

Nova Scotia Methodists on Temperance.

At the late annual session of the Nova Scotia Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Amherst, an important temperance committee was appointed and its report, which speaks out in plain terms, was adopted. We give the following extracts which will show that our friends down by the sea are taking advanced positions regarding the position of the church to temperance and prohibition:

2. We believe in a pledged membership. Not a man in the ministry indulges in intoxicants as a beverage; nearly 4,000 children have taken the pledge in our Sabbath schools. In the congregation there is an earnest disposition to support, not alone the principles of total abstinence, but also legislation for the total suppression of the liquor traffic.

3. We regard it as so vital a principle that no dealer in intoxicants or moderate drinker can legitimately obtain membership within the folds of our church, neither can a member consistently remain as such who in this matter departs from the conditions of our Father and the requirements of the discipline which are based upon the solid rock of God's inspired word.

4. We regret that the two political parties of this Dominion are still recreant to their duty; they hold out little hope for temperance reform, not having yet reached that point in their history when the principles of prohibition have become foremost in the politics of the country.

5. The conference regards the Royal Commission as an expensive and unnecessary evasion of the prohibition question.

8. That as a conference we pledge ourselves not to vote for any man who will not pledge himself to vote for prohibition independent of any political party, and will recommend the members of the Methodist Church within conference bounds to do the same.

10. Whereas, in the recent plebiscite, more than three-fourths of the possible vote was polled, resulting in immense majorities in the Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, we regard it as strong and undeniable expression of the electors in favor of prohibition, but the declaration of the Government in reference thereto that neither pledge nor promise would be given for prohibition was unwarranted and most unsatisfactory.

The Duke of Argyll's Position.

The Duke of Argyll, father of Lord Lorne, ex-Governor-General of Canada, and one of the largest land-owners in Scotland, is not a prohibitionist, but has become thoroughly convinced that all connection between groceries and liquor-shops should be prohibited. We commend his position to a number of license commissioners in several Ontario towns and cities that can be easily named, whose ideas are much too loose in this matter for men of their position.

Writing to one of his tenants who refused to carry on a grocery's business without a liquor license, he says: "I have long had, and have often expressed, a great objection to the combination of a license to sell liquors with the selling of groceries. Men, and especially women, who would not go to the regular public house, go readily to a grocery's shop, and it is within my knowledge that in this way habits of intemperance are acquired, where otherwise, in all human probability, they would be avoided."

Our Ontario license law now expressly requires that a grocery and a licensed liquor shop shall be on entirely separate and distinct premises, without any internal communication. The benefits of that law have been very much prevented in several districts by the commissioners deciding that a mere board or glass partition run up through the middle of an old established shop constitutes such entirely separate premises and the grocery is then granted a liquor license, as before, both shops being attended by the same salesmen and orders for both groceries and liquors being taken as before at the same counter. The Government ought surely to interfere and prevent the continuance of such evasions of an excellent law.

Christian Endeavor Jewels.

Here are some of the gems of truth presented by various speakers at the great Christian Endeavor convention at Cleveland last month:

Rev. W. Patterson: "Like some people, a dog, when he has nothing to do will wait to be patted on the back, but when he gets after a hare he does not care to be patted on the back."

Rev. Dr. Beckley: "The church is an elevator. Like those so placarded in Chicago, it should be kept running 'Day and Night and Sunday.'"

Rev. Dr. Hill: "If all the members of the present great Christian Endeavor army were seated in cars, 60 persons to a car, it would require 33,300 cars, and these, if coupled together in one train, would reach 400 miles."

Rev. Howard Grose: "When politics becomes so pure as not to need Christianity, then Christians will have nothing to do with politics, but not till then."

Rev. Ralph Brokaw: "Four things we need, especially now: (1) Intelli-

gent breadth of view; (2) independence of thought; (3) courage; (4) thorough consecration."

Rev. Dr. Beckley: "Don't be wheelbarrow Christians that go only when pushed. Don't be Christians like the Arctic rivers, frozen at the mouth."

Anthony Comstock: "Obedience to God's command is your highest duty. There is nothing that makes life so glorious as 'Thy will be done' wrought into daily life. The worst foes that we have to meet are those within; the heaviest burdens are those that we permit Satan to saddle upon us. You have no right to go for entertainment into a place that you would not invite your Lord and Savior to enter with you."

Dr. Boardman: "That is our true birthday, my friends—not when we are born into the world, but when we are born into a mission. The solemn and blessed truth is that God calls every man to be a minister, assigning each his own parish in the great diocese of Christ's one church. The sense of perfection is a sure sign of imperfection."

Gov. McKinley: "I like Christian endeavor because Christian endeavor makes character. I like it, too, because it makes Christian character, and there is no currency in this world that passes at such a premium anywhere as good Christian character. The time is going by when the young man or the young woman in the United States has to apologize for being a Christian. Christian character swings wide open every door of opportunity to the young men and the young women of the United States."

Early Days of the Prohibition Movement in Canada.

(By J. M. Walton, G. T. Sons of Temperance.)

Now that the smoke of the battle just waged for prohibition has for the moment lifted, it is interesting to refer to what was probably the first systematically organized movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic in Canada.

In 1855 an association was formed for the object, as stated in its constitution, of "procuring by the use of all constitutional means the enactment and permanency of a law in Canada to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage." The name assigned was, "The Canadian Prohibitory Liquor Law League."

Provision was made for establishing branches throughout the country; the condition of membership being, "signing the constitution and paying an annual fee of not less than 1s. 6d."

It will revive in the minds of many veterans in the temperance ranks reminiscence of the stirring times in the early days of the movement to read over the names that appear in the list of officers of the league for 1855-56. President, Abraham Farewell, Oshawa. Vice presidents, E. F. Whitmore, Toronto; Hon. E. Perry, Cobourg; Thomas Benson, Port Hope; Edward Jackson, Hamilton; Rev. H. Mulkins, Kingston; Rev. Mr. Clarke, London; Geo. Pirie, Guelph; John Dougall, Montreal; Joseph Hartman, M.P., Whitechurch, county of York; Geo. Brown, M.P., Toronto; A. Morse, Smithville; W. Mathie, Brockville. Treasurer, R. H. Brett, Toronto; Secretary, H. W. Jackson, Toronto. Executive committee, Rev. W. Ormiston, John Cameron, John McNab, Samuel Walton, Wm. Blight, G. P. Ure, J. W. Woodhall, J. C. Geikie, Hiram Piper, William McDougall, Rev. R. Dick, Rev. F. H. Marling, Toronto; T. Nixon, Newmarket; H. O. Reilly, Watford; C. H. Van Norman, Hamilton; Rev. J. T. Byrne, Whitby; Thos. Galbraith, Port Hope; Wm. Rowland, London; Rev. J. E. Ryerson, St. Catharines; Rev. Wm. Climie, Bowmanville; Rev. R. H. Thornton, Whitby; Wm. Parr, Niagara; J. J. E. Linton, Stratford; Thomas Ford, Mitchell; Dr. J. Beatty, Cobourg.

Article VII. of the constitution provided that "The meetings of the league should be held semi-annually, on the fourth Tuesdays of May and October, at such place as the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance meets."

The Sons order had been in existence some six years at this time, the Grand Division of Ontario having been instituted on April 12, 1849. In this short time propagation had gone on so rapidly that at the end of five years it had spread itself over 41 counties and 365 subordinate divisions were reported in good standing, having among their membership many of the ablest and most prominent men in the country.

The president of this league, who, by the way, bequeathed in his last will the sum of \$2,000 for the furtherance of the cause, was a loyal and enthusiastic Son of Temperance, as were the great majority of the officers and members of the league.

Thus it is seen that out of and in full affiliation with our noble old order came the pioneer political prohibition body in Canada.

The order holds a place in the history of reform that makes her worthy of the pride her devoted followers have for their institution, and should be an inspiration to the young men in the order today to increase their efforts to "advance the interests and preserve unsullied on their parts the reputation of the Sons of Temperance."

Kettleby, Aug. 13, 1894.

Child Rescue Work.

The Origin and Extent of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The Methodist Magazine of a recent date contains, among other valuable reading, a very interesting paper by Helen Campbell in regard to the work being done in New York for the rescue of children from cruelty and neglect, in most instances caused by the drunkenness and consequent imprisonment and brutishness of parents.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children was formed in New York over sixteen years ago and during that time, in New York alone, it has investigated nearly 55,000 complaints involving 160,000 children. Of these about 18,000 cases have been prosecuted and about 30,000 children relieved and rescued; 7,500 have been sheltered, fed and clothed in its reception rooms and 70,000 meals furnished.

A great old-fashioned house has been secured for headquarters, or bureau of reception. This is supplied with a number of officers, a telephone, and other appliances for attending to all cases of complaints, day and night. Each case as it appears is registered in the great books and then handed over to the matron and attendants in the temporary home, where all are kept till the case is tried, if necessary, or the child transferred to an asylum or protective.

No less than 227 societies have been organized elsewhere, in various parts of the world, and are now in active operation, following the example of the first one thus referred to. The result of the work, too, has been the framing and securing the passage of laws for the protection and preservation of children. Our new Neglected Children's Act in Ontario no doubt owes its origin largely to that movement.

HOW IT ORIGINATED.

The origin of this excellent movement is thus told: Late in 1874 on the top floor of a wretched tenement house in the fourth ward, a dying woman lay in the last stages of consumption. With the horror of the very poor for all hospitals she had refused to be taken to one, and lay there dying by inches and visited by the city missionary, a woman beloved Protestant and Catholic alike.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" she questioned one day, and the woman answered:

"My time is short, and it don't make much difference for me, but oh, can't you do something for that poor little girl next door? I can't die in peace while they beat her so. She screams so that some have tried to get at her, but she's always locked up. It's her stepmother does it. Can't something be done?"

The missionary sent to the police station, and her story was listened to with the respect she had earned, but the captain shook his head.

"You must furnish evidence of assault before we can arrest," he said. "Unless you can prove that an offense has been committed, we can't interfere, and all you know is only hearsay."

A series of visits to different benevolent societies charged with the care of children brought the same reply from all.

"If the child is legally brought to us under an order of the court, and is a proper subject, we will take it, otherwise we cannot act in the matter."

Hampered thus on every side she went next to several well-known charitable gentlemen, and asked what could be done. From each and all came the same reply—"It is a dangerous thing to interfere between parent and child. You might get yourself into trouble if you did so, as parents are proverbially the best guardians of their children."

Day after day the piteous appeal of the dying woman went on: "I can't die till something is done. The child is being murdered by inches"—till at last in desperation the missionary said: "I must make one more effort."

There is one man in New York who has never turned a deaf ear to the cry of the helpless, and who has spent his life in just this work for the benefit of unoffending animals. I will go to Henry Bergh."

She went; and Mr. Bergh, who knew the force of the law, turned at once to his friend, the counsel for the society, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry. To interfere unless backed by the law might mean death or something worse for the child, but after much consultation Mr. Gerry decided that if there was no law the time had certainly come when there must be one, and that this should be made a test case. As he himself assumed all responsibility a warrant was granted and the person of the child secured. The hour for holding court was near, and the lawyer and officers alike looked dubiously at their tiny client, a child of 6, with matted hair, covered with filth, alive with vermin, and her few rags insufficient to hide her starved and beaten little body, a mass of livid bruises.

A blanket was brought, and the child rolled in it, and in the officer's arms the strange bundle was brought into court followed by a curious throng who wondered what the tall and elegant counsel might have on his hands now. The case was called, and Mr. Gerry, stepping forward, announced that he was present with his client, and unrolling the blanket, placed the child on the table where all could see. A murmur of pity and indignation went up as the scared little thing looked around in terror. A thousand wit-

nesses could not have spoken so forcibly as the one look that showed what life had done for her thus far. The judge made small delay, and the child was transferred temporarily to the custody of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" till Mrs. Wheeler, the missionary, herself decided to take her in charge.

ABOUT THE CHILDREN.

Some of these waifs are as fierce and wild as starved dogs, but for the most part they are silent, sacred, trembling little wretches, covered with bruises, knowing no argument but the strap, and looking with feeble interest at the large collection, at the societies headquarters, of whips, knives, canes, broomsticks, and all the weapons employed in torture, many of them still blood-stained or bent from the force of the blows given. There they hang on the wall of the inner room, a perpetual appeal to all who look, to aid in the work of rescue and make such barbarity for evermore impossible. Face after face comes up, each one an added protest against the misery it has known. Here is little Nellie Brady, with hair a painter would gaze at with delight, found hungry and abandoned wandering in the streets. The gallery of photographs shows what one day of care had brought about, and gives a face full of sweetness and promise, like hundreds of others in like case.

Profited by Prohibition.

Des Moines has not suffered from prohibition. On the contrary, the city has made a greater gain in population, business and improvements of every character since prohibition was a law of the city and state than any six cities, where that law has been entirely disregarded, combined. Taxes are no higher. Des Moines under prohibition than they were under license, while the annual public improvements under prohibition have been vastly greater than under license. It is idle to talk about the 'good license fee' from dealers in liquors in Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Dubuque, and fifty other Iowa cities. There is not a town or city in Iowa that has not collected \$25,000 license from the saloons in any one year since prohibition was enacted. If Des Moines had licensed saloons her police force would have to be doubled, all the funds received for license would be exhausted in protecting the saloons, and there would be at least as much expense in suppressing illegal sellers under license as there has been under prohibition. —[Des Moines Register.]

An Imperial Housewife.

Female suffrage has to contend against very serious obstacles in Germany, as the Emperor, in his usual high-handed manner, declares against the movement. Victoria, the Empress-Mother (daughter of Queen Victoria of England), did much to advance the cause of female emancipation while her influence was at its height, but the present Empress appears to be ill fitted to lead the movement, as she takes a most plebeian delight in pots and pans. The Christliche Apologete, Cincinnati, draws a sketch of the Empress' life, in which it says:

"Before his marriage the German Emperor was wont to say that a 'wife with a talent for making jam is preferable to one who has the wish to amend the constitution.' He must have found his ideal, for in a speech recently delivered by him he said: 'I cannot wish anything more pleasant for the men of my nation than that the women may, like the Empress, devote their attention chiefly to the three great C's: Church, Children, and Cookery.'"

"Augusta Victoria is the daughter of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and has been trained to superintend household affairs after the manner of the daughter of German yeoman. Her parents taught her to be saving, diligent and modest—qualities which she now endeavors to instill into her own children. No particular of the imperial household escapes her attention; she takes especial pride in attending to the mending of the Emperor's linen, and darning his stockings, after the manner of old-fashioned housewives, who would consider it a crime to throw away a pair of socks which could be mended. She has no great love for her social functions, but delights in the Grand Maneuvers, when she will ride by the side of her husband in the uniform of the regiment of which she is honorary colonel. Much of the Empress' time is devoted to charity, and especially to poor children find a willing listener in her. In giving presents she chooses some useful article, generally a watch. She is not only strict in the fulfillment of her own work, but exacts the same attention to duty from others. The simplicity of the life led by her household may be gathered from the following:

"The Empress rises, summer and winter, at 5 a.m. Breakfast is taken at 6, dinner at 1 p.m., tea at 5 and supper at 8. At 10:30 the whole imperial family is generally asleep.

"The Empress is 35 years of age, of medium height, blonde, and rather stout. She was married in 1881 and has six sons and a daughter. She keeps a diary, the contents of which are unknown even to her husband. The following may serve as an illustration of the reverence with which she is regarded by her sons. The Crown Prince, aged 12, upon hearing his teacher say that 'all mankind are sinners,' inquired if this applied to the high as well as the humble. Being told that such was the case, he answered, 'Well, my father may be a sinner, but my mother ain't.'"

About People.

The Bookman reports that a portrait of Emily Bronte, the only one known, has recently been discovered, and has been engraved for publication.

This story is attributed to Emerson: On being asked by a friend what he lectured for, he replied: "F-a-m-e." "What do you mean by that?" inquired the other. "Fifty and my expenses."

Miss Frances E. Willard is the third woman to have the right to write Doctor of Laws after her name. Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, and Amelia B. Edwards, the Egyptologist, were the others.

Miss Helen Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, sets a good example by inviting two or three score of children every summer, from the crowded tenement region of New York, to spend a few days on her delightful country estate.

The latest accession to the world's list of monarchs is Baron Harden Hickey, formerly a French journalist, who, having bought the island of Trinidad, has inaugurated a military dictatorship and has actually crowned himself as James I.

Miss Philippa Fawcett, the daughter of the late Prof. Fawcett, is about to set up in business as a civil engineer. Her brilliant success at the Mathematical Tripos examination attracted universal attention at the time. We wish Miss Fawcett success in her enterprise.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, is at her most winning best when she visits the sick and sorrowing in hospitals and she is specially gentle to little children. She was touched and amused when an invalid child in an accident ward lately shyly addressed her as "Mrs. Princess of Wales."

Olive Schreiner-Cronwright considers simple domestic labor quite as elevating as writing books, and she and her husband prove their belief by working a dairy on their farm, "Krautz Plaats," in South Africa. In the intervals of this work they devote themselves to their literary labors.

Here is an agreeable story which Mark Twain is quoted as telling about himself: It gave him real pleasure, he said, to hear that his works were almost the only thing which Mr. Darwin read during the last year of his life, till he heard that Mr. Darwin suffered from a kind of mental atrophy, and was forbidden to read anything but absolute drivel.

Dr. Anderson Brown, one of the foremost women physicians of England, has established an industrial farm for inebriate women. The test of the practicability of outdoor life as a cure for drunkenness will be made under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Association. Fruit growing, poultry raising, gardening, bee keeping and butter making will be among the branches taught.

Marie Corelli, writing about the late Edmund Yates, says that he was not at all in tune with the morbid school of thought, and hated with a thoroughly wholesome hate all books that in their teaching seemed to set aside God as an "unknown quantity." "I seldom speak of religion," he said one morning, "but I have thought a good deal about it. And what I am now trying to do is to live back to the faith of my childhood."

Paludanus, in his "Thesaurus Novus," according to Mr. Baring-Gould, states positively that Alexander the Great undertook his Eastern expedition in order to find the earthly Paradise. He got near it—perhaps to 41° east of Greenwich—but never into it; and one day in a remote valley his soldiers found an old man who said, "Go and tell your king he will never find Eden. The way to it is a way of humility, a way of which he knows nothing."

Frances Willard attributes her gain in health and weight to the fact that they made her eat five meals a day in England, and hearty meals at that. There is a growing belief that the "food cure," properly administered, is more efficacious than medicine in rebuilding shattered constitutions and toning up weak nerves. It was advocated in this country a few years ago by a celebrated Philadelphia specialist in nervous diseases. Miss Willard weighs 142 pounds now, though she was "almost a skeleton" two years ago.

Always remember that God comes to thee in thy sorrows as really as in thy joys. He lays low, and he builds up. Thou wilt find thyself far from perfection if thou dost not find God in anything. —[M. Molinos.]

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School for Nursery-Maids.

Miss Wheeler, who presides over the training-school for nursery-maids connected with the New York Babies' Hospital on Lexington avenue, teaches her pupils all that is necessary in the care of infants, but she wisely refuses to instruct them in medical lore, holding that in that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. The nursery-maids are taught to make poultices, oil-skin jackets, plasters, etc., to use the clinical thermometer, to give hot and cold and mustard baths, to care for the skin, mouth, eyes and ears of the babies, and when, how, and how much to feed them. The maids also learn plain sewing and mending, the laws of ventilation and temperature, and to train the babies into good habits. System is the strong point. During the summer the hospital and training-school are transferred to their warm-weather home at Oceanic, New Jersey, and the nurses acquire the best of practice in traveling with babies, sick and well.

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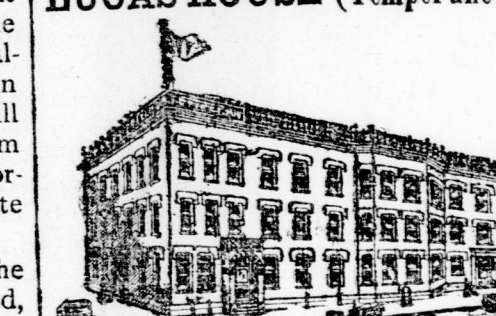
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