

# Citizen and Home Guard

SUPPLEMENT TO DAILY ADVERTISER---SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

## Motto for the Week:

No one can ask honestly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.—Ruskin.

One of the leading members of the present United States Government has been making a very practical suggestion for the education of the people in the practical matter of food values. Prof. Atwood has been requested to prepare charts that may be extensively published, giving information regarding the nutritive value of various kinds of food—of meats, fish, cereals, and vegetables. Also a chart representing the nutritious matter contained in 25 cents worth of different foods in common use, and another the relative amount of tissue, muscle and energy in 25 cents worth of various foods. Such practical information, if made general, would be of great value to many. As it is, foods are often used by the poor as well as the rich that contain very little actual food value in proportion to their cost.

In Iceland the temperance work has been greatly aided by the active influence of the women, who are allowed the franchise equally with the men. The drinking habit is largely disappearing from that country and crime is disappearing with it. In 1890 only eight persons were imprisoned in the whole island, with a population of over 70,000.

The idea that liquor using, in beer or some other form, is conducive if not necessary to good health, is much more general in England than it is in Canada, but it is fast dying out even there. Archdeacon Farrar, in his recent able paper in the Contemporary Review, combats that idea with this matter-of-fact logic: "There are 32,000 prisoners in the United Kingdom, and though the majority of them have been inebriated, or at least non-abstainers, no alcohol is given them during their sojourn in prison for years together, and yet prisoners form one of the healthiest and most long-lived bodies in the country, and constantly leave prison greatly improved in health and appearance." The same is equally true of the over 600 prisoners in our Canadian Penitentiary at Kingston. One looking at them is at once struck with the healthy appearance of nearly every man. Many of them were dissipated and diseased when they entered, but they became "sober by act of Parliament" and wonderfully healthy.

A well-known Chicago journal has a recent striking cartoon showing a great contrast. On one side is a beer barrel and under it these words: "We have a right to demand protection for our property."—[Saloon Keepers. On the other side is a bright boy in his teens and under that, "We have a right to demand protection for our boys."—[The Parents. The protection of either one implies danger to the other.

Rev. G. M. Milligan, a prominent Toronto Presbyterian minister, recently preached a very timely sermon on the duties of Christians as citizens—a subject too little fairly treated in many of our pulpits. His remarks led him to say some wholesome things about the newspapers. He looks upon them as of the greatest importance in the educating of the people to true citizenship, but they must be fair, true and independent. He well remarked: "Were I asked to determine the religious and moral condition of a people I would rely largely upon their newspapers for my guidance. An unworthy newspaper believes in an unworthy people. A degenerate community supports a degenerate press. I would as soon have an arrant liar frequent my house as a misleading newspaper. A demagogic paper is the worst insult that can be offered to a high-minded people." Words well and fitly spoken! A biased, misleading, slandering and fawning family journal must surely do its work of demoralizing and debasing its readers. People would do well to raise a good deal higher the moral standard of the papers they sustain.

The editor of the Advocate, the liquor men's organ, was for some time a member of the editorial staff of the Empire, and was for years, and is yet, an active supporter of the Conservative party, especially in Dominion politics. He predicts that the Empire

will soon shift its sails on the liquor question. Last week he went on to say that "in the late unpleasantness" (of the Provincial election) "the Empire did its best to uphold the cause of prohibition and went so far as to stigmatize the liquor vote as an adjunct of the Mowat machine." It intimates, however, that the great Conservative organ did a stupid thing and must needs turn a sharp corner and here are its reasons: "In the Dominion elections the trade (liquor sellers) will be with the Conservatives generally speaking. The Empire will be singing a different tune a year from now." We shall soon see how near correct is this forecast.

In the British House of Commons there is beginning to be an agitation about the liquors consumed by the members, as well as in our Canada. There the members are supplied with dinners at the public expense, and their thirst seems to be something truly wonderful. The report of a select committee of the House on its kitchen affairs is just now being a good deal discussed. The bread and biscuits consumed cost, during a session, \$1,800. Meats of all kinds ran up to \$15,000, indicating hearty appetites in that direction, but the wines, spirits and beer far outweighed them all in the matter of expense. These cost during the same time not less than \$22,500, or more than both the others put together. There is little wonder that men with such chronic thirst are not much given to prohibition legislation.

Our various temperance organizations have earnestly protested against the adoption of the new French treaty. Our great prohibition conventions, Provincial and Dominion, have also sent in their protests, but all to no purpose. We have now at Ottawa a Premier who bluntly assures the prohibitionists when they appeal to him that he will not go for prohibition and that the French Treaty will do no harm. He has at his back in the Cabinet, as an adviser, one of the largest brewers in Canada, and at his back in the House one of the largest distillers. His Government tells Parliament to knock 25 per cent off the brewers' malt tax and not a man in the party objects. The Government tells its faithful followers to ratify the new French Treaty, and though all intelligent temperance workers protest not a man in the party ranks in the House pretends to object. And so it goes. Thousands of temperance electors have gone on supporting the Government before and will be just as "loyal to the party" as before. Would they even kick if all malt tax was taken off, and if all duties were removed from "French wines?"

## The Royal Commission Report.

During the Parliamentary proceedings on Monday the matter of the long-looked-for report of the Royal Commission came up, but not the report itself. Sir John Thompson assured the House of his great regrets that the report was not before them. "The Government expected it every moment." How long they have been nursing these "great expectations" we have not the means of knowing. The Government pressed on the commissioners the necessity of that report, but it came not. They had "an assurance," however, that in a few days it would be ready. The Premier also gave an assurance that an additional sum would be asked in the supplementary estimates for further expenses, and that already the commission had cost the heavily burdened taxpayers \$100,000!

Mr. Charlton assured the Government that the Opposition were not at all disappointed about the long delay in connection with that report. It was just what they had expected all along. Whether the commissioners had been well serving the country or not, he felt that they had well served the Government in delaying the report so that at least another year must pass before it can be at all acted upon. We have no hesitation in saying that thousands in Canada will be very thankful if, even then, the Government will take any really decisive action in the direction of advanced prohibition legislation.

Mr. Paterson, of Brant, gravely inquired if any of the commissioners had been superannuated because of old age since their appointment. The country will be relieved to know that none of them have been.

That is about the last that will be

heard about that Royal Commission report during this session, if not during the Parliament, unless it is for an additional grant to meet expenses.

Since that report was really due, two years ago, the Ontario Government has had a plebiscite and so have the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and the wishes of the people have been clearly ascertained. These Governments have also taken the necessary steps and have had the question of jurisdiction submitted and argued before the Supreme Court, and have announced their policy of introducing measures giving all the prohibition within their jurisdiction as soon as the courts shall finally decide the questions now before them.

Meantime, the Dominion Premier has given a public assurance that he cannot decide what to do till that long-looked-for report is in his hands, and may not be even able to see his way then. That is just how the prohibition question stands to-day between the people and the respective Governments to whom the people have to look for legislation.

## Latest Gleanings.

### CANADIAN.

—Vancouver, B. C., is said to have 43 licensed hotels and 11 saloons, besides 6 licensed retail shops.

—The Scott Act has been in force in Chicoutimi county, Quebec, for nine years past. A repeal vote is to be taken on Friday the 20 inst., a petition having been duly presented for that purpose.

—Louis Pease, a dissipated man, has been convicted of stealing from a Tilsonburg hotel-keeper and sentenced to one year at the Central Prison. At the time of the unfortunate man's sentence he was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens in the county jail.

—Rev. J. S. Ross, ex-president of the Niagara Methodist Conference, has just received the title of D. D. from Victoria University. Dr. Ross is a very able and prominent prohibition advocate, both with pen and voice. He has been appointed to Brantford for the coming year.

—A few days ago A. Lemaire, a Montreal licensed hotel man, got savagely drunk and while in that state broke into the room of A. Lamontagne, a boarder, and made a savage attack on him. The victim was so badly beaten that he had to be taken to the hospital in consequence.

—According to the Advocate the secretary of the Ontario Liquor License Holders' Protective Association is now on a tour organizing local associations, in view, no doubt, of the coming Dominion elections. The association, it states, is gratified with the result of the late Provincial elections.

—Two unsuccessful attempts at suicide occurred in London last week and in both cases drink had to do with them. In the one Mrs. James Stiles became disheartened because of her husband's drunkenness. In the other a man much given to drink got disgusted with himself and tired of that kind of life.

—Rev. Dyson Hague, years ago a popular Church of England clergyman in Toronto, and now rector of St. Paul's, at Halifax, with the largest congregation in that city, has become an active prohibitionist. He has been an abstainer for years, but became converted to prohibition during the late plebiscite campaign in Nova Scotia.

—A drunken fight took place in Port Hope during Dominion Day celebration, between two farmers, neighbors, who got intoxicated in one of the bar-rooms. Jas. Cushion, of Cobourg, was badly stabbed in the leg by J. H. Crombie, a neighbor. An artery was severed and the man's life was saved with difficulty. Of course there was an arrest, and a long and expensive public trial will follow.

—A terrible death occurred near Vanleek Hill, Prescott county, on the 22nd ult. Roderick McDonald, a strong, healthy man with a wife and seven children, got drinking and became intoxicated. While in that state he lay down on the railway track and went to sleep. A passing train ran over him, killing him instantly and terribly mangled the body.

—The scandals in connection with the notorious Curran bridge building at Montreal seem to be increasing. Before the Commons committee at Ottawa last week, Mr. Kennedy, who was one of the overseers for a time, testified that Mr. Parent, one of the men in charge in the interests of the Government, "was in a state of semi-intoxication all the time," and it was one of the reasons of some of the irregularities for which the country has paid so dearly.

—At the late annual W. C. T. U. convention for Simcoe county, held in Gravenhurst, there was a large and re-

spectable representation from existing unions all over the county, ten such being represented. The following county officers were elected for the year: Pres., Mrs. Thos. McKee, Barrie; V. Pres., Mrs. Meekle, Gravenhurst; C. Sec., Mrs. Gibson, Barrie; R. Sec., Mrs. Gregg, Gravenhurst; Treas., Miss Evans, Orillia.

—Sir Alexander Lacoste, chief justice of the Province of Quebec, is in full sympathy with the prohibition movement. He was invited to attend the recent Montreal Prohibition Convention, but failed to receive the invitation in time, in consequence of wrong direction. In acknowledging the invitation he wrote, "Whatever may be the opinion of the people on the several modes suggested for the suppression of intemperance in this country, there can be but one voice to eulogize those who work to extirpate that abominable vice, which is the curse of every civilized nation."

### UNITED STATES.

—The total sale of Pabst-Milwaukee lager-beer during 1893 amounted to over 1,084,000 barrels.

—The Stockton, New Jersey, Christian Endeavor Societies are arranging for a crusade against the liquor traffic.

—The city council of Chicago proposes to impose a tax of \$500 upon all dealers who sell tobacco in the form of cigarettes.

—The New Jersey Legislature, recently adjourned, passed a bill prohibiting the sale of beer from wagons in less quantities than two and a half gallons.

—An anti-cigarette crusade has been begun in Jersey City, where about 1,400 pupils of the schools are now wearing the badge of the Anti-Cigarette League.

—Miss Willard will spend several weeks this summer at the "Eagle's Nest" cottage in the Catskills, presented her by the New York White Ribbons.

—The Maine yearly meeting of the Society of Friends recently adopted a recommendation to its members against the use, cultivation, manufacture, and sale of tobacco.

—Eleven hundred persons in North Dakota have pledged themselves each to pay \$5 per annum toward a fund to be used in enforcing the prohibitory law of that State.

—The Texas State Christian Endeavor Convention, held recently at Waco, adopted a resolution pledging its members to a ceaseless warfare against dramshops.

—T. V. Powderly, asked his opinion as to how far the nearest saloon should be from a school house, said, "About 500 miles would be a reasonable distance, according to my way of thinking."

—The annual drink bill of the United States has made a gain of 238 per cent in the last fifteen years—that is, more than two and one-third times as much was paid for liquor in 1893 as in 1878.

—The committee on public health of the Massachusetts Legislature is investigating several of the advertised cures for inebriety, with a view of adopting one of them for use in institutions supported by the State.

—A bar-room fight took place at Birmingham, Alabama, on the 13th, during which Eugene Jeffers was shot and killed by P. G. Bowman, a well-known lawyer. Deceased was a young man 21 years of age and son of an ex-mayor of the city.

—The Chicago city council recently unanimously adopted an ordinance prohibiting the sale of any cigars or cigarettes containing opium, morphine, glycerine, jimson weed, or belladonna. The penalty is \$50 or more for each offense proven.

—There was a long struggle at the late session of the Massachusetts Legislature over the adoption of the Gothenburg system of license. After long debate and the bill had passed several stages, it was finally resolved to defer final action till the next Legislature.

—In Denver, Colorado, the Convention of the National Republican League adopted a resolution recommending republican clubs throughout the United States to favor the enfranchisement of women at all elections, as is now the case in Wyoming and Colorado.

—Recently in the police court of Manchester, Eng., Susan Wilson, a dissipated woman, made her 148th appearance before the police court for drunken and disorderly conduct. The magistrate expressed his perplexity as to what to do with her. She was sent to the workhouse.

—Dr. Quayle, of Baker University, has accepted an invitation for some of the students to take part in the State W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Baldwin, and much pleasure and good are anticipated from having them tell what young people can do and are doing for temperance work.

—The West End Young Women's Christian Temperance Union of Richmond, Virginia, has furnished completely and tastily one of the wards of

the hospital at the Soldiers' Home. It was recently presented to the Home and dedicated with appropriate services to the cause of love and charity.

—Evanston, Illinois, the home of Frances E. Willard, is a prohibition town. Recently a druggist there was accused of selling liquor under the guise of "tonics." Six ministers, representing six denominations, were selected as a jury to investigate the case and the druggist was found guilty and fined \$100.

—The reports of the terrible riots and bloodshed at Chicago during the past week indicate that liquor is one of the factors of the trouble. One press report of the worst scenes says: "A number of small mobs formed, firing and overturning cars; heads were cracked, and small-fry brawls, mostly the result of too much bad whisky, were frequently reported at police headquarters."

—The Chicago Lever says: "Wisconsin has a prohibition horse. At Spring Valley a very small matter turned the city election and closed thirteen saloons. Two license voters were working across the river and in returning on the afternoon of election day their one horse, when in the middle of the stream, stopped, and nothing would move him. When too late to reach the polls the old horse started up out of the river for town. No license won by one majority. The horse did it."

—A great prohibition campaign is now being carried on in the State of Colorado. Mrs. Helen Gaugar, so well and favorably known to many in Canada, has been addressing a series of great mass meetings, in which the State governor has taken an active part. She is at work there all this week, holding meetings in Denver city. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, also well known to temperance workers here, began a six weeks' campaign this week in that State. Others are at it. Such meetings will surely rouse a feeling which will greatly influence the next elections.

—Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, National Women's Christian Temperance Union superintendent of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, says: "We have only six more States to win before the whole United States and territories will be under compulsory temperance education, with their 65,000,000 inhabitants and 18,000,000 school children. Already, in 44 states and territories the law says that there 18,000,000 school children should be taught, as a part of their regular school education, God's law of abstinence from alcohol and all narcotics, with other laws of health."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

—The Glasgow, Scotland, Abstinence Union recently celebrated its 40th anniversary.

—During 1893 there were 6,393 fines imposed by the court-martials in the British army for drunkenness.

—The householders of Builwell, Scotland, in the recent plebiscite, declared in favor of Sunday closing by 1,476 to 308.

—The British syndicate for investments in American breweries has purchased an aggregate of 79 breweries at a total cost of \$91,202,830.

—In Liverpool, England, 113 children under 10 years of age were arrested for drunkenness, and 228 under 12 years of age, during 1893.

—Mrs. Henry J. Wilson, wife of Henry J. Wilson, M. P. of Sheffield, was elected president of the British Women's Total Abstinence Union at a late annual meeting in London.

—There was quite a falling off in the drink bill of Great Britain for last year, owing largely, no doubt, to the fact of hard times. It is reported to have been \$10,057,165 less than the year before.

—An English woman physician, Dr. Anderson Brown, has established an industrial farm for inebriate women, which will be carried on under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Association.

—Jane Cakebread, a dissipated woman, has been 267 times before the London police magistrates on charges of drunkenness. Of course so long as the licensed drink shops stand wide open she is not reformed by such police attentions.

—On the last Monday in June there were 202 charges of drunkenness before the Glasgow police court. This seems to be something like an average Monday number. On the corresponding Monday of last year the number was 205.

—An enormous quantity of liquors is being still used in many of the English workhouses, though the agitation against the practice is growing stronger every year. It is now reported that in 200 such the use of alcoholics has been discontinued.

—The English syndicates that went so largely into the purchase of American breweries a few years ago have been a good deal disappointed over their results. The dividends have not been at all what they expected, and

## LIFE INSURANCE.

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now expenses are being largely reduced and a number of the principal officers have been discharged. There were eighteen thus purchased in St. Louis alone. The output and sales have fallen off tens of thousands of barrels.

—The Province of Canterbury, England, has long been noted for its large exemption from licensed liquor shops. There are now 1,000 parishes in that province in which such shops are forbidden. This is mainly due to the action of the landlords.

—The venerable Canon Ellison, the founder of the Church of England Temperance Society in England, is now in his 82nd year. He has been a rector since 1875, but has recently written a letter to his parishioners in which he states that the infirmities of old age will now compel him to relinquish his labors among them. His name has long been familiar to all intelligent temperance workers.

—Many of those in England strongly opposed to the Government Local Veto Measure are looking to the Gothenburg or Scandinavian system as a substitute. On the 6th inst. an important meeting of those favoring that system was announced. Among those taking a prominent part are the Duke of Westminster, the Bishops of Durham and Chester, Lords Aberdore and Thrig and Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

—The report of the temperance committee of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, recently held, states that there has been an advance of from 34 abstaining ministers in 1849 to 754 in 1894, with 1,156 abstaining societies, embracing a membership of 125,662. It concludes, however, by remarking that "It is quite true that a great work has still to be done ere the whole church is permeated with temperance principles and has adopted the practice of total abstinence."

—The Rosebery Government experienced less opposition and difficulty in the British House of Commons in their measure to increase the tax on beer and spirits than many anticipated. The budget passed its final stages last week. The Government majority on the beer tax was eighteen instead of six, as some predicted, and on spirits it was about 40. A London press correspondent telegraphs that "the prophets of defeat and dissolution are confounded."

### GENERAL.

—There are over 40 temperance societies in Japan, with a membership of upwards of 10,000 men and women.

—The president of Mexico has decreed that the impost of \$500,000 shall be levied on all the distilleries of alcoholic liquors for the next fiscal year, the same as last year.

—A single brewery in the northwest provinces of India, where many are suffering from hunger, daily uses an amount of grain to form malt for beer that would feed 20,000 each day.

—The East India financial statement says that the Royal Commission on opium is expected to cost in India about 20,000 rupees (say £2,000), and in England about £1,500. Of these amounts, half will be charged to Indian revenue.

—Cabbage is an old cure for intoxication. The Egyptians ate it boiled before their other food if they intended to drink wine after dinner, and some of the remedies sold as a preventive of intoxication on the continent are said to contain cabbage seed.

—The statement was recently made in the German Parliament that there were during the year 11,000 persons in the hospitals of Germany who were suffering with delirium tremens. Germany is the great beer producing and beer consuming country, too.

—Mamolu Massaquoi, a Christian African prince, is about to publish a little book setting forth the sad history of the tribe to which he belongs in Africa; its customs, religion and superstition; the work of missionaries, and the causes of their successes and failures; and the effect of the liquor traffic on these ill-treated people. He will close with a strong appeal to the Christian governments of the world for the cessation of the rum trade, which has brought such tragic results to the native African, and largely counteracted the evangelistic work of the missionaries, of which he is himself a fruit. Christian temperance people cannot be too strongly aroused to Africa's wrong, and to righteous indignation and practical efforts to annihilate the rum traffic.