

SEVERAL counties will vote next month on the question of Scott Act repeal. We are sending into these counties a large number of copies of our papers. We feel certain that in view of these facts none of our readers will object to our giving a good deal of space to matter having special reference to these campaigns. This matter will interest every one else as well as the friends in the counties where the fight is raging

THE FORM OF BALLOT.

THE time for action has come. The battle for God, and Home, and Country, is at our doors. The ballot is about to be placed in the electors' hands, and right or wrong is about to win a victory at the polls. The utmost care should be taken that no mistake is made by our friends. The Anti-Scott Act party have petitioned for the repeal of the Scott Act, and the vote will be taken upon their request. Those who vote "for the petition" in the repeal contest, vote for the Anti-Scott Act party—for the liquor traffic, and against the Act which is now in operation. Those who oppose a return to the license system, and who want to stand by the law for the suppression of the drink traffic, will vote "against the petition."

MARK YOUR BALLOT THUS

Table with 2 columns: FOR THE PETITION, AGAINST THE PETITION. The 'X' is marked in the 'AGAINST THE PETITION' column.

Place a cross in the lower space of the ballot paper, opposite the words "AGAINST THE PETITION, and be careful to make no other mark on the ballot paper."

ELECTORS

of Bruce, Huron, Norfolk, Dufferin, Simcoe, Renfrew, Dundas, Stormont and Glengary.

You are standing face to face with a duty and a responsibility that you cannot evade. Over three years ago you voted for the outlawry of strong drink in your counties. You declared yourselves in favor of the principle of prohibition and on the side of humanity and home, by splendid majorities.

Stimulated by your noble example many other counties and two cities in this Province have since declared themselves on the right side of the greatest question of the age. Another contest is upon you. Your counties are the battle ground in the terrible struggle that the liquor traffic is making to secure the ground it has lost in our fair Dominion. You are voting for your homes—for the reputation of your county—for a cause that is noble and holy—but, remember, you are voting to a certain extent for the Province of Ontario and for the Dominion of Canada.

Against you are arrayed the forces that have cursed our country in the days gone by—the forces that have fought against order and law in every part of our fair Dominion—the forces that have resorted to incendiarism, assassination and brutalities of every description. It matters not that good men have been misled into supporting the liquor traffic. Their alliance does not alter the character of that traffic one whit. All that has been charged against it in the Word of God, in the deliverances of every branch of the Christian church is true.

You are not asked to vote the liquor traffic out of your counties at this time, you are simply asked to vote against its attempt to obtain a foothold in territory upon which it has been forbidden by law to operate. It is fighting for the right to legally debauch your boys and ruin your homes. Let nothing induce you to do anything else than the utmost in your power to defeat this awful conspiracy. Let no vote be left unpolled.

A fair majority in this contest will not be enough. You were in the van, in the great campaign in which the liquor traffic was outlawed in more than half of our fair Province. In Halton, the little county that led the van, and fought the united liquor power of the Dominion, we have sustained a temporary reverse. Already the men interested in holding back the wheels of civilization are talking about a reaction, and predicting further defeat in the approaching contest. A grand united rally on the 10th of April next will place us in a position even better than that which we now occupy. We believe that you are going to stand by the principles you have already endorsed, but it must be remembered, that our enemies, say, many of our friends, certainly our legislators will measure public sentiment by the magnitude of the majority you record. Your duty to your country and your home will not be fully performed, if you leave unpolled a single vote that ought to be recorded on the side of right. The struggle is between the powers of good and the powers of evil. May God help the true-hearted men who are in favor of that which is pure and good to unflinchingly, manfully come up again "to the help of the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Which Side Are You On?

SAM JONES PUTS THE QUESTION.

A Rousing Speech—The Common Sense of the Case—The Whisky Snake—A Sleeveless Coat—Take Sides! Take Sides! How a Barkeeper Voted.

A little over a year ago, when the city of Toronto was in the heat of the great campaign, which resulted in the cutting down of tavern licenses from 226 to 150, Rev. Sam. P. Jones spoke on the question in the Metropolitan church. His speech was reported at the time in full in this paper. Every word of it is worthy of consideration. In view of the Scott Act contests which are now being fought, we reprint a few paragraphs, and respectfully ask our friends to carefully read and ponder them.

THE BIGGEST QUESTION.

The man that I have the greatest contempt for is the man who is a prohibitionist and yet will talk in the interest of liquor dealers. He will say, "This plan won't do, and that method won't do. If they could get at something that would prohibit, I am a prohibition man through and through, but I am satisfied that won't do it and this won't do it." It is just like a member of the Methodist Church talking in favor of card playing. My doctrine is, let a man take sides one way or the other. I have more patience with a man who is out and out everywhere for liquor than I have for one of these men who says, "I am a temperance man from head to foot, but I cannot vote for that measure; I don't think it is practicable enough," and then goes and votes for whisky. If I cannot get the snake where I can cut its head off, if it will give me a lick at its tail I will chop it off every time and keep chopping until I chop its tail off close up to its ears. (Loud applause.) And I want to say to you all that this is the great question in America, it is the great question in this Dominion of Canada—the question whether or not we will have liquor bought and sold and drunk legally in our midst. It is the biggest question before you all to-day; and isn't it strange that all other questions can be put in sensible shape; all other questions can be settled and provided for except this one question? And now the world looks on and says, "Which is the feasible plan, which is the best plan?" Let me know what to do and then I am ready now, and now and forever.

MAKE A BEGINNING

One man says, "I am not willing to put it out of Toronto while they have it in this town or this county." He says, "If I could put it out of the whole Dominion in one vote, I would do it, but I don't believe in putting it out of here and having them ship it in on us. If your wife were to make you a coat on that idea you would go in your shirt sleeves for the balance of your life, for she would say, 'If I can't sew both sleeves and the back up at once, I won't do it at all,' and so you sit at the year around without any coat because your wife can't sew up both sleeves at once. The wife must sit down and not only take one sleeve at a time, but one seam at a time, and one stitch at a time, until the coat is finished. And this liquor question you have got to begin with yourself personally; you have got to be a prohibitionist in sentiment and practice, and in your home you have got to use no wine upon your table, and not only must you be personally a prohibitionist, but you have got to work on your next door neighbor and make him a prohibitionist, and then you have to get the street into right shape, and then get the whole block, and then get the whole city in right shape, and then God can take this army and march out on these other towns until this whole Dominion is brought under strict sobriety and prohibition laws. But I will say this, that we can never put whisky out of the saloons until we put it out of the decent homes of this city and community forever. (Applause.)

THE SIDE OF GOD AND RIGHT.

In this county that I spoke of a few moments ago, the odds were very much against the prohibition side of the question. I went there two days before the election. The Court House, the biggest room in the town, was packed at the hour for the speaking, and I noticed just as I stood up to begin to talk, six bar-keepers of the city march up and take their stand on my right. I suppose to intimidate me with their presence. I am sorry I was born timid—and it was awful to have to speak under those circumstances. (Laughter) but I stood up there. Said I, "I am announced as the orator for this occasion. You expect a speech. How can I make a speech without taking sides one way or the other. The question is prohibition. Am I a prohibitionist, or am I an anti-prohibitionist? Which side am I on? Listen. Don't come to me with that question, but whisper it in the ear of the great God that made this world, and ask him which side of this great question he is on, and when he speaks back and tells you, you need not come to me, but put me down on his side. And then go to the Lord Jesus Christ, the best friend that poor sinners ever had, and ask him which side of the question he is on, and when he tells you, you need not come back to me but put me down on his side. And then you may go among the sainted good of heaven yonder, and ask

"them which side of the question they are on, and when they answer you need not come to me but put me down on their side. Go out yonder to that cemetery where lies buried the best wife a man ever had. Take the dirt from off her body, and when you reach the case in which she is buried, take the lid off and ask the pale one lying there which side of this question she is on." The leading bar-keeper had just buried his precious wife six weeks before that, and when I looked over to the right I saw the great big tears running down his cheeks, and during that speech he stood there and looked, and listened, with the tears running down his cheeks. He walked out of that house and said to his friends, "I will never lift a hand to perpetrate that traffic any longer in our midst," and the day after that they voted prohibition by 500 majority. Not a bar-keeper in that town turned out to work one hour for the whisky; and if you got the bar-keepers to consult their wives dead or alive, if you can get the liquor man to say that the women and children are with God and heaven, put me down on that side. There is not a liquor man in this city, but would say, "That man who is on the side of God and right, and good women and little children, I know he is on the right side, and I am sure he cannot come down to any other. That is the way I look at it."

A REIGN OF TERROR.

ITS AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

A Stirring Appeal to Patriotic Men—Is Law or Liquor to Rule?—Must We Submit to Rowdism and Ruin?—And Vote Repeal Because Whisky Roughs Demand It?

SINCE the Scott Act became a law of the land there has been in many places—perhaps in all places—a strong antipathy to it on the part of those who saw in it a probable destroyer of their business and a possible corrective of the evil of intemperance. Everything that could be done has been resorted to by its opponents to bring it into discredit and disgrace. It mattered not that the fair name of towns or communities was sullied and sacrificed; it mattered not that great loss,

In Many Instances Utter Ruin.

was entailed upon those who championed or even favored it; it mattered not that the majesty of the law was trampled upon and anarchy set up in its stead, none of these things amounted to anything in the balance against the selfish and world desire to prevent the Act from working. The reputation and prospects of their town have gone for naught with these men, and it might become known as a perfect sink of iniquity where drink and disorder held high carnival, where dens abounded and devilry flourished, if only the Scott Act were made so discreditable as to ensure its repeal. When we say "these men" we do not mean liquor sellers alone but liquor buyers and liquor drinkers who, contrary to the provisions of a law of the statute book, encourage and influence men to sell it, and by so doing stand identified with them in violating the country laws. Property may be destroyed by the hand of the

Dastardly Midnight Incendiary.

officers of the law may be maimed and maltreated while in discharge of their duties, persons, known as men, may be suborned that the ends of justice may be defeated, and all in the interest of a few men in each community, who think to do by terrorizing what they cannot do by means. Is this right? Is it longer to be tolerated? Is the burden of disgrace not greater now than ought to be borne by free born men, is not the indignities that have been heaped upon us great enough now to arouse to action, or have Canadians become altogether lost to the fact that they are free-born and not bond? Let the reader pause and think a minute over the present condition of things in this province, nay in this town, and then ask himself how far

He Is Responsible.

We do not call after the so-called temperance men alone to stop and think, neither for them to come to the rescue, but to everyone who calls himself a Canadian, to everyone from whose breast there has not died out the flame of loyalty and love to his country and to the community in which he lives, to everyone who respects law and puts order above anarchy, to everyone who is not altogether gone aside after unrighteousness, to all and everyone who yet retain any of the spirit of the independence of their fathers, to them we say,

Stop and Think!

It is not a question of temperance we are discussing now at all, not a question of the validity or the desirability of the Scott Act, not a question of whether there is as much drinking now as ever there was, neither of whether the Scott Act is a good measure or not. That has nothing to do with the point at issue, which simply stated, is whether the law is to take precedence to lawlessness and order to anarchy. The Scott Act is a law of the land as much as any other on the statute book and while it is such demands the same recognition as any other. This not for individuals to say it does not suit our convenience therefore it must and shall not obtain, forgetting that it's theirs not to reason why, and with the change of one word we might add the other line, "Theirs but to do or die."—Hildeau Record.

The Scott Act Works, AND WILL WORK STILL BETTER.

Well-informed Men Endorse It—The Government Is Determined to Enforce It—It Empties Both Bar Rooms and Gaols—And the Liquor Party is Fighting It In Desperation

A CONVENTION met in Toronto last week. It was not a meeting of merely book wise men, who had no practical knowledge of the matters they discussed. It was a convention of workers from every part of this Province, a great many of them from places where the Scott Act is now in operation, and these were the men who had fought for it, who are its closest observers, and most interested in learning its actual results. These Scott Act workers by a unanimous vote adopted a report so plain in its statement of facts and the inevitable conclusions to be deduced therefrom, that we believe our friends everywhere will be benefitted and encouraged by a careful study of it. A part of this interesting report reads as follows:—

Law Enforcement.

The work of Scott Act enforcement in this province has been pushed, during the year that has just closed, with results that are exceedingly gratifying. At your request a year ago a deputation waited upon the Provincial Government and urged the desirability of a rigid enforcement of the law, the necessity for appointing police magistrates in all Scott Act counties, asked that some steps should be taken to secure more efficient work by Scott Act inspectors, and that some effort be made to suppress the rowdism rampant in some parts of the country, finding expression in outrages against the persons and property of temperance workers. The Government responded to our first request by calling upon the inspectors to do their duty more thoroughly, and the number of convictions made for Scott Act violation rapidly increased. In some places there was still manifested some dereliction of duty, and your Executive, as requested by a convention which met in this city in September last, again waited upon the Provincial Government, and urgently pressed the same matters on their attention. This deputation was received by a full Cabinet, and a promise was given by the Premier that the matter would have his careful attention. We are pleased to be able to state that the Government, at the close of the current license quarter, issued to all Scott Act inspectors who were neglecting their duty, a circular of which the following is a copy.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, LICENSE BRANCH.

Canada Temperance Act Division TORONTO, Nov 14th, 1887.

SIR, The Reports of Convictions and Fines for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, for the quarter ending 31st ult., show a marked increase in the number of cases brought to trial, but at the same time they also show that many inspectors do not in the information by the charge as for a second or third offence. Much complaint is made to the Government in respect to this omission, I am therefore directed by the Hon. Provincial Secretary to say that when a former conviction is susceptible of proof it is the duty of the Inspector, or other person laying the information, to proceed as for a second or third offence, as the case may be, unless, where the presiding Magistrate or County Attorney, or other prosecuting officer is of opinion that the circumstances in the particular case are such as warrant the exercise under the Statute of the option of prosecution as though for a first offence.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant, J. W. MANNING, Chief Officer.

To the License Inspector.

The results of this action have been remarkably encouraging, as will be seen by the subjoined table, which gives the number of informations laid by inspectors and convictions secured against Scott Act violators in this province for seven quarters beginning May, 1886. In several cases the Government has dismissed inspectors who still neglected to carry out the instructions of the Government, and the intention of the law

TABLE OF WORK DONE BY ONTARIO GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS FROM MAY 1ST, 1886, TO JULY 30TH, 1887.

Table with 3 columns: Quarter, Informations, Convictions. Total: 5971 Informations, 3857 Convictions.

The experience of the past year has made it clearly manifest that with efficient officers, the Scott Act is remarkably successful in suppressing the liquor traffic and diminishing intemperance with its resulting evils. This fact is very forcibly brought out by the returns of convictions for drunkenness lately laid before the Local

Legislature by the Provincial Secretary. From these returns we learn that there are in this province nineteen judicial counties that were entirely under Scott Act for 1887 and that were entirely under license in 1884, the change from license to prohibition taking place in some of them in 1885 and in others in 1886. For them, as a whole, 1884 was the last full year of license, 1887 the first full year of Scott Act.

In these counties the commitments to jail for drunkenness were as follows: In 1884 (under license) 692 In 1887 (under Scott Act) 184.

These figures need no comment, they state forcibly the important fact that the Scott Act diminishes crime and promotes the moral welfare of the people.

IS THE SCOTT ACT EXPENSIVE?

ORANGEVILLE, 5th March, 1888. SIR, The following is a statement for Dufferin County of the License Fund Account in the Bank of Commerce here, from May 1st 1887, to March 1st, 1888:—

Table showing License Fund Account: Estimate of Commission, enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, County of Dufferin paid by Ontario Government to the credit of License Fund, Receipts from Licenses, Cheque on County Treasurer, Total receipts, Expenditure to date, Balance on hand at bank, Fines collected and paid to the County Treasurer, Fines to collect.

Total value of fines, \$1,117 00. N.B. - You will observe that the fines paid to the County Treasurer exceed the amount drawn out by \$67—with \$550 of fines due and payable forthwith. The account will then stand: Balance on hand at License Fund, \$523 00. Fines due, 550 00.

Total \$1073 00. THOS. ANDERSON, Inspector, Dufferin.

FATHER.

REMEMBER that it is possible, that if the Scott Act is repealed, your own boy may become a drunkard through a licensed liquor traffic. Your vote counts one in this matter. Are you willing to shoulder the responsibility of voting to put a legalized temptation to rum in the way of your own boy? Think of it! Ponder the question! Will you vote to sustain the Scott Act to make your county a safer place for your boys? God help you to do right.

The Cry of Personal Liberty.

No sooner is mention made of laws affecting the liquor traffic, than its cry of protest reaches our ears. It speaks, it tells us, in the name of personal rights and personal liberty, violated by the laws which we would enforce or enact. Personal liberty! It ever was the fashion of wrong to bedeck itself with righteous name. Liberty is dear to every citizen—so dear that the name is a passport to all hearts. But will we allow slavery and vice and death to borrow the precious name and to make their own the privileges and the rights of liberty? It is liberty itself that commands law to press down heavily to day upon the liquor traffic. Liberty means the right of all men to enjoy without disturbance life and property, not a title for one portion of the community to prowl as hungry beasts and prey upon the other. They ask for liberty to rob of soul and life the minor and the habitual drunkard, to break in with riot and shame upon the quietness of our Sunday, to track to his home and workshop the poor laborer lest he bring bread to a starving wife and children! They ask for liberty to trample under foot the laws of the land! No more audacious would be the clamoring of the spirit of the furious waters of our great rivers, demanding liberty to sweep away whole cities, and to engulf in the maddening abyss hecatombs of human lives. No, no—we know and love liberty, but the cry of the traffic is not the cry of liberty.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland

In order to get rid of the Scott Act the liquor men are now crying out for High License. But high license does not alter the moral character of the traffic, nor does it diminish the amount of drinking. After seven years' trial of a \$1,000 license Metz & Bro., chief brewers and maltsters, Omaha, Nebraska, under date January 20th, 1888, assure their brethren throughout the United States that, "HIGH LICENSE DOES NOT LESSEN THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR OR IN ANY WAY INJURE THE LIQUOR BUSINESS."

VOTE AS YOU PRAY.

IT IS GOOD NEITHER TO EAT FLESH, NOR TO DRINK WINE; NOR ANYTHING WHEREBY THY BROTHER STUMBLETH, OR IS OFFENDED, OR IS MADE WEAK.—Paul.