

been followed by commercial disaster, as the liquor advocates everywhere declared it would be.

2. That municipal government may be carried on without the local revenue derived from the licensing of intoxicating liquors, and that without the imposition of new and burdensome taxes upon the people.

3. That the law has proved a valuable educator of public opinion.

4. That where the law is even moderately well enforced the mischievous and wicked treating customs are largely destroyed.

5. That the consumption of intoxicants is decreasing in our Dominion in a degree corresponding with the extent to which the Act is adopted.

6. That the reduction of poverty, drunkenness and crime is more and more manifest.

7. That our hope of ultimate and complete victory over this great enemy of all righteousness lies in total prohibition. We must not stop short of this. We cannot, if we would conserve what we have already secured.

NO REPEAL.

That these advantages as well as others may have the fullest effect, let us oppose—with all our might of work, prayer, faith and vote—the repeal of the Act whenever and wherever an attempt is made in that direction. Let the name of no member of the Methodist Church be found upon a repeal petition, much less, let no one co-operate directly or indirectly with those who seek to reclothe with the garment of respectability and legality a traffic which the Act has made disreputable and illegal. Utterly refuse to have any partnership in a business whose policy is that of the Anarchists in the use of the dynamite bomb, violence and terrorism. Let it be known to all that a vote to repeal the Act is a vote against prohibition, and every vote to sustain the Act is a vote for prohibition. Then, in the fear of God, let us endeavor to repeat the repeal agitation all along the line, and prohibition will soon be gained.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The present situation defines the duties of Christian electors in unequivocal terms. We would not ignore, or in any way depreciate, the value of the subordinate forces in the struggle for deliverance from a great national bane. We rejoice in the power of moral suasion, in the good work wrought by the numerous temperance organizations of our land, in the influence of the religious and political press, that is ever becoming more potent for prohibitory legislation. Still, it is evident, even to the superficial observer, that the mightiest weapon in this conflict is the ballot, and that the great decisive battles of the temperance movement must be fought at the polls. The issue is fairly before the country now. The attitude and *personnel* of our enemies were never so clearly defined. The temperance men of Canada have the opportunity of striking a blow for the complete and final suppression of the liquor traffic such as they never had before. May they prove equal to the duties and responsibilities of this hour!

Toronto, October, 1887.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. L. BRETHOUR, *Chairman.*
JOHN LATHERN, *Secretary.*

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