

OXFORD CONVENTION.

A GOOD MEETING DOES GOOD WORK.

Denouncing Perilous Officials - Honors in Fine Condition - Praise for the Prohibition Press - A Hard Nap for a Hard Council.

The Oxford County Temperance Association held a convention last week in the Methodist church at Woodstock. The different parts of the county were represented by a large attendance of delegates. The meeting was presided over by Rev. W. A. McKay, and reports were presented showing the condition of the temperance cause generally, the work of Scott Act enforcement and the financial position of the Association.

The president submitted a report dealing with the history of the Scott Act in Oxford and showing that notwithstanding the defects in its way the law had resulted in very much good. Since the coming into operation of the Act 122 convictions had been secured and fines to the amount of \$7,000 imposed. The Act was gaining steadily in public favor, and no doubt a threatened repeal would be found on the side of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

A great deal of fault was found with the unsatisfactory manner in which the license inspectors discharged their duties. A committee was appointed to wait upon the inspectors and urge them to a more energetic and efficient prosecution of the work of enforcement. The committee was also empowered, in case of its failure to influence the inspectors, to appeal to the Ontario Government to have them removed. Heartly votes of thanks were tendered the Woodstock Sentinel Review, the Tilsonburg Liberal, the Ingersoll Service Embroider for efficient services rendered to the prohibition cause. Mr. Trotter, of Woodstock, was elected president for the ensuing year. Rev. M. McGregor and C. W. Oliver were made joint secretaries.

The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Association the action of the Mayor and Council of Woodstock in condemning Rev. Mr. McKay on the mere report of an irresponsible scribbler of an obscure paper is highly reprehensible, and we think that if they were as active in assisting the officers of the Government in enforcing the laws of the land as they are in passing "motions" and such motions as above referred to, they would more nearly comply with their oath of office. And further, that we consider the action of Councilor Wilson in moving a motion of adjournment last evening at the town council meeting rather than see a motion to rescind said resolution passed, as unmanly and indelicate.

DOWN IN TEXAS.

The Battle Still Going On.

The prohibition question in Texas has not by any means been disposed of by the defeat of the constitutional amendment. There is talk of an alliance in an independent party of democratic prohibitionists and republican prohibitionists. The politicians are as a matter of course finding much fault with the ministers of different churches for the part they took in the campaign. The Detroit Journal says that to punish those ministers "they (the politicians) threaten to burden them with some special legislation at next session. They say they will repeal the laws which exempt the clergy from militia and jury duty, and from working on the highway. They will also impose a special tax upon their profession or occupation. It would bring a broad grin of delight to the prohibitionists to be distinguished by a little martyrdom of this sort."

Literary Record.

THE FACTORS OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION. By Herbert Spencer. J. Fitzpatrick, publisher, 24 East 4th St., New York. Post free to any address fifteen cents. The far reaching consequences of the doctrine of Evolution are strikingly set forth in this essay. As commonly apprehended, this doctrine is supposed to be a theory to account simply for the differences between species, but in fact it applies to life in all its phases - not less strictly to Psychology, Ethics, Sociology, than to Physiology and Anatomy. In a word there is no department of human knowledge of philosophical speculation that has not been revolutionized since the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species." The work before us published at a merely nominal price, should be in the hands of every one who would think the thoughts of the age in which we live.

For the issue of November 12th the Illustrated London News (American Edition) furnish their many readers, in connection with a wide variety of reading, the following timely illustrations: A very spirited picture of the unemployed in London, entitled "The Police and the Mob," three pictures upon the State of Ireland; one of How Some of the London Poor spend the night, and another of the Poor Helping the Poor, as well as the meeting of the unemployed in London. There are also sketches from the Burlesque of "The Sultan of Morocco," at the Strand Theatre, and one page devoted to the Sultan of Morocco, while the opposite page presents G. L. Seymour's drawing of "A Favorite Slave." Besides these attractions there is a double page picture of Buffalo Hunting in North America. The price remains as usual at ten cents for the complete number. Office of Publication, Potter Building, New York.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.

The Christian Women are Pushing it.

The agitation all over the Province for the introduction of the authorized text book on temperance into the Public Schools is being pushed vigorously. The W. C. T. U. workers are evidently determined that all the work they have been doing in the past shall not be unproductive of results through what many of them feel to be a failure on the part of the Minister of Education to do his full duty in the matter. It is worthy of note that in many cases the School Trustees are proving themselves to be ahead of the Government position, and are passing resolutions providing for the use of the authorized text book in their respective schools.

The Provincial W. C. T. U. has issued the following circular in reference to temperance text books:

DEAR CO-WORKERS: It will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature of this province the Ontario W. C. T. U. presented a petition, extensively and representatively signed, asking that scientific temperance instruction be made compulsory in our Public and High Schools. The petition was granted, and in response thereto, a revised and simplified edition of Dr. Richardson's Temperance Text Book was prepared and published, authorized by the Hon. Minister of Education. The following was also issued concerning the same:

THE REVOLUTION.

"The nature and effects of alcohol upon the system and the importance of temperance and a strict observance of the laws of health, as set forth in the authorized text book, should form part of the regular instructions of the school from the second form upwards, and should be taught either by the use of text books or otherwise, as thoroughly as any other subject on the programme."

From this it appears that the subject stands on the same level as other subjects in the school course, the study of which is compulsory as in other studies, but the introduction of this particular text book into the schools is in the discretion of the School Boards. As this is so understood and as in comparatively few places the boards have, voluntarily, caused this text to be so introduced, we do now most earnestly appeal to every temperance organization, by whatever name called, in the Province of Ontario to use its influence in behalf of this cause to the end that what we all have so faithfully and persistently striven for may not slip from us while partly within our grasp.

We respectfully ask that you will take steps towards forming a combined delegation from the temperance organizations of your city, town or village to wait upon your school board and urge that this temperance text book be placed in the hands of every scholar from the second form up.

We also suggest that it would be advisable and wise to obtain the views of our present School Board on this question, as the time for their re-election or otherwise is rapidly approaching. Yours sincerely, Addie C. Chisholm, president; Letitia Youmans, co-president; Roberta J. Tilton, vice-president; Mary Wiley, corresponding secretary; Annie O. Rutherford, recording secretary; Phoebe Brethour, treasurer; Julia Symington, superintendent N.T.U. Department.

THE WAR IN RENFREW.

A Magistrate Who Makes Them Pay.

The police magistrate for Renfrew county has made a deviation from the orthodox methods of dealing with Scott Act cases. A very tough offender, Francis Costello, was recently before him charged with selling beer. He was convicted of a first offence, and the magistrate imposed a fine of \$75 and costs. The Scott Act provides that the penalty for a first offence shall be a fine of not less than \$50 and costs, and Mr. Mitchell proposes to inflict upon very bad offenders a larger fine than has usually been imposed. Joseph Plaunt, of Renfrew, paid \$100 and \$13 costs some days ago as penalty for two Scott offences. Arthur Payette, of the same place paid \$50 and costs. On Monday of last week, at Arnprior, Mr. A. J. Campbell was convicted of two second offences and handed over to the Court \$200 and costs. Mrs. Prout was mulcted in the same amount and James Haby for a single first offence got off with \$50 and costs.

GOING DRY.

Forty-one Counties and Cities for Prohibition

BETWEEN July 26th and Nov. 2nd inclusive sixty-two cities and counties of Missouri voted on the question of local option, and of this forty-one declared for prohibition and twenty-one for a continuance of the license system.

DRS. HALL AND EMORY, 33 and 35 Richmond Street East, - TORONTO. J. H. HALL, M.D., W. J. EMORY, M.D., Hom. Physician. Hours: 9 to 11.30 a.m. except Sundays and on Monday and Tuesday evenings from 7.30 to 9.00.

FAIRCLOTH BROTHERS Importers of Wall Papers. Printing, Bookbinding, Painting, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paperhanging. 256 Yonge Street - Toronto.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Against), MAJORITIES (For, Against), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists results for various locations like Fredericton, N.B., York, N.B., Prince, P.E.I., etc.

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... 102538. 44833.

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and so 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.

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS

AND WORKS "UNSPEAKABLE" GOOD.

Another Fight in Atlanta - The Contest Waxing Hot - A Masterly Address - A City Better Off - The Working Men the Gainers - No More Wages Gained - Good - Decrease of Crime - Food Safer and Hygienic Homes.

Very few men in the Southern States have as much power and effectiveness as platform speakers as has Mr. Henry W. Grady, the able editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Mr. Grady is not merely an orator, he is a careful observer and deep thinker, he does not jump at conclusions, he reaches them by careful study and profound conviction, when he reaches them he generally stays there.

Originally a high license man he did not commit himself to the prohibition movement when it was inaugurated in the city of Atlanta, he was a high license man. His experience of the working of the law has made him a prohibitionist, and several of his rousing addresses, notably one we quote below, have been published in the New York Poic.

The city of Atlanta will vote on the question of retaining prohibition tomorrow, 26th November. At a monster mass meeting held on Thursday, November 3rd, Mr. Grady made a speech which has produced a profound impression. He stated his former position and the convictions of which he had been the subject. He asked for another trial of prohibition because it had not yet been long enough in operation to allow of its full benefits being manifested, and also because its results so far had been overwhelmingly good. He said -

In insisting that prohibition has not had a fair trial, I do not mean to beg the second proposition I laid down, namely, that it has been a demonstrable success. If there is a man here to-night who has not the fairness and the unprejudiced mind that will lead him to give an important question a full trial, is there a man who will abandon this experience where it can be shown that working on imperfectly it has worked unspeakable good? I commit myself to that word with perfect fearlessness. I say "unspeakable" good. If I talk until my tongue loses its power of articulation, I could not give you one-half of the instances of good that have been put in my hands by kind friends this evening. I will hastily close a few, in one of which will fail to prove significant.

Where to Look for Results!

When you go to get the effect of a new movement for good or evil, where do you go? Not to the rich and idle, because you may swell or diminish their income and yet not change their habits; you simply diminish the hidden surplus. Nor to the middle class, because when you diminish their income they simply pinch themselves and pinch so quietly that their neighbors do not know it, or swell their incomes and they loosen out a little and pass something up to surplus. You cannot tell it there, but go to the poorer classes - the men who labor for their daily bread, and whose wages barely suffice to give it to them! and there you find the first signs of a good or evil movement. It is at once the truth and reproach of our civilization, that starvation follows so close on labor that an evil movement is detected in the hollow cheeks of little children and the haggard faces of women before it is made manifest to the higher classes.

Distress Warrants Grow Scarce.

Mr. Geo. Adair rents houses to 1,500 tenants. He states that he has issued in the last year one distress warrant where he issued 20 two years ago. (Applause.) I claim to be an intelligent man with some courage of conviction, but I pledge you my word, if that one fact were established to my satisfaction, I would vote for this thing if I never heard another word on this subject. Have you thought what that means - a distress warrant? It means a conviction; it means the very thing that is to-day kindling the heart of this world for poor Ireland. It means eviction! It means turning women and their little children out of the home that covers them, and to which they are entitled. I was astonished at Col. Adair's statement. Mr. Tally, who rents 600 or 800 houses, says: "I used to issue two or three distress warrants four or five a month. I have not issued a single one in 18 months." (Applause.) Now, both of them are prohibitionists. Let me try you with Harry Krouse. He was an anti-prohibitionist. He said: "My distress warrants averaged 36 to the year, and I have not issued one in 12 months." I said: "Then, my friend, I don't carry your conscience, but how can you be an anti-prohibitionist?" "I ain't. My knowledge of the thing, day by day, among people I used to pester and evict, has changed my convictions, and I am a red-hot prohibitionist."

Two More Converts.

I went down to Mr. Scott, who did not vote for prohibition, and asked him. He said: "I have issued as many as 22 distress warrants in a month, and I have issued 6 in the last 18 months, and I were to get people out of houses because they were obnoxious to the neighbors. I have issued one single distress warrant for failure to pay rent."