

W. C. T. U. Department.

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

Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island.

Here in London we are just opening out a series of services under the leadership of Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island, the American National and the World's W. C. T. U. evangelist. For many years Mrs. Barney has been W. C. T. U. prison evangelist in the United States; and through her instrumentality numerous reforms in connection with the treatment of criminals have been inaugurated and successfully carried through. Police matrons were the result of Mrs. Barney's persistent efforts in that direction, and her worth as a worker was recognized by the public through her appointment as chairman of the State Board of Charities.

To those who attended the Dominion Convention, held last June in London, words of praise for this eminent White-Ribboner are unnecessary. On every side were heard expressions of admiration, and, better still, of loving thanksgiving for spiritual blessings received through her ministrations. I was beset by inquiries as to when Mrs. Barney might be likely again to return to our Province, and many of the delegates said, "We must have her speak for us next time."

A promise to re-visit us, as soon as convenient was received, and would have been carried out last November but for an unexpected trip to England. Lady H. Somerset was of the same mind as ourselves and was determined that Mrs. Barney should visit the British unions, pleading that, as world's evangelist, this was part of her work. So our friend sailed to the old country last October and did not return until a few weeks ago.

Lady Henry Somerset has planned another trip for September, therefore the home-coming is but for a visit.

Already some twelve unions are in correspondence with me in relation to dates, terms, etc. All that is to be done in this line must be accomplished within a few days, as Mrs. Barney's calls in other directions are numerous and pressing.

Should any other union desire her services I would be glad to hear from them at once. MAY R. THORNLEY.

Hamilton Central School of Methods.

The Central W. C. T. U., of Hamilton, held a most successful school of methods on Tuesday, April 2, in the Centenary Church, conducted by Mrs. I. H. Pratt, president of the Central Union. Mrs. May Thornley, president of the Provincial W. C. T. U., and Miss Julia Tilley, treasurer of the Dominion W. C. T. U., were the visiting speakers. Mrs. Thornley gave an address on the duties of superintendents and also conducted a Parliamentary drill. Miss Tilley spoke on "How to Make Our Meetings Interesting." A paper on "The Journal" was read from the pen of Mrs. Letitia Youmans. Many complimentary things were said of Mrs. Thornley, both as to her ability and her power of dressing up plain facts in attractive forms. Miss Tilley was practical and most interesting in her address. The workers must have got enthusiasm and the work an impetus therefrom.

Mrs. Day Smith gave an exhaustive paper on "Franchise, as Regards Woman." Mrs. Pratt spoke on "Mothers' Meetings" and gave a paper also on "Children's Work." Mrs. Coutte, Mrs. Philp, and Mrs. Wolfkill conducted the Bible talks and noontide prayer. The beautiful sacred songs given by Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Stickle, and Mrs. Harrison, of Grimsby, added immensely to the interest of the day. Delegates were present from Caledonia, Dundas, Burlington, and Grimsby, as well as from the Hamilton and Central Unions. As the school was opened to the public, a large assembly gathered to hear about the work at both sessions. Breakfast was partaken of by the delegates. The decorations of the tables were white hyacinths. The menus were white satin ribbon. The delegates all wore their white ribbon badges. After enjoying the social chat and menu, Mrs. Hardy accorded a toast of welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Central W. C. T. U. The following was the responsive toast list: Grimsby, Mrs. Lucas; county, Mrs. Forbes; Caledonia, Mrs. Jackson; Dundas, Mrs. Boyle; Burlington, Mrs. Elliot; Hamilton Union, Mrs. Smith. The assembly-room (Centenary Church parlor) was fragrant with palms and Easter lilies. The tropical banner of the Central Union hung over the platform. It was

of white satin and gold lettering. Altogether it was a pleasant day and the unanimous decision was that it is good to be here. As all good things have an end, so did this day; but we are hopeful that the fragrance of it will last throughout time and the seed sown will germinate into fruit for eternity.

In the Cause of Humanity.

Nowhere is the hollowness of nineteenth century "chivalry" so conspicuous, says the Union Signal, nowhere does the modern man demonstrate so clearly his inefficiency and untrustworthiness as a protector of woman-kind as in our so-called courts of justice. So long as there are men who flock to our criminal trials for the sole purpose, apparently, of indulging a prurient curiosity; so long as there are lawyers who descend to insolence and insult in their examination of female witnesses; so long as there are judges who countenance and encourage such insolence and insult; so long, indeed, as there are women to be tried and women and children to be questioned and cross-questioned before the law, the presence of women spectators in our courtrooms is, for the dignity of womanhood in general and in the interests of common humanity, absolutely imperative.

The beneficent effect of the mother influence was strikingly shown in a recent court room scene in Oakland, Cal., in which Mrs. O. M. Sanford, auditor of the State W. C. T. U., by a clever stratagem checkmated a move designed to embarrass girl witnesses and thus place them at a disadvantage in giving their testimony.

Upon complaint of the neighbors, one Adam Schmegner was arrested for infamous crimes, the principal witnesses against him being his two motherless daughters, aged respectively 18 and 9 years. "The testimony taken at the preliminary hearing," said the newspaper report, "did not give a complete story of Schmegner's crimes, but attracted a crowd of men that occupied every available portion of the court room."

Mrs. Sanford, as agent for the Humane Society, demanded a trial with closed doors, but upon the objection of Schmegner's attorneys—whose motive was obvious—that was refused by the court. Impelled by one of the inspired ideas which come to women in such emergencies, Mrs. Sanford appealed to the W. C. T. U. As a result, when the court opened twenty or more gray-haired mothers were found occupying seats within hearing distance of the witness stand, and many an inquisitive male spectator was promptly relegated to a back seat by the bailiff in order to make room in front for the ladies.

"Consequently," says our informant, "hardly a man, aside from the court officers and attorneys, could hear a word the witness spoke, and instead of having an audience that would embarrass the Schmegner girls were surrounded by a guard of motherly, benevolent faces." Standing by the side of Mrs. Sanford the 9-year-old girl shyly but plainly told the story of her father's crimes—of his inhuman abuse of herself and his three-year-old baby, her statements being corroborated by her sister.

In arguing the case the attorney for the defense, as was to be expected, alluded in scathing terms to the presence of the White Ribboners, asking if they were there to see justice done or from a "morbid curiosity," and was proceeding more severely to attack their motives when he was sharply called to order by the court. Perhaps it would be in order to inquire here what were the motives of the men in leaving their important business avocations to be present at the trial; was it to see justice done and to protect helpless womanhood and innocent childhood?

The defense evidently felt bitterly chagrined at the thought that the quick-wittedness of a woman had so successfully "turned the tables" and by a bold but eminently womanly stroke had wrested from it its vantage ground and brought about its defeat. For after a conference of fifteen or twenty minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In this incident there is not a timely suggestion for W. C. T. U. women everywhere? There are occasions when women as well as men should spare a little time to visit our halls of justice. Let us give the lawyers and judges more of our attention in the future, and whenever a woman is to be tried or a woman is to be examined as a witness, let us invade the court rooms.

Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw.

The tour through the eastern section of our Province by the above named lecturer has been a great success. Some fifteen appointments were filled, so far as we have heard, to the eminent satisfaction of the unions concerned. Miss MacArthur, of Cornwall—our Provincial treasurer—writes: "I have just seen Dr. Shaw to the train. Her meetings were grand! That of

Sunday was beyond our expectations—the hall was crowded; but last night (Monday) it was packed, and though we had extra seats and many stood, many had to go away unable to obtain admittance. Our collections at the door for the two services amounted to \$90; and when it is remembered that the Sunday afternoon audience was largely composed of young people from the Sunday schools, and that these are decidedly hard times in this milling town, the financial outcome is not bad."

Dr. Lyman Abbott's Temperance Programme.

A temperance programme is offered by Dr. Lyman Abbott, the editor of The Outlook and the pastor of the Plymouth Church, of Brooklyn, with the view of affording "at least a basis for a discussion which may lead at last to some agreement among all temperance workers." While the programme represents his present views on the liquor question, he states that he is ready to adopt amendments to it if convinced of their practical importance. We reproduce the programme from The Outlook editorial columns:

"1. Abolish the present excise system. It is a failure. It does not materially limit the number of saloons nor improve their character. It promotes favoritism and vicious forms of political influence, and it is subject to the criticism that it appears to a portion of the community to give a public approval to the liquor traffic. The abolition of the license system will leave men as free to sell liquor as they now are to sell groceries, subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

"2. No man to be permitted to open a liquor saloon in any community without the permission in writing first obtained of the real estate owners of the property immediately abutting the premises. This consent in writing to be filed with, say, the county clerk.

"3. Liquor-selling to minors, to habitual drunkards, and, perhaps, between the hours of 12 at night and 5 in the morning, prohibited, as now.

"4. A tax levied on the real estate of every place in which liquor is sold—saloon, hotel, or club; perhaps such tax to be proportioned to the assessed value of the real estate actually occupied by the room used for the sale and consumption of the liquor. Such tax would be a lien on the real estate and would be collected from the landowner, not from the liquor-seller.

"5. Local option given to every community—city, town, or perhaps ward or election district—to prohibit the sale of liquor altogether, or to prohibit it on Sundays. Special provision would have to be made for the voting on local option, which ought not to be held oftener than once in three, or perhaps once in five years. If any community is to be permitted to sanction the sale of liquor on Sunday, it ought also to be permitted to prohibit the sale of liquor altogether."

The New York Voice (Proh.), while approving of Dr. Abbott's "praiseworthy zeal to unite all those who are in favor of temperance on some definite line of action," finds no essential difference between his programme and the demands of the organized liquor-dealers of New York State. It says:

"No programme, whether it be a license system, a tax system, a dispensary system, or any other system that contemplates making the saloon a source of public revenue, is worth any effort on the part of temperance reformers. The primary purpose of a tax is revenue. To use the taxing power for any other purpose, except as it incidentally serves another purpose, is, according to the Supreme Court, an abuse of the power. When the public begins to look to any form of vice as a proper source of revenue, dividing with it the profits, that moment it begins to play havoc with all moral scruples and to erect the cupid of tax-payers into a bulwark of defense for the vice. Moreover, when the State taxes a business, it is bound by principles of common honesty to assure protection to the business in return. The tax receipt as much as the license is a pledge on the part of the State to defend and foster the thing taxed. How else does a State get the right to tax? None recognizes the importance of these considerations more keenly than the liquor-dealers themselves, and you never find them favoring any policy that proposes to deprive the State of revenue from this source.

"If Dr. Abbott or anybody else wants to originate a scheme that will unite the earnest temperance reformers of the country, let him start with this proposition, namely: 'The liquor traffic shall not be made, either directly or indirectly, by license, tax, or any other means, a source of public revenue.' Start there, and there will be some hope of accomplishing something."

Archbishop Kain, of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Louis, on the occasion of the recent "Y" conference in that city, informed the officers of the Queen's daughters, the local Roman Catholic charitable organization, that it was his earnest request they should accept the invitation to the conference and co-operate with the Y. W. C. T. U.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Miss Willard Abroad

The First of Her Round-the-World Letters—Coming Remarkable Gatherings—"Grog and More Grog," Not "Gog and Magog"—Movements of Lady Henry Somerset and Other Notables.

[From the Union Signal.]

REIGATE, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND, March 19, 1895.

My Dear White Ribbon Comrades,—We have worked so long together that the international movement is now becoming almost as home-like as our own beloved "National." It is my duty and pleasure to be constantly writing and sending articles, paragraphs and helpful documents to every quarter of the globe, so that the fact that I am "president of the World's," as we say in our familiar way of speaking when together, impresses itself more deeply upon me as years go by.

You know that on the death of our dear Margaret Bright Lucas I urged this position upon Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt when she returned from her long pilgrimage, and that when she declined it we succeeded in getting her to accept that of honorary president—subject to the confirmation of the biennial convention, on the parliamentary ground that one convention cannot bind the action of another. You also know how earnestly I have urged Lady Henry Somerset to allow her name to be used as president, and that were it brought forward she would have the unanimous vote of the women of Christendom, but she continues to insist that until the polyglot petition has been presented she would not think of doing so.

It seems to me important at the outset of these letters (which I hope to continue from time to time until the world's journey is complete) to put before you afresh the actual situation, so far as I am concerned. It now looks as if the plan, which would have been carried out if the general officers of our National society had not, so soon as it was announced, cabled and written me of their disapproval, would be considerably modified, and that the journey will now take other forms; nor am I at all sure but that the present plan of taking up the work more gradually will be better suited to the interests of the various countries to be visited. For instance: we have now presented the petition in our own country and it has added its quota of influence to the accumulating current of educated opinion and sentiment which is bearing our cause toward success. In June the petition will be brought to this country by our American White Ribbon delegates of the third biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U. and presented to the British Government. In the summer many of us expect to travel in Scandinavia and the petition will be presented in Norway and Sweden, possibly also in Denmark. It is well known to you that from the nature of the case we have accomplished less on the continent of Europe than any other part of the world except in the heart of Africa. While it is true that we have a group of faithful White Ribboners in every country they have been unable to accomplish anything adequate on a national scale in the wine-drinking countries of Europe, Count Tolstol and his family in Russia, Countess Wedel-Jarlsberg in Norway, Mrs. Selmer in Denmark, Rev. Adama von Scheltama in Holland, Mrs. Mary B. Willard and Mrs. (Dr.) Stuckenberg in Germany, Miss De Broen in Paris, Miss Gulick in Spain, Mrs. Josephine Butler in Rome, and the Baroness Langenau in Vienna—these have been chief among our trusty pioneers on the Continent of Europe. But now we are seeking in response to earnest invitations, that come to them from leaders in the purity movement, our dear Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell, who after their arduous labors here in the anti-opium cause, go to Switzerland for a brief rest and will then undertake the more thorough introduction of our work in Europe, making the purity department the point of attack in the unceasing "peaceful war." From their intelligent seed-sowing will come, I have no doubt, such a preparation for the reception of the polyglot as will tell immensely on all our future work.

The convention in June will select several new round-the-world missionaries. We shall hope for the presence and counsel of those who went out first, and the strongest single impetus ever given to the movement in its cosmopolitan aspect will come from that great gathering. Let me again urge our workers in the States to send from each State at least one delegate. Remember that \$200 (the total expense of the trip) includes six days in London, with hotel accommodations, one week with entertainment at Grindelwald, two days at Lucerne and two days in Paris, and any who care to prolong their stay abroad can do so on very reasonable terms. All applications should be addressed to Pilgrimage Bureau, care Review of Reviews, Astor Place, New York city.

If any State lacks any fraction of the 1,000 members requisite to the appointing of a delegate, these can surely be secured within the next few weeks, or if not, the State can piece out its numbers by arrangement with some adjoining State. We who "at this end of the line" are helping to prepare for the convention, do most earnestly desire to see looming up from the wide-awake west such a delegation as shall give adequate expression to the zeal and success of the white-ribbon movement in the United States and Canada, and we beg of you not to disappoint us. We are working with might and main to prepare for your coming. Now let me beg you not to fail to come. We hope to have a sermon delivered before the delegates in Westminster Abbey, and a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, a trip to Windsor Castle and a lawn party at Lady Henry Somerset's suburban home, The Priory, Reigate. These I mention as delightful incidents, but the great meetings in Queen's, St. James' and Exeter Halls will, with the presentation of the petition to the Government, be the chief attractions to our devoted workers.

We find the cause moving on as always. The Local Veto Bill of Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt will be presented before Easter. The papers are full of it and were never more favorable. The British W. T. A. is the right-hand ally of the United Kingdom Alliance, these two societies standing side by side far in the front of any others, as they deserve to do, because of the progressive character of their principles and work. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is as full of his famous "gay wisdom" as he was 30 years ago. He says the trouble in the recent county council election was not only "Gog and Magog," but "Grog and More Grog." The liquor interest in London is solidly united against the county council; but in spite of that our side has a majority and has elected progressives to all the offices.

Lady Henry Somerset has gone to Leeds to conduct a National Conference of the White-Ribbon Women. She presides in Exeter Hall, March 22, at a great anti-opium demonstration to be addressed by Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, and Dr. Kate Bushnell. Bishop H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, Georgia, whom we met on the steamship and who is a genius in his way, will participate in the exercises. Lady Henry and I have promised to speak with him and Miss Hallie Brown, the celebrated colored elocutionist, at a meeting in the interest of Wilberforce University, Ohio, to be held before long in Exeter Hall.

Mr. Henry J. Osborn is the greatest "worker up" of the huge public assemblies that are a special feature of the reform work in London that has yet appeared. I do not see why some of our women might not become equally well known and successful as specialists in convening those great gatherings which to the "great public" seem to indicate the high-water mark of beneficent movements and the societies that can serve them.

Anna Gordon and I are hard at work in our den at the Reigate home. We expect with the soft spring breezes soon to be blowing, to retrieve physical tone through the use of our bicycles along the shady paths of the Priory grounds. But we have "fallen to" and are hard at it with our stenographers, setting forces in motion to help make the W. C. T. U. a success.

Again urging your co-operation in the beloved home land, I am, with love from us all, your loyal comrade, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

A Message From Florence Nightingale.

One of the most interesting features of the Young Woman for April (to be published on Tuesday), will be "A Message from Florence Nightingale," reproduced in facsimile. She writes: "My message to girls would be: 1. Train yourselves to your work, to your life. The last 25 or 30 years has recognized beyond everything this necessity of training. 2. Have a higher object than the mere undertaking in all you undertake. If we know of nothing better and higher and truer than ourselves, when we fail or are disappointed, we lose heart, and perhaps 'strike work.' But if we have recognized ourselves as (I will not say only) a wheel or a tool in the hands of that Almighty highest and truest and best, we have that blessing of being a part of the whole, and whatever our own failure, are never cast down. 3. As one of the best women workers of our day says, 'The talk now is of rights, not right.' Let that not be our case. I am myself always a prisoner from illness and overwork, but all the more I wish you God speed."

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Glasgow lately, and referring to drink, said: "We know how much of crime and how much of all the evils of civilization are to be traced to drink. And

there is this further danger in this question; I see it coming in that shape, nearer and nearer, that owing to the enormous influence wielded, directly or indirectly, by those who are concerned in upholding the drink traffic, we are approaching a condition of things perilously near the corruption of our political system."

Mr. Selous, the celebrated English traveler and hunter, says that the great curse of the British empire in Africa is drink.

In Germany the problem of how to treat wife-beaters has been solved in a far wiser way than in most other countries, for there the brutal husband must work all through the week then turn over his wages to his wife on pay day and go to jail Saturday night and Sunday; about two weeks of this sort of experience has a most salutary effect on the savage wife-beater.

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