

Citizen and Home Guard

Consolidation of

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

Published weekly simultaneously at London and Toronto, at \$1 per year; trial trips at 25 cents for three months. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom unusually liberal terms of commission will be given. Special terms to temperance and church organizations. Sample copies sent free to those desiring, or whose name and address are sent for that purpose. Manager and Editor, John Cameron; Associate Editor, Mr. T. W. Casey; 27 St. John Street, London, Ont.

The W. C. T. U.'s of South Dakota are making their influence felt in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law of that State. Recently some energetic women of Huron caused the arrest of the chief of police for not enforcing the laws and closing up the saloons and other places of vice. They also propose to have the mayor and district attorney arrested if they do not take steps for performing their duty in the same direction. It may yet be necessary for the women of Canada to take hold of non-efficient officials, where men are too indolent or too craven to look after them. They have already done so to excellent purpose in some localities.

Counterfeiting money, gambling and some other forms of swindling are growing into regular "industries" in New York and some of the other great American cities where law administration has fallen into corrupt and inefficient hands. Almost every week considerable numbers of bogus money circulars and other fake swindles are being sent into Canada. Anthony Comstock, the well-known New Yorker, who has made it a special business for some time to stamp down such iniquities, recently stated that in the one week he had received some thousands of sample copies of such fake circulars. What such a loose administration of law will yet lead to is not hard to predict.

According to the usually reliable Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Witness the ratification of the French treaty will prove a very serious disturbance to the Dominion exchequer. According to last year's trade returns the direct loss to Canada's revenue under the treaty would be, on champagne and sparkling wines, \$50,350; on non-sparkling wines, \$112,500; on nuts, \$36,200; on plums and prunes, \$4,700, and on soap, \$3,350, making in all a total loss of \$207,100. The writer goes on to say that: "To remit the duties on wines by 30 per cent at a time when the reduction on agricultural implements is only 15 per cent, and on many articles of prime necessity only 3 to 5 per cent, is not calculated to make the new tariff more popular."

The Canada Presbyterian of last week said: "Sir John Thompson declined to give any pledges to the Prohibitionists who waited upon him last week. Perhaps the honorable gentleman would like to see how the Premier who has promised a prohibitory law fares at the polls before committing himself." There can be no doubt whatever but that hundreds of keen-eyed politicians all over the Dominion will be on the temperance people to note what they will do under the circumstances. The next day after Sir John's answer was given one of his well-known M. P. supporters remarked to the Alliance committee that the Prohibitionists always voted for party instead of for prohibition, anyway. If a conviction like that continues to be confirmed any more deputations to governments will prove a mere waste of time.

In Toronto there are now about 40 different charitable institutions—homes, hospitals, retreats, missions and the like—which are receiving from the city treasury sums aggregating \$80,000 a year, besides quite large grants to several of them from the Provincial treasury and large additional sums from private and other sources. Even with all these institutions, some of which are overflowing with inmates, and overburdened with expense, there is a very large amount of destitution unprovided for. That a very large percentage of the poverty, sickness, helplessness and disgrace that has thus to be met has its origin in the drink traffic and can only be effectually removed by the legal sweeping away of the drink traffic, is but too well known to every person who has paid any attention whatever to this serious matter. All poverty and misery would not be removed by the stopping of the drink traffic, but the amount would be very large.

The Future of Saloons.

Rev. Dr. Hurst, one of the ablest and most respected bishops of the United States Methodist Episcopal Church, in a recent address before the Pennsylvania Methodist Conference made the following prediction in regard to the future of prohibition effort in that country. Yet in the opinion of a large number of intelligent Americans the people of Canada are now much nearer effective prohibition than they are.

He said: "I believe the time is

coming when the saloon is going to be a veritable antiquity. I feel keenly for those who feel they have to make a livelihood out of it. The time is coming when the saloon shall take its departure. It is coming and we must believe and be patient, and find no fault with others, but move on and find out from God how it is to be accomplished. We have not got the sanctity of the Sabbath as we would like to have it. But the time is coming when the Sabbath shall be accepted as a part of our American civilization. Every reform is a price of conflict and waiting. We need great patience, great charity with people of other views. This gospel of Christ must win. We ought to remember that all the triumphs of the past have come by conflict. All the triumphs to come are to be won by downright Christian heroism. The victory is with us."

Ontario License Improvements.

The Honorable Provincial Treasurer, in his recent financial statement in the Ontario Legislature, took considerable credit for the Government over the fact that during the years they have been in power, the number of liquor licenses in the Province has largely decreased, and also the number of commitments for drunkenness, as a natural consequence. The Templar, of Hamilton, has been very severe in its criticism of the Honorable Treasurer for his statements, and its criticisms have been republished in the Good Templar, of Toronto, with approval and editorial endorsement.

The Templar goes on to assert that "Not in the remotest degree is the Government deserving of any credit for any reduction of licenses or fees. The Provincial License Act stands where it did fifteen years ago, both as regards the number of licenses permitted and the amount of license fees. In all these years, with the rapid development of temperance sentiment, the Ontario Government has not moved the peg up a single inch, and now in the face of an overwhelming demand of the people for the complete overthrow of the traffic, the spokesman for the Government complacently boasts of the results, etc."

The statements are incorrect and misleading and we wonder that the two editors, who are both intelligent temperance workers and know better, should have used them. As a matter of fact the Ontario License Act has been repeatedly amended since its first enactment in 1878, and nearly every time in the direction of increased stringency. During the fifteen years referred to there have been no less than seven amendments, and it is considerably owing to these amendments that the temperance people have been enabled to accomplish what they have in the matter of license reductions. The license fees have also been considerably increased in that time by the amendments enacted.

We have a copy of the original act in our possession and when it is compared with those in force now it is somewhat surprising what changes have been made. If our contemporaries will take the pains to make such a comparison they will, no doubt, in the interests of fairness and correct information, correct the statements they have already given publicly to.

So far as the increase of license fees is concerned they were all increased in the amendment of 1884. The whole-sale licenses were increased by \$75 each; taverns and shops in cities by \$60 each; in towns by \$30 each and in incorporated villages by \$20 each. The aggregate of this increase has amounted to over \$250,000—a considerable move of "the peg" in advance. The municipal councils also received an additional encouragement to increase the fees beyond the sums fixed by statute, but few of them have done so.

Then in regard to the matter of reducing the number there have been a number of amendments some of which directly reduced the number, others indirectly, and others that gave the people far greater facilities and power in regard to sweeping reductions.

In the amendments of '84 the number of saloons or those "exempt from all the requirements of the law" was greatly reduced. It was also then first provided that no new licenses shall be granted where a majority of the electors of the polling subdivision petition against it. It was also then first enacted that no new shop licenses, as they had before existed should be granted. There was much more stringent provisions against clubs selling liquors. It was also then first provided that all licensed bars must be closed on election days from 6 in the morning until 6 in the morning of the next day. There were also increased penalties fixed for sales and the forfeiture of licenses in case of a third conviction, as well as the disfranchisement of the license holder for two years.

It was not till the amendments of that year that justices of the peace were authorized to prohibit license holders selling or giving liquor to confirmed inebriates, and to legally punishing confederates, who would either purchase or give to such inebriated persons. It was then, too, for the first time that sellers were prohibited from selling to persons under 16 years of age, or of taking the wearing apparel, or implements, or household goods as a pledge for debts incurred out of sales. It was then, too, that a penalty

was affixed against license-holders for refusing meals and lodgings to travelers, and a penalty was imposed on doctors or justices of the peace who would give a colorable certificate entitling any one to obtain liquors who would be otherwise prevented by law. It was not till that amendment that the Toronto Industrial Exhibition grounds were placed under prohibition.

"The Gibson Act" was also an important amendment, by which persons found in bar-rooms during prohibited hours, or proved guilty of making illegal purchases during that time, were made legally punishable along with the unlawful seller. This amendment has had a very salutary effect in many places.

Then in 1890 very important amendments were made, in consequence of which there have been large license reductions. It was not till then that the law required every applicant for a new license to present also a petition signed by a majority of the electors of his polling sub-division—one-third at least of whom must be actual residents—in favor of his obtaining such license. At the present time that provision is an effectual bar to all new licenses in many localities.

It was not till then either that the very important municipal local option amendment was incorporated in the license law, under authority of which any local municipality can now prohibit all licenses within its limits. That provision did not exist before in any Provincial license act since confederation. The statistics given in the Honorable Provincial Treasurer's speech, already referred to, shows that under the provisions of that amendment some scores of local option votes have been taken in towns and townships and a large number of licenses have been cut off in consequence, where they existed before. The amendment here referred to has become one of the most important stringent provisions in the whole license law and enables any locality to rid itself of the system where public opinion is strongly in that direction.

Then, all vessel licenses have been cut off during the fifteen years time referred to. At one time there were a large number of such licenses issued in the Province, just as there now is in the adjoining Province of Quebec, and they were productive of much harm. In the amendments of 1884 they were first prohibited to ferry boats, and in the amendments of 1890 they were prohibited to all vessels whatever. The decrease of Provincial revenue from this one source alone has been large, as has also been the decrease of drinking and drunkenness, especially in connection with large excursions, and on popular routes where a large number of passengers are carried.

There have been several other important changes, some of which we may refer to in the future. These facts show at least that if the whole license system has not been swept away as many of us have desired, "the peg" has been moved forward repeatedly, and some very material advancement has been made in the direction of prohibitive legislation.

Powderly on Prohibition.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, for fifteen years the chief executive of the Knights of Labor and one of the best known champions of the wage-earners' rights in America, addressed a large mass meeting in Toronto Pavilion last Sunday afternoon, on the prohibition question.

As an intelligent friend of the great labor movement he is also an ardent friend of the temperance movement, being thoroughly persuaded that the liquor traffic is one of the great hindrances to the success of the labor movement.

He began his Sunday address by alluding to the absence of street cars on Sunday in Toronto and our other Ontario cities, a great boon to the many laborers who would otherwise be required to make Sunday a day of toil instead of a day of rest. He hoped that the same Sunday observance spirit may yet prevail in all the American cities. In regard to the drinking customs he declared that:

"Treating is the most infernal custom on the American soil to-day. He believed that the presence of women often deterred men from entering saloons, and advised all wives present to stick to their husbands when down town with them at night. (Laughter and applause.) He did not know the taste of beer or spirit, and did not believe any man was helped in any way by using either as beverages. He maintained that the grasping capitalist who grinds down his men was not such an enemy to mankind as the man who sold liquor over the bar of his saloon. When there was a strike he had invariably noticed that it was the striker who could not get along without his glass of whisky who brought odium upon the others. Intemperance was most antagonistic to industry. The men engaged at the different mines have running accounts with these stores, and receive their pay in kind instead of cash, and many of them got their dinner pails filled with beer, which would be entered in their books as "sundries." In consequence of this corrupt custom the workmen's homes would become wretched. No man should ask another to go into a

saloon and drink with him if he would be ashamed to sell the drink himself. He had no sympathy with drunkards, and thought all people who advocated it talked twaddle. If he were a judge he would give a man ten years for being drunk, and ten years for getting into the habit of it. In New York city \$250,000 was spent daily in intoxicating drinks, while men were starving for the necessities of life round those who squandered it."

On Sunday evening and the three following evenings Mr. Powderly addressed large public meetings, at each of which he took similar positions regarding the temperance and labor questions.

Reformation Discouraging.

In the temperance work, as much as in any other, experience clearly demonstrates that an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure. It is a much easier thing to take a boy by the hand and persuade him to take and keep a life-long total abstinence pledge than it is a young man who has once even begun to form an appetite for drink. After such an appetite has been once formed the chances of final reformation are very poor in most cases.

Whoever has had much experience in trying to reclaim drinking men, who have not yet even reached that stage where they become known as "drunkards," has too often realized what a discouraging work it is.

Moody, the celebrated evangelist, has been saying: "I have been working a good deal with drinking men; I think the rest of my work will be with the young. Once in a while a drunkard may keep away from his cup, but it takes all his strength to fight the habit. It is a good deal better to begin when you are young and never get the appetite fostered in you."

Unpleasant Duties.

Thousands of honest Christian temperance citizens in Canada hardly make their influence felt at all at the very time when it is greatly needed—at political elections. It is largely owing to that fact that so many unworthy men succeed in finding their way into our legislative halls, and that so many unworthy laws are allowed to remain on our statute books. The reason for all this is that these very worthy and well-meaning citizens "don't like political work."

That, however, is not a sufficient excuse for shrinking from a truly patriotic duty. Many of the duties required in our country's interests are unpleasant and sometimes attended with serious danger as well, but they are solemn duties all the same.

The New York Voice recently, in referring to just this class of objections, well says: "Suppose you don't? Thousands of brave men who didn't like military work have gone into war to save their country. We ask you to go into politics to save your country. Will you do it? The place to start and the only place to start, is in your election district."

The New Era, a leading Ohio journal, has been writing in the same strain and remarks: "There is more delight over one man who votes the prohibition ticket regularly every election than over ninety and nine who talk loud all the year and then stay at home on election day, if the weather is the least bit unpleasant."

"Eminently Satisfactory."

The answers given by Sir John Thompson to the prohibition deputation appear to have been as "eminently satisfactory" to the liquor interests as was Sir Oliver's previous answer to Rev. Dr. Potts and other leading Prohibitionists. The Advocate, which now well voices the liquor interests, gives its three first columns last week to an extended report of that deputation's work. It heads the report with big sensational headlines of "No" and "The Premier of Canada Emphatically Refuses to Give Any Pledge."

It goes on to assure its liquor-selling readers that: "Sir John Thompson replied with plainness and emphasis that rather startled his hearers. He started out by saying that he would be frank, and he was. 'It is entirely out of the question,' said Sir John, 'that a prohibitory law can be passed this year. The Finance Minister will make his annual statement at 3 o'clock. There is no time between 1 and 3 o'clock to provide for a deficit of \$9,000,000 in the revenue.' This was a settler so far as the immediate future is concerned, but there was still hope for next year. Sir John's next sentence shattered this: 'In regard to the future I must tell you frankly that I can make no pledge at all, etc.'"

"Sir John then went further. He told them emphatically that he would not for a moment swerve from his sense of duty by taking any (plebiscite) vote that could be taken. He would not, because of a majority of votes, introduce into the House a measure that he could not defend in the House and in the country, and defend for all time to come. He made it quite plain that he placed no value whatever on a plebiscite vote."

Then, in regard to the Prohibitionist opposition to the adoption of the French treaty, The Advocate tells its readers that, "Here again the Prohibitionists were knocked out in a single round. In effect he told them that they were barking up the wrong tree. It is quite evident that Sir John

will consider the French treaty altogether apart from the views of the Prohibitionists."

The Advocate then announces in capital letters regarding the delegation that "They Felt Bad," and assures its readers that "When the deputation re-assembled in the afternoon, they unanimously decided that there was 'not a ray of hope' for them in what Sir John had said." It did not, however, remind them of the fact, which seemed perhaps unnecessary, that two of Sir John's colleagues, present on the occasion, with whom he had, no doubt, taken counsel in regard to his position on the occasion, were ex-presidents of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, and well tried friends of "The Trade."

The Work Before Us.

"Wait till public opinion is ripe" is a very convenient excuse sometimes for not undertaking the unpleasant and difficult task of hastening the day of total and successful prohibition. Twice within twenty years has our Dominion House of Commons adopted resolutions in favor of a prohibition law "whenever public opinion is ripe." Does anyone expect that "public opinion" is going to ripen on this great question without human effort, as fruit ripens on a tree?

Unless the day is hastened by our efforts, attended with God's blessing, a century may pass, just as the last one has, and yet the evils of the drink traffic remain as deplorable as ever. It must be rooted out by as persistent and persevering effort as evil weeds are rooted out of our well-cultivated wheat fields.

One very thoughtful worker has just put the case in these apt words: "The Lord Jesus did not wait until the world was 'worthy' before he came to its rescue. He did not wait till they sent for him. He did not wait till they were ready to receive him. He came when even his own 'received him not,' and he gave himself for the unworthy and unthankful. No man can be a true reformer who has not some of this spirit of Christ in his heart, and no man who has this spirit of Christ in his heart can help but be something of a reformer."

A Correspondent's Romancings.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Evening News, who is evidently poorly informed of what he is writing about—so far as the temperance men are concerned, at least—had this to say on the 3rd inst.:

"The fact that the Government has determined to ask Parliament to ratify the French Treaty, after all the remonstrances they have received against it from the Ontario grape growers and the Prohibitionists, leads to the belief that the threats of hostility from that quarter are not regarded as made in earnest. A leading Conservative, who is opposed to the treaty, said to-day, that, notwithstanding the protests of the temperance people they would be found voting all right when the elections came about again."

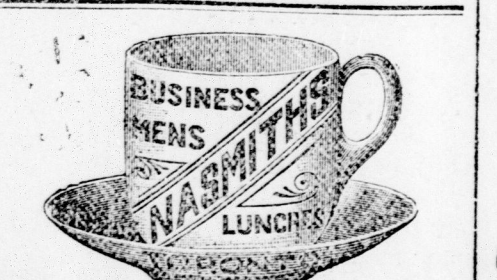
"Why, if the Government placed rum, gin and whisky on the free list," he said, "it would not affect a vote as far as the temperance people are concerned. They believe in Foster, and anything he does is right. He would not recommend the ratification of the French treaty, they say, unless it was good for the temperance cause, such implicit faith have they in his judgment."

Where those temperance men can hail from who still retain such implicit "faith in Foster" would prove interesting information. If they exist anywhere but in the imagination of the correspondent himself we fail to know it.

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Wherever souls are being tried and ripened, in whatever commonplace and homely ways, their God is hewing out the pillars for his temple.—[Phillips Brooks.]

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IT'S NEVER TOO LATE.

A Story Worth a Moral for Those Who Have Given Up Hope.

A Mount Forest Man Thought His Case Hopeless—Urged by a Friend, He Made One More Trial for Health—The Happy Result.

(From the Mount Forest Confederates.)
Mr. Geo. Friday is a well-known resident of Mount Forest, and among those acquainted with him it is known that he has been a great sufferer from chronic bronchitis, accompanied by a bad cough that used to leave him so weak that he would lie down for hours at a time. Mr. Friday's friends have noticed lately that he has regained his old time vigor, and in conversation with a representative of the Confederates a few days ago, he was asked what agency he owed his renewed health. "To the same agency," said Mr. Friday, "that has accomplished so many wonderful cures throughout the country—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For the past three years I have been so ill I have been able to do but little work. I doctored and tried many remedies with but little or no benefit, and at last I went the hospital at Brantford, where I remained for some time, and while there I felt somewhat better. The improvement, however, was only temporary, for scarcely had I returned home when I was again as ill as before. I had spent a great deal of money in doctoring without benefit and I felt discouraged and began to look upon my condition as hopeless. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I had already tried so many alleged 'sure cures' that I did not feel like spending any more money on medicines. Finally, however, I was persuaded to give Pink Pills a trial, and as you can see have reason to be thankful that I did. I purchased a box and began using them with a grim hope of recovery. To my intense satisfaction I noticed that they were doing me good, and you may be sure it required no further persuasion to continue their use. After I had taken a number of boxes the cough which had troubled me so much entirely ceased, and I could eat a workingman's hearty meal, and before long I was able to go to work. I am now in excellent health, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved my life. I would not be without a supply in the house and I warmly recommend them to others who may be ailing."

The reporter called upon Mr. Wm. Coleough, the well-known druggist, who said he was acquainted with Mr. Friday's case and had every confidence in the statements made. Interrogated as to the sale of this remedy about which everybody is talking, Mr. Coleough said that so far as his experience went, he knew the sales to be very large and that the remedy gave general satisfaction. In fact although he handled all the best proprietary medicines, he finds Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best selling remedy on his shelves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending on a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressing new to the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and low cheeks. In the cases of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink). Be in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputations achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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