

The Canada Temperance Act.

THE NEW LEADER.

WHO WILL SUCCEED HON. J. B. FINCH?

The National Committee of the Prohibition Party in Session Names of the Probable Candidates Topics for Discussion.

As we go to press the National Committee of the United States Prohibition Party is meeting in Chicago to elect a successor to the late Hon. John B. Finch and fix a time and place for the Nominating Convention of 1888. The building in which the meeting is being held - the Banquet Hall of Battery "D" - will hold eight thousand persons. The action of the chairman of the National Committee is a most important work. Upon the choice of the right man depends to a large degree the future success of a cause dear to the hearts and homes of the country. Hon. John B. Finch succeeded in giving the prohibition party a status and now the time has arrived when it must make itself felt in every way and gradually develop into strong, sturdy manhood. The Force published last week a number of letters from leading prohibitionists containing suggestions as to the best men for the position of leader. Mrs. Willard writes to say that in her opinion Prof. Dickie of Albion, Michigan, would be the right man. Fred F. Wheeler, chairman of the New York State Committee, advocates Prof. A. A. Hopkins of New York. His second choice is Prof. Dickie. Wm. Den I, chairman of the Maryland State Committee, also prefers Prof. Hopkins. Hon. John Lloyd Thomas, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the leadership, but who stated in Toronto that he positively could not take it, declines a name his candidate, but advocates an experienced organizer for the position in preference to an orator. Ex-Governor St. John is named for the chairmanship by T. C. Richmond, chairman of the Wisconsin State Committee. The man with the biggest head and heart is what J. B. Campbell of Mississippi suggests. Fontaine T. Fox, chairman of Kentucky State Committee, announces that his candidate is Charles S. Wolfe of Pennsylvania. Neal Dow suggests Prof. Hopkins. Alabama wants Prof. Hopkins for chairman and G. W. Bain for National organizer. The Wisconsin and Pioneer of New York would like Prof. Dickie appointed, but announces that he will not take the position unless he is almost unanimously agreed upon. From these names it will be seen that there is plenty of good material to select from. The committee has also outlined for it a considerable amount of other work. The following is a programme of the various topics for discussion: - "A Political Party with Prohibition its chief aim is the only way to accomplish the needed reform." A. B. Leonard, Ohio; Samuel Dickey, Michigan. "Party Organization and Finance." T. C. Richmond, Wisconsin; Fred F. Wheeler, New York. "High License - Is it a step toward Prohibition?" Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Missouri; W. W. Satterlee, Minnesota. "Prohibition as related to our agricultural interests." Jno. A. Brooks, Missouri; Fontaine T. Fox, Kentucky. "The Prohibition Party movement the only solution of the Southern problem." A. A. Hopkins, New York; E. L. Dohoney, Texas. "The proper attitude of the Prohibition party toward Woman Suffrage." Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio; I. K. Funk, New York. "The Relations of Labor and Liquor." John L. Thomas, Maryland; Walter Thomas Mills, Ohio. A memorial service for the late Hon. J. B. Finch was held last night. It was expected that two days' sessions would conclude the business.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Agt), MAJORITIES (For, Agt), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various locations and their respective vote counts.

N.B. - In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act. In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 2 three times, making an aggregate of 92 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 71. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been: - For the Scott Act 161719 Against " 111764 Net Scott Act majority 49955 If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote: - For the Scott Act 147372 Against " 102539 44833

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and NO COUNTY OR CITY HAS YET REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal. PRESERVE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THIS TABLE FOR REFERENCE.

Correspondence.

Grey County.

Editor Canada Citizen: DEAR SIR AND BROTHERS, - Perhaps a few words from this part of the country in regard to our work here may not be out of place just now. A G. T. Lodge was organized here last March with twenty five charter members. We had pretty hard work to get the thing moving but I am pleased to be able to say that we did get it to move and have kept it moving ever since till we now have fifty three names on our books, and among these are about twenty-one voters. As you see we are not all boys either. We have held two open meetings during the past summer with the most pleasing results, in the way of securing new members. I believe there is some little talk of trying the Scott Act in this county (Grey). In my opinion it would be an unwise thing to do just now, or indeed at any time so long as the Act is so openly violated in the neighboring counties of Wellington and Bruce, though of course should it be submitted we would work for it tooth and nail. Am pleased with the recent change in CITIZEN.

Yours fraternally

J. K. HICKMAN. Murlock, Grey County, November 25th, 1887.

IMPERIAL EAR COLORING advertisement with decorative border and text.

harness the liquor traffic every inch of the way and at last freeze it to death under the steady hail of bullets that are ballots and prohibition that prohibits.

But besides all this, said the speaker, some brave men longer in the work than we, discovered about fifteen years ago that the curse had coiled itself up in every caucus, darted its venom into every county, district, State and national political convention in all the land and had through the two great political camps into such a subject that the Kingdom of Christ "which must enter the realm of law through the gateway of politics" was effectually kept out and Satan was victoriously barred in. We then, most earnestly and prayerfully, studied the subject of the Christian versus the saloon politician, and learned that to offset the influence and ballot of the one, we must have the ballot and influence of the other. Legislation against this curse could never be expected from the old parties, because self-preservation is the first law of nature, and each of those parties had a liquor vote large enough to defeat it at the polls. It was not enough to have a prohibitory law, the penalties of which were sufficiently heavy to make the investment in alcoholic stimulants unsafe, but we must have a judiciary that was not controlled by the saloon in its decisions, and enforcing officers who are true to the cause and to their oaths, and besides all this we must have a party in power that would defeat any officer who was false to prohibition. We learned that, as our great and lamented leader, John B. Finch, has said, "no party will do right if you give it your vote whom it does wrong." And so the cry ran all along the line, "To your tents, O Israel; come out from among them, and be separate, and touch not the unclean thing." He who votes for the saloon politician, or for the saloon politician's candidate, is as bad as he who votes for the saloon itself. There are enough temperance men in America, if they will come off the sinking old hulks of the past and join the crew on our new steamship, Prohibition, to bring us to the harbor of deliverance.

Work for 1888

Looking forward to the coming year's work Miss Willard said she was more than anxious that they should soften the asperities of the impending political campaign. As the most representative body of American women ever assembled, in the gentlest and most considerate way they petitioned all political parties to nominate men of pure life and then to discuss platforms and principles rather than candidates. She was content to leave the National prohibition platform just what it is save that it should declare Christ and His law to be the true basis of government. The municipal ballot had been a power for good in Kansas, and the strongest weapon ever yet brought to bear against the liquor curse. Women, high and low, educated and ignorant, foreign and native, black and white, have been true to their homes, and the old cry that "They wouldn't vote if they could" effectually assuaged. Over twenty-five thousand women voted in Kansas at the local elections last spring, the men voting in the same towns being about sixty-four thousand. Mrs. Susanna, lady Mayoresa of Argonia, Kansas, had given her opinion thus of the women's vote in the municipal elections: Woman's ballot as a temperance weapon will be as powerful as dynamite is destructive.

Social Parity Department.

Marriage, Miss Willard declared, is not an episode in man's life and an event in woman's, it is the sum of weal or woe to both. There are in this modern land and age as many noble men unmarried, because they had to be, as there are women because of a memory cherished, a dream unfulfilled, an ideal unrealized, a duty bravely met, many of the noblest men living go their way alone. Sometimes of the two it is man who loves home best, for while woman is hedged into it by a thousand considerations of expediency and prejudice, he chooses it freely and royally for her sake who is to him the world's supreme attraction. This gentler age into which we have happily been born is attuning the twain whom God for such great destiny hath made, to higher harmonies than any other has yet known, by a reform in the denaturalizing methods of a civilization largely based on force, by which the boy and girl have been sedulously trained apart. They are now being set side by side in school, in church in government, even as God sets male and female everywhere side by side throughout his realm of law, and has declared them one throughout his realm of grace.

The Knights of Labor.

Secret societies are a relic of medieval times, and destined to become extinct. But the Good Templars and Knights of Labor have so much in them that is praiseworthy, their secretism is so nominal, and their purposes so helpful, that they form exceptions to the general rule. They will not always be secret even in name, but that this useless feature will fade away and merge into the light of common day. It is a satisfaction to note the triumph of the better element in the Knights of Labor over the Anarchists and Socialists; the growing influence of Mr. Powderly and the fearlessness of his utterances, and Mr. Leitchman's concerning temperance. Before we had this society workmen went to the saloon as their only rendezvous; now men and women meet in the local assembly, from which liquor dealers are expressly ruled out, and discuss the interests of their class and their families. Then young men spent the evening over games of chance and mugs of beer; now, with new hopes and impulses, they debate the living issues of the day, and have been stirred to aspirations hitherto unknown. Then the Bible was a book unopened except with jests; now it is being studied as a marvellous text book of political economy. It means

more than we know that the local saloon-bus voted recently to change their Constitution as to permit no beer or other intoxicants at their picnics and holiday excursions. God bless them, for that noble deed unto which wealthy wine-drinkers have by no means attained.

Business of the Convention.

The national treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$3,592.07. The total receipts from all sources had been \$2,842.62 of which \$10,886.16 had been received for dues.

The Women's Temperance Publishing Company reported that it had sent out 50,000,000 pages of literature during the year, and the receipts were \$100,000.

The corresponding secretary reported that there were now 6,506 local unions, with a membership of 136,747, and 2,245 Loyal Legions, with a membership of 102,621, making a total membership of 239,368. The local unions raised \$330,655.08, and the State unions \$34,888.39 during the past year.

The prize banners were awarded to the following States for showing the largest percentage of increase of membership. Massachusetts, 39 per cent.; Delaware, 89 per cent.; Maryland, 26 per cent.; New Mexico, 25 per cent.; Minnesota, 62 per cent.; Wisconsin, 160 per cent.; Tennessee, 80 per cent.; and New York.

Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Frances E. Willard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge; Treasurer, Miss Esther Pugh; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens.

The Temple.

The project of a Woman's Temple proposed by the Publication Association was presented by Mrs. T. B. Carso, of Chicago. This Temple is to be the headquarters of the National Union. The lot fronts on three streets. The capital stock of \$100,000 will run not less than ten years. The building will cost \$160,000. A large subscription was made by States to the stock.

Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions adopted cover every phase of the work. They declare against the internal revenue tax on liquor and tobacco; against personalities in politics; for the preservation of the Christian Sabbath; for scientific temperance education; against the use of décolleté dresses and the printing of forms and faces of women as advertisements, and in favor of the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The following are some of the more important deliverances. That the success of municipal suffrage in Kansas convinces us that no stronger weapon has been hurled against the liquor power; we therefore urge upon our members the importance of trying to secure this power in any and all States and Territories where there is a prospect of success in such an undertaking.

"That an Amendment to the National Constitution is the final goal of all these efforts for the enfranchisement of women which shall deal the death blow to the liquor traffic, and for the first time provide adequate protection for the home.

"That we rejoice in the great successes which have been gained by the Prohibition party during the past year, and we again pledge it our hearty co-operation, assuring it of our prayers and sympathy.

"That we ask the Prohibition party at its coming National Convention to reaffirm its former position in regard to woman's ballot.

"That it is the sense of this Convention that if the name of the Prohibition party is ever changed, it would be wise to call it 'The Home Protection party,' as expressive of its aims, and likely to educate and enlist many not yet favorable to the movement."

A SCOTT ACT FIRE.

Martin Committed for Trial in the Wallaceburg Arson Case.

This Wallaceburg arson case was investigated on Monday last, and the prisoner Martin was committed for trial. Green, who had surrendered to the court, was not proceeded against. The evidence of Police Magistrate McDougall showed that Martin is the son-in-law of Joseph Ebeare, a tavern keeper, whom the witness had fined in September last for violation of the Scott Act. He met the prisoner shortly afterwards. Martin was in a violent passion. He slapped his fists and used very profane language. He said there was a prosecution against certain of the hotel-keepers in consequence of their being Catholic, and witness was to blame. Mr. McDougall tried to explain, but Martin would not hear and said he would suffer for it; that he would be burned out and his property destroyed. Subsequently Martin apologized, but on his father-in-law being again convicted he once more threatened the police magistrate that his property would be burned. Two nights afterwards Mr. McDougall's stables were destroyed by fire. The stables were close to his house and the strong wind which had changed during the night and blew in the opposite direction, was the sole means of preventing his house from being destroyed. Two witnesses testified that they saw Martin near the building that night. Robert M. Burns overheard the remark that it was "a Scott Act fire and served him right." Martin was released on \$2,000 bail to await trial.

A Change of Address.

St. Mark's Lodge I. O. G. T. is now meeting on Tuesday evenings at Bruckton Town Hall. Mr. G. W. Whitley Lodge Deputy, has also changed his address, and he is now to be found at 806 Dundas St., Toronto.