

Citizen and Home Guard

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Mr. Kelso, the respected superintendent of neglected children of Ontario, under our new law, has very kindly promised to supply the readers of THE CITIZEN AND HOME GUARD with a paper in regard to the aims and workings of the new act, and other practical information of a similar character. We hope to give this in another week or two. The new law, so very important in its provisions, is not so well understood yet as it should be.

Mr. James Thomson, now one of the oldest and best known of the Toronto temperance workers, contributes a paper for this issue in regard to the early work and workers of the "Queen City." These facts are of interest and value to the younger generation and are well worth the careful reading. Many of the names mentioned were among the grand men of the last generation, who did much to elevate the moral and political standard of our country.

We now learn that the intention is to close the business of the coming great Prohibition Convention at Toronto in one day. This will require that as many as possible should reach the city the evening before and thus be ready to commence business sharp and early on Tuesday forenoon, Feb. 6. Much of the success or failure of the future efforts of the prohibitionists of Ontario depends on judicious, united and harmonious efforts during the next six months. By all means let every temperance organization and every church in sympathy with the prohibition movement be represented at that convention, if at all practicable.

According to the official returns made in connection with the late plebiscite it has been once more demonstrated that the women of Canada, by an overwhelming majority, favor the prohibition of the drink traffic. Here are the figures of the women vote in the various cities of Ontario:

	For.	Against.
Bellefleur	153	28
Brantford	105	36
Guelph	120	28
Hamilton	487	105
Kingston	195	36
London	338	45
Ottawa	263	64
St. Catharines	78	22
St. Thomas	99	9
Stratford	79	15
Toronto	1,003	284
Windsor	76	54

Lady Henry Somerset well writes: "On the principle that every member of the social compact must be protected from possible injury by any member, is based the rationale of the laws on our statute books." It is just on that principle that a prohibition law is demanded. The experience of generations has taught that while the liquor traffic is allowed to exist, the members of the community who do not drink cannot be protected from injury from those who do drink. Self-protection demands the enactment of an efficient and well-enforced prohibition law. The "personal liberty" of those who want to drink cannot weigh in importance to the personal safety of the whole of the people.

The feeling has been too general that an elector in the exercise of his franchise, especially as a working member of a political party, is excusable for doing things he would not do in everyday life. When a man votes for a candidate he votes for one as his own personal representative in making laws for the government of the whole community. Can he consistently support one in whose integrity, intelligence and honor he has not full confidence? A leading exchange has just been well saying: "A man's vote is the test of his political morality, and for that matter of his morality in general, for we are unable to believe that a man can be immoral in politics and moral in everything else."

Let us not be disconcerted, but stand bravely by that blessed trinity of movements, Prohibition, Woman's Liberation and Labor's Unity.

Practical Efforts for Success.

It is certainly unfortunate that a number of the active and zealous workers have evidently got the impression they are doing a good cause service by constantly endeavoring to impress the public mind with the fact that all politicians and party men are schemers and tricksters so far as the prohibition movement is concerned. They are constantly being held up as for "party first and prohibition afterwards." In many cases the longer a public man or journal has been identified with the promotion of the temperance work, and the more active such have been, the greater the amount of depreciation. As a result of all this a good many well-meaning persons have been taught to be suspicious and afraid to trust anyone of any prominence whatever now in public life on the prohibition question. It is very unfortunate that such is the case, as it is not only doing a wicked and serious wrong to many who have been making sacrifices for years for the promotion of temperance work, but it is doing a serious injury to the movement itself in preventing, as far as is at all possible, confidence and co-operation among those who might otherwise work together.

As a matter of fact some of our prominent public men and successful politicians of to-day are among the most reliable temperance workers we know of, and may be safely depended on. To all human appearances the prohibitionists of Canada will gain their success through existing political parties. The attempts either here or in the States to build up an independent prohibition party have proved anything but successful. Probably the same amount of effort or energy, if properly directed, would have done much more towards the winning over of an existing party. In both our parties in this country to-day there are a large number of honest and intelligent temperance workers. Our hope seems to be in increasing that number largely enough to make them the controlling element in one or both parties. The experience of past times has been that it is not an easy thing to get any considerable majority of temperance men to leave the party they have been long identified with and become what some might call "turncoats." There is no use blinking that fact. Few of these men are going to be persuaded into submission by wielding a club vigorously over their heads, and they are very apt to ask the clubbers to show their constable's warrant. Denunciation is seldom a very successful persuasive.

Our policy now seems to be to add largely to the number of honest and reliable temperance workers, both in the Commons and in the Provincial legislatures—men who will insist firmly and honestly on the Government they support doing whatever clearly lies in their constitutional power to put an end to the liquor traffic. It is simply useless to ask any government, Liberal or Conservative, to risk their political existence on a prohibition measure unless the people have sent enough representatives in favor of such a measure to give it a majority. Any other course would be political suicide. We believe that the people have now a right to demand both of the Ontario and of the Dominion Government an assurance of a prohibition measure so far as it lies in the power of either to enact it, and whatever government or party gives such assurances should be heartily supported. Whatever may be the wrong way, the mere pulling down of everybody else is clearly not the right way.

Neal Dow at Ninety.

Gen. Neal Dow, now the best-known prohibitionist in the world, will be 90 years of age on the 10th of March next. He is the grand old man of the prohibition movement of this generation. He is yet hale and active as most men are at 60, constantly reading, writing, speaking and otherwise working for the good of others. There are few busier men and few who are keeping themselves so well informed in every phase of the great temperance movement. Think of a man of 88 years addressing a large crowd for two hours in the open air! Think of a man in his 90th year writing able and vigorous newspaper articles each week, and entering into controversies with the most vigorous opponents with the energy and zest of an experienced campaigner!

Mr. Dow has been, we believe, a life-long abstainer from all alcoholic and narcotic—drugs from liquors and tobacco in every form. He is descended, too, from a noble Quaker stock, noted for their temperate and industrious habits. These facts, no doubt, account for his surprising vigor of body and mind to such a surprising old age. We would have a far greater number of grand old men in all departments of the world's industry if there had been a far greater number of young men

of similar exemplary habits. The "fast young men" of to-day may be safely expected to use up their vitality and working energy at early life, even should their days of actual living be many. The abuse of the nervous system and fine physical mechanism by simulating with alcoholics and then narcotizing with tobacco and drugs must needs derange and disease those thus abusing themselves.

A movement is now on foot to celebrate Neal Dow's next birthday throughout Great Britain and America. Miss Frances Willard proposed it some months ago, and arrangements are now being made on a general scale. He is well-known throughout Canada—throughout Ontario especially, nearly every part of which he has visited and joined in temperance work. We hope that the occasion will be generally honored all over the Dominion.

A Word in Season.

The following letter has been sent to the Templar, in reply to a letter in that paper by the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell:

Sir,—I see that my friend, Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, of Paris, has a letter in the last issue of the Templar, objecting to what he alludes to as the London Advertiser's theory that it is of the most importance that each of the three sluices of the liquor traffic—(1) the manufacture; (2) the importation; (3) the sale, as a beverage—should be closed up at one time by legal enactment if we are to have effectual and successful prohibition. He suggests that those who are of that mind are playing some sort of "game," with other too-common insinuations, which, in my humble opinion, are more honored in the omission than in the publication.

Mr. Kettlewell's bona fides and sincerity are, doubtless, genuine, but not more so than thousands of temper-

to teach us where to avoid similar mistakes in our future efforts.

With an honest desire for co-operation, and with best wishes to Bro. Kettlewell, yourself, and others like-minded, I am, very truly yours,

JOHN CAMERON.

London, Jan. 29, 1894.

Temperance Items.

News and Notes from All Points.

CANADIAN.

—James A. Livingston, mayor of Grimsby this year, is an active working Good Templar.

—Two new I. O. G. T. lodges are reported in the last Good Templar. They are located at Jordan Station, Lincoln county, and Westover, Wentworth county.

—It was stated at the Alliance public meeting at Montreal that while there are 750 licenses in all the twelve cities of the Province of Ontario, there are 960 in Montreal alone. Even that is quite a reduction on former years.

—The Hamilton City Council at its regular meeting on Monday evening last adopted a resolution to reduce the number of tavern licenses in that city from 95 to 75. Last year the council opposed reduction by a nearly similar vote.

—A medical man of Addington county, who is much given to drink, was lately drinking in Toronto. He gave a hotel man a bogus check to meet his bill there, and is now in the toils with a term of imprisonment in prospect.

—The annual meeting of the grand council of the Royal Templars of Manitoba will be held at Winnipeg next week, commencing on Tuesday. At the last session it was arranged that it should be held during the session of

all the provinces will be asked to send representatives. The desirability of such a conference has been urged for some time. Full particulars will be given later on. It will probably be one of the largest and most important gatherings of the kind ever held in Canada.

—The regular quarterly meeting of Middlesex District Council of Royal Templars was held in Somerset Hall, London, on Jan. 30. There was a fair attendance. Among the well-known workers from a distance were Rev. W. Kettlewell, G.C., of Paris, and Mr. T. A. Bellamy, of the Ingersoll Sun. The officers for the year were elected. A public meeting was held in the evening addressed by Rev. Mr. Kettlewell and Mr. Bellamy. There was also a good musical and literary programme presented. Mr. J. G. Shuff presented.

—Quite a number of credentials have been sent in of delegates to the coming Provincial Prohibition convention, to be held at Toronto on Tuesday next. So much of the future success of the prohibition work depends on the results of that convention that every church and temperance organization should see to having some member present. Remember that the session will begin early on Tuesday, and will probably close that day. Railway tickets good for three days before and after the convention will be issued at reduced fare to all obtaining certificates when purchasing tickets at the commencement of the journey.

UNITED STATES.

—Connecticut has now 92 no-license to 70 license towns, having made a gain of five this last year.

—It is estimated by the Canadian authorities that at least 100,000 pounds of opium, refined in British Columbia, is annually smuggled across the border to the United States.

—The smoking of cigarettes or tobacco by boys under the age of 16 has been practically stopped in Connecticut by the anti-cigarette law, which made the sale to them of cigarettes and tobacco a misdemeanor.

—The American Economist, a high-class commercial journal, writing of the enormous cost of the drink traffic to the States, says that, "Errors of currency on tariff, which so excite the country, are a feather's weight beside it."

—In Michigan a very wholesome provision has been made to the license law which ought to be enacted in Canada also. It empowers magistrates to compel persons found drunk to state upon oath where they obtained their liquor.

—A leading American journal has just been saying: "Milwaukee with all her breweries is suffering an epidemic of poverty that is startling. 'Personal liberty' has full sway up there on the lake, but man cannot live by beer alone."

—A good deal is being said about the "total failure" of prohibition in Iowa, and yet, as one result, 45 of its 99 county jails are empty. There was no such proportion before, nor would there be again, if the prohibition law should be repealed.

—The Kentucky W. C. T. U., which adopted the franchise department a year ago by a unanimous vote, shows an increase of 500 in membership. The Connecticut W. C. T. U. at its recent annual meeting, also adopted this department, and made Mrs. C. A. Holmes, of Meriden, State superintendent.

—A Chicago periodical, devoted to sociological questions, says: "In 1850 there was one criminal in 3,500 of our population; in 1890 there was one in 786. Crime in the country has increased in just about the proportion that the sales of intoxicating liquors have increased. Does not this simple statement carry with it a lesson that is deserving of careful study?"

—In Iron Mountain, Michigan, with a population of 10,000, the liquor license holders paid last year \$30,000 for licenses and about \$50,000 for rent. Of course they expected to get all that back out of the people, besides the costs and profits on their liquors and their own living beside. Now there is great distress reported among the people, and little wonder.

—The great railway companies, usually employing so many men to whom very important responsibilities are attached, are every year becoming more and more particular about the temperance habits of all their servants. The great Erie Railroad Company has recently sent out a printed inquiry which all are required to answer in writing. "Do you use intoxicating liquors?" Those who answer "Yes," look out for "squalls," and those who answer "No," and are yet found to drink will be treated as unworthy of confidence. Even some leading liquor papers commend the action taken.

—The New York Evangelist says: The women of New Orleans are actively at work to close the grocery barrooms of their city. Southern women are more conservative and more retir-

ing than their northern sisters, but when they once recognize a duty to their neighbor they are very efficient in its discharge, as was shown after the war in the steps taken by women to meet the needs of their impoverished sisters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—In Glasgow, Scotland, last year woman's vote gave five total abstinence candidates to the municipal council, and this year three out of four. Glasgow is, by universal admission, one of the best governed cities of the world.

—Probably no other class of well-to-do business men are under so many bans and disabilities in England to-day as liquor license holders. They cannot serve as councilors and seldom even as jurors. The Government officials lately refused to take the signature of a publican to an emigration schedule. A large number of life insurance companies now refuse their application for policies.

Read how Christ treated Judas Iscariot, if you want to know what it means to forgive as Christ forgives.

Toronto Items.

W. C. T. U.—A parlor social was held at residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Vance, Shuter street, on Thursday, 25th inst., in the interests of the W. C. T. U. An enjoyable evening was spent and the headquarters exchequer helped.

R. T. of T.—The annual meeting of Toronto district of Royal Templars of Temperance was held on Thursday evening last, but only business of a routine nature was transacted. An adjournment was made for two weeks when election of officers will take place.

DOMINION PROHIBITION CONVENTION.—An important meeting of the executive committee of the council of the Dominion Alliance was held on Saturday at the offices, 86 King street west. Dr. J. J. MacLaren presided. The matter of holding a Dominion Prohibition Convention, which has been mooted recently, was carefully considered and a decision reached to hold such a gathering in Montreal, in July next. The convention will be composed of delegates from every part of the Dominion, and in view of the extraordinary activity in prohibition ranks in all parts of the Dominion, a rally of unusual and historical importance is anticipated. The secretary was instructed to convey a special invitation from the council of the Alliance to Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances E. Willard, Sir Wilfred Lawson and General Neal Dow to attend this meeting.

BISHOP VINCENT ON TEMPERANCE.

—Our well-known building, the Horticultural Pavilion, the largest public hall in the city, was scarcely large enough to hold the crowds on Sunday anxious to hear Bishop Vincent, the eminent chancellor of the Chautauquan movement, speak on temperance. Standing room was the only alternative for late comers. The meeting was under the auspices of the Canadian Temperance League, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Geo. A. Cox, banker and philanthropist. On the platform were Mayor Kennedy and a large array of prominent citizens, clerical and lay. Bishop Vincent was much more candid in his treatment of the temperance question than is frequently the case with those who handle this question from the public platform, but withal he was sound on the question and what he said was wholesome and timely. As a resident of Topeka, Kan., he discussed the operations and effect of prohibition in that State, admitting that there were difficulties in the way of absolute observance of the law, but this could be said of all laws. Compared with a license law, however, the odds were strongly in favor of prohibition. Thousands of children were growing up in the State, who knew nothing of the open saloon, and had never seen a drunken man in their life. The bishop counselled moderation in the methods employed by temperance advocates to attain their reform. Whilst uncompromising in their convictions, he could have them, at the same time, kindly and temperate in the treatment of opponents. He pointed out the need there was for constant agitation. Victories gained for temperance were frequently lost for want of persistent work on the part of those who had helped to secure victory in the first fever. Where temperance sentiment was at the highest, and even where prohibition had been enacted, perfect success could not exist without the continuation of an educational campaign. Temperance reformers worked too often by jerks. That great organization, the most magnificent, the speaker said, in the annals of the world's history—the Roman Catholic Church—furnished a lesson to temperance reformers of the meaning and idea of persistency. To reach their ends, this church was "all at it, always at it, in winter and in summer, through one decade and another," and the final annihilation of the liquor traffic was only to be obtained in like manner.

Motto for the Week:

Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not; it is the first lesson which ought to be learned.—[I. H. Huxley.]

Forward Movement.

ance men and women who have been as long and as earnestly in the good temperance work as himself; who are quite as anxious to see an effective and satisfactory prohibition law in force at the earliest practical moment as himself; who are as little given to trickiness as himself; and whose judgment of what is the best and safest method of proceeding may possibly be as reliable as his own.

There should be room for honest, manly differences of opinion among workers in a good cause. I, for one, am anxious for whatever is shown to be best, and least likely to lead again to disappointment, and am quite free to confer on the whole subject. With many others I worked heartily in connection with the late plebiscite campaign, because an affirmative verdict would be a verdict in favor of a law stopping the supplies at the same time as stopping the sales. I am convinced that had a less sweeping measure been submitted to the people, the number voting in its favor would not have been nearly so large as it was. It is very generally admitted that most of our past disappointments—particularly with the Dunkin Act and the Scott Act—have grown not so much out of the fact that they were merely local in their application, as that they allowed the manufacture and importation to go on under the full sanction and protection of law, while the sale alone was prohibited.

If I am now wrong in supposing that any prohibition measure of a mere partial character, stopping any one of the sluices only, and not all three, would prove necessarily defective and disappointing, I am at least in the good company of thousands of earnest, experienced and honest prohibitionists of both parties at whom the finger of insinuation could be pointed with poor grace even by your reverend correspondent. A little more of that charity that thinketh no evil, especially of old-time co-workers, would much conduce to both harmony and success in our work.

However others may differ, I for one am among a great many who now desire three-fold or complete prohibition, and am fully convinced that any measure short of that may lead again to reaction and repeal, which would be unfortunate, to say the least of it. We feel that we are, in reality as well as in name, Advanced Prohibitionists. Our past unfortunate experience ought

the Provincial Legislature. A large attendance is looked for.

—At the meeting of Toronto City Council on Monday evening last, the question of requiring all licensed bars to be closed at 9 each evening was brought up on motion of Ald. Lamb, and after an angry debate and two amendments, was voted down.

—The annual meeting of the Quebec Alliance was held in Montreal this week and was well attended. A resolution was adopted favoring the proposed Dominion convention in Montreal during the first week in July next. A fuller report will be given elsewhere.

—There was a large and successful mass meeting on Monday evening in Montreal in connection with the annual meeting of the Quebec Alliance. Mr. J. H. Carson, the secretary, and F. S. Spence, of Toronto, were the principal speakers. Mr. Dougall, of the Witness, presided. There was a good representative attendance at the meeting.

—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of British Columbia at its last session adopted the following resolution: "We would recommend that the members of our order drop party lines in times of election, and to vote for those candidates who are pledged to our support." A Provincial election is expected there some time during this year.

—The New York Christian at Work, one of the ablest of all the American religious papers, writes: "In the sphere of temperance reform the result of the vote in Ontario, Canada, is the most notable and encouraging event of years. So here and there the light is breaking all around the horizon, and truth and righteousness are prevailing in spite of all the devices of selfish and evil men."

It is said that 50,000 copies of the excellent new temperance school book prepared under the authority of the Ontario Education Department have already been printed. Dr. Nattrass, of Toronto, is the compiler and he has done his work well. The book is popular and within the comprehension of quite young boys and girls. It has been introduced among the school books of British Columbia and the other provinces may adopt it.

—It has now been arranged to hold a large representative Dominion Prohibition convention at Montreal during the first week in July to which all the churches and temperance bodies in