

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

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## The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal devoted to the advocacy of Prohibition, and the promotion of social progress and moral Reform.

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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1884.

*This number is sent to many friends whose names are not yet on our subscription list. Will they kindly aid our enterprise by forwarding their dollars and addresses? It is desirable to subscribe early, as we propose making every number well worth preserving for future reference and use.*

Our friends who are actively engaged in Scott Act work in the different parts of the Dominion will very much oblige us if they will keep us continually posted upon the progress of the work in their respective localities. Items of information in respect to the progress of the canvass, short reports of meetings, etc. will always be thankfully received.

### WORK.

The prospects of success are growing brighter day by day. From every part of the province are coming most encouraging reports. In some counties there will be on the petitions about half of the possible vote. Our meetings have been grandly successful, and even those held by our opponents have in many cases done good to our cause. The inconsistency of the arguments (?) advanced on behalf of the liquor traffic, and the readily seen selfishness of the motives that actuate its supporters, all tend to weaken instead of strengthen the hold of the system upon the community. Every phase that the contest has thus far assumed, every movement that has been made has been an advance step towards the goal of prohibition victory.

We desire, however, to warn our workers that they will make a fatal mistake if they in any case allow confidence of success to interfere with the most earnest and persistent work. Our cause is grand, our forces are well organized, our prospects are encouraging, but we have a foe to fight that will spare no effort against us. The whisky

business fully recognizes the imminent peril in which it stands, and those whose interests are identified with that business are keenly 've to their position. Already their gathering cry has been heard, their note of alarm and shout of defiance are no uncertain sounds. Their circulars have been issued, their forces arrayed, their money subscribed, and the country is ringing with the din of preparation for a conflict, to which what we have already gone through is but the preliminary skirmish. Temperance men must stand to their guns, and meet energy, determination and organization, by organization, determination and energy. Parleys will be sounded, truces will be sought, compromises will be pleaded for, but we have nailed our colors to the mast, and our reply must ever be that of Nelson, "Your battle-flag or none." Mr. Blake in his grand speech at Orangeville, gave us the watchwords for our campaign, "The liquor traffic must be destroyed," and "There is no discharge in this warfare." We have enlisted for a fight that must go on till the last grog-shop that now disgraces our country has become a thing of the past, and the attainment of that end means hard, persistent WORK.

### SUMMARY OF THE SCOTT ACT.

We have been asked so frequently about the Scott Act by persons who do not care to take time to read the whole Act, that we have thought it well to publish the following summary of its provisions. This article can be supplied for circulation in tract form, at the office of the CANADA CITIZEN.

The Canada Temperance Act, 1878, (commonly known as the Scott Act) is a local option law, affecting the whole Dominion of Canada, and was enacted for the purpose of enabling a majority of voters to suppress the retail sale of liquor in any city or county.

The Act is divided into three parts. The first part provides the machinery by which the second part may be adopted or rejected. The second part is the Prohibition part, and does not come into force until it has been adopted by a vote of the electors. The third part provides for the enforcement of the law after its adoption.

The following is a synopsis of the provisions of these respective parts.

#### PART I.

**PETITIONING:**—One fourth of the electors in any city or county may petition the Governor-General in Council to have a vote taken upon the Act in such city or county. (Secs. 4 to 6.) The Governor-General in Council may then appoint a Returning Officer, fix a day for voting, and make all other needful arrangements for the polling of votes. (Secs. 7 to 23.)

In Manitoba, electoral districts shall be considered counties for purposes of the Act, until such time as the province is organized into counties. (Amending Act of 1879.)

**VOTING:**—The vote shall be taken by ballot (Secs. 33 to 35), and in one day. (Sec. 9.) There shall be a polling place in each polling sub-division of each municipality. (Sec. 13.)

Very severe penalties are provided for any corrupt practices. (Secs. 64 to 70 and 81 to 94.) No treating of voters is allowed (Sec. 77), and all places where liquor is sold must be kept closed the whole of the day of voting. (Sec. 80.)

All electors who are entitled to vote at the election of a member for the House of Commons, have a right to vote on the Scott Act. (Sec. 12.)