

Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

Motto for the Week:

No matter if you are hidden in an obscure post, never content yourself with doing your second best, however unimportant the occasion.—[Gen. Sheridan.]

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who took such a prominent part in adding to the success of the great Chicago exhibition last year, has been saying: "I should like to call attention to the fact that while silent in the church on the first day of the week, it has been the high prerogative of women to aid in keeping alive the spirit and practice of religion during the remaining six."

The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, thus speaks out of the churchman's duties as a citizen and a patriot: "To fulfill our duties as citizens of a free republic it is not sufficient to abstain from crime, but we must respect and venerate the free institutions which produce, as a result of popular suffrage, the government which it is our duty to support and obey against all the world."

The Religious Intelligencer, edited by Rev. Dr. McLeod, one of the Royal Commissioners, is one of the best of our religious exchanges. It recently contained this truthful editorial paragraph: "The liquor argument is: 'Remove the saloon and you deprive the poor workingman of a comfortable place to spend his evenings.' But the reply of the prohibitionist is: 'Remove the saloon and the poor workingman would have a home to go to.'"

Ram's Horn, of Chicago, is one of the keenest and most sensible papers of its class published in any country. The following remark from its columns gives in few words the actual experience of thousands of men and women: "God can put more light and cheer into the humblest religious home than the devil can put into the biggest saloon with an electric light." The HOME GUARD knows men who have experienced that truth to their heart's content.

The Contestant, a well-known religious American journal, is now calling on other religious bodies to take note of what the Roman Catholics are doing about temperance and church membership. It says: "It is now time for the Christian Endeavor Societies, Methodists, Presbyterians, and other church organizations to come up to the Catholics and back their ringing resolutions with their deeds." No doubt the recent action of Bishop Watterson, and so heartily indorsed by Mgr. Satolli, will stimulate advance action all along the line.

Martin Luther, the great reformer, advocated some reforms that have not even yet been accomplished. Here was his ideal about the qualifications of a Gospel minister. Some of us may know men who hardly come up to the full requirements of that standard: 1. He should be able to teach plainly and in order. 2. He should have a good head. 3. Good power of language. 4. A good voice. 5. A good memory. 6. He should know when to stop. 7. He should be sure of what he means to say. 8. And be ready to stake body and soul, goods and reputation, on its truth. 9. He should study diligently. 10. And suffer himself to be vexed and criticised by everyone. If the great reformer had been with us he would have added: 11. He must be an abstainer and a Prohibitionist.

The Roman Catholic Church in the States seems to have reached a stage of very determined action regarding purging itself from a membership connected with the liquor traffic, and in this respect is setting an example which other churches may soon follow. At the recent National Catholic Total Abstinence Union, held in St. Paul, the following resolutions were adopted:

"We urge all Catholics to banish all liquor from political and social clubs. Let Catholic banquets be remarkable by the absence of alcoholic drinks. Let saloon-keepers be excluded from membership in all societies of Catholics. Give no support to Catholic papers which allow liquor dealers to advertise in their columns. The Catholic papers must be auxiliary to the pulpit. They must not countenance what the pulpit would silence. On the other hand, let all Catholics give their support to all temperance papers and all papers which are heartily devoted to the cause of temperance. Let every faithful son of the church

do his utmost to make the name of 'Catholic' stand unmistakably for total abstinence."

The United States distillers are just making for themselves—or some of them—fortunes out of the increase in exise duty on spirits in the new tariff act. It is estimated that there were not less than 60,000,000 gallons of proof spirits in bond when the bill passed the House, but the tariff does not take effect there immediately, as in Canada. The duty was increased from 90 cents to \$1.10 per gallon. Then the distillers with large stocks on hand take out of bond at once at the old rate, and then immediately increase the price to correspond with the new rate, making for themselves a round \$5,000,000. It is said that \$23,000,000 of spirits duties have been paid into the United States Treasury Department in four weeks.

Law Enforcement.

It is a great blessing to Canada that its people are, as a whole, law-abiding and law-respecting, and that our Canadian officers whose duty it is to see to the enforcing of the laws generally do that duty whether it may prove pleasing or popular or not. We very much doubt whether it would be any improvement, in these respects at least, to have our officers elected by the people, as some favor, rather than have them appointed by the Central Government, as now.

It is well to insist on it that, whatever the laws may require, whether popular or not, they should be enforced without fear, favor or partiality. The officers who fail in their duty in this respect are guilty of serious crimes against good government. In the States, where nearly all officers are elected by popular vote, the rule is for

such men to avoid unpopular duties and the consequence is that liquor laws, anti-gambling laws, Sunday observance laws, and such like, are enforced or ignored just about as the popular feeling of the particular locality may indicate. The results are very demoralizing.

Unity, a leading United States journal, has recently said: "The contempt for law has been growing upon us as a people for many years. One cause of the evil has no doubt been the open violation of all laws relating to the liquor traffic, all over the land, and the utter indifference of the people to such violation. To allow all laws relating to a certain subject to be violated with impunity, can in the nature of things have no other issue than a growing contempt for, and disregard of all laws. In almost every city of our land there are regulations saying that saloons shall be closed on Sunday, and at midnight, but in scarcely a single large city in the land have the saloon-keepers ever paid the slightest attention to this law, and in scarcely one have the constituted authorities made any genuine effort to enforce it. Mayors and chiefs of police and prosecuting attorneys have simply refused to try to enforce this regulation, and the people have made no sort of protest. The selling of liquors to minors and to drunkards has gone on just the same as before laws were made prohibiting it, and every other law looking to any restriction of the traffic has been almost as openly defied. The object lesson has been duly learned. All over the land the people have been taught that there is one institution sacred from interference by executive authority—and that the vilest and most demoralizing of all the world contains. Now, they say, if those laws can be violated with impunity, why not others that interfere with our ease or pleasure or profit? They are absolutely logical and are only taking the nation at its word."

At Home and Abroad.

CANADIAN.

—A W. C. T. U. conference under the auspices of the Toronto Union will be held at Grimsby Park on the 23rd inst.

—A convention of the prohibition party of the Maritime Provinces will be held at Annapolis, N. S., in a few weeks. Arrangements are now being made for it and a call will soon be issued.

—Mr. W. Malloy, of Newmarket, for many years license inspector for North York, Ont., died suddenly last week at Sault Ste. Marie, where he had gone to attend the funeral of a relative. He was a well-known citizen of North York.

—Mr. J. Parsons, barrister, of Halifax, N. S., one of the best known Sons of Temperance and temperance workers in the Maritime Provinces, has been appointed Nova Scotia agent of the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries, Vice H. W. Johnston, superannuated.

—A Victoria correspondent writes that the prospects for any temperance legislation in British Columbia are not at all bright just now. Premier Davie is reported to be the landlord of a house rented as a saloon and two of the other members of the Cabinet are interested in the liquor business.

—The Religious Intelligencer, of Fredericton, N. B., says: The Supreme Council of Honor and Temperance met in St. John last week. There were representatives present from several States. This is one of the oldest and staunchest of temperance societies. The session was evidently a very pleasant one.

—At the Montreal prohibition convention held early in July it was decided to appoint organizers and establish permanent prohibition organizations wherever practicable. No such appointments have yet been made, we understand. It is now announced that a meeting of the Dominion Alliance executive will soon be held with a view of appointing organizers.

—The Templar states that, "The organization of Advanced Prohibition Clubs has been going quietly but steadily forward, and each month sees new members added to the lists of Independent Prohibitionists." If this information is true the Advanced Prohibitionists have adopted the same plan of suppressing names and other information as the P. P. A. No information regarding such organizations has been published that we have noticed.

—Police Constable Wilson, of Toronto, while doing his duty in arresting Thomas Love, who was drunk and noisy on the street, was severely kicked in the face and badly bruised about the eye. Love was charged with the assault and convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. He got justice, no doubt, but the result of that little spree

of his will cost the taxpayers over \$50 for his punishment. And yet some keep saying the "taxpayers should mind their own business" and not interfere with the business of drunkard making!

—A party of Montreal bicyclists riding out to Lachine one day last week were run into by the horse of two drunken men on the road. Some lady bicyclists had narrow escapes, but one of the gentlemen was thrown off his wheel and badly cut and injured. The drivers were held by the party until constables came. Warrants were afterward taken out for their arrest. The two fellows turned out to be hotel men of Lachine, named Fortin.

—It is reported that a Canadian steamer, the W. B. Hall, had a narrow escape from being blown up or wrecked a short time ago between Kingston and Port Hope. The engineer and his assistant both got drinking and so far neglected their duties in consequence that the water in the steam boiler got low and the flues were nearly destroyed. The boat floated helplessly about the lake for a time and was got into harbor under sail and had to undergo repairs at Toronto before it could proceed on its voyage. A serious loss of life and property can be brought about in that way.

UNITED STATES.

—The central council of trades unions, Minneapolis, has taken action condemning vinegar factories for using old whisky barrels in which to supply vinegar, as they are found to be poisonous.

—In Cincinnati a war against pool rooms has been declared, as in Toronto. There a detective was placed in each pool room with instructions to obtain the names and address of all visitors to the places.

The Massachusetts Legislature adopted an investigation law, giving the State Bureau of Statistics \$5,000 with which to conduct an investigation of the relation of the liquor traffic to crime, pauperism and insanity.

—An Albany, N. Y., jury recently awarded \$2,000 damages to Mrs. Carrie Armstrong, a widow, to whose husband a saloon-keeper had sold liquor. He became intoxicated and was run over and killed by a railway train.

—The National Editorial Association in session at Asbury Park, New Jersey, condemned the practice of accepting advertisements of immoral tendency. Such a step towards a purer press is an honor to the association and cause for great rejoicing.

—In Philadelphia an active war is carried on against "police papers" such as make a specialty of sensational and illustrated reports of crimes, fights, and the like. It is the only one of the large American cities where such publications are successfully suppressed. The news stands have just been swept clean of them. Canada

has often been flooded with this vile class of American literature, but the publication and sale are prohibited here. And such prohibition prohibits, too.

—The trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago have decided to revoke the licenses of saloons along the line of the canal and to issue no more in that locality. Contractors complained that such resorts increased the amount of drunkenness and disorder to a large extent.

—Hinds county, in which Jackson, the capital city of the State of Mississippi is located, has been forbidden the future issue of liquor licenses by a majority of over 400. This cannot be repealed for seven years to come. There are now but five counties in the whole State where licenses can be legally issued.

—Mr. Thomas Byrne, superintendent of the New York police department, seems to have a similar experience to many others of his position and observation. He has reported: "I have observed that most of the crime committed in New York City is due chiefly to two causes—drink and environment."

—The Republicans of Iowa, now in majority in the State Legislature, passed the "Mulct Law," by which localities where a majority favors it may be allowed to sell liquors. The Democrats have had a recent State convention and denounced that law as hypocritical in that it still prohibits the manufacture of liquors in the State while it permits their sale. The Democrats declare for local option.

—The mayor of Marinette, Wisconsin, issued an order requiring all saloons in that place closed from 11 o'clock Saturday evening until 5 o'clock Monday morning. It came into force on Saturday, July 1 and was strictly enforced. The saloon-keepers, to be even, resolved during the week to see to the prosecution of all violations of the Sunday law and included all shops, branches of business and amusements not actually necessary. They hoped thus to bring about a revulsion of feeling.

—North Dakota held on the 1st inst., at Tower City, the largest prohibition convention ever held in the State. It was resolved not to nominate an independent prohibition ticket for the coming elections, but to select the best candidates from the tickets of the old parties, selecting independent men only for such offices as have not now temperance candidates for among the existing parties. The platform adopted demands strict enforcement of the existing prohibition law, and declares that if the law is enforced officers must be elected who are in sympathy with it and not with its violators.

The persistent appeals to Congress for a commission to investigate the liquor traffic have gained a little recognition. The Senate has engrafted upon one of the bills a provision authorizing the commissioner of labor "to investigate the alcoholic traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, and the public health and general welfare of the people." No appropriation was made for the work, which cannot therefore be thorough, but it will doubtless result in gathering many valuable statistics and lead to such an official investigation as the importance of the question demands.

—The National Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of the United States, held its annual session the first week in the month at St. Paul. Over 600 delegates were in attendance, representing various sections of the entire country. The members indicated a determination for greatly advanced action regarding the entire liquor traffic.

Among the resolutions adopted was one regarding the late Bishop Watterson pastoral. It says: "It is believed that this action will crystallize the influence of the church against the saloon and will stamp the latter indelibly as the irreconcilable enemy of the church. The decision of Mgr. Satolli will serve as a renewal of the invitation which the Pope has already addressed to all priests of the land to enter into the work of temperance reform." Another resolution declares that: "The scandal of a preponderant number of Catholics in the saloon business is a disgrace too long endured. Whatever the cause of the fact a new day is at hand. The convention rejoices that Catholics are now aroused to the great evil and the great disgrace of intemperance."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Westminster Gazette, England, notes the organization of a new temperance society among the legal profession, called the Royal Courts of Justice Temperance Society. It promises to become an important branch of the temperance army.

A course of lectures at the Royal Institution which has created much interest is that by Captain Abney, on color blindness. Excessive tobacco smoking has long been known to be

an important factor in color blindness, and Captain Abney indorses the truth of this observation.—[Scientific American.]

—An English paper has lately remarked that in the past 40 years the National Lifeboat Institution has saved no less than 27,961 lives by means of the lifeboats of the institution. A direct veto bill, applied throughout the country, would save three times that number in a single year from death, and worse than death.

—In the London police court one day last month, Jane Cakebread, a dissipated woman made her appearance on the charge of drunkenness for the 269th time. She is now 62 years of age. She was charged with being drunk at a bar and throwing a glass at a man's head. She was sent to jail for a month. Such a case illustrates the absurdity of putting licensed temptations in the way of inebriates and then trying to stop them getting drunk by arrests and punishment. The taxpayers have had to meet the costs of all those 269 arrests.

—The Glasgow, Scotland, Reformer says: "The charts (showing the relative number of prisoners) introduced by a former Scottish prisons commissioner presents a very curious appearance for Scotland for New Year week. Suddenly a line shoots up on the last night of the old year and stands like an immense column for a few days, when it gradually sinks down at the end of the week to its normal level. Each year it runs up to about the same height. But only the recording angel can give the physical and moral debasement and ruin of which this column is the sign."

—The popular English temperance story-writer, Mrs. John Ripley, popularly known as M. A. Paul, some of whose prize stories have been largely circulated in Canada, is a member of Plymouth (England) Board of Guardians, and has been largely instrumental in preventing intoxicants being supplied to the poor in the workhouse there. At one time over 100 pints of ale were supplied each week to the inmates. The quantity became reduced to seven, and then to none at all, and it was found that the health of the inmates remained quite as good as before. Even in England, the idea that ale and beer are food and physic is becoming rapidly exploded.

—Three weeks ago the Archbishop of Canterbury, in opening his diocesan conference in the Lambeth palace library, said, with regard to temperance, there were great difficulties caused by the "trade" interests, the desire in some quarters for popular control and for the Gothenburg system, which he thought the best, although he voted the other night, as did the Bishop of Chester, for the Bishop of London's bill, though no one pretended it was perfect. Lord Salisbury said the other night that the only true reform was by influencing public opinion—a reason for the church doing all in her power in the matter in the interest of the working people.

—An English paper gives the following particulars of the work being done by the president of the British Woman's Temperance Union: "Lady Henry Somerset has handed over to the B. W. T. U. the sum of £420, which was the balance after she had paid all the expenses in connection with the political meetings she held throughout the country. During the seven months of her work in England she held 115 meetings and 27 conferences and spoke in 51 towns. The audiences she addressed aggregated about 175,000, and she traveled over 8,000. Of these meetings 100 have been held in the interests of the Direct Local Veto Bill, and the remainder in the general interest of the British Woman's Temperance Association."

England has a National Temperance Choral Union which recently held its fifth annual festival in Crystal Palace, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson presiding. Two grand concerts were given, one in the afternoon by 5,000 abstainers, and the other in the evening by an entirely new chorus of 5,000 abstainers. The editor of the National Temperance Advocate says: "It was quite worth a journey across the Atlantic to listen to these magnificent choruses, all for temperance, and by abstaining singers! We ventured the suggestion that if Sir Benjamin, as president, would bring to America his 10,000 singing constituents of the Choral Union, and make a tour across the continent from New York to San Francisco, he would stir our country for temperance as it had never been stirred before."

—An English paper gives the following information regarding the progress of temperance legislation in the British Parliament: "Since the year 1874, temperance legislative reform consists in the passing of the following acts: Meldon's Irish Beerhouses Act, 1877, which closed 557 beerhouses in Dublin alone; the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, 1878; the Welsh Sunday Closing Bill, 1879; Ritchie's Beer Licenses Amendment Bill, 1882, which suppressed 34 beer licenses in

LIFE INSURANCE.

The most important features to be considered in judging of the merits of a life insurance company are: 1st, the safety and equity of its plans and policy contracts; 2nd, the care and economy exercised in its selection of risks and general management; 3rd, the character of its assets and their relation to its liabilities.

If these features are right everything is right, whether a company be large or small, old or young. No company stands better in any one, or all of them, than the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

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

Over-Darwen. In 1883, payment of wages in public-houses was prohibited. In 1887 the Scottish Early Closing Bill, which provided that every liquor shop should close at 10 p.m., in places with under 50,000 inhabitants. The Truck Act Amendment Bill was passed in 1887 to prohibit part payment of wages in drink, and in 1888 the liquor traffic was prohibited among the North Sea Fishing Fleet."

—At the late Wesleyan Conference in England the temperance committee reported as follows, and the report was adopted: On every hand the evils of drunkenness stare us in the face, and are confessedly the most prolific cause of disease, death, pauperism, crime and vice in our midst. Drink swallows up a great deal of our Sunday school toil. Drink robs our churches, desolates the homes of the people, blights thousands of the fairest lives, and blocks the progress of every useful reform. Surely, then, if we are in earnest in our endeavor to spread Scriptural holiness through the land, the eradication of the vice of drunkenness ought ever to occupy a large share of our attention and of our most earnest effort. The temperance work of the church should not be treated as something subordinate and outside the sphere of its regular operations.

—The Quakers, or "Friends," are a strong and influential religious body in England and have always taken active interest in temperance work. A recent English paper says: "The report of the Friends' Temperance Union shows that they have accomplished a considerable amount of effective work in connection with the society. The secretary has organized new branches in most of the great towns from and between St. Austell and Brighton in the south and west, to Whitby and Lancaster in the north. Some of these societies have an average of 200 or 300 members. Lectures were given in all the Friends' schools throughout the country upon the physiological action of alcohol, supplemented and illustrated by practical experiments. During the present summer months a series of excursions have been arranged to enable the members to visit towns and places of interest in England and Wales."

GENERAL.

The President of Mexico has decreed that an impost of \$500,000 shall be levied upon the distilleries of alcoholic liquors for the next fiscal year.

—In New South Wales according to a recent paper there were 29,936 convictions last year for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The total number of women convicted amounted to 3,607.

Four Millionaire Women.

Mrs. Maria Vanderbilt, widow of William H. Vanderbilt, is a quiet, retiring woman, who allows her son to attend to her financial affairs. Her daughters are more self-assertive. These women are each worth at least \$15,000,000. Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Edward Webb and Mrs. McK. Twombly each received \$10,000,000 from their father, and have grown steadily richer. Each is possessed of strength of character and marked individuality. They manage their own money and spend it in their own way. Mrs. Shepard has built several houses, and has endowed beds in hospitals and scholarships in women's colleges. Since her husband's death she has taken in hand the fitting of her son for business life, and this will be done thoroughly. Mrs. Shepard's sisters are like her. All are liberal, but all use their great wealth with the skill and discrimination that has characterized the Vanderbilt men and women.

When our temperance friends visit Toronto they would do well to put up at the Temperance House, 60-70 Teatony street, under the management of Lucas & Co. It is situated in a very central part of the city, being fitted up with all the modern arrangements of the very best hotels to be found anywhere. It has at once the comfort of the best appointed hotels and the quiet rest of one's home. Mr. Lucas, the proprietor of this excellent house, is one of the most stalwart temperance men of our country, and the enterprise he has shown in building such a desirable home for temperance people while in the city deserves well at the hands of all who have the good of the cause at heart. The house is furnished throughout in a manner to leave nothing desired, the rooms are furnished singly and in suites, bathrooms are to be found on each floor. The guest will find all comforts in this house. In visiting Toronto be sure and give Mr. Lucas a call.