

Terrebonne..	212	2,018	....	1,806
Three River & St. Maurice	318	1,350	....	1,032
Two-Mount's.	91	1,571	....	1,480
Vaudreuil....	155	1,016	....	861
Yamaska.....	88	1,000	....	1,518
Wright.....	1,187	2,330	....	1,152
Total....	28,582	122,614	3,018	97,950

Net majority against prohibition 94,032.

NOVA SCOTIA.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Annapolis.....	1,980	146	1,843	..
Antigonish....	527	480	47	..
Colchester....	3,252	171	3,081	..
Cumberland....	4,444	306	4,138	..
Cape Breton...	2,163	798	1,365	..
Digby.....	1,150	312	838	..
Guysborough..	1,251	190	1,061	..
Halifax.....	3,190	670	2,520	..
Hants.....	1,970	134	1,836	..
Inverness....	1,211	797	414	..
King's.....	2,457	69	2,388	..
Lunenburg....	1,508	280	1,228	..
Pictou.....	4,175	320	3,855	..
Richmond.....	285	313	..	28
Shelburne and Queen's.....	2,301	95	2,206	..
Victoria.....	740	196	544	..
Yarmouth.....	1,907	120	1,787	..
Total.....	31,616	5,402	26,214	28

Net Prohibition majority, 29,244.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Albert.....	1,147	285	862	..
Carleton.....	2,590	160	2,430	..
Charlotte....	2,160	193	1,967	..
Gloucester....	361	533	..	172
Kent.....	524	1,094	..	570
King's.....	2,068	370	1,718	..
Northumberland.....	1,619	827	792	..
Restigouche..	918	128	790	..
Sunbury and Queen's....	1,832	238	1,594	..
St. John city and county	3,506	1,740	1,937	..
St. John City..	3,035	1,550	1,485	..
Victoria.....	467	500	..	93
Westmoreland	3,330	1,517	1,813	..
York.....	3,154	372	2,782	..
Total.....	28,911	9,576	18,170	835

Net Prohibition majority, 17,335.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
King's.....	1,009	299	1,610	..
East Prince...	2,003	212	1,791	..
West Prince...	1,352	197	1,155	..
East Queen's..	2,051	192	1,859	..
West Queen's..	2,146	246	1,900	..
Totals.....	9,401	1,146	8,315	..

Net Prohibition majority, 8,315.

MANITOBA.

	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Brandon.....	3,096	507	3,180	....
Lisgar.....	2,289	429	1,860	....
Macdonald...	2,365	334	2,031	....
Marquette....	1,343	138	1,205	....
Provencher..	349	294	55	....
Selkirk.....	926	355	571	....
Winnipeg....	1,451	921	530	....
Total.....	12,419	2,978	9,441	....

Net Prohibition Majority 9,441

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	VOTES.		MAJORITIES.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Burrard.....	1,127	677	450	..
N. Westminster	1,211	448	763	..
Vancouver....	933	946	..	13
Victoria.....	938	1,907	..	969
Yale and Cariboo	1,512	1,369	153	..
Total.....	5,721	4,737	1,306	382

Net majority for prohibition 984.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

	VOTES.		MAJORITIES.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alberta.....	1,708	1,331	377	..
Assiniboia, E. R.	2,715	705	2,010	..
Ass'boia, W. R.	1,204	461	743	..
Saskatchewan	611	327	284	..
Total.....	6,238	2,824	3,414	....

Net majority for prohibition 3,414.

FOR PROHIBITION.

A DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT ASKS FOR LEGISLATION FOLLOWING THE PLEBISCITE.

On Thursday, November 3rd a deputation of prohibitionists convened by the Dominion Alliance Executive, waited upon the Dominion Government at Ottawa, to ask for legislation following up the vote that was taken on September 29th.

There were present about three hundred representative workers including the Presidents of many county organizations and other persons prominent in every kind of temperance and religious undertaking, among them being Hon. A. Vidal, President of the Dominion Alliance; Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church; Rev. Dr. Moore, Ex-Moderator General Assembly Presbyterian Church; Rev. W. McIntosh, D.D., President of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec; Rev. A. A. Cameron, presenting the Baptist Union of Ontario and Quebec; Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, President of the Dominion W.C.T.U.; Mrs. May R. Thornley, President of Ontario Provincial W.C.T.U.; Mrs. Sanderson, President Quebec Provincial W.C.T.U.; J. R. Dougall, President Quebec Branch Dominion Alliance; Rev. Dr. McLeod, President New Brunswick Prohibition Association; Rev. Jos. Hogg, D.D., Ex-President Manitoba Branch Dominion Alliance; Major E. L. Bond, Chairman Quebec Provincial Plebiscite Committee; Firman McClure, M.P., representing Nova Scotia prohibitionists; D. J. O'Donoghue, Ex-President Trades and Labor Council; J. M. Walton, Grand Patriarch Ontario S. of T.; Geo. H. Lees, Dominion Councillor R. T. of T.; F. Buchanan, Grand Councillor Ontario R.T. of T.; Mrs. Scott, Vice Templar, Ontario I.O.G.T., and many other men and women of influence and ability.

A STRONG CASE.

At half past one in the afternoon, Hon. Mr. Vidal called the meeting to order, Rev. Dr. Carman was appointed Chairman. The resolutions relating to the Plebiscite adopted by the Dominion Alliance Executive were endorsed by the meeting as the basis of the request to be made to the Government. These resolutions were as follows:

"Resolved, that this meeting of the Dominion Alliance Executive Committee desires to express its satisfaction at the victory achieved on September 29th, in the recording of so substantial a majority in favor of the total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and is specially gratified to find in favor of such legislation, not merely a strong majority of voters, but a large majority of all the constituencies represented in Parliament, and seven out of the eight provinces of the Dominion.

"That the chairman and secretary of this Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for a deputation representing the prohibitionists of the Dominion, to wait upon the Government as soon as practicable after full returns are received, to call attention to the majority recorded in favor of prohibition, and ask for the speedy embodiment of the will of the people in definite and effective legislation."

The meeting selected speakers to address the Government and adjourned.

AT THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The deputation was received in the House of Commons Chamber by a Committee of the Cabinet consisting of Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier; Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance and Hon. C. Sifton, Minister of the Interior.

Rev. Dr. Carman laid the resolutions before the Committee of the Government and introduced the speakers. These were F. S. Spence, Major E. L. Bond, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Rev. Jos. Hogg, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, and E. J. O'Donoghue. They called attention to the magnitude of the vote that had been polled and the majority recorded, and strongly urged the Government to embody in legislation the will of the people as thus expressed.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

On behalf of the Government, Sir Wilfred Laurier who was warmly received, replied to the deputation in a speech which is reported as follows in the *Montreal Daily Witness*.

"Dr. Carman, ladies and gentlemen, the members of the Government who

are now before you have been delegated by the full council to be present and receive this delegation, and to hear the arguments and prayers which they had to lay before the Government, and which we have now heard. I need not tell you that the Government duly appreciates the motives which have brought this delegation before us. The Government deeply and duly appreciates also the motives which have led such a large body of our fellow-citizens to take the active course which they have taken in the campaign which was concluded on September 29th, last.

"I can agree fully with what has been said by Mr. Spence, that the vote which was recorded in favor of prohibition on that occasion was a pure, clean and disinterested vote. I know very well that those who hold the view that there should be enacted in this country a prohibitory liquor law have nothing else in view than the general welfare of the country. They have no personal interests to serve.

"May I say a word as to the occasion which brought on this vote? The question of prohibition, as has been stated to-day, is not one new to us; it has been before Parliament for a long time. It has been brought up upon the floor of this Parliament ever since I have been a member of this House, now twenty-four years. Both political parties have been divided. They never accepted it in its entirety, in all this time. Both parties rejected it in its entirety, but there were in each party men who were in favor of such a law and men who were against such a law. As to the Liberal Convention which took place in this city in the month of June, 1893, there were a good many delegates present who advocated the insertion in the platform of the party of a plank in favor of such a law. Several gentlemen who attended that Convention pressed upon me especially, as leader of the party, and upon some other members of the party, the advisability of advocating such a reform and attaching the name of the Liberal party to it. I am bound to be frank and sincere in this matter. I was not then, I am not now, a total absterger. I may just as well be frank and sincere in that. In these matters we may take the broad, national view. I have no hesitation in saying that if I could be satisfied that it could be shown that there was a broad, national sentiment in favor of such a cause—which is in itself a good and moral cause—I should have no hesitation in sacrificing my personal view, my education and inclination, and submitting to the will of the majority.

"These were the circumstances under which we put this plank in our platform. I have been reminded here that the prohibitionists did not ask for that plank. I know well that they have not asked for it, but it is well, however, in the view of the party to which I belong, that we should endeavor to have a free, honest, and sincere expression of the voice of the people upon the question, which would not be entangled with other questions, and which could be presented to the people free from all other considerations. That was the reason why we gave to the people the plebiscite which took place on September 29.

"The plebiscite has resulted in a majority in favor of prohibition of the vote recorded. May I say that I agree with Mr. Spence when he says that the vote is, under the circumstances, a large one. While it does not involve a majority of the electorate, though a respectable proportion of it, the consideration for the Government is, what is to be done under such circumstances? I agree fully with the words spoken a moment ago by Dr. Hogg when he stated that we are deeply concerned to know what is to be done under the circumstances. I understand that the ladies and gentlemen present are of the opinion that the vote which has been recorded is sufficient, in the words spoken by Mr. Spence, 'to authorize the Government to enact prohibitory legislation,' and that with the certainty that such law would be effective and loyally obeyed. That is a question as to which you have endeavored to impress the Government and the views which have been expressed in regard to it will be reported to council.

"A good deal has been said here as to the vote in the Province of Quebec. It is an important consideration that the second province of the Dominion should have pronounced against prohibition, but it is not the primary consideration. Quebec is part of the Dominion of Canada, and I know my

fellow-countrymen of that province too well not to know that they are a law-abiding people; that they are willing to take their share of the work of confederation as we are in this country as Providence has assembled us. Men who have been in former ages foes antagonizing each other, Providence certainly intended to be friends, and there must be give and take between them. It would be impossible to carry out the work of confederation otherwise. We must all of us be prepared to make concession to meet the legitimate views of each other.

"I am proud to say, however, that if Quebec has cast its vote against prohibition, Quebec is certainly a temperance province. My friend, Major Bond, will pardon me if I remind him that he hardly did full justice to Quebec when he stated that a third of the municipalities of that province are actually under a prohibitory liquor law. The figures are reversed; there are more than one-half of the rural municipalities which are under a local option law. Out of 333 rural municipalities in which licenses were issued last year was 330, while the number in which no licenses were issued was 33. The people of Quebec are satisfied with their law, such as it is. We have had a local option law in Quebec since 1864. It has always been enforced in more than half the province, and outside of the towns and cities I think it is pretty well observed.

"I may be pardoned if I refer to the few remarks made by Major Bond as to the vote of the Province of Quebec. Major Bond stated that frauds had been committed. I would be very much surprised if, in the large cities not only in Quebec, but perhaps in other provinces as well, there have not been some frauds committed, but so far as my information goes, and I have taken pains to obtain information upon this point, I have heard that in the rural parts of the country there was no violation of the electoral law, and that the vote has been pretty honest—not only pretty honest, but absolutely honest.

"Major Bond also expressed the belief that the vote was not an absolute expression of the view of the people, because some posters had been displayed. There have been the usual—I shall not say trick, because I am a politician—there have been the usual little manoeuvres to try to influence public opinion. For instance, as has been stated, posters were issued in the province stating that the people in Quebec would have to submit to additional taxation. I am sure that the people of Quebec know their business too well to be caught by any such thing. The people of Quebec know very well that prohibition does not mean an increase of taxation, but that it simply means a displacement of taxation.

"It has been said that my name was taken, and perhaps taken in vain, but I may say that this is not the first time that such a thing has been done, and I do not know that it has had any more effect this time than upon previous occasions. May I say to Major Bond that as a prohibitionist perhaps he is not altogether free from blame in this respect, because I believe prohibitionists allowed the campaign to be all on one side. I am not aware that there has been any general agitation in Quebec for prohibition; I am not aware that there has been a meeting held for the advocacy of prohibition outside of Montreal or St. Hyacinthe; nor am I aware that there has been a newspaper outside of Montreal advocating the cause. There is only one way in which you can affect public opinion and it is by the employment of the press, public meetings, and such agencies, and if such agencies were neglected, certainly the result could only have been what it has been. Quebec, I claim, is perfectly temperate. The vote of Quebec must not stand alone, but it must be considered along with the vote of every other province.

"More than this at present I suppose you do not expect me to say. It will be the duty of my colleagues and myself to report to council the views that have been laid before us by the ladies and gentlemen who have spoken upon this occasion. I think this is too important a question to be trifled with. We shall take an early opportunity of communicating to the secretary of your association the views of the government upon the representations that have been made before us to-day."

Rev. Dr. Carman expressed the thanks of the deputation for the kind reception that had been given them.