

THE GREAT PROHIBITION CAMP MEETING IN MILTON.—The Prohibition Camp Meeting to be held in Milton for a week, commencing on the 14th of August next, will be one of the greatest events ever known in the history of either this town or the county of Halton. It will be something entirely novel in the line of the temperance movement in Halton, and we feel justified in saying in the Province of Ontario as well. Halton has indeed been specially honored in having been selected by the managers of these Camp Meetings as the first ground in Ontario on which to pitch their Prohibition tents, and where the highest oratorical talent of the United States may have a chance to sway its mighty influence on behalf of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. And how well Halton merits this honor may be judged from the gallant manner in which she alone among all the counties of Ontario, hoisted the Prohibition flag in 1882, and around which to-day the people more earnestly, more zealously than ever rally to protect and defend it, after two years of prolonged conflict with the emissaries of the traffic.

By reference to the programme, which we print in another column this week, our readers will learn full particulars of the great treat about to be offered to them. Note the array of talent that will be present; the very low prices of admission to the grounds; and the great reduction of railway fares which has been secured. Milton is easily accessible from the north and south by the N. & N. W. Railway; from the east and west by the C. V. R. and G. T. R., and ample accommodation for thousands of visitors will be provided each day and night at very moderate rates. Arrangements are being made so that visitors may be well taken care of during the whole week without having to leave the beautiful park. A foot bridge will be built across Mr. Martin's pond near the N. & N. W. railway bridge, as a matter of much convenience to people entering the park from the town. Programmes containing every necessary information are being circulated this week under the direction of Mr. W. H. Lindsay, of this town. Those to whom they are sent will kindly circulate them as far as possible, and tell everybody about the great Camp Meeting in Milton, on the 14th of August.—*Halton News*.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—The excitement here is waxing intense. The anti-Scott party is making desperate efforts. On Friday evening a mass-meeting to oppose the Act was held at Grafton. The principal speaker on the anti-temperance side was Mr. D. C. Hossack, of Cobourg. The cause of the right was ably maintained by F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. A vote of the electors present was taken and resulted in a large majority for the Scott Act. On Monday evening an immense meeting was held in the Cobourg Opera House. The chair was occupied by Geo. Guillet, Esq., M.P., and Mr. E. K. Dodds spoke at length in opposition to the Act. He was replied to by Mr. Spence, who had the sympathy of the great majority of the audience, and strongly exposed the sophistries of the anti-temperance orator. The prospects of success in these counties are very good.

PRINCE EDWARD.—We have received a visit from Mr. G. D. Platt, the Secretary of the Prince Edward County Scott Act Association, who says the canvass of the county, for signatures to the petition for the submission of the Scott Act is completed, and that over 40 per cent of the electors have signed the petition. The feeling in favor of the Act throughout the county is very strong, and the friends are confident of success. The number of names on the petition is 1,652 and it is 57 feet long.

RENFREW.—This county organized a Scott Act Association on the 18th of July, and work was commenced with such energy and activity that already the canvass is almost completed and notice has been given that the petition will be deposited in the Sheriff's office on the 26th inst. There is every prospect of a glorious victory.

BRANTFORD.—The most successful and largely attended mass meeting yet held in the interest of the Scott Act in the city of Brantford, took place the other evening in Wickliffe Hall. Mr. Shenstone, County Registrar, occupied the chair. Rev. Mr. McKay, of Woodstock, was the first speaker called. He cautioned the adherents of the temperance cause in Brantford and vicinity not to fall into the error of upbraiding those who entered into the fight with what seemed like warmth. He noticed that in Oxford County at first many of their non-working supporters had been detached from the

cause just by this means, many supporters of the Scott Act preferring to work in a silent way, the speaker instancing as an example that in Woodstock only one business man came out openly, whereas nearly the whole of the solid commercial and merchant class voted the prohibition ticket. The speaker had a diagram on the platform similar to that which appeared in the *Globe* some time ago, showing by columns the amount spent annually in Canada on liquor, food, raiment, &c. Strong drink was answerable for \$27,000,000 of money, or \$6.50 yearly per head of the population.

Mr. A. Watts, on behalf of the anti-prohibitionists, accepted an invitation to come forward. In the course of his speech he advanced the opinion that what was wanted here in lieu of prohibition was a more rigid enforcement of the present liquor law. He would advise any infringements against the Crooks Act to be punishable with imprisonment without option of a fine. Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Galt, answered Mr. Watts, taking up the arguments of his opponent in detail and treating them in an eloquent and forcible manner. The applause elicited by his remarks was at times deafening. At the close of a somewhat lengthy meeting it was moved by Rev. W. J. Maxwell, seconded by Mr. Sharp, and carried unanimously,—“That having heard with pleasure and profit the arguments advanced this evening by the advocates of the Scott Act, we regard it to be our duty to take every lawful step tending to secure at the earliest possible date the decision of the electors of the city as to whether or not the Scott Act shall obtain in this municipality.”—*Globe*.

SIMCOE.—The canvass in this county is completed and the petition has been filed in the Sheriff's office. It contains more than one thousand signatures above the number required by law. Simcoe will record a glorious victory for the cause.

WINNIPEG.—The action of the city temperance advocates in making efforts to have the Scott Act introduced here with a view to having a vote of the people upon it, has already placed the licensed victuallers of the city on their guard. Many of the hotel-keepers who were interviewed on the subject by a *Sun* reporter yesterday afternoon expressed a determination to do everything in their power to defeat the Act if it was submitted, and were confident that it would be voted down by a big majority. Other hotel men, however, and among them were the most prominent members of the Winnipeg Licensed Victuallers' Association, expressed the utmost indifference as to whether it was submitted, and said that as far as they were concerned they would not spend a dollar in defeating the Act. Mr. W. J. O'Connor, president of the Association, was among these, and he gave as his reason for this indifference that the hotel men at present were getting no protection from Dominion, local or city authorities. The men who had paid their money and taken out a license might just as well not have done so, for the simple reason that the authorities were allowing all those who had not done so to sell liquor just the same. With this state of things existing, he saw no reason why the Scott Act should be opposed, because the men who held licenses and spend a lot of money in getting them would be in a better position if they shut up their hotels. Mr. William Cleverly, proprietor of the Occidental, and a leading member of the Association, agreed with the president, and expressed the opinion that the hotel men had been foolish to take out licenses at all. As far as he was personally concerned he would not sanction the payment of a dollar toward defeating the Act, and did not think the Association would do so unless the hotel men were in some way protected against those who were illegally selling liquor. Of course if the Association decided to start a fund to oppose the Act, he would not go against the majority, but he would oppose its doing so. He thought the hotel men were being shamefully treated, and mentioned several cases where men had been refused licenses by the commissioners, but were still selling liquor and that openly. There were, he said, only fifty-one licenses granted, but in Winnipeg there were eighty hotels, two or three less than the old number, in full blast to-day. Taking these facts into consideration, what was the sense, he would like to know in opposing the Scott Act. If the temperance men carried it, it would amount to precisely the same thing. Liquor would be sold in the hotels just the same, and it might be better for hotel-men then, because they would not have to spend so much hard cash in getting a license. Mr. O'Connor, of the Queen's, said he was prepared to oppose the Act, because he believed that the liberty of the people was