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THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PROGRESS AND MORAL REFORM.

"FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG."

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HARD FIGHTING. DRINK DEALERS DESPERATE.

Riots and Revolvers Rummies try to Run Renfrow County But Have to Retire—Special Constables Sworn in Citizens Determined to Put Lawlessness Down A Fearless Police Magistrate.

The county of Renfrow has had a great deal of trouble with some lawless scoundrels, who for a long time persisted in selling liquor, in violation of the Scott Act, and managed to evade warrants issued against them. Unfortunately there existed in some places, even among the county constables, a good deal of sympathy with these offenders, and the licence inspector experienced a great deal of difficulty in getting summonses served, arrests made, the payments of fines enforced, etc. Had it not been for the active co-operation of temperance workers the law would, to a large extent, have been a dead letter. Some time ago a number of the derechet constables were brought before the county judge and fined for refusing to discharge their duty. Being thus punished, nearly all of them resigned, and the county was left very much to the mercy of a gang of scoundrels who were determined to defy the law.

Mr. W. E. Smallfield, the energetic secretary of the Renfrow County Alliance, visited Toronto and secured the services of an energetic man from that city to assist the inspector. This man, Wright, arrived in Renfrow a couple of weeks ago, was sworn in as a special constable, and sent, in company with county constable Cook to arrest a refractory law-breaker, named Pat Moran. The constables went to Moran's house in the evening and rapped at the door. A man responded to the knock and seeing Wright's uniform and the well-known figure of Cook, at once struck one of the constables in the face with a lantern he carried and slammed the door. It was forced, however, and the constables got into the house. Here all was darkness and they were obliged to retire without their prisoner. When outside the house, the constables were followed by some ruffians, throwing stones and firing revolvers. The officers fortunately escaped unhurt, but it was clearly evident that more than two men would be required to capture the gang of roughs.

Police Magistrate Mitchell, who so far has proved himself the right man in the right place, careful but fearless, at once saw that some vigorous methods must be employed, and on Monday of last week he issued summonses to about a dozen well known citizens, calling upon them to appear before him and be sworn in as special constables. Excuses were made by a good many of the summoned citizens but some of them manfully accepted the situation and received commissions.

Information had been laid against two men named John Carter and Wandle, living in what is known as the back country. A number of witnesses were summoned but failed to respond and about the middle of the week constables Wright and Cook were sent to Mount St. Patrick to arrest them. Mount St. Patrick is a locality with a hard name, about 16 miles from Renfrow village. Cook and Wright were warned that if they visited the place they would be murdered, but notwithstanding this, they went. While driving through a piece of woods near the place, several revolver shots were fired at them, and when in a lonely part of the road, and with the bush thick on both sides, a rifle ball, fired from close quarters whizzed close to their heads, Cook whipped up his horse vigorously, while Wright, with his revolver ready, faced the spot whence the firing came, and thus they reached the houses where their witnesses were supposed to be. The houses were closed with doors barred and windows down, and as the constables approached, whistles and shouts from hidden men in the neighborhood, warned them of their peril. No more shots were fired, however, but their expedition was a failure.

W. E. Smallfield, whose name is already familiar to readers of the CANADA CITIZEN, is one of the special constables referred to. The warrant for Pat Moran's arrest, was placed in his hands and on Saturday last, while passing down one of the streets of Renfrow, he spied his man in a hardware store, stepped up to him and placing his hand on his shoulder informed him that he was a prisoner. Moran made prompt and energetic use of his fists, barely missing Smallfield's face, but knocking his hat to pieces, pulled himself free and ran followed by the special Mr. Smallfield, rather unencumbered by a heavy overcoat, stumbled on the sidewalk and fell into the street, taking advantage of this mishap, Moran turned, quick as lightning, picked up a heavy stone and dashed it at Mr. Smallfield's head. The latter, however, managed to evade this missile, which would have killed him instantly, leaped to his feet and an exciting chase began. Down a side street into the hotel yard, through a barn and stable pursued and pursued ran Behind the stable was a broken fence, and as Smallfield followed the fugitive through a hole in the same he saw Moran draw a revolver. At once the special constable threatened to fire and Moran, in flight or through accident dropped his pistol, of which Smallfield quickly obtained possession. The chase was kept up till, entering a timber-yard, among some piles of timber, Moran evaded his vigilant pursuer. Other constables came to Mr. Smallfield's assistance, when it was too late. The bird had flown. Hotel-keepers in town, sent out rigs through the county to assist the fugitive in getting away.

So far, no arrests have been effected, but the ruffians are thoroughly scared. At a fair, held in Renfrow village last week, there was remarkably little drunkenness to be seen. The determined action of the police-magistrates, and the prompt response of some of the best men in the county, will no doubt put an immediate stop to lawlessness, which has disgraced this part of the county. Moran is not to be found. Other offenders are missing, or in hiding, and whether they get caught or get away, the county is certain to be rid for some time of their obnoxious presence.

MORE RUFFIANISM

DISGRACEFUL DOINGS IN WEL- LINGTON.

Terrible Weapons used Constables Interfered with and Assaulted A Sympathizing Mob One Officer Ob-structs Another

Another disgraceful outrage was committed in the town of Arthur, last week. It is reported as follows, in a despatch to the Toronto Globe—A most brutal assault was committed on Constables Flath and Sherk while in discharge of their duties at Arthur. They went to attend Court, as a charge was laid against Flath for over-charge in Scott Act cases, and also to arrest a man named Malone who had failed to pay his fine for violation of the Scott Act some months ago. The constables were informed by Mrs Malone that her husband was away in Elmira. They did not believe this, however, and made a search of the premises and succeeded in finding Malone secreted in the woodshed. As Flath went to open the door Malone piked it open from the inside, and as soon as it was opened struck at Flath with the back of an axe. Flath dodged and held up his left hand, which broke the force of the blow considerably, but notwithstanding this, he received an ugly wound just below the temple, and his left hand was also bruised. Flath then grabbed Malone and tried to secure the axe, but Malone managed to free himself, turned the axe the other way, and was making a blow with the edge of it at Flath's head when Constable Sherk sprang in and knocked Malone down with his baton. Mrs Malone, seeing that her husband was in danger of being arrested, flew to his assistance and succeeded for a time in preventing the arrest by holding on to Flath. Malone regained his feet still having possession of the axe, and struck at Sherk, who partially dodged the blow and in stepping backwards tripped over a block, but while falling managed to hit Malone with the baton over the head, thus compelling him to leave his hold of the axe. A general tussle then ensued, and but for the arrival of Robert W. F. Johnston, the results might have been very serious, as the mob which had gathered were yelling and threatening all kinds of violence to the constables. While they were taking their man to the "jug," the Arthur constable arrested Constable Flath for absence at court, although represented by his solicitor, and refused to take over his prisoner, who was allowed to depart, and is still at large. It looks as if this was the intention of the constable, or he would certainly have made safe such a dangerous character as Malone first, and then brought Flath to court. The whole affair is a shocking disgrace to a place like Arthur.

"Don't Shoot! We'll Come Down."

The Merrickville correspondent of the Independent reports that all the hotel keepers of that town were summoned recently for Scott Act violation and they all "planked down" their money without a trial, thus saving themselves the cost of court expenses. This is working the licence system down to a fine point.

A "Baise" in his Seat

PORT PERRY has comparatively few Scott Act convictions the whiskey men there having learned how to work the bar-leasing dodge to perfection. On Tuesday of last week, however, one of the lawless, Benjamin Crandell, was convicted and fined \$50 and costs.

WHISKEY - RIDDEN.

A MAD TOWN COUNCIL.

Defaming a Clergyman A Mayor against a Minister An Undignified and Spiteful Resolution Based on a "Report" admittedly False—A Poor Inspector—Who Isn't "The Real McKay"—A Hint for Mr. Mowat.

Rev. W. A. McKay, of Woodstock, is a gentleman whose name is familiar to many of the readers of the CANADA CITIZEN. He is an objective and enthusiastic moral reform worker, and was largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the Scott Act in the county of Oxford, where it was carried on March 20th, 1884, by a majority of 775, the total vote polled in its favor being 4,073. The Act came into operation on May 1st, 1885 and, in some parts of the county, has proved itself a remarkable success in suppressing liquor selling and diminishing crime. During the year ending Sept. 30th, 1884, there were 61 commitments to jail for drunkenness in Oxford. This was a full year of license. During the year ending Sept. 30th, 1886, which was a full year of Scott Act, the commitments fell off to 28.

In the town of Woodstock, however, the Act has not been so successful. Liquor influence is strong in that place, and has succeeded in getting control of the Municipal Council. Besides this, the inspector has sadly failed to make the law respected, and Woodstock has become notorious for illegal liquor-selling, and, unfortunately, for roydman in the interests of the rum traffic, which endeavors to control the town. Rev. Mr. McKay, who is pastor of a large church in Woodstock, has been fearlessly outspoken in denunciation of official truckling to whiskey-influence, and also in condemnation of every form of wrong doing. His frequent strictures have made the liquor majority of the town council uncomfortable and sore.

Some weeks ago Mr. McKay visited the town of Merrickville and addressed a large meeting on Scott Act matters. The Rev. gentleman's known ability and manliness bring to him frequent calls for such outside work. In the course of his address at Merrickville, Mr. McKay stated some plain facts about the Mayor and Council of Woodstock, rightfully charging them with responsibility for much of the lawlessness that now exists, the Mayor and some of the members of the council having actually used their influence against the enforcement of the law. A Kincairdine newspaper published a garbled report of Mr. McKay's address, in which it was presented that the gentleman named had given the town of Woodstock, generally, a bad character, and charged the town officials with perjury. The falsity of this report was promptly corrected by Mr. McKay, but the occasion was so favorable for giving Mr. McKay a hard slap, that the Woodstock Council would not let it pass, and at a meeting last week adopted the following resolution—

"That this council expresses its regret at the uncalculated and untruthful statements reported to have been recently made by the Rev. W. A. McKay, at Kincairdine, concerning the officials and members of this corporation, which might be detrimental to the interests of the town, and therefore we consider it necessary to give such statements an unqualified denial."
A document has been signed by 21 prominent citizens of Kincairdine, including the local M.P. and two prominent clergymen, stating that they were present at the meeting addressed by Mr. McKay, and that the statements published, in reference to his address, by the Kincairdine paper, reproduced by the Woodstock Times, and accepted by the Woodstock council, in spite of Mr. McKay's unhesitating denial, are absolutely untrue. Mr. McKay stands vindicated before the public, and the Woodstock council stands in the unenviable position of having deliberately endeavored to defame a respectable clergyman simply because he would not truckle to the same liquor influence which dominates in that council.

The town of Woodstock has two McKay's, but they are men of very different characters. Rev. W. A. McKay is pastor of a large and influential church, which entails upon him heavy responsibilities and duties. Cheerfully, in response to what he believed to be the call of public duty, he has added, to his already onerous work, much personal effort and platform advocacy in the interests of Scott Act enactment and enforcement. These services, generally freely given, have done much for the temperance cause in this province, and evidence the generous nature and manly disposition of our esteemed friend. The other man is Mr. W. G. McKay, who is employed and paid by the Ontario government to enforce the Scott Act, and to whose culpable negligence is justly chargeable much of the lawlessness and liquor-selling, which curse the town of Woodstock to-day. He is inspector for the North Riding of Oxford, which includes the town of Woodstock, with a population

of about 6,500, the village of Embro, with a population of about 600, and the townships of East Nissouri, Blandford, East Zorra, West Zorra and Blandina. In this large and populous district, there were secured, during the first three months of Scott Act operation, nine convictions for violation of the law. Even this number, however, seems to have been looked upon as a mistaking rather much diligence, in the discharge of duty, and for the subsequent three months, the record was only three. Then came the period of electoral excitement, and Scott Act enforcement for three months resulted in only two convictions. A good deal of indignation was openly expressed at the inspector's remission. In THE CANADA CITIZEN and other papers, the continuance of some of the inspectors at law-breaking was strongly denounced, and a marked improvement all over the province was the result. The record of convictions, in North Oxford, went up to eighteen for the three months ending April 30th of the present year. Alas! however, the improvement was of short duration. The record of North Ox. for the three months ending July 30th, went down to seven. The return of the clerk of the peace for Oxford county for the quarter ending September 13th is before us and this record shows, that in the county there were made, during that period, 28 Scott Act convictions, in eight of which Inspector McKay was the prosecutor, while his co-inspector, G. H. Cook, of the North Riding of Oxford, secured 18.

Now it is simply absurd to imagine that a man is doing his duty faithfully when he can only make eight convictions in three months, in an electoral district like North Oxford, where the law is known to be flagrantly violated. No one acquainted with the facts will at all dispute the statement, that there was not a day of the three months, in which eight offences were not committed in the town of Woodstock alone, and committed in such fashion that honest, energetic, skilful determination to enforce the law would have detected them and convicted the offenders. We have no personal acquaintance with Inspector McKay, but we know the town of Woodstock; we know something of the law-violation and law defiance, that is there carried on, and the bare fact, that Mr. McKay only succeeded in making eight convictions in the three months is overwhelming evidence that he is in some way or for some reason unqualified to act as an inspector in a Scott Act county.

By the way, this is the constituency which is at present represented in the Ontario Legislature by Hon. Mr. Mowat. Mr. Mowat has no favor for the liquor traffic. He has no sympathy with lawlessness. He would never encourage inefficiency or unfaithfulness on the part of officers. Why don't our temperance friends in North Oxford call Mr. Mowat's attention to the facts herein stated, and insist that our esteemed premier's constituency shall not any longer be so disgraced?

The following is the whole list of convictions for Oxford for the quarter ending September 13th. Inspector McKay was the prosecutor in eight of these cases. None of them are for third offences.

Date	Name	Penalty
June 3	Dix Merrill	\$ 50 00
" 3	Adam Matheson	50 00
" 3	Edward Nickel	50 00
" 14	As. I. McCarty	100 00
" 14	Wm McMurray	50 00
" 30	Angus Munro	50 00
July 1	E. Dennis	50 00
" 7	Geo. Douglas	100 00
" 13	W. A. Woolson	50 00
Aug 1	Sylvester Everett	50 00
" 17	Willm in Rice	50 00
" 18	Adam Matheson	50 00
" 18	Thos Arny	50 00
" 20	Henry Kockler	50 00
" 20	Henry Kockler	50 00
" 22	David O. Grady	50 00
" 22	Henry Smith	50 00
" 26	James Kern	50 00
" 26	Robert Bennett	50 00
Sept 2	R. Bert Bennett	50 00
" 2	Wm Davidson	50 00
" 2	James Kern	50 00
" 7	Robert Smith	50 00
" 7	Robert Bennett	100 00
" 7	D. Beagley	50 00
" 7	Wm Oliver	100 00
" 7	Donald Reid	50 00
" 13	Wm Roberts	50 00

Bruce District Lodge.

We some time ago reported the organization of a district lodge I. O. G. T. in the county of Bruce, by G. T. C. Storr, of Ottawa. We have learned since that the following was the list of officers elected and that the new organization is likely to do big work. D. C. T., J. R. Street, Walkerton, D. Coun., E. Dawson, Kincairdine, D. S. T., Miss McNally, Walkerton, D. V. T., Miss Buchart, Walkerton, D. P., C. T., H. Bacon, D. S. J. F. Cullen, Chesley; D. T., Jno. A. MacKenzie, Pine River; D. C., C. W. Kelling, Cargill, D. M., Mr. Kadle, Pinkerton; D. G., G. Clark, Millerton; D. S., R. Campbell, Belville; D. A. S., Miss Hutchinson, Chesley; D. D. M., Miss Bonville, Pinkerton. The next meeting will be held on the 22nd December at Paisley.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The White Ribbons of Ontario in Council A Great Gathering of Earnest Workers A Year of Progress Reviewed Plans Laid out for further work—Goodspeeches, Strong resolutions, Good officers.

MANY of our readers will have already perused the extensive reports given in the Toronto Mail of the great convention held at Napanee, last week. About 200 ladies met to transact business and discuss plans and methods for further work in connection with an organization that has already become an essential to the temperance reform, and one of the most potent agencies for the development of right sentiment and the securing of advanced legislation.

Mrs. Addie Chisholm, who for many years has been the head, in Ontario, of this wonderful organization, occupied the chair and controlled the large convention with admirable ability and tact. Her opening address was a comprehensive review of the past year's work, which was really of an amazing extent, considering the small financial means by which it was sustained. The principal features of this work were, petitioning for additional legislation, work for the sustaining and enforcing of the Scott Act, the extension of the union into new localities, work for the adoption of a temperance text book for the public schools, the circulation of literature, prison work, police work, work among soldiers, sailors, and lumbermen, work in the interests of unfettered wine for sacramental purposes, young women's work, franchise work, and other lines almost too numerous to be detailed. The address closed with the following

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK.

1. Revision of Constitution and county and provincial.
 2. Preparation of annual leaflet in which the object and aims of the Provincial Union are plainly noted and the duties of the General Superintendents are carefully defined.
 3. Establish an organization and lecture bureau to consist of Canadian W. C. T. U. women.
 4. The employment of a missionary to lumber camps.
 5. A department to be created for "Sabbath Observance," and a superintendent appointed for the same.
 6. Appoint a superintendent of S. school work.
 7. Establish a department for the promotion of social purity, and appoint superintendent of the same.
 8. Circulation of petition for day of prayer in week of prayer.
 9. More thorough organization in the franchise department.
 10. Appoint delegates to the Dominion Union Convention.
 11. Appoint representative of W. C. T. U. to present the World's W. C. T. U. petition to all Women's Missionary General Boards.
 12. Steps to be taken towards securing a building fund in anticipation of provincial headquarters.
- All through the three days, during which the Union was in session, enthusiasm and earnestness characterized the proceedings. The superintendents of different departments presented reports of the work accomplished. The membership of local unions is now nearly 5,000, and there are "Bands of Hope" at work with a membership of about 13,000.
- Part of the session was devoted to public meetings, receptions, etc. Among the speakers were Mrs. Addie Chisholm of Ottawa, Mrs. L. Youmans of St. Thomas, Mrs. James of Napanee, Miss Phelps of St. Catharines, Miss Mary Scott of Ottawa, Miss Skinner of Toronto, Miss Frame of St. Thomas, Mrs. Cass of Montreal, Miss Orford of Toronto, Hon. John Robson, M.P., Minister of Education, B. C., and Hon. George E. Foster.
- Among other important items of business transacted was the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS.

"Resolved, That alcoholic wine, not being, in the judgment of this convention, the proper type of the blood of Christ, that every effort be used to secure the use of unfettered wine at communions."
"Whereas, the Dominion Alliance is the vanguard in this temperance reform, and we, the members of the W. C. T. U., recognizing the same, will on every and all occasions heartily co-operate, whether in municipal, school or parliamentary franchise, and pledge ourselves to the same."
"Resolved, That we express our high appreciation of the work hitherto accomplished by Mrs. Leavitt, the efficient organizer of the world's W. C. T. U., cordially recommend that work to the sym-

(Continued on page 8).