.

A correspondent of the Seaford Ex-
positor writes a very thoughtful letter
on prohibition, in which he thus pre-
sents one important aspect of the ques-
tion which is too often overlooked:"In the records of crime we find at
least 80 per cent. of our criminals
classed as intemperate. Such is the
statement of Warden Massie, of the
Central Prison, before the royal com-
mission. Other prison officers of long
service make similar statements. Eminent
judges in this country and in
Britain attribute three-quarters of the
crime to the use of liquor, directly or
indirectly. Surely society has good
grounds for protecting itself against
the injury to life and property by the
entire prohibition of the traffic. Then
what an immense sum would be saved
every year in the punishment of crime
and in jail and prison maintenance. If
our own town the use of firearms is
prohibited for the general safety. Sanitary
regulations are also strictly en-
forced for the same reason, yet you per-
mit the sale of that which is daily re-
sponsible for many paupers, wretches, and
rendering the hand to deeds of violence.
Not only do temperance men claim
the right thus to protect themselves
against personal violence and loss of
property, but they claim the right to
prevent the sale of that which is daily re-
sponsible for many paupers, wretches, and
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the right thus to protect themselves
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prevent the sale of that which is daily re-
sponsible for many paupers, wretches, and
rendering the hand to deeds of violence."Every temptation to evil temp. which can
arise as to-day will be an opportunity to de-
viate the question whether we will gain the
calmness and rest of Christ, or whether we
shall be tossed by the restlessness and agitation
of the world.—[F. W. ROBERTSON.]

The Pasteur Cure.

It is now some years since Pasteur,
the French scientist, claimed to have
found a cure for hydrophobia, as vac-
cination is a preventive or snailpox,
and to this day opinion is a good deal
divided as to its merits. The follow-
ing facts, clipped from recent num-
ber of the American Register, pub-
lished at Paris, go to show that a great
many are trying the virtues of the
remedy:The monthly bulletin published in
the Annales de l'Institut Pasteur states
that the number of persons inoculated
as a prevention against hydrophobia
was 127, of whom all but 8 were
French, and of this number 12 were
bitten by animals experimentally
proved to be mad, 5 by animals de-
clared by veterinary certificate to be
mad, and 30 by animals only sus-
pected of being so; the bites being in-
flicted in 119 cases by dogs, in 5 cases
by cattle, and in three by cats.The only death reported was that of
Leon Garreau, a child of 3, residing at
Colombes, one of the Paris suburbs.
The child was bitten in five places on
the right hand, and was under treat-
ment from the day following the bite
(Aug. 15) until Sept. 2, but he began to
show symptoms of hydrophobia the
day before the treatment was com-
pleted, and died on the 6th of that
month.The same number of the Annales
contains details as to the Russ an in-
oculations, full particulars having been
supplied by the institutes or bacterio-
logical stations at Odessa and Khar-
koff. At Odessa, 644 persons (of
whom 392 were men and 252 women)
were under treatment last year, 593
having been bitten by dogs, 32 by cats,
6 by wolves, and 2 by horses, while
57 were very bad cases, 376 rather
bad, and 200 mild. Out of the 644
persons under treatment, only 4 died,
and none of these 4 had completed
their course when attacked.At the Kharhoff Laboratory 543
persons of whom 338 were men and
205 women) were under treatment dur-
ing the period 1891-93, and 137 were
bitten by animals experimentally
proved to be mad, 89 by animals de-
clared by veterinary certificates to be
mad, and 306 by animals supposed to
be so, the bites having been inflicted
in 457 cases by dogs, in 37 by cats, in
20 by wolves, in 9 by cattle, in 2 by
horses, in 2 by sheep, and in 1 by a
pig. Eight of the 543 persons treated
succumbed, and of these 2 had been
bitten by dogs and 6 by wolves.

Women in German Universities.

A Berlin correspondent writes as
follows: "From Heidelberg comes the
good tidings that women students have
been formally admitted to the univer-
sity—to the course of philosophy at
least. A daughter of the late Prof.
Windenscheid is the first to avail herself
of this advantage. This is a wise
move on the part of the Government,
and we hope that the example of
Heidelberg will soon be followed by
the other universities, and that the
time may come when so many ener-
getic German women will not be
compelled to go into voluntary banish-
ment in order to obtain an education."Colds, coughs, Catarrh and Rheumatism
cured by using Prof. Smith's Three Keys.
Does in two drops. Price 25 cents. Sold
by all druggists.

A Philanthropic Couple.

Canada is to be congratulated on
having in its present occupants of the
vice-regal residence two distinguished
and philanthropic workers whose influ-
ence and example will do much for us.
They are not only of the nobility of
Great Britain, but what is better, of
God's nobility. "Onward," a high-
toned religious journal, edited by Rev.
Fr. Withrow, of Toronto, has this say-
ing to them:Lord Aberdeen is a member of
several religious and philanthropic
societies, and contributed \$5,000
towards General Booth's scheme for
alleviating distress. Their sympathetic
natures led his lordship and the
countess to assist at a benefit enter-
tainment given on board the Aurania
on their recent voyage home. An old
officer of the Cunard Company died,
leaving a widow and family. Several
professional musicians were passengers
on the Aurania, and a committee or-
ganized a concert for the benefit of the
deceased's family. The earl and
countess took a prominent part in
the entertainment. His lordship sang
in a duet, "Since first I saw your face,"
and as a second item he rendered the
old Scottish ballad, "Jock o' Hazel-
dean," in fine style. He was vocifer-
ously applauded, and his singing added
much to the success of the concert.The Countess of Aberdeen is a
lovable woman, indeed, if all the good
things said and written about her are
true. She is fond of Canada, having
a brother and a host of personal friends
there. The countess is in the front
rank of modern British philanthropists;
and she is also considerable of a politi-
cian, having made several speeches in
Scotland to large audiences in the last
general elections. At these meetings,
"the earl's lady," as she is affection-
ately called, was always well received.

RESEMBLES OTHER NOTED WOMEN.

Like the German Empress, she em-
ploys poor women to make baby trousse-
aux, and then gives the trousseaux
away. Like Mrs. Gladstone, she
keeps a home for women convalescents
who are discharged cured, but cannot
go to work. Like Mme. Carnot, she
always has a founding home in the
city where she lives, and has a babies'
nursery connected with it as well.
Like Queen Victoria, she gives a cer-
tain sum each year to each and every
charity in her town. And, like Mrs.
Cleveland, she has a passion for kin-
dergarten work, and personally assists
in teaching a school room full of little
tots at least one day a week.In view of all these things, it is little
wonder that the people of all condi-
tions in Canada are pleased with the
selection of one so gracious to represent
her Majesty in Canada, whose wife is so
tender-hearted and possesses the proud
distinction of conducting charities in
more countries than does any woman
in the world.

End of the Football Season.

(From the Christian at Work.)
A feeling of relief will prevail in
many quarters, and additional cause
for thanksgiving will be found in the
fact that the football season closed on
Thanksgiving Day. For a few months
at least, there will be no more broken
legs nor arms, no more crushed skulls,
—no more headstones will go up in
the cemeteries because of football. For
so much let us give thanks.The injuries from this game have
been serious and many—the record of
deaths is simply frightful. On Monday
week, Capt. Frank Ranken, of the
Montauk football team, had his leg
broken in two places at a game in
"one of the early scrimmages." James
McNally, of the same team, had all his
lower teeth knocked out. Maps, of
the Cleveland team, had a severe
shoulder strain. Robert Christy, of
the Wooster University, died from a
kick in the stomach. His widowed
mother was at his bedside. Capt.
Waters, of the Harvard team, will
never play again owing to a wrench in
the knee, to say nothing of a bad bruise
over one eye, and a blow on the head
which laid open the scalp.The list of injured could easily be
multiplied. It is sufficient to say that
26 deaths in England and 18 in this
country have resulted from playing
football the past season. Hitting with
fists, kicking in the back and in the
stomach, falling en masse on a pro-
strate player, crushing his skull and
breaking his ribs, are some of the
methods of playing the game, resulting
in death.Is it worth while to encourage a
game which results fatally, or which
mutilates for life, which inculcates row-
dism and brutality?We know of fathers who have taken
their boys from a college where this
struggling was indulged in, and sent
them to another college where it was
not practiced. Wise fathers!—we need
more of them.It is time now, before the new
season opens, for college authorities
and parents to declare themselves in
this matter. It will be said that all
football playing is not brutal in char-
acter. We are speaking of colleges

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers
(wrappers bearing the words, "Why Does
a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?")
to Lever Bros., (limited), 43 Scott street,
Toronto, and you will receive by post a
pretty picture, free from advertising and
did the work in a quick time. My
well worth framing. This is an easy way
to decorate your home. The soap is the
best in the market, and it will only cost one
cent postage to send in the wrappers. If you
leave the ends open. Write your address
carefully.where the game has resulted in death
or mutilation. We should like to print
a list of the colleges, and only regret
we have not the list at hand. But the
fathers, yes, and the mothers, too!—
these know where such games are
played. Then take your boy and put
him where the students are gentlemen
first, and football players afterwards.

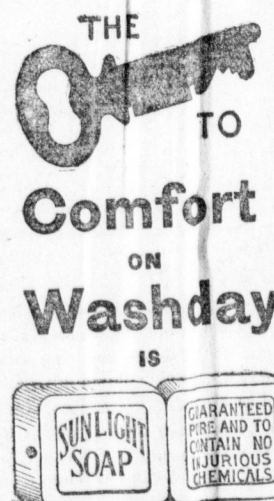
Temperance Facts and Figures.

—Abraham Lincoln, the grandest
of all the United States' Presidents,
was a true statesman. He was there-
fore a prohibitionist as well as an
abolitionist. Fifty years ago he took
this position: "Whether or not the
world would be vastly benefited by a
total and final banishment from it of
all intoxicating drinks seems to me
not now an open question. Three-
fourths of men confess the affirmative
with their tongues, and I believe that
the rest acknowledge it with their
hearts."—Hon. Gerrit Smith, one of the
best known of all the old American
abolitionists, was also a prohibitionist.
Here was his common sense logic: "If
the traffic in ardent spirits is immoral,
then of necessity are the laws (license)
which authorize the traffic immoral
And if the laws are immoral, then we
must be immoral if we do not protest
against them." What say the electors
of Ontario?—John G. Wooley, a reformed man,
is now one of the ablest and most elo-
quent of the temperance advocates on
the American platform. In a recent
address he put his position in this
strong way: "I would as willingly roll
into judgment limp with alcohol, as I
would meet God a clean, calm, pious
accomplice of the saloon. I would as
readily go maudlin and gibbering to
sentence, as with the gold of license in
my hand, or in my pocket the price of
a tenement let to shame."

The Differences.

Cried the grim specter Death:
"Time is a thief,
Who, with each passing breath,
Lightening grief,
Takes from men all their fears."
Love merrily
Laughed, "In a thousand years
Time robs not me."

Lord Rosebery.

Probably Mr. Gladstone's successor
as leader of the great Liberal party in
England, and possibly Prime Minister,
is Lord Rosebery. The Woman's
Journal (English) says of him:"There is at least one man in the
House of Lords who may be depended
upon to do battle for the right. It was
a grand work which was accomplished
by Lord Rosebery last week. We do
not, however, for a moment hesitate to
assert that he was probably the only
man in the House of Lords who could
have accomplished the difficult task of
presiding over the joint conference of
masters and men with any hope of
settling the coal difficulty. The reason
is not far to seek. Lord Rosebery has
being a rare exception among his class,
realized that a heavy training in the
political race was little use in these
days of strenuous competition, and
that, in order to be fully equipped for
this work, to the dim light and the
solemn platitudes of the assembly of
peers must be added the garish day,
the friendly elbowing, and the sturdy
common sense of the London County
Council. So the country breathed
more freely on Friday evening; sturdy
miners rejoined with exalted great
joy; and brave, patient women, with
little or no food for their bodies,
realized that a new hope had sprung up
in their hearts, and that a new day had
dawned for labor."

FOR FIFTY YEARS!
MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used by Millions of Mothers
for their children while suffering from
coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough,
and all the ailments of childhood.
It is the best remedy for diarrhea, and
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

RUPTURE!
MOTHERS! Read this
"Home Testimony." I
have many of a similar character
from every town in the Dominion.
"Dear Sir—W. A. Leitch & Co.
I have your medicine for my child-
ren. Baby was ruptured when
three weeks old. For over a year
wretches others. After three years
did the work in a quick time. My
well worth framing. This is an easy way
to decorate your home. The soap is the
best in the market, and it will only cost one
cent postage to send in the wrappers. If you
leave the ends open. Write your address
carefully."

Address with stamp for full particulars,
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