

# Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

## Motto for the Week:

"What ought not to be done do not even think of doing."—[Epictetus.]

The Advocate, the organ of the liquor sellers of the Province, gives the following editorial item which is, no doubt, true in every particular. It makes suggestive reading to those well-meaning people who still cling to the antiquated notion that the introduction of light and cheap wines will tend to wean people off from stronger liquors. The facts regarding France show quite a different state of things. The Advocate says: "It is interesting to know that while the statesmen of other countries are encouraging their people to drink the light wines of France, the French people are using them less, perhaps, as a contemporary suggests, because they know more of the process of manufacture. According to official returns they are beginning to prefer beer and spirits."

—Lord Salisbury, England's ex-Prime Minister, is not much of a moralist or a reformer in politics; he generally takes the anti side on nearly all proposals for moral reform legislation, but he is without doubt an able and thoughtful man. In a recent address before the Primrose League, made up of able women, he said: "What we need above all is peace and a close attention to the terrible social problems which beset us." That conviction is growing stronger among able statesmen. The old ruts and grooves into which political contests have so long run are being discarded by men of real ability. We will be glad indeed when the Canadian party leaders get more thoroughly of Lord Salisbury's conviction about the need of close attention to the terrible social problems which now beset us—the great prohibition question included. For years and years the platform efforts of our best known public men have been almost exclusively on the tariff question, to the exclusion of almost everything else. Surely the time has come when our "terrible social problems" ought to be grappled with or else men ought to be called to the front who will attend to them.

Lack of respect and reverence for law is one of the most serious dangers to the future well-being of the United States. The same spirit is growing too prevalent in Canada. The public officer who fails to enforce a law merely because it is unpopular, or even because, in his idea, it may be unjust, is an unfaithful and unworthy officer. Laws should be respected and enforced because they are laws. Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest and wisest statesmen of his generation. He said: "Let reverence for law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, seminaries and colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from pulpits, and proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

Prof. Graham Taylor has evidently no sympathy with those goody people who always try to avoid "the dirty pool of politics," and generally succeed. That is an easy excuse for avoiding an important duty. He says: "Next to religion there is nothing more sacred than politics." Surely that is the true and right idea. The great Teacher said as truly render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's as he commanded to render unto God the things that are God's. Every true Christian should honestly, fearlessly and conscientiously perform his duties as a citizen of his country. The well-being of the country demands it. The best interests of the country too often suffer because such duties have been shirked. Politics would never become such "a dirty pool" if Christian people—men and women—did well their share of duty.

The Canadian brewing interests do not appear to have been in any such deplorable state as to have required the Dominion Government to have come to their relief by a reduction of \$200,000 a year on the malt tax, as it did at the late session of Parliament. On the other hand few of business in all Canada seem to have been so prosperous during the last five years. Several brewers are last becom-

ing millionaires. Some are largely extending their already extended business. Several new companies are now being projected. One exchange last week mentions that the Walkerville Brewing Company are now engaged in making additions costing \$25,000, and that a new joint stock brewing company is being established at Hamilton with a capital of \$100,000. There are now three large brewing establishments at Hamilton and they have been making money of late and lavishing it out, as few others in any business can do. Out of these is springing up a gigantic new company. The brewers have a great deal to thank the present Government for. Their "thank offerings" may take a very tangible form when the next elections come round.

Toronto is being held up by the liquor interests as a "horrid example" of just what may happen to a city largely ruled and controlled by "temperance cranks." For the past three years Toronto has had temperance men and avowed prohibitionists filling the mayor's chair and the liquor sellers have been made observe the law as in few other places. The Advocate tells its liquor-selling readers that "Toronto is shunned now by many travelers on account of its Puritanism, but if the whole country is to be overrun by the stripe of Mayor Kennedy, heaven help us all." The prayer is sincere, no doubt. Toronto seems to be doing very well, however. The Advocate has recently announced that some 3,000 American liquor dealers will soon visit the city in a body and they are promised a good time, too. In the next few days tens of thousands will visit that city in connection with the Industrial Exhibition, where prohibition is enforced.

Mr. G. W. Russell, a member of the British House of Commons, and Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in the present Rosebery Government, has been recently giving an able address on "Christian Citizenship." He evidently differs in opinion regarding a true citizen's duty from some of our leading Canadian politicians who confine their entire ideas of "practical politics" to discussion of tariff revision, and very little else. He held that "no man could really be a Christian citizen who considered a candidate worthy of confidence and support who was not prepared to put what are commonly called 'social reforms' over and above all mere political issues. The class who needed their active service are the poor, the suffering, the hungry, the over-worked. These are the people who cried to Christian citizens for help and it is to be hoped and believed that their cry would not fall on deaf ears." That sounds like true statesmanship. If our Canadian politics can be but raised to that level good people will begin to respect politicians more than they now do. Let us have a change.

## Educative Work Needed.

The British Temperance Advocate, of London, Eng., writing of the recent debate in the House of Lords on the Bishop of London's license bill, remarks that "the whole debate was proof of the necessity of temperance teaching amongst the members of the Upper House." Nearly every similar debate in either branch of our Canadian Parliament has demonstrated a similar necessity among our own legislators. The fact is, some of the most important phases of the great temperance question have been but poorly taught to the public yet. The temperance organizations of today, as a whole, are not doing near the work as educators of the public mind that they should. The Sons, the Templars, the W. C. T. U. and the Alliance are none of them as active in the circulation of good educational temperance literature as they were years ago. Nor is the literature put in circulation well up to the requirements of the times. In these respects the Royal Templars are now doing much better than any of the other bodies.

It will yet become evident that the workers of to-day are not doing their best in this respect. There was never a period in the history of the temperance movement in Canada when a thorough practical educational campaign of both the electors and legislators, and of even the pulpit and platform speakers, was more urgently needed than just now. Too many who ought to be doing better work are languidly remaining in the same old ruts of a century ago and threshing over and over again the same old straw.

## A Scissors' Excursion Around the World.

### CANADIAN.

—Mr. W. Allen, the newly selected candidate of the Patrons of Industry for the Dominion election for South Grey, Ont., is an ardent prohibitionist and a prosperous farmer.

—A Nova Scotia Provincial Sunday school convention will be held at Amherst from Sept. 12 to 14. Each Sunday school in the Province has been invited to send delegates.

—John Nightingale, a Toronto stonemason, received some terrible wounds during a drunken fight at a whisky dive on Victoria street one night last week and was taken to the hospital in a very critical state. The fight seems to have been a general one.

—At the Perth district meeting of the Methodist Church, recently held at Almonte, a resolution was adopted against the permission at fairs and such gatherings of wheels of fortune and other similar devices. Such species of gambling are becoming much too frequent all over the Province.

—Theodore Myre, a blacksmith, was stabbed in the neck during a recent drunken barroom fight at Czarville, near Valleyfield, P.Q., and died in consequence. It is said that drinking and barroom fighting has been frequent in the locality, and the authorities have taken but little pains to put an end to it.

—David Rodger, a Toronto tailor, was severely stabbed with a carpenter's chisel one day last week by John Platt, his landlord, whom the Toronto papers describe as a "good-for-nothing drunken fellow," who was under the influence of drink at the time. The victim was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

—The Advocate, the Toronto liquor interests organ, says: "It is interesting to know that the return of fines for violations of the licensing laws, during the quarter ending June 30, shows a decrease in a number of districts, and no material increase in any. This proves that members of the trade are generally manifesting a wholesome desire to keep within the bounds of the law."

—Charles Brown, a Toronto laborer, who seems to have been drinking a good deal of late, and got out of money and employment in consequence, ran away last week, deserting a young wife and carrying off quite a sum of money, the hard earnings of her father. The family's disgrace and misfortune seems to have been entirely the result of Brown's intemperance in the first instance.

—Rev. Father Burke, Roman Catholic priest at Alberton, Prince Edward Island, found an illicit liquor seller plying his business among the members of his flock at a church picnic recently and went and destroyed the liquor in the tent. He was fined \$3 for this offense while the liquor dealer was not proceeded against. There is a good deal of indignation in the locality over the way in which "justice is dispensed" there.

—The Ottawa correspondent of the Mail telegraphed last week that, "The liquor license commissioners met this morning and decided that no more licenses will be granted, since the Ontario Government had refused to interfere in the matter. Word was received from Toronto that the Government had refused to consider the petition of the six licensed victuallers of this city whose licenses were not renewed last spring, and who petitioned for a renewal."

—The Hamilton Templar says: "Liquor men and their friends are making strong boasts that they will clean out of the city council every alderman who voted for reduction of licenses, and that they will elect aldermen who will repeal the bylaw. They have a number of candidates already making plans for a campaign, but it is a 'still hunt' that is proposed, and as usual they expect to fool a lot of temperance electors by insisting that this is not the issue. Friends of license reduction will need to keep their eyes open."

—On Thursday night of last week a much intoxicated man walked out on the track of the Grand Trunk from the station at Montreal. It was then dark and the train hands tried to stop him but he brandished a revolver, threatening to shoot every body who came near. He was let go out in the dark, but within an hour was run over by a passing train and both legs cut off. He was carried to the hospital fast bleeding to death and died a few hours later. His name was Horner, a railway fireman, who seems to have resolved on having "a good time." His friends reside in the eastern townships.

Thomas McKenny, a resident of Kingston, was drowned in the St. Lawrence near that city on Monday night. He had been drinking pretty heavily during the evening and started

for Wolfe Island with his boon companion, John Brown, in a small boat, both being intoxicated. Brown was picked up, clinging to the upturned boat, nearly exhausted. McKenny was the only son of his mother, a well-to-do woman, owning two or three farms in Frontenac county, and about 25 years of age. He seldom got drunk. That night the two men and John McCarty were prowling about some of the licensed restaurants. McCarty beat a Mrs. Nolan until she could not get up stairs and was arrested and put in the cells. Kingston has had a good many object lessons like this, but goes right on issuing licenses, as before.

### UNITED STATES.

—Dr. Edward McGlynn, the noted New York Roman Catholic priest and reformer, was a speaker at Prohibition Park, near New York, on Sunday last, in which he favored the new Salotti decision on the liquor question.

—The Populists of California do not appear to favor prohibition. The recent State convention of the party, held at Berkeley, declared for local option, which is now the law of the State, and nominated a wine manufacturer as candidate for governor, in the person of J. V. Webster.

—A bill has been before the United States Senate and favorably reported, providing that when pensioners are habitual drunkards—as too many of them are—or neglect to support their families, the pension moneys shall be paid over direct to their wives or families. Some such law has been long needed.

—A great wine trust has been formed in California of a number of the leading wine merchants, who will endeavor to control the grape and wine crop of the country. There will be a capital stock of about \$10,000,000. About 80 per cent of the entire wine production is expected to be thus controlled. Prices will probably be increased somewhat.

—In the State of Nebraska liquor license fees range from \$25 to \$1,500 a year in various localities. There are 451 towns in the State in which no licenses are granted. In Omaha and Lincoln, the two largest cities in the State, licenses are \$1,000 each, and 269 are taken out at that rate. The combined population is about the same as Toronto, where but 150 are issued.

—A Columbus, O., dispatch of one day last week says: An evening paper today prints interviews with a large number of the Roman Catholic saloon keepers of this city upon Bishop Watterson's stand against the liquor traffic as engaged in by the members of the church in this diocese. Almost without exception they are defiant against the order and say they will neither leave the church nor quit the business.

—Some months ago Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, exercised his official prerogative and pardoned a number of noted Anarchists, then in prison, for crimes committed in Chicago. An American paper states that all these pardoned criminals are now in the saloon business, and their saloons are being constantly visited by large numbers of sight seers as well as Anarchists of Chicago. They are known as "Altgeld's Pets" and seem on the high road to fortune.

—The Chicago Tribune, though an anti-prohibition journal, in writing of the recent great railway strike, its causes and results, said: "What a blessing it would be for the workmen of this city if the saloon keepers were to go on strike for a few months. How much money the toilers would have in their pockets now if a great wave of sympathy had swept over the whisky shop men five weeks ago when Debs' sympathetic strike was raging."

—At a late Michigan State prohibition convention, held in Kalamazoo, the following was adopted among other resolutions: "There can be no greater peril to the nation than the existing Democratic and Republican competition for the liquor vote; moreover, all experience shows that any party not openly opposed to the traffic will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the corrupt and criminal classes, and thus barter away the purity of the ballot, public morals, and almost every object of good government for party success."

—It appears that the liquor bars in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington are being kept open contrary to law much the same as our own at Ottawa. Senator Kyle, Populist, of South Dakota, recently presented a resolution requiring the Senate bar closed, at least during the recess between the sessions. He asserted that, "Every senator knows liquors are sold openly, not to mem-

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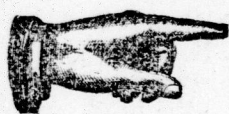
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bers of the chamber alone, but to visitors to the Capitol; sold to young men—almost boys—who are occupied in the Capitol, and to clerks of the senators." The resolution was shelved by being handed over to a committee.

—At Greenwood, Ind., the women starved out the only saloon in the place by opening an ice cream parlor next door and operating it so as to make a chance to shake hands with every male acquaintance who passed it on his way after a drink. The saloon-keeper now believes that though choking a dog with butter is unusual, it can be made effective.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

—Rev. Archdeacon Farrar, the great temperance worker and pulpit orator, has just passed his 63rd birthday. He was born in 1831.

—It is reported that there are now about 60 branches of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross in London alone.

—On Monday week in the nine Glasgow police courts, there were 537 cases, compared with 500 on the corresponding Monday of last year. Of these 198 were for drunkenness alone.

—How much should a man eat in a week? Sir Lyon Playfair gives the following as all that is necessary: Three pounds of meat, with one pound of fat, two ordinary loaves of bread, one ounce of salt, and five pints of milk; or, for the meat, five or six pounds of oatmeal may be substituted. This looks like a starvation diet; but Sir Lyon Playfair generally knows what he is talking about.

—The Scottish Reformer last received is responsible for this: Down the water a bit an urchin rushed into a publican's shop the other day and yelled, "Hey, man, yer sigs' tum'led doon." The boy ran out, presumably to enjoy the spectacle, and the spirit dealer anxiously followed, to find a man, whose head was heavier than his feet by two or three glasses of whisky, lying full length on the pavement.

—The temperance committee of the English Wesleyan Conference held a recent session at Birmingham, Eng. The report showed the formation of a number of new societies during the past year. A temperance secretary is to be appointed in every circuit to establish new societies in all the principal towns and cities. Some such action might do good in Canada. The last Sunday in November is appointed as Temperance Sunday in all the churches throughout the country. It was decided to memorialize the Government to secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic among the heathen and uncivilized races. The general secretary this year is Rev. G. A. Bennett, B.A., and Mr. Thomas Seaborn, treasurer.

### GENERAL.

—Madame Tel Sono, who visited England last year as a temperance worker, reports that they have nearly completed a new temperance school in Japan, which is expected to do good work.

—The Hon. B. Bowrer, United States consul to Sierra Leone, has reported as follows: "The native king are petitioning the Government to stop the liquor traffic. It is ruining their people. One king says it continues it will cause him to leave his country and go where the white man's rum cannot reach his people."

—During an able address by the mayor of Southport, England, lately on "The Nation's Curse," he said: "It was interesting to note how the case against the drink traffic was stated in Germany. I seemed like the preamble of the bill introduced into the German Parliament by the Emperor. It read as follows: 'Seeing that the nations of Europe are engaged in a contest for life itself, the demand is so great, the competition so keen, the result so portentous, thoughtful men have come to see that the nation which first checks the use of intoxicating liquor will have a tremendous advantage in the physical and economical warfare.' So the Emperor of Germany, through his ministers, had introduced a bill into the German Parliament which enacted that no drink should be sold to any lad under 16, to any intoxicated person, or to anyone classed as a habitual drunkard, and that all habitual drunkards should be prosecuted by the official curators of minors and lunatics should be shut up until cured, and have all their property confiscated (Cheers.) If that measure were passed in England somebody would have something to do." (Laughter.)