

The Dufferin electors are going into the fray with an earnestness and energy that utterly preclude failure.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the large town hall, which was crowded to the street, every available space being occupied. Rev. Mr. Gray occupied the chair, and the platform was filled with ministers and other influential men from all parts of the county. After a stirring hymn and devotional exercise, the Chairman called upon MR. SPENCE, who sketched the history of the Scott Act movement and discussed the principles upon which it is based. After giving a synopsis of the provisions of the measure he proceeded to reply to the arguments that are most commonly urged against it. He defended it upon moral, financial and practical grounds, demonstrating that it is right, that it will pay, and that it can be made effective. He closed with an earnest appeal for practical support at the polls.

HON. S. H. BLAKE was heartily rejoiced to see this magnificent audience—this grand army enlisted in this glorious warfare. He was specially rejoiced to see this platform upon which were united so many ministers of the gospel. Years ago they were comparatively silent on this great question, but a growing public sentiment had led them up to the higher plane, from which they dare no more encourage liquor-selling than highway robbery or murder. He ably and eloquently pictured the grandeur and benevolence of striving earnestly and determinedly for the benefit of our fellowmen. In his own experience he had banished drink from his table, and he was regardless of the accusations of meanness and stinginess, made by galled opponents who smarted at having to fight the money now invested in the temperance cause, that before went for a useless luxury. He showed the absurdity of a cowardly deference to public prejudice, that considered itself strong in comparison with the fearlessness that did right and dreaded not any ridicule or opposition. He showed the danger and indefiniteness of so-called moderation, a course that depended mainly on the constitution of the drinker. Total abstinence is an essential qualification for a temperance worker who could never help an erring brother to a higher platform than that on which he stood himself, a moderate drinker could not aid his weaker brother, the example and precept that give assistance must stand on the higher and more solid rock of total abstinence. Moderation leads to drunkenness and drunkenness to perdition, hence the church said, "Away with this dire plague of moderate drinking from our land."

Now what are we aiming at in this Scott Act agitation? Legislation will not go ahead of public opinion. We are sweeping the country with a wave of Scott Act success that will mean an irresistible demand for the utter extermination of the unholy drink traffic. The evils of strong drink were only too well known to all. Who, in any vast audience, could rise and say he knew of no dreadful disaster that was caused by drink? He portrayed some terrible scenes of drink-wrought degradation and suffering. With all this misery around, no sneers about fanaticism would keep back brave hearts and hands from earnest effort for the uplifting of down-trodden humanity. There are hard drinkers to-day that would hail with joy the removal of the temptation to drink. Broken-hearted wives wanted the temptation taken out of the way of loved ones. We want the temptation taken out of the way of our noble young men. Roman matrons taught their boys to swear eternal enmity to their country's foes. Let our Sunday schools and mothers train our boys up to hate and fight the liquor traffic. Drinking saloons are the devil's agencies for corrupting our young men. If he got them into these places he knew they were within range of influences that would do them all the evil he could desire. We want our laws improved. We want no sale of liquors to minors. Sale to young men under twenty-one was the most dangerous kind of sale. We want to have no selling to drunkards. We want no sale in saloons. We want no sale of adulterated liquors. These laws are all good but we must go on. We are in favor of building strong railings round this horrible pit, but we want also to fill up the pit with the prohibition that will make railings needless. The hand-writing against the liquor traffic is already on the wall. He finely ridiculed the inconsistency that asserted that the Scott Act increased the liquor-sellers business, while fighting against it in the liquor sellers interest. A solemn responsibility rested on every woman and man in relation to this important contest. He appealed to them to do their duty as Christians and men.

THE CHAIRMAN then asked all in favor of the Scott Act to stand up, and at once the whole vast audience arose and joined heartily in singing:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

ONTARIO.—A meeting called by the Anti-Scott party was held in the Town Hall of Uxbridge, on Wednesday evening of last week. About 600 people were present, including many ladies. MR. E. C. CAMPBELL, barrister, occupied the chair and presided with great fairness and impartiality. MR. E. KING DODDS spoke first. His speech was a repetition of what he has so frequently stated—that the Scott Act was an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people; that it was illogical to say, as the Scott Act did, that it was a crime to sell inside the limits of a county what could be legally sold outside these limits; that in consequence of this anomaly no one respected the law, and violations were so systematic and universal that the sale of liquor in these places, instead of being lessened, was actually increased; that Maine, which had tried prohibition for over 30 years, had more drunkenness in its cities, than Canada, and twice as many arrests for drunkenness; that it cost the cities of Maine more than it does the city of Toronto; that at all hotels the bill of fare included all kinds of alcoholic beverages as ostentatiously as the articles of food. In fact, that prohibition there did not prohibit, but that just in proportion to the excess of drinking in the prohibition States was there excess of crime, pauperism and wretchedness. He especially deprecated the result of the Scott Act in driving the trade away from the respectable hotels and into dens where disreputable men would sell without compunction vile and inferior liquors to those whose thirst drove them there, and who were forced to take what was given and pay what was asked. He made a defence of the brewers as against the distillers, and claimed lager was fast driving out of use the stock ales and strong beers of former times.

MR. F. S. SPENCE, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, in an able address showed the absurdity of the argument that license is a better agency than prohibition for the suppression of evil, and demonstrated that all the benefits of the license law were the fruits of its prohibitory clauses, and that all the prohibitory provisions of the Crooks Act are contained in the Scott Act and a great many others as well. He called attention to the anomaly in the License Act that in its very restrictions it declared the dangerous character of the traffic and for the security of society had forbidden it on Saturday nights and Sundays and on polling days. The Scott Act was but the logical conclusion of a prohibitory principle found in every license law in explaining briefly the provisions of the Scott Act, he called attention to the fact that Mr. Dodds had not discussed the Act at all, but occupied his time in fulminating against the Maine law and the Dunkin Bill, as all the figures and statistics were from the old Dunkin Act campaign.

N. F. PATERSON, Q.C., of Port Perry, Secretary of the County Scott Act Association, had only a few minutes of the hour allotted to Scott Act speakers, but he ably improved them. In reply to the taunt that he was but a recent convert, he said that he at any rate was an advocate from conviction, and had boldly taken the stand without hope or expectation of pecuniary reward, and in that respect was entitled to more consideration than the one, who handsomely paid for his service, satisfies his clients and earns his fee by bullying and abusing his opponents, and manufacturing facts to order in the most reckless manner. Replying to Mr. Dodds' frequent allusion of the losses of revenue by the abolition of license, he showed that it was a tax upon drinkers only; that teetotallers were willing to bear their share of every municipal burden, and had no wish to see the State derive a profit from the vice and misery of the people.

MR. BELL, of Dundas, spoke to show the failure of the Act in Halton, and said that the people there were anxiously awaiting the opportunity to repeal it, and read the names of prominent citizens who signed the repeal petition, when he was interrupted by a clergyman who had just removed from there, and who charged that every one were well-known anti-Scott Act men. This unexpectedly brought to book Mr. Bell, who could only give the name of one supporter of the Act who was now seeking to repeal it.—*Globe*.

HURON.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of temperance delegates ever held in this county took place in Clinton last week when fully 400 delegates met to consider the advisability of submitting the Scott Act.

Rev. John Smith, of Toronto, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alliance, explained the working of the Act, and showed how to proceed the work for its adoption.

After hearing reports from all sections of the county, which were exceedingly encouraging, the meeting decided, without a dissenting voice, to submit the act. An association was formed with