

Mr. Turner wished to define his position. He believed intemperance to be utterly evil—an evil which had no redeeming feature. The present struggle between the liquor interest and temperance was no sentimental contest, but one for the hearths and homes of thousands. He had helped to win two victories in Halton, and would not have missed voting for the temperance cause had he been compelled to walk to Halton to record it. He pleaded earnestly for a law to protect the homes of the drunkards from the terrible evil which now overwhelmed them.

Mr. J. P. Bull deplored the great evil of intemperance. He favored total prohibition or the Scott Act as leading to this end and the next best check.

At this stage the Chairman invited any opponents to the Scott Act and the cause of temperance to address the audience, but the invitation was not accepted.

Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, explained the provisions of the Scott Act, and showed the vast superiority of this Act over the old Dunkin Act. He compared the Scott Act with the license law, and called attention to the position taken by the combatants on both sides. He answered the objections urged by the liquor interest, and showed that the Scott Act was passed in the interests of true liberty, true economy, and true progress.

The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, and at the close the usual votes of thanks were unanimously passed.—*Globe*.

PRINCE EDWARD.—A *Globe* despatch says that the campaign has vigorously opened in this county. On Sunday afternoon a crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall, Picton. Last week a very enthusiastic meeting was held in Hillier Town Hall for the purpose of completing the local organization. At the close a vote for and against the Scott Act was called for, when nearly every one stood up for the Act, and none against. Meetings have also been held in Athol, Ameliasburg, Hallowell, North Marysburg and Sophiasburg. South Marysburg is already in good working order, and the general outlook is most promising. The only opposition, besides that from those in the local liquor trade, comes from the hop growers and some of the barley growers. Agents of Toronto brewers are busy informing those who have hops to sell that there will be no price offered until after the coming vote, and that the supporters of the Act will not be dealt with at all.

A correspondent writes:—The Consecration Division Sons of Temperance held a necktie social and entertainment on Friday evening, Sept. 26th. The entertainment consisted of choice songs, readings, recitations and dialogues. Great credit is due to the members of the Division for the able manner in which they are working to promote the great cause of temperance. I am thankful to God to see that the people are waking out of their great sleep and working for the right. A great amount of good has been done in the village of Consecration during the past three years, and the members of this Division are determined to work on, God helping them, until victory is ours. The election of officers took place on Wednesday evening, October 1st, when the following officers were elected for Consecration Division, No. 16:—W. Patriarch, Bro. Thos. F. Spencer; W. Associate, Sister E. Holsey; R. Scribe, Bro. George Johnson; A. R. Scribe, Sister Maggie Rowe; F. Scribe, Bro. Horace Osborne; Treasurer, Bro. Jas. Arthur; Chaplain, Sister J. McQuoid; Conductor, Bro. G. J. Waddle; A. Conductor, Sister Ettie Osborne; I. Sentinel, Bro. Robert Decker; O. Sentinel, Bro. Chas. Arthur P. W. Patriarch, John Holsey, and C. D. G. W. P.; D. G. W. Patriarch, Bro. Chas. H. Osborne.

Scott Act meetings are being held with great success, and we trust that we shall have a great victory. May God help us to battle for the right.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS are all alive with the temperance agitation, and the more the question is discussed the more clearly the strength of our case is seen by the electors. There are all sorts of objections, of course, and the strongest objections are based on misrepresentations of the Act itself by unscrupulous paid agents of the liquor traffic. For instance, one of the orators now trying to persuade people that alcohol is a friend of temperance is telling his hearers that under the Scott Act it is an offence for a man even to have intoxicating liquor on his private premises, this, of course, is a sheer fabrication. It is also alleged that a magistrate may grant a warrant to search any one's premises; this is another fabrication. Mr. C. C. Colby, M.P., writing on the 22nd inst., to an enquirer about these points, says:—

"A magistrate has no power to grant such a search warrant unless a prosecution has been brought before him against some persons for having exposed or kept for sale or for having sold or bartered or given away in exchange for other property some spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, and unless it is proved to him by the oath of a credible witness that there is reasonable cause to suspect that the liquor in respect to which the said offence was committed is in the premises which he gives authority to search.

"You also ask whether there is anything in the Act which prohibits the manufacture of cider or its domestic use by the maker; or its sale if it be not intoxicating.

"Answer—No.

"When cider becomes an intoxicating liquor in the sense of the 2nd clause of the Act, a person selling it or exposing it for sale incurs the same penalties as if it were any other kind of intoxicating liquor—and not otherwise."

The barley question and the revenue question are bogeys which have small terror for the longheaded township men, they see very plainly that even if there were any loss caused by the closing of breweries and rum shops it would be immensely overbalanced by the gain in other directions. If men do not squander their money on useless liquors (to use a very mild word), they will have so much more to spend on bread and butter, and cheese, and milk, and meat, and fruit, not to speak of leather and woollen goods, and all those articles by the sale of which either the farmer or the storekeeper live and prosper. As to revenue, the professed anxiety of the liquor party's advocates is nothing more or less than humbug—unless they are wiser than such great financiers as the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Leonard Tilley, and Sir A. T. Galt. Take one dollar out of a man's right hand pocket and put five dollars in his left, is he any the poorer because he has nothing where he had a dollar before? If the Anti-Scott Act men are to be believed, he is; because for every dollar now paid in license fees and liquor taxes the liquor dealer takes five dollars that would otherwise have gone to buy good clothing, houses, land, and food for mind and body.—*Montreal Witness*.

LONDON, ENG.—The report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1883 furnishes very clear evidence of the vast labor and expense entailed by the intemperate habits of a portion of the people. There has recently been an increase in the police service owing to the extra and special duties necessitated by the dynamite conspiracies; but it is obvious that the interests of orderly and peace-loving people will continue to be, to a large extent, neglected as long as the police have to devote so much of their time to the customers of the publican.

The total strength of the force on December 31 last was 12,622; the augmentations made during the year were fifty-nine sergeants and 864 constables. The actual number available for service in the metropolis, exclusive of those engaged in various public and private departments, is 11,293; so, that, considering the population and area of the metropolis, the number cannot be regarded as excessive.

The total number of offences for which apprehensions were effected increased from 78,416 in 1882 to 79,373 in 1883. Of these, 19,487 were charged with being drunk and disorderly, showing an increase of 233 cases over the previous year. In addition, the charges of simple drunkenness increased from 7,042 in 1882 to 7,058 in 1883, while disorderly characters decreased from 5,392 in 1882 to 4,881 in 1883.

There is no striking variation in the number of cases of drunk and disorderly persons which have come under the notice of the police during the past three years. From 1870 to 1880 the average proportion per 1,000 of the population of persons so apprehended was 7.156; the proportion in 1883 was 5.264, against 5.269 in 1882. The decrease upon preceding years is more apparent than real, as the police do not now arrest except in cases of absolute incapacity or disorder.

The number of persons injured in the streets decreased from 3,589 to 3,532, many of these are not foot passengers, but persons riding and driving, and drink is well known to be a frequent predisposing cause of the mishaps which occur. The same element of danger would also account for a large number of the 1,091 charges for furious and reckless riding and driving. Out of a total of 23,619 drivers and conductors licensed 1,158 suffered convictions for drunkenness, of these 993 were convicted once, 143 twice, 19 thrice, and 8 four times.

Inquests were held on forty-seven deaths in common lodging-houses, the verdict returned in a number of cases being that of privation and intemperance.—*Temperance Record*.