

# W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT

**PRESIDENT**—Mrs. May R. Thornley, 843 Dundas street.  
**TREASURER**—Mrs. Jane Darch, Talbot street.  
**CORRESPONDING SECRETARY**—Mrs. Flora Carson, Prospect avenue.  
**RECORDING SECRETARY**—Miss Ella Cosford, 23 Cathcart street.  
**ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY**—Miss Ada Henderson, Dundas street east.

**HONORARY PRESIDENT**—Mrs. Greg sten, Colborne street.  
**VICE-PRESIDENTS**—Mrs. Evans, Princess avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Ira Smith Talbot street; Mrs. (Rev.) Claris Mrs. John Cameron, Dufferin avenue; Mrs. (Rev.) Fowler, Adelaide street.  
**MEETINGS**—Every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street.

All contributions to this department should be sent addressed to HOME GUARD Office, London, Ont. Postpaid items are desired from every Union throughout the Dominion.

## The Election.

The election is over, and we begin to realize just where this periodical tornado has left us. Sir Oliver is returned to power. Of this we are glad. A change of government would have given us an unpledged Premier and cabinet; left our issue again to take its chances upon the legislative programme as only one of many, instead of a "special order."

Sir Oliver's majority may not be entirely satisfactory to the party managers, but if temperance leaders consult first the interests of their reform, the present curious rearrangement of the political chess board may help instead of hinder.

In some sections the candidates placed in the field were anything but satisfactory, when viewed in the light of a past record. Temperance was carefully tabooed on the platform, and choked off in the party councils. Such situations were not limited to localities where temperance sentiment was low. How was this anomalous position forced upon the temperance majority? Surely it grew out of the lack of forethought and practical sense displayed by our men. At that most critical juncture, the choice of candidates, where were the Christian politicians whose duty it should have been to represent the moral and religious forces of the community? If the reports received are correct, had their absence from the nominating conventions not been so complete, the triumph of the most sinister element in both parties might in several cases at least have been prevented. Too often the "baser sort" struck the keynote for the march, and then insolently demanded that the temperance hosts fall in step.

When will our men learn that it will not do to preach, pray and give, and then desert the cause at the crucial moment when its life hangs trembling in the balance. It is a grand thing to take a fearless stand at the prayer meeting and on the platform; but what avails it if on nominating night these same friends don slippers and wrapper and sit them down in their pleasant parlors, contenting themselves with the fervently expressed hope that the party manipulators will not forget them and their issue? Their opponents keep out of print, and dare not publicly defend their nefarious business, but they lie them to the caucuses and conventions, and clamor for attention till they get it. Only another illustration of "the children of this world," etc.

Fortunately the case is not hopeless. The clear heads that have espoused this nineteenth century "Armageddon" cannot long continue to make so serious a mistake. We look for a tactical advance in our ranks that may more than make up for the losses incurred in our June election. A growth of ideas often counts for much more than a growth in members.

M. R. T.

## Manitoba Convention.

The eighth annual Provincial W. C. T. U. Convention for Manitoba was held in the village of Carberry, June 12 and 13. This was the most successful convention ever held in the Province, in point of attendance as well as the amount of business transacted. The president, Mrs. Dr. Blakely, presided at all the sessions. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. W. J. Smale on behalf of the local union and the response from the visiting delegates by Mrs. McAdam, of Treburne.

The corresponding secretary's report, by Miss Belle McArthur, showed material progress all along the lines of work. There are now 42 unions, with a paying membership of 731. In 1892 there were 204 members and in 1893 404. This shows a gain of 327, or 80.9 per cent for 1894. Eighteen unions have Loyal Temperance Legions. Nine unions have taken up Demorest medal contest work. There are now sixteen silver medalists and one gold medalist in the Province. A franchise petition signed by over 2,000 women (wives and mothers) from the rural districts of the Province was presented to the Legislature. Mrs. Blakely presented her report as superintendent of the organization, showing an enormous amount of work done with very gratifying results. Four unions were reorganized and four new unions instituted. A noticeable feature was the large amount of work done in Loyal Legion work. The report referred to the very successful ten weeks' trip made through the Province during the year by Mrs. E. Morine Law, district president of Michigan and national organizer. Sixty-five public meetings were held under this department, 35 unions were visited; 16 children's meetings were held during the year. The amount of the collec-

tions at Mrs. Law's public meetings (49 in all) was \$424.10.

Mrs. (Rev.) Jas. A. McClung gave an interesting Bible reading on the 46th Psalm, and the noonday prayer-meeting closed the morning session.

The president's address was the attraction in the afternoon. This was listened to with close attention. It covered a wide area of facts in connection with the work in the Province and contained a masterly review of the progress of the temperance cause, dealing particularly with temperance instruction in schools, Loyal Legion and Demorest medal contest work, and the equal suffrage question.

The recommendations were:

1. That unions take up Loyal Legion work.

2. That Loyal Legions hold Demorest medal contests.

3. That the advising board be memorialized (a) To make the teaching of temperance compulsory in all grades in the public schools. (b) To add the subject of temperance to the curriculum of studies for the Provincial and local normal school sessions and make provision that no teacher shall receive a certificate without passing an examination in this subject.

4. That petitions for equal suffrage to women be circulated during the coming year to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, and that only men (voters) be asked to sign them.

The rest of the afternoon was taken up with reports of departments and two-minute speeches from delegates of the different unions. In the evening Mrs. Dr. Blakely gave her lecture on the "Woman's Crusade and W. C. T. U. Work." This lecture was profusely illustrated by stereoscopic views. The pictures represented chiefly scenes during the crusade in Ohio in 1834 and were well brought out. These historical scenes include views of very special interest and have been made from original photographs, in some cases the only ones in existence. This panorama of W. C. T. U. history constitutes an entertainment such as has never heretofore been attempted in the form of an illustrated lecture.

The election of officers was the first thing on the second morning and resulted as follows: President, Mrs. W. D. Rutlan; vice-president, Mrs. (Rev.) Jas. A. McClung; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. P. Dolson; recording secretary, Mrs. B. Playfair; treasurer, Miss E. Cora Hind. The remainder of the day was taken up with reports of superintendents and the report of the resolutions committee.

Rev. Mr. Scarlett, of Douglas, was introduced. He commended the ladies on the success of the convention and expressed the opinion that the president had disposed of business of importance and grappled with difficult questions with an efficiency and celerity which he had never seen equalled in a Methodist conference.

Immediately at the close of the afternoon session carriages were in waiting and the delegates enjoyed a most delightful drive. The ladies of Carberry proved themselves excellent hostesses and the delegates will not very soon forget the many courtesies received from them during the convention. In the evening a Demorest gold medal contest was held in the Presbyterian church, which was crowded to the doors with an appreciative audience. The musical portion of the programme was given by the Carberry Legion and it reflected great credit upon those who took part. The seven contestants acquitted themselves well, giving the enthusiastic audience a high class entertainment. Miss Emma Polk, of Winnipeg, was awarded the gold medal, with Miss Ethel Adams, of Winnipeg, a close second. This is the first Demorest gold medal contest that has been held in Manitoba, and it has done much to awaken an interest in this department.

The spread of pauperism in the United States is becoming truly alarming. It was sometimes predicted that the States would yet be a harder country for the poor than England and the other old European countries, and the facts are indicating that such may yet be the case. This is not for "lack of land" or from mere "landlordism," either. The central portions of New York City are now more densely crowded than those of any of the old European cities, and by a class quite as deeply submerged in poverty and degradation. The armies of "unemployed" now forming and moving here and there over the country are such as no other country of the world is now seeing. It is to be hoped that the worst will soon be past.

## The Montreal Convention.

The HOME GUARD gave last week a pretty comprehensive report of what was done at the recent Dominion Prohibition Convention, held at Montreal.

The attendance was not as large as many may have expected, the representation of the Provinces, outside of Ontario and Quebec, being quite small.

In consequence of that fact not much more was accomplished than would have been at our ordinary Provincial conventions. There is not, so far, as much unity of action among the temperance forces in the various Provinces as is desirable, nor is there anything like as much general information regarding what these are doing in their respective Provinces. It may be easier to point out the evil than the remedy, however.

Not much was done regarding any additional forward movement. The resolutions adopted were mainly on the lines of action of a number of years past with little variation. It was hoped by many that some more complete system of organization would be devised, but such was not the case. The lines of prohibition effort for years past will therefore be the lines for some time to come. Resolutions in regard to "increased activity" are always in order, and are nearly always adopted, and probably will always continue to be. With increased convictions and increased education of the public mind regarding the great importance of prohibition work there is sure to be increased activity.

One of the most important resolutions adopted was in regard to more diligent efforts "to educate the people in the soundness of prohibition principle, and the evil and ruinous effects of the traffic in intoxicating beverages." Our decided conviction has been for some years that too little actual educational work has been done along those lines. Such an education of the public mind must be at the foundation of really successful prohibition effort. Our meetings and conventions, and even our publications, have been largely—much too largely—occupied with the discussion of parties, and about politicians and parties, and about how parties are manipulated, or might be manipulated, all of which is doing but little in the way of real education on the importance of the great questions themselves.

Let the public mind become once well educated to the importance of the whole question and there is little fear but that the political parties will "catch on" very readily. They are prone to set their sails to catch every popular breeze, no matter from which direction it may come. Let them once see that the conviction of a majority of the people is much more decidedly in favor of thorough prohibition enactments than against them, and sails will be trimmed in that direction. We may rest well assured of that.

Our decided conviction now is that both in Canada and in the States—in the latter country especially—had the same amount of energy and effort been expended for the last five years in real educational work that has been expended in "political prohibition" a good deal more actual and permanent progress would have been made. For some time to come, therefore, we would do well to give more heed to "first principles" in the matter of temperance and prohibition education. A very great deal of work is yet required in this direction and no time should be lost in doing it. We must thus further sow the seed before we need expect to reap the harvest; if we sow bountifully we shall surely reap bountifully. The rising generation, who are now becoming important factors in all our election efforts, have as much need of a thorough education as those of twenty years ago. Many even of the middle aged of today have not been well educated on these points.

## N. Y. Prohibition Party Platform.

The annual convention of the New York State Prohibition Party was held at Syracuse during the last week in June. As a separate prohibition party has been in existence there for some years—though without any success at elections—it may be of interest to Canadian workers to be supplied with "the planks" of the platform. The HOME GUARD has only space for a summary of the principles laid down and agreed upon.

It sets out with a formal acknowledgment of the supreme power of Almighty God and the sovereign power of the American people, and an allegiance to the national prohibition party. The first plank declares that "in legalizing the traffic in alcoholic beverages the State is bargaining away the public health and public morals and making itself a participant in the debauchery of its citizens, the devastation of their homes, the propagation of crime and the destruction of human life."

It concluded by declaring that, "All laws that legalize and protect the drink traffic and make the Government share in the gains that are vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." It goes on to assert that, "No party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is worthy of the support of American patriots."

2. The second resolution declares in favor of civil and political rights to women equally with men.

3. The third is a declaration of opposition to trusts and other combinations to raise prices on articles of ne-

cessity. Railroad, telegraph, telephone and other institutions and industries of public necessity, when they become monopolies to the exclusion of competition, should be controlled by the State.

4. Unqualified opposition is declared to all religious tests of citizenship and all appropriations of public funds for sectarian institutions.

5. The fifth favors an entire change regarding the framing of tariff laws, now such a bone of political party contention. It supports, instead, that "a non-partisan tariff commission of experts should be empowered to revise the tariff schedule in accordance with the principle of protection to American labor, such protection not to exceed the ascertained difference between the scale of wages actually paid by protected American manufacturers and that paid by their foreign rivals."

The party demagoguery on the tariff now carried on by politicians is denounced as a menace and a disgrace to popular government.

6. Proportional representation is demanded in the Legislature.

7. All men should be protected by law in their right of one day of rest in seven.

8. All the currency to be issued by the Federal Government, and not delegated to private corporations. Postal savings banks should be established. These we now have in Canada.

9. Steps should be taken to secure separation of municipal and county from state and national elections.

10. The election of United States senators directly by the people, instead of their appointment by the state legislatures, as now.

There are some others, but these are the principal features and they may offer some practical suggestions to those who desire political reforms, even though they may not favor the entire prohibition movement. They indicate pretty clearly a drift of public opinion towards some sweeping reforms in the States, some of which would do well for Canada.

## Woman's Suffrage Progress.

The Organizer gives the following facts in regard to progress being made in the States on the equal rights to woman reform:

In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women, and England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows. In 1875 school suffrage was granted by Michigan and Minnesota; in 1876 by Colorado; in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879 by Massachusetts, and in 1880 by Vermont and New York. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. School suffrage was granted by Nebraska in 1883, and by Wisconsin in 1885. Municipal suffrage was given to the single women and widows of New Brunswick in 1886, and school suffrage to the women of Washington in the same year. In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas to all women, and school suffrage was given in North and South Dakota, New Jersey, Idaho, Arizona and Montana. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. Evidently the common sense of the world is working around by degrees to a belief in equal rights for women. No disasters have followed the acceptance of the principle elsewhere, and there is no reason to suppose that it will result in catastrophes and cataclysms here.

## The School Catalogue.

A curious little change, indicative of the altered attitude of thought towards woman, and of woman's added sense of her own importance to the world, may be observed in the catalogues of girls' schools. The pet names have vanished. No doubt there are still Mays and Nellies and Kitties and Madges in our home circles, Daisies and Pearls and Birdies around our hearths, but very properly good form has decreed that these familiar cognomens shall be kept for the lips of household love, not worn in the hearing of society. You search in vain today on a college catalogue for a Sadie or a Polly, a Flossie or a Lulu. But Florence and Julia, Mary and Sarah, are there in stately grace, and there too are Eleanor, Katherine, Dorothy, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. The middle initial has gone too, and in its place is the girl's full name, Mehitabe Frances, or whatever it may be, the whole baptismal legacy from grandmothers and aunts written out in full.

The Mary James and Emma Louises and Eliza Anns of an older generation have left the stage, and in their places we find pretty Gladys and dainty Alice, quaint Ruth and fair Rebekah, Helen, statuesque and dignified Penelope, prim and sweet, Camilla, Isabel, or Edith, each flowerlike and musical. The girls of 1894 are to be congratulated on their names, the Lucys, the Susans, the Annes, the Charlottes, have associations at once so homely and so charming.

Sometimes, too, a girl bears a family name as her brother might, and there is a rare elegance and distinction in this when Sidney or Parker or Courtney is borne by a daughter of the line as her Christian name.

The school catalogues are, as they should be, reserved and somewhat formal. Still, in the sweet seclusion of the home, for caressing and petting, let us hold fast to our Fannys and Mollys and Belles. Pet names are always in order for home use.—[Harper's Bazar.

## The "Sons."

J. B. Brooks, G. W. P., attended Prohibition Convention and the Council of the Dominion Alliance at Montreal last week.

John Gemmill, county D.G.W.P., reorganized Middleville Division, Lanark county, with 34 charter members on the 28th ult. Allan Blackburn, W.P.; Miss Lizzie Guthrie, R.S.; Archie Rankin, D.G.W.P.

The new division recently organized at Harwood, Northumberland county, is progressing favorably.

Bronte Division reports its company of "Loyal Crusaders" in a flourishing condition.

Tilsonburg Division has just closed a very successful quarter, showing a net gain of thirteen in membership.

Wellington Division shows good gain in membership for the quarter ending June 30.

Allenwood Division reports a net gain of fifteen in membership for the quarter just closed.

Cooksville and Maple Grove Divisions continue to retain the excellent interest and large membership in their respective divisions.

Stafford Division shows progress for the past quarter.

Britannia Division increased its membership by eleven during quarter ending June 30.

Harvest Home Division shows good progress for the past quarter.

Sylvan Division, recently organized, returns 48 members at the close of the first quarter.

Rockland Division made good progress during the quarter.

Derryville Division is in a prosperous condition.

The "Loyal Crusaders," under the able management of Mrs. Norton, are prosperous and promise much for future usefulness.

A. W. Crosby, county D. G. W. P., has returned to Uxbridge after a two months' absence in the west.

Moncton Division, Nova Scotia is one of the old stand-bys of the order in that Province. It has evidently full confidence in its treasurer, Bro. E. B. Hicks, having elected him thirty-six consecutive times to that office. That is a record to be proud of, but it comes a long way short of that of Bro. Coulson, of Don, P.D. (Harvest Home Division), in Ontario, as will be seen in referring to his record of 108 re-elections.

Mr. Thomas Hutchings, of Halifax, for many years agent and lecturer of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia, is now the general agent of the Sons of Temperance Mutual Relief Society for the Province, and is devoting his time to that work.

LASKY DIVISION, in King township, York county, is in good working order. Bro. A. McCallum, our retiring W. P., who stands 6 feet 4 inches in his shoes, stands equally high in the estimation of his co-workers. He is first deputy reeve of King township, and we yet hope to see him the M. P. P. for our riding of the county. D. McCallum is the youngest W. P. we ever had, but an excellent young worker. Sister F. Cairnes, our W. A., would make a capital life W. A. for any worthy Son. Sister E. O'Brien is R. S., and W. Baldwin is her excellent A. R. S. Bro. W. Watson, our F. S., is an old and faithful officer, was installed for the 71st time in that office. Bro. D. O'Brien, our D. G. W. P., has held office for about 34 years, and for many years past both these last named members have been elected by acclamation. It seems as natural to look for them at their accustomed posts as to look for the sun rising in the east each day. Bro. O'Brien is also our T., and he was treasurer of the Plebiscite Association and is chairman of this branch of our Bible society, an elder and Sunday school superintendent in the Presbyterian Church. If the finances of this country, from the townships up to the Dominion, were managed by men of such sterling integrity as our financial officers, the whole country would be much better off. Bro. H. O. Wells is chaplain—a brother who would do kindness to any human being if in his power. Bro. C. Totten is C., Sister A. McCallum, A. C., both promising young workers. Sister M. Gray is I. S.—always bright and cheerful. Bro. Carson is O. S., also zealous in work. Sister Tillie Watson is organizer and by her skill much enlivens our meetings. I may add that your correspondent has been working in the division since in the fifties and also for years in the Good Templars.

H. O. WELLS.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Albert Division, No. 37, is still going ahead. First class temperance workers in it makes it one of the best in the county of Ontario. Officers installed: W. P., Bro. Kirkpatrick; W. A., Sister Mary Braund; M. S., Sister Mrs. Patterson; A. R. S., Sister Lizzie Wear; F. S., Sister Sarah Feidesbury; T., Bro. Bennet; Chap., Rev. Bro. Henner; Con., Bro. James Baffor; A. C., Sister Jennie Mead; S. S., Bro. H. Welment; O. S., Bro. Fred Campbell. THERESA SCENES, G.C.

WELLAND DISTRICT DIVISION.—It has been found advisable in view of the district picnic and of the busy season among the farmers, to dispense with the July meeting of the district and to allow it to be replaced by the district picnic, which will be held at the nursery grounds of Messrs. Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, on Friday, July 27, and for the success of which the special committee appointed are making every effort. The

October meeting of the district will be held with Crowland Division, they having asked that this arrangement be made.

Amity Division, at Seeley's Bay, Frontenac county, is in a fairly active progressive state. The following officers were installed for the new quarter on the 2nd inst.: W. P., Geo. Gardiner; W. A., L. M. Johnson; R. S., A. Likely; A. R. S., Gertie Wright; F. S., L. Putnam; A. C., Charlotte Gilbert; I. S., Wm. McClement; O. S., Thos. Daly; P. W. P., N. A. Johnson.

The following officers of the Scarborough Junction Division, York county, have been elected and installed for the current quarter: W. C. Fred Latham; W. A., Lulu Reynolds; T., Geo. Smith; F. S., Sister Hogarth; R. S., A. Gowler; A. R. S., Emma Scott; Chap., Thos. Ineson; Con., Edna Reynolds; A. C., Ella Gowler; I. S., Edgar Johnston; O. S., Andrew Heron; P. W. P., Geo. Davies.

Harvest Home Division, Don post-office, York county, intends to celebrate its 43rd anniversary on the 31st inst., and a good time is anticipated, with the assistance of the neighboring divisions, which have been invited to take part. For this quarter Ernest Maguire is W. P., Walter Pickett, R. S., and John Coulson, W. T. Bro. Coulson was installed in office for the 108th time in succession! Can any other Son in Canada boast of as good a record? Bro. Jas. Elliott, our deputy, has been a member for 31 years, and is a regular attendant. He lives five miles distant, and we estimate in coming to and returning from the meetings during his membership he must have traveled 8,000 miles! He has done it cheerfully and hopes to for years to come.

## Criticism.

It is well for us to remember when we are inclined to dwell upon and criticise the faults of other people that we are attracting and incorporating the same elements within ourselves.

Remember that this is a vital truth of being, that the kind of thought we have is a center of magnetic attraction to the essence of the thing thought of. If we think disease, we attract disease; if we think evil we attract morbid thought. If we refuse to think evil of anyone, and reject critical and resentful feelings, we do both ourselves and them a good.

If unpleasant or unkind things are forced upon us, then it is necessary, of course, to recognize the condition that we may protect ourselves from it, and then we should refuse it a dwelling-place in our minds. Forgive it in the sense of a lack of resentment, and you are by a spiritual law at once protected from further injury to your own spirit and condition. In this way the power of evil is overcome by good and we ourselves rise to purer heights of being and perception.—[Eleanor Kirk's Idea.

The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements, and impossibilities—it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—[Carlyle.

## About Aiding the Poor.

A leading American journal, writing on the important subject of aiding those who really stand in need of aid, remarks as follows:

One dollar given to help the unemployed to honorable work is worth \$10 given in charity.

One hour of thought for the well-being of others is better than a week of self-indulgence.

The Church of Christ is the wisest and safest almoner of Christian beneficence.

Give the bread of life to the poor and bread for the body will soon be provided.

"Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

"All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even do ye unto them, for this is the law and the prophets."

An hour of kindly sympathetic fellowship with the lowly in their humble homes brings to them more of real comfort and happiness than a gift of money sent by mail.

## Expelled

—every poison and impurity of your blood, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Then there's a clear skin and a clean system. Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings, and all Blood, Skin and Scalp diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula—these are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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