

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

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"FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG."

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### Campaign Tidings.

#### ROWDYISM AGAIN.

Whiskey Roughs Resisting Constables at Shelburne.

On Tuesday, 27th ult., County Constable Finbow, of Shelburne, with three special constables, went from Laurel to Jessopville, to arrest Archibald Sinclair, hotel-keeper of that place, who had failed to pay a Scott Act fine. After searching the house, they succeeded in finding him in an empty room, to which there was no stairway or ladder. The constables had to put up a scaffolding to get at their man, and as they were on the point of capturing him he struck Constable Finbow a heavy blow on the head with a piece of wood. However, they got him, and proceeded to Shelburne, as the constables held warrants for Geo. Black, of Black's Hotel, and Geo. Thomson, of the Mansion House in that town. Finbow went in to Black's at first, alone, but was attacked by five roughs, and in the meantime Black escaped through a window in the rear. He went over to Thomson's, taking two constables with him, but was assaulted by another gang of roughs, and during the disturbance Thomson got out through a back door. The constables went on to Orangeville with Sinclair, and back again to Laurel, when they made ready for another expedition.

On Friday Constable Finbow started again for Shelburne with twenty-one special constables, and surrounded the two hotels, Black's and the Mansion House. He then, in the name of the Queen, ordered the doors to be opened, but was utterly disregarded, and proceeded to break in the doors. The hall-door had cord-wood piled against it. He got in by another entrance, and the man went through two flats, finding no one. At last they came to a room on the third flat, having a trap-door opening on the roof. They got a ladder and succeeded in getting Thomson, who was on the roof. While attempting to handcuff the man, some parties in the house threw cayenne pepper in their eyes, so that they were obliged to make a rush with their prisoner to the outside.

They succeeded, however, in securing Thomson, and then arrested a young man named Jelly, who viciously attacked Constable Finbow, tearing that officer's face savagely with his teeth, inflicting serious wounds.

At this time there were about two hundred people outside the hotel. The Riot Act was read, but the mob would not disperse, and the officers had to fight their way through. For some five minutes there was a lively scrimmage. A man named Atkinson had all the time been ringleader, and during the fight was also arrested. The officers returned to Laurel. Atkinson and Jelly were taken before a Justice of the Peace, sent on to gaol, and will be tried to-day. Jelly is now out on bail. Thomson paid the fine, \$70, with costs, \$18 in all.

The conduct of the constables all through the affair was commendable; even the Antis gave them credit for their good conduct. Under severe provocation, they kept cool, and though they were well armed, not a shot was fired. This history is not yet finished.

#### The Bruce Campaign.

The campaign in Bruce county is rattling along at a lively pace. Antis are doing all they can to promote ill-feeling in the community, and raise hostility to the Scott Act. Temperance workers are earnestly endeavoring to secure vigorous enforcement of the law. Between both parties, the poor liquor sellers are having a very disagreeable time. The *Pulse* Advocate of March 29th says:—Not a little excitement was caused in town when Constable Heffernan paid another visit to Paisley, on Saturday last, and served papers on some of Paisley's most respected citizens, charging them with violation of the Scott Act. The parties thus summoned were Messrs. J. R. Clements, who is one of the most prominent members of the Paisley Lodge of Good Templars, James McDermott, James Hanna and Malcolm McMillan. Every one felt that there was something wrong about it, and most of the friends of the Scott Act had their suspicions of the source of the trouble. This suspicion, we need not say, was that the whole thing was done in the liquor interest, and we may say further that we no longer give this as a suspicion, but as a fact, of which direct evidence is now at hand to substantiate. They were few indeed who ever believed the parties summoned to be guilty; and instead of it injuring them, it has gained for every one of them the keenest sympathy from all lovers of honesty and fairness; in fact, from every respectable man. When the matter was brought up in court on Tuesday, Inspector Irving rose and acknowledged that the informations were wrong, and added

his belief "that they were given for a purpose." We are aware that the public were consoling Mr. Irving very strongly for allowing it, but they should withhold their consense until they are in the possession of all the facts concerning it. We are in a position to say that the desperately mean, low, villainous, etc., etc., spies and informers, about whom we have heard so much for the last three years, are not all dead yet, and that they did not give their information to Mr. Irving in this case, but lodged it with another party.

Several other cases were up the same day before the P. M., when four convictions were secured, viz: Chas. Kaake, Pinkerton, \$50 and costs or 90 days, King, Chosloy, \$50 and costs or 90 days, J. W. Irwin, alias "Went," \$50 and costs or 90 days, and Angus Smith, Paisley, \$50 and costs or 90 days. Three of those, Kaake, "Went" and Smith, skipped out and the judgment was carefully put away in pickle to be ready for them when they come back. The Scott Act has some grip in it after all, and it has placed both sellers and drinkers of liquor in an uncomfortable position, as all breakers of any law should be.

#### Oxford County.

Mr. T. Trotter, President of the Oxford County Temperance Association, publishes a letter informing the public that the County Executive Committee has determined to vigorously oppose a movement that is said to be on foot for a Scott Act repeal campaign. Mr. Trotter defends the law vigorously, saying—

It is true that in Woodstock, and in perhaps one or two other places in the county, the liquor party are putting forth the most determined efforts to bring the law into disrepute, but the temperance notes published in the county papers show that they are not doing this with impunity, and that with the exception of a few places the law is well observed. Since the 1st of Nov last there have been 67 convictions in the county for violation of the Act, and three law-breakers are now paying the penalty in Woodstock jail. There are 20 violators of the Act, whose next offence will be a third offence. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that some of the supporters of the traffic should be anxious for repeal.

#### Another Lot in Middlesex.

At London on Thursday, John Cain and Thomas Keefe, pleaded guilty to assaulting Scott Act constable McFadden, and were fined \$3.00 and costs and \$2.00 and costs respectively. The other man implicated in the assault (William Whalen) failed to appear, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

#### Supplying Liquor to Policemen.

The city of Hamilton is having trouble with the sale of liquor to policemen while on duty. At a meeting of the commissioners last week it was stated that there had been several cases of drunkenness recently, that saloon keepers were always glad of an opportunity to treat constables. Some of them sell to men in uniform and on duty. The chief of police was instructed to rigidly carry out the rules of the commissioners in regard to the matter.

#### Police Magistrates.

The *Ontario Gazette* of last week had a notice of the following important appointments: Mr. James Marshall Fenness, of the village of Campbellford, to be police magistrate in and for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and Mr. Oliver Hammond Lyon, of the town of Barrie, to be police magistrate in and for the county of Simcoe. A good deal of complaint has been made that the working of the Scott Act has not been effective in those counties on account of no police magistrates being on hand to try cases. We trust this difficulty is now removed, and that the counties named will do as well, or better, than they did before they were left magistratess.

#### A Twisted Tale.

A statement was published some days ago to the effect that the executive of the Halton Reform Association had recommended the appointment of a new license inspector instead of Mr. W. D. Brothers. This is simply an absurd misrepresentation. After the meeting of the reform association, after the president (Dr. Robertson) had left the chair, after two-thirds of the members had gone away a few men were left—eight in all, who formed themselves into a meeting and passed a resolution recommending the appointment of an inspector and commissioners in sympathy with the Crooke Act. How some papers will twist things round!

### WORRYING THE WOMEN.

#### A Scott Act Narrative.

The history of Scott Act enforcement in Ontario is full of interest and incident. Many of its details would prove as fascinating as any novel ever written. A few facts in reference to the difficulties that beset our friends, who are anxious to see the law enforced, in some localities, will give our readers some idea of what their co-workers in Scott Act counties have to face.

The village of Beaverton is in the riding of North Ontario, and came under the Scott Act on May 1st, 1886. Mr. Moyle is one of the most active temperance workers of the locality, and sometime in January last, in consultation with Rev. Mr. McKee and others, he proposed that they send for Mrs. Letitia Youmans to help them in working up the dormant temperance sentiment of the village. Mrs. Youmans acceded to their invitation, and arrangements were made for her approaching visit.

The church was secured and preparations made for the meeting, but such influence as was brought to bear upon the parties having control of the church that permission was actually withdrawn, even after the lecture had been announced. Mrs. Youmans, however, was promptly offered another church in the village, and the meeting was held. Of course the fact that the talented lecturer was shut out of one of the largest and most influential churches of the town through the influence of an active supporter of this church who had been several times convicted for violating the Scott Act created a good deal of interest in the movement undertaken, and there was an immense audience. Knox Presbyterian Church was crowded to the doors, when Mrs. Youmans first lecture was delivered, on Friday evening. Nearly all the clergy-men of the town were present.

Arrangements were at once made for the organization, next day by Mrs. Youmans, of the branch of the W. C. T. U., and Mr. McKee suggested that the churches of the town give up their usual Sunday evening services to hear Mrs. Youmans speak again in Knox Church. On Saturday afternoon the W. C. T. U. branch was duly formed. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Youmans addressed an immense audience of children, and Sunday night spoke with great acceptability and effect.

On the Friday referred to as the day of Mrs. Youmans' lecture, Court was held in Beaverton to try some cases of Scott Act violation. The inspector was in town and made an appointment with Mr. Moyle to meet him at the hotel of the aforementioned, respectable liquor dealer so influential in church and state. This worthy gentleman was not a little irritated on finding Mr. Moyle in his house, although brought there on business by a gentleman who was a guest in the hotel. He hesitated on the Scott Act man unlimited abuse, ordered him out, and accelerated his exit by sundry physical movements, which landed Mr. Moyle very unceremoniously in the street, with a big hole battered in his hat. He still wears the broken hat as a memento of the assault.

All these little matters contributed to rouse public feeling, and the whiskey man was badly sold when he found that his own opposition was the means of making Mrs. Youmans' mission a most unqualified success.

It has for a long time been very difficult to get constables in this part of the county to serve summonses, etc., upon Scott Act offenders. A number of the regular appointed officers had refused to perform this disagreeable duty, and were instantly dismissed. An outsider was brought in to do the work, and, in the discharge of his duty, part of which was the serving of a summons on our friend, the very respectable and influential hotel keeper, he was obliged to remain in Beaverton over night. No accommodation could be found for him in any of the hotels. He spent the evening at an Oddfellows lodge, and a brother of that fraternity (Mr. Wilson), who is employed in Smith's foundry, kindly acted the good Samaritan, took him home, and cared for him. Mr. Smith, of the foundry, was not a little surprised to receive later on a stern letter from the influential and respectable hotelkeeper, demanding the summary dismissal of Wilson. The communication amused him a little, but he paid no further attention to it. When, however, another employee in the said foundry signed the total abstinence pledge as the outcome of the movement referred to, and induced a number of other citizens to do the same, our respectable friend's wrath became unbounded, and he demanded of Mr. Smith the dismissal of this offender as well. Mr. Smith, thoroughly disgusted of the effrontery, now placed the correspondence in the hands of the editor of the Beaverton

*Express*, who published it, much to the amusement of the neighborhood and the further annoyance of the respectable gentleman. The latter, however, would have done little harm. A mob was raised that night by Wilson's house, and smashed his windows. Temperance men came forward to foot a bill for replacing the broken glass, and the anti-abandoner their new line of action.

The disgusted hotel keeper sent to a Toronto daily paper a very misleading statement about the expulsion of Mrs. Youmans from Beaverton churches. Many of them were open to her, and none refused her admittance, except that induced by the generous and respectable whiskey seller of whom we have already written.

Police Magistrate Horne had his arrangements made to hold Court in Beaverton for the trial of respectable hotel keeper Hamilton and other offenders. He was somewhat surprised to receive from that worthy gentleman a letter asking for summonses for six prominent ladies of the W. C. T. U., who, he claimed, would be material witnesses for the defence in his case. The police magistrate, of course, did his duty, and issued summonses, while the public waited in suspense to see the meaning of this new line of respectable whiskey warfare. Miss Robinson, the respected President of the W. C. T. U., her sister Mrs. Bruce wife of the Rev. of the village, Miss Bruce, Miss Christina McDougall, all received summonses on the Saturday requiring them to appear in the Police Court on the following Monday as witnesses on behalf of respectable hotel-keeper Hamilton. Summonses for Mrs. McKee, wife of the Methodist clergyman of the town, and for Mrs. Campbell were taken out but were not served.

Monday came. One was the hour for the trial, which was to be held in the Town Hall. At 12, the W. C. T. U. met in their own hall for prayer. The ladies turned out in force. Many who did not belong to the union came, and now enrolled their names for the purpose of strengthening their persecuted sisters.

Rising from their knees they immediately went, some 60 strong, to the court room, where the respectable hotel-keeper was arranged. Citizens of Beaverton were a little astonished to see a procession of fifty ladies, some wearing white ribbons, some carrying babies with white ribbons as well, march through the streets to take up their places in the Police Court. When the situation was realized, not a lawyer in town could be found to defend the respectable man and assist him in his prosecution of the wives and daughters of the village. He imported a potfogger from Orillia, who was secured to do the business.

Miss McDougall was called to the witness-box, and the defending lawyer proceeded to examine her in reference to the methods and objects of the W. C. T. U., especially endeavoring to secure some statement which would make it appear that the organization named existed for the purpose of supplying information of Scott Act violation to the license inspector. He failed, however, sadly with the witness, who was straightforward, modest, and dignified—altogether a new kind of witness for this gentleman to handle—and, after a few questions which were openly and freely answered (excepting some so unusually impertinent and unnecessary that the police magistrate restricted the witness not to answer them), the prosecution gave up their case in despair, and the other ladies, against whom the prosecution was aimed, were not called upon to give evidence.

Mr. Hamilton's bar-keeper was convicted of violation of the law. The whole community was thoroughly disgusted with the intolerable insolence, meanness and cowardliness of the man who was so much afraid of allowing women to speak and so ready to persecute them.

#### Unlawful Selling.

All the illicit liquor selling is not done in Scott Act counties. Everyone who frequents police courts of licensed cities and towns knows that, even where liquor selling is not prohibited by law, there is illicit traffic carried on. Even in moral places there is much of this. A few days ago the license inspector of North Wentworth went out to Hayesland, raided the premises of Mrs. Washington, and found there twenty-four bottles of lager beer, a bottle of whisky, and a good sized jar of similar liquor; on the premises was also a regularly fitted up bar. Mrs. Washington has no license, so she has to pay \$50 and costs, or spend two months in jail.

By the hearts now crushed and broken,  
By the blood and by the tears,  
By the stream of living sorrow,  
Flowing down the tide of years,  
We entreat of you, our brothers,  
Stay this fountain head of woe;  
And the blessings that will crown you  
Only God Himself can know."

### RAMPANT LAWLESSNESS.

#### Calprits at Large in Ontario County.

If anything were wanted to emphasize the demand that has been made upon the Ontario Government for the appointment of a special force of Provincial Police, it would be found in the present condition of affairs in the northern part of Ontario county. The Inspector for that riding was in the town during the early part of the present week, and spoke strongly of the difficulty he had in the enforcement of the law. Five warrants are now out for the apprehension of men who have been sentenced to jail in the township of Thorah and village of Beaverton, not to speak of those who have been convicted and are still at large in other parts of the county. The Inspector claims to have twenty informations laid, and he is unable to secure constables to serve the summonses necessary to bring the offenders to trial. Most of the local constables some time ago refused to act in Scott Act cases, and were dismissed. There is a constable at present holding office, but he is too sick to attend to his duties. The men named, as being at large, for want of officers to arrest them are well known in the neighborhood, and show themselves and move about among their friends with impunity. Surely our local government will not allow this outrageous condition of affairs to exist, the law to be defied, and so-called justice made a contemptible farce.

#### A Church Discussion.

At the monthly meeting of the Toronto Presbytery on Wednesday of this week, there was a lively discussion over a report from St. Andrew's Church on the Temperance question. A report on Temperance had previously been received and adopted. A series of questions submitted by the General Assembly had been answered by twenty-five out of forty-five sessions in the Presbytery, and it was on these replies that the last mentioned report was based. On the St. Andrew's Church report coming before the Presbytery, the following resolutions were submitted by Rev. Dr. Kellogg, seconded by Rev. Dr. Meikle:—  
Resolved, that the members of this Presbytery are heartily and unanimously agreed as to the criminality and destructive nature of the sin of drunkenness, and the ruinous influence of the liquor as upon public morals, and no less as to the duty of the Church and the State, each in its own province and in its own way, to seek to diminish, and as far as possible put an end to, the evil. Resolved, that in the judgment of this Presbytery it is, however, quite beyond the province of any Church court to recommend specific legislation regarding the best method of dealing with this evil; and that the principle involved in such legislation and in certain questions of the Assembly's Committee on Temperance, which if properly answered involve inquisition into the personal practice of members in things which the New Testament leaves per se indifferent, and their exercise of the right of suffrage is contrary to New Testament principles, and, carried out, involves ecclesiastical tyranny. Resolved, that we therefore recommend that in future the Assembly's Temperance Committee should keep in mind these principles in drawing up their questions." After a stormy debate, in which Revs. Wm. Fritzel, Robt. Wallace and R. P. McKay defended the strong utterances of the General Assembly in favor of definite political action for prohibition, and Revs. D. J. McDonnell, G. M. Milligan and H. M. Parsons led those who did not believe that the churches should deal with such matters, and Mr. Thor, who declared himself a follower of Rev. D. J. McDonnell, and made a bitter Anti speech in which he denounced temperance orators and expressed his satisfaction that the temperance candidate was defeated in the late mayoralty election, declaring his strong preference for alcoholic liquors over coffee and such beverages. His eloquence, however, failed to influence the session, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

#### Coming to Toronto.

We have received a copy of the report of the eleventh annual meeting of the Humane Association, which met last year at Rochester, N. Y. The work of this organization representing as it does a vast number of societies, is in line of effort, to protect helpless children who are ill-treated, badly cared for or abused, dumb animals, and every thing in the line of repressing cruelty. A glance over the interesting report shows that an immense amount of work has already been accomplished, and also that there is wide room for more. The Association will hold its next annual meeting in Toronto on Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st of the present year. We bespeak for the Humane Association a cordial reception, as well as the sympathy and co-operation of all who believe in the good work that the Society is accomplishing.