The HURON SIGNAL

DEVOTED TO COUNTY NEWS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.
WHOLE NUMBER 2146.

GODERICH, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1888.

D. McGILLICUDDY,
$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THE SCOTT ACT.

The Meeting in the Temperance Hall on Sunday.

Addresses by Messrs Moore, Strang and McKenzie, and Rev. Donald McGillivray—Hard Nuts to Crack—Straight Talk to Repealers.

Sunday afternoon last the temperance hall was crowded to the doors, and many could not obtain entrance. The occasion was a temperance rally to show reasons why the Scott Act should not be repealed. The chair was occupied by Mr John A. Naftel, president of the local branch of the Scott Act Association, and the singing was led by Mr S. P. Halls, B. A.

After prayer by Capt Gibson, the chairman called upon the first speaker

MR A. J. MOORE,

who explained why he was present. He had never been a total abstainer, or belonged to a temperance organization, but he was now going to go one better, and throw in what influence he was possessed of with the temperance party in the present contest. (Applause). He had talked with some who were opposed to the Scott Act, but he could not say that they were depending upon ordinary arguments to aid their cause. Some people had gone so far as to decry the holding of meetings on Sunday in advocacy of the Act, but he believed that everything that had a good tendency could be discussed on the Sabbath. In the appeal to the electors which had been put in circulation by the Antis, some very peculiar statements were made, and he would cite a few, and refute them in the limited time at his disposal: (1.) It was claimed that more liquor is sold under the Scott Act than was the case under the license system. He denied that. The Inland Revenue Returns showed that 30,000 less gallons of whiskey were consumed in one year under the Scott Act than in the last year under license. But if more liquor is sold, and $14,000 is saved by the hotelkeepers in this country, isn't it a little strange that they want to change the order of things? (Hear, hear.) (2.) They say the present law encourages false-swearing in the cases that come before the courts. Well, it isn't the temperance men that do the false swearing, and the men who swear falsely under the Scott Act, would not act differently in a case brought under the license Act. No man, no matter how high his previous standing, could train with the anti-party or take part in the liquor trade without in the end having his finer feelings blunted. (3.) It encourages low groggeries, they say. If that were the case why did not the Antis, who plume themselves upon being lovers of law and order, expose the "shebeens," as they call them, and root them out. (Applause.) (4.) It was claimed that a loss of revenue to the extend of $14,000 was entailed upon the county. That may be the case, but the amount was more than compensated for in other ways, such as the lessening of paupering, the decrease of crime, &c. He could produce figures from the Report of the Inspector of Prisons to prove the crime had been materially decreased in every county in which the Scott Act was enforced. In the arrests for violence the licensed counties led the Scott Act ones by over 4 to 1. (5.) It was said it destroyed business. On this point he could not speak with authority, but he was not able to observe any evidence of financial depression in the community that could be directly traceable to the Scott Act. (6.) It was claimed that certain classes exercised a "moral terrorism." "Moral terrorism was a synonym that Goldwin Smith had coined to represent "moral suasion," and was used to show that certain clergymen advised their flocks to vote for the suppression of the liquor traffic. There was nothing wrong in that to his way of thinking; but there was something wrong in the "immoral terrorism" of dynamiting, waylaying and shooting down which had been indulged in by the Antis in various parts of the county. In a conversation with a friend of his, a tavern keeper, the other day, his friend was good enough to inform him that in this campaign the apponents of Repeal were confined to the preachers and schoolmasters and the women—the schoolmasters had evidently been put in for his (Mr Moore's) especial benefit. "I told him," said Mr Moore, "that that might be the case, but I had recently been examining the blue books on the criminal statistics of the country, and I found that the number of convictions among hotelkeepers and barkeepers during the past year was 116, and that of preachers and schoolteachers there had not been a single conviction. (Loud applause.) And would you believe it," continued Mr Moore, "my friend actually got mad when I told him the result of my research in this regard." (Loud and prolonged laughter.) A short time since he had heard that there was an inert feeling in the townships on the question of temperance, but he was glad to learn that later reports went to show that there was a great awakening, and he believed the 19th of this month would prove that the latest information was the best. (Loud applause.)

WORDS FROM REV D. M'GILLIVRAY.

Rev Don. McGillivray was next called upon. He had come to the meeting merely to see how the battle was progressing. Platform work today was not a fair criterion of the working of the two parties, inasmuch as the liquor party had come to the conclusion that they had no argument, and confined themselves now to the personal canvass on the back streets and concession lines. Scientific, scriptural and political truth were also opposed to the liquor traffic, and the only arguments that men could now advance were dollars and cents. It had been claimed by opponents that the Scott Act encouraged crime, and was ruinous to the morals of the people wherever it was in force, but he could prove from the Bible that such was not the case. He was willing to let that good old book (holding aloft the Bible) be the arbiter in this controversy. (Hear, hear.) The law was not responsible for its violation. If in walking along he came upon a stagnant pool, full of life a reptilian and such other disagreeable kind, and if it was found necessary for the good of the section to remove the plague spot, and a steam of pure water were turned in upon the stagnant pool, and it were swept away, the exhibition of filth would be more observable when the clear water outing the pest pool, but ugly condition of things was caused by the previous stagnant condition of the orginal pool, and not by the pure stream. (Hear, hear.) So if I go into a field and turn up a stone underneath I will find animal life and decaying vegetation, but the light of day which exposes these things to view is not responsible for these disagreeable things beneath the stone. (Hear, hear.) And so it is with temperance legislation. If in the enforcement of the law ugly things are brought to view, it is not because of the operation of the temperance law, but is owing to the causes which the promoters of temperance seek to remove. (Applause.) After the singing of, "Only an Armor-bearer."

MR M'KENZIE'S ADDRESS.

Mr R. W. McKenzie, superintendent of North-St Methodist S. S., was called upon and said that on the present occasion the Scott Act was on its defence. Last time the Scott Act people were the aggressors, and they carried their point by a large majority. Every elector should ask himself, what has happened during the past three years that should make me change my vote? He had closely examined the question and was 100 per cent more in favor of it than ever before. He read an extract from an Anti newspaper published in Clinton, claiming that the Scott Act was detrimental to the prosperity of the County, and strongly condemned such a contention. He did not believe in so called prohibitionists who were working with the whiskey men in this campaign. Temperance people wanted prohibition, but if they could not get total prohibition they would not throw away any measure of it that they possessed (Hear, hear). Years ago, when the cause of temperance was being initiated, the promoters were laughed at as a band of fanatics, and scorn and jeering was their portion. Today in this county the liquor traffic was put under a ban, and the Antis were the suppliants. They did not want prohibitory legislation of the Scott Act kind, but asked why the temperance people did not continue the good work of endeavoring to remove the liquor traffic by moral suasion. Moral suasion! Why these Anti fellows didn't want moral suasion,—it was whisky they wanted. (Loud laughter.) Let us not go back; we have won our place and got the law on our side. Let us hold our ground. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY MR. STRANG.

Mr H. I. Strang was the last speaker, and although called upon to fill up a vacancy in the list of speakers, made a good address. He said the reason why the liquor party was agitating for a repeal of the Scott Act, was because they were anxious to remove the brand of ignominy which had been placed against the traffic by Huron county three years ago. It was stated by advocates of repeal that as much liquor was sold under the Scott Act as under license. In that case why did brewers and distillers subscribe to the Anti campaign fund? It was of no consequence to the brewer or distiller whether his liquor was sold under license or under Scott Act, so long as he turned out as large a quantity, and if they were doing a bigger business in Scott Act counties, was it a good policy for them to be "putting up" money for the repeal of a law that had increased their trade. (Hear, hear and laughter.) As to false swearing, could there be any stronger proof of the debasing effect of liquor-drinking upon otherwise respectable men than that when placed in the witness box on a liquor case they deliberately perjured themselves. If the people were prepared to do away with the Scott Act, because under it men swore wrongly, then they must also be prepared to knock every other restrictive law off the statute book. (Hear, hear.) How was it about election laws? It had been proved that an unexampled exhibition of false swearing was the result of election trials; yet no one would be so foolish as to advocate the abolition of the election law. (Applause.) The same thing applied to the statute against polygamy and was also very observable in even the commonest division court cases. It was quite true that difficulties had been experienced in the enforcement of the Act, but all laws at the outset were met with more or less opposition, and it was satisfactory to know that during the past year the wheels of the machinery for enforcing the Act had become more accustomed to the work, and consequently there was now less friction than during the first two years the Act was in force. The law was called a tyranny, but if a tyranny it was of the people, and there was hardly a law on the statute book that had received better sanction. Considering the obstacles that had been put in the way at the outset, the fight against promiscuous whiskey-selling was reasonably well enforced. He was glad to know that the pastors and women were with the schoolteachers in this fight against the liquor traffic. He was sorry to be in such company in this campaign, and that was more than some of the good men on the other side—for there were some good men on the other side could say. If there was anything that ought to deter an ordinarily respectable man from voting for the repeal of the Act it surely would be the thought of the motley crew who would accompany him to the poll were he to vote Anti. (Hear, hear.) The side which the temperance party was taking was one which they could ask the blessing of God upon, and that was something that the Antis could not do in their cause. (Applause.) An organized effort was being made, he understood to bring the Act into disrepute, by giving liquor gratis to young lads and thereby making them drunken, and he warned the electors against being lured from their allegiance to the right by such shame-faced attempts to discredit the Act. Rather let them stand firm and place greater restraints on the methods for procuring the liquor which was prostituted to so vile a purpose. He closed by calling upon his hearers to work one and all for the success of the cause from now until the evening of the 19th. (Loud applause.)

The benediction was pronounced by Mr Jas Gordon, and a most interesting meeting was brought to a close.

Meetings to be held.

Sunday, April 15—At the Grand Opera House at 4 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. T. M. Campbell of Owen Sound, Messrs. A. Embury and D. McGillicuddy, of Goderich.

Monday, April 16—At Union schoolhouse, Goderich township, at 7.30 p m. Addresses by Rev G. F. Salton and Mr A. Embury.

Monday, April 16—At Taylor's school house at 7.30 p.m. Addresses by Rev Don. McGillivray and Mr H. I. Strang

Tuesday April 17—At No. 1 schoolhouse, Goderich. Rev J. S. Fisher of Holmesville, and M. McGillivray, of Goderich.

Tuesday, April 17—At Nile, the Revs F. E. Nugent, of Lucknow, and I. B. Wallwin, of Goderich.

Tuesday, April 17—At Manchester, Mr. A. Embury, of Goderich, and others.

Wednesday, April 18—At Grand Opera House, Goderich, the Rev. W. Johnston, of Burford, formerly of Goderich, and local speakers. C. Seager, Esq., will occupy the chair.

THE VOTE ON REPEAL.

Information for the Use of Electors on April 19th.

It is possible that some of our readers may not be thoroughly posted on the law regarding agents at Scott Act elections. For the benefit of all such we give the following extracts from the Canada Temperance Act.

Before any person is so appointed, he shall make and subscribe before the returning officer or any deputy returning officer, a declaration, in the form G. in the schedule to this Act, to the effect that he is interested in and desirous of promoting, or of opposing as the case may be, the adoption of the petition. 41 V., c. 16, s. 21.

Every person so appointed, before being admitted to the polling station, shall produce to the deputy returning officer his written appointment. 41 V., c. 16. s. 21.

In the absence of any person authorized, as aforesaid, to attend at any polling station, any elector in the same interest as the person so absent may, upon making and subscribing before the deputy returning officer at the polling station, a declaration in the form G in the schedule to this Act, be admitted to the polling station, to act for the person so absent. 41 V., c. 16, s. 22.

The proper method to obtain authority to act as agent, is to apply personally to the returning officer, Mr. William Campbell, Goderich. But in many cases, this would be almost an impossibility, on account of the short time allowed, and the great distance to travel. It will be seen by our quotations that the law has made provision by which agents can act without personal attendance on the returning officer, they have but to present themselves at the poll on the morning of the election to become agents with full power.

Saltford.

S. S. ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment in aid of the funds of Saltford S. S., will be held in Martin's hotel hall on Tuesday evening, April 24th, when a choice program will be given by members of the day school, under the leadership of Mr Case, teacher. Under the benign working of the Scott Act during the past three years the barriers that previously existed between hotels and Sabbath schools have been thrust aside, and the holding of the S. S. entertainment in the hotel hall will be another indication, that hotels under the Scott Act can give accommodation to church enterprise, and Sabbath-schools can obtain benefits from hotels, which could not be done with a good grace under the license system. So mote it be. Vote against repeal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents. Contributors to this department must confine themselves to public questions, and be brief.

A Mean Partisan Trick.

To the Editor of the Huron Signal.

SIR,—Recently Mr William Campbell was appointed returning officer for the holding of the election on the repeal of the Scott Act in Huron county. He was appointed on a fluke, over the head of Mr Thomas Farrow, of Bluevale, but that is not my grievance. What I complain of it is that Mr Campbell, who has heretofore posed as a temperance man, has, I am informed, passed over staunch temperance men who formerly occupied positions as deputy returning officers at municipal and other elections, and has filled the offices in almost every instance with Anti-Scott partisans. Mr Campbell has always bragged of his temperance principles, but I assure you that his action in thus creating offices for whiskydens to the exclusion of experienced and intelligent temperance men proves that his loud professions have been the meanest kind of cant. Campbell is of the poster stripe of temperance men—for party purposes only. The W. C. T. U. would take him in hand as Mrs Yeomans did Foster.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

The Duty of the Hour—A Solemn Responsibility.

To the Editor of the Signal.

The difference to every one, that exists to-day in his position towards the liquor traffic compared with that of a few short years ago, is very great. Then the liquor traffic stands impeached before the country. A license is taken to sell it. It has no lawful or legal place in our midst. If it exists and is allowed to keep working, it is contrary to the law, and for this it can be punished. Previous to this the trade was sanctioned by the highest authority, and held its position of respectibility and right by means of the authority of law. For these things we were not responsible as we found them at our birth. In consequence of this great change the liquor traffic has now become our supplicant. I asks us to give it back a license to again exist, to give it back that respectability, which having a lawful and legal standing in the community will confer. Yes, and more still, to pool our interests with it and again share its profits. Shall I then as a moral man, a Christian man, a lover of my neighbor, give the whole weight and influence to again place this traffic in our nation, and by my voice demand that it receive support and fostering care of the law? I do this I take my stand beside every liquor seller in the county, and I say I have helped to put you here. My blood goes with this in every glass that is sold over his bar, here, to the young man just commencing to look the wine when it is red, or again him who daily steeps his senses, too often robs his innocent family of the very commonest necessaries of life. Remember too that in counting that miserable sum which comes in out of this thing, you may some day count in the amount coming from it, paid down together with his own blood, and if not yours, it is your brother's. You may yet draw back, but you may yet deliver your own soul if the wicked perish in his own blood are not responsible for it. In looking over the voters' list of but two years, a solemn thought steals into the heart as you hear it said, this one is dead, that one is dead. Yes, he has cast his last vote. If he voted wrong he now in the stiffness of death and cannot come back to alter it, he has gone to his account. If the husbandman in the field gets his heavy boot on a snake it makes a terrible struggle and twisting around to get loose, showing itself a pretty lively and visible thing. If then from any motive he raises his foot how quickly it is gone, and how long and hard a chase he may have to come upon it again, if he ever does. In the meantime it may rear up its brood of the same character as itself, which will never be anything else but venomous, which at the last "stings like a serpent and bites an adder." We have found out by long experience that the word of the living God is true and man a liar. The proof of this how have we not been making to chase this serpent (the liquor) around so that we might still its raging. The most undoubtedly have our foot upon the snake's tail, or else how would it be now be asking us to let it go. Will you lift your foot? Oh! earnest, sincere, truthful man, if we keep our foot heavily upon the snake's tail we may soon get our other foot upon its body, and quiet its wriggling a good deal. If, however, we listen to its pleadings and lift up from it, what then? One more point. The brazenfacedness of this traffic. They tell us that there is more liquor sold now than ever, and that there is perjury, and so forth, charging all this to the Scott Act. If there is more liquor sold than ever, the liquor interest is doing it contrary to law. Who perjure themselves? The liquor men on behalf of each other. In a multitude of cases they have used murder, dynamite, or arson, as their persuasive motives. They were in time past found to be bad enough, or why this striving after prohibition of some sort the world over? We know that such a thing in this world as an effect without a cause is an impossibility. Then, how now shall we go and deliberately place them in a position of power, now that we find them to be still worse than ever we had thought them to be. If we, I say, accede to their cool request by establishing them once again and sharing in the proceeds, can we do so without sharing in the results? Now, can anyone be so dull as not to see our tremendous vantage ground. The law is on our side. *They*, see our superior position and covet it, and say to us, give us once more the law on *our* side. If we do this they will laugh at us for it. Hold on, we say, to what you have got at the expense of so much toil and labor. Having the law on our side let us keep it so, and it is certain to become more and more a success for we know that temperance and prohibitory sentiments are growing every day, not diminishing, and so may it be. But if you should think to escape responsibility by not voting on the 19th, you will be like the man who laid away his talent in a napkin, it may be taken from you and you may not again have another opportunity. If you feel fully sure that the liquor traffic is the right thing, then why you ought to vote for it. In places where the [illegible] are [illegible] Voting for [illegible] appe[illegible]

A Pl[illegible]

To the Editor [illegible]

DEAR SI[illegible] who favor [illegible] have publish[illegible] of this cou[illegible] Voting fo[illegible] app[illegible]

[illegible] for salting my [illegible] over the bottom of the [illegible] packed in as solid [illegible] a cold water [illegible] invite layer of [illegible] like to take [illegible] and interro- [illegible] permit our [illegible] Sunday and [illegible] as Fulton's [illegible] faithfully, [illegible] Toronto. [illegible] for of the [illegible] and as one [illegible] the Arabs [illegible]

[illegible] is le[illegible] under [illegible] "If the [illegible] sale of li[illegible] so anxious [illegible] As a coun[illegible] treating dea[illegible] ron it is wel[illegible] not, why are m[illegible] million not under [illegible] Act include th[illegible] cities, where, of course, there is mor[illegible] drinking. People in Scott Act counties [illegible] go to the cities for their "spree" [illegible] Every hotel keeper is not anxious for [illegible] repeal; indeed the Anti Scotts find that neither the brewery nor half the hotel keepers will subscribe necessary funds, but the more respectable men prefer a workable law to an Act like the Scott Act. Why are the drug stores so anxious for the safety of the Scott Act.

Reasons for the repeal par. 2, "It injures respectable hotels. The *Herald*, "The barroom is not a respectable appendage to any hotel." Answer—The large majority of respectable hotels all over the world have barrooms.

Reasons for Repeal par. 3, "It multiplies shebeens." The *Herald* shows that under license there are numerous shebeens in Toronto and New York. These places are cities and the argument does not apply to a County like ours.

Reasons for Repeal par. 4, "It increases drunkenness in many places." The *Herald* quotes Inland Revenue report to show less whiskey drank in 1886 than average of 5 preceding years. Answer—If 20 men divide a quart of whiskey between them, none may be intoxicated. If one man drinks a pint he may become very drunk, yet there is less whiskey consumed and more harm done, and again who can tell the number of gallons made unlawfully. At the present writing there is a man in our lock-up for running an illicit still at Bayfield. Who can tell how much whiskey he made?

Reasons for Repeal par. 5, "It causes more immorality than it seeks to remove. The *Herald*, "The open treating develop unmanliness." Answer—Is not manliness better than craftiness.

Reasons for Repeal par. 6. "It makes many public men double faced." The *Herald*, "The statement is false." Answer—The vote in the House of Commons on Scott Act questions prove the truth of this assertion. many members voting Scott Act openly and drinking whiskey in private.

Reasons for Repeal, par. 7, "It is tyrannical." The *Herald*, "The Parliament and Privy Council have decided the law just." Answer—The validity of this Act as a whole has been tested. Queen v. Russel was one point.

Reasons for Repeal, par. 8, "It is a law which cannot be justified." The "It is not a tyranny because it is of the land." Answer—A law in the law of the land and yet a law for instance [illegible] Blue laws of England.

Reasons for Repeal, par [illegible] on exaggerations and "It lives on errors." The *Herald* and scientific errors. "It is important to exaggerate the [illegible] of the temperance men in [illegible] against the [illegible] use of alcoholic beverages." Answer—[illegible] the part of Scott Act men [illegible] conceive that exaggerat[illegible] impe[illegible] There are only [illegible] tific men in the world w[illegible] gated the action of alcoho[illegible] they are divided in opin[illegible] to talk about scientific [illegible] numbers in misleading.

Reasons for Repeal, par [illegible] to weaken faith in Christ[illegible] old, "Barrooms defend [illegible] What next?" Answer—[illegible] room defend Christianity?

Reasons for Repeal, par. [illegible] ignores Bible grounds." *Herald*, [illegible] traffic cuts off both hands and [illegible] Answer—The anti-Scott men [illegible] those who do wrong, not [illegible]

Reason for Repeal, [illegible] men for selling th[illegible] nor Scripture [illegible] *Herald*, [illegible] neither [illegible] wrong to sell. [illegible] community [illegible] places the traffic [illegible] every civilized [illegible]

OUR BIENNIAL
STATEMENT
is a well established fact;
Prince Meat, Orange Peel Essence and General Goodies
ARE ALWAYS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

HORSE & HORSEMEN!

HORSEMEN!

[illegible] Life of Dr Pun[illegible] factory to many Ca[illegible] the English biography. The [illegible] Langford's graphic account of Lo[illegible] Lawrence sketches the great Indian hero amid the stirring and tragic scenes of the Sepoy mutiny, and then in the quiet of home life. It is a noble study of a noble life. A paper of permanent importance is that by Dr J. L. Withrow, on "Progress in Theology." [illegible] Yorkshire story of "Collier [illegible] and the Squire" will move alternately to smiles and tears. Mrs Amelia E. Barr's vivid tale of Southern Methodism becomes more absorbing in interest as it proceeds. Back numbers of the Magazine from the beginning of the year still be supplied. Price $2 a [illegible] number. Toronto, [illegible]

[illegible] INSTINCTS.

[illegible] Oroe

A SUCCESSFUL CAR[illegible]

A Short History of a Flourishing Financial Institution.

The Huron and Bruce Loan Company is now entering upon the fourth year of its existence, and its general success since its incorporation has been such as to warrant its perfect safety to all with surplus moneys who have no ready facilities for investing their means otherwise, and who require their interest promptly at regular periods. To all such the following short recital of Loan Companies now doing business in Ontario, may prove interesting:—

Loan Companies have now been in existence for 35 years, and their usefulness and success proven beyond all question.

There has been no failure of any Loan Company formed under the General Loan Company Act.

There are now 65 loan companies in Ontario having a subscribed capital of $71,178,607, of which $30,175,470, is paid up.

The total amount of the subscribed capital of the Banks of Ontario is $17,756,300, being less than one-quarter of that of the loan companies. The paid up capital of the Ontario Banks is $17,580,875, being about one-half that of loan companies. The loan companies of Ontario have on deposit on call or short notice, $15,640,100; on debentures in Ontario, $6,254,938; on debentures in England, $41,525,294. Total, $63,420,332. The Banks of Ontario have deposits on call, $19,612,897. Deposits on notice, $22,736,174. Total, $42,352,071. Showing Loan Companies over Banks, $21,068,261.

The Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company receives deposits from trustees, parents or children in sums of from one dollar to three thousand dollars, and allows compound interest added every six months, at rates as agreed upon. The highest current rates are allowed on deposits, according to the amount and time left. For further particulars call at the Company's office, corner of Courthouse Square and North St., Goderich.

HORACE HORTON, Manager.

Goderich, 24th Feb., 1888. tf

Auction Sales.

All parties getting their sale bills printed at this office will get a free notice inserted in this list up to the time of sale.

Extensive auction sale of farm stock and implements, the property of Xavier Baechler, at the Falls Reserve, by John Knox, auctioneer, commencing at [illegible] a.m., on Monday, April 16th. See [illegible] and advt.