

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

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

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### A ROUSING RALLY KENT COUNTY IN COUNCIL.

Defeat for the 112 A 3rd Party Threatened Dynamitersdenounced Law Enforcement Standing by the Scott Act.

The county of Kent adopted the Scott Act on Jan. 5th 1885, by a majority of two thousand three hundred and ninety three votes the largest majority that up to that date had been recorded for the measure.

Since that time Temperance sentiment has not weakened; when the law came into practical operation on May 1st of last year steps were at once taken to secure its thorough enforcement. So effective was this enforcement that the Anti-Scott Act desperadoes have vented their malice in a series of atrocious outrages. The President of the Scott Act Association Mr. H. F. Cummings, had his dwelling dynamited; another resident of Chatham, Mr. D. Kerr was similarly treated, and part of the property of the county Police-Magistrate was destroyed by fire. In every way possible short of murder, the saloon party has shown its villainy and lawlessness.

Temperance workers have, however, kept steadily on; prosecutions have been made, convictions secured, fines imposed and collected. During the first year after the Act became law there were laid one hundred and seven three seven informations and one hundred and twenty-five convictions were secured. During the following three months the informations ran up to seventy-six, and convictions were made in sixty-nine cases. So thorough has this enforcement been made that notwithstanding the diabolical opposition to it, that county has so far occupied the repeal agitation, that is going on in other Scott Act counties. On the 29th ult. a convention of the county temperance workers was held in the Chatham Presbyterian church, presided over by Mr. H. F. Cummings. It is reported in the Chatham Journal a local paper in thorough sympathy with the Scott Act as follows:

"A large representation of leading Temperance men of the county were present, and a most enthusiastic feeling pervaded the entire meeting. The question of the advisability of the formation of a "third party" as recommended at the late Convention at Toronto, was freely discussed pro and con, and it was noteworthy that some of the most active men of the county who were formerly averse to the movement, are becoming convinced that the formation of a "3rd party" may yet become a necessity, in carrying prohibition with the Dominion Parliament.

"In this there was perfect agreement, to defeat the reelection if possible of any member of parliament who votes against prohibitory measures introduced into parliament.

"A strong and general feeling of detestation was expressed against the perpetrators of the outrages lately committed in Chatham, on some of the friends of prohibition in connection with which the following resolution was passed.

"That, whereas, since our last meeting a wicked and dastardly attempt has been made to destroy the property of some members of this Association, and as we believe that this has been done on account of their advocacy of the principles of prohibition, we beg to extend to our worthy President, H. F. Cumming, Esq., to our energetic magistrate, Mr. McDougall, and to our brother, Mr. Kerr, our sincere sympathy, and our determination to use every means to bring the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage to the punishment they deserve.

"We are indignant at the feeble attempts that have been made in this direction, but we assure our friends that our prayers and sympathies and our hearty cooperation are pledged in support of the principles for which they have suffered. And we would desire to record our thanksgivings to Almighty God for preserving the lives of our friends and their families, and we pray that they may still be found, as in the past, in the front of the battle for righteousness.

The Association then proceeded to appoint a committee to prepare a circular and send to all the local organizations in the county asking them to raise funds sufficient to indemnify those who have suffered by the dastardly outrages.

The meeting was characterized by great earnestness and unanimity, and an increased determination to sustain the prohibition banner in the county of Kent.

### RENFREW

READY FOR THE REPEAL FIGHT.

The County Alliance Holds a Convention And has both Men and Money Ready The Anti-Scott Act Workers will push Enforcement

RENFREW is one of the counties in which a repeal vote may be taken in April, 1888. Already the Anti-petitions have been prepared, and the hum of battle is heard in the county. The order of the rummies has been a little dampened by the Order in Council which precludes an immediate vote. With the better enforcement that is now going on, public sentiment is growing in favor of the law, and the only hope of the whiskeyites was in a snatched verdict ere their case had become utterly hopeless.

Last week at Pembroke, the representative temperance workers of the county gathered in council, presided over by Mr. R. Airth, to lay out plans for the coming campaign. From the Renfrew Mercury we learn that this convention was "The most business-like meeting of the Alliance that has yet been held. The presence of Rev. T. G. Williams, an experienced campaigner, contributing to that end.

"It was decided to raise \$1,000 by subscription, as an "Anti-Repeal Fund," half to be paid at time of subscription and the remainder upon call, when needed. A good portion of this amount was subscribed on the spot, and nearly all of the proper proportion handed over to the Secretary.

"Some of the subscribers quadrupled their subscriptions of three years ago, when the Act was being submitted, and their first subscriptions were not nites either. Their conviction that the Scott Act is preferable to license law was shown by the way they put their hands into their pockets.

"Two committees - consisting of Messrs W. B. McAllister, J. H. McCreff and H. J. Church for North Renfrew, and R. Airth, Sr., Robt. Leitch and W. H. Kearney for South Renfrew - were appointed to manage the collection of the remainder of the campaign fund.

"Part of this fund will be devoted to doing what the Alliance considers that they ought not, but the Government ought, to do - enforcing the Scott Act by the employment of special officers.

"It was decided to hold various series of public meetings throughout the county before the vote, and committees consisting of Rev. T. G. Williams, A. Dunlap and E. Clarke and J. H. Walford, Jas. Ward and Adam Lind say were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings in the two ridings.

"A monthly county paper is to be established and published regularly, the Alliance voting a certain sum each month as a partial guarantee to the publisher against considerable loss, and a large Publication Committee was appointed to assist in the preparation of its matter and its circulation.

"A Consultation Committee, for the general management of the campaign - with three members each from North Renfrew and South Renfrew is to be appointed by the workers of each riding.

"A resolution was passed reiterating the expression of the resolution passed at the annual meeting in Renfrew, condemning the Government and officials for entering third offences as second and first offences.

"A motion was carried, asking the temperance people throughout the county to forward to the Secretary of the Alliance, W. E. Smallfield, Renfrew, information of any objections to the Scott Act which they hear are being urged against it by the Anti-Scott Act

canvassers, and Rev. T. G. Williams and Messrs. W. H. Deacon, L.L.B., and H. R. Lloyd were appointed as a committee to prepare an answer to these objections, for general circulation.

"Other arrangements were made for the canvass against Repeal.

### SIMCOE AGAIN.

CARDWELL DISTRICT CLAIMS FIRST PLACE.

A Good Inspector Assisted by Fearless Constables Makes the Whiskeyites Afraid The Scott Act Works.

Mr. E. Bromley, of Beeton, a well-informed temperance worker, in a letter dated Oct. 12th says: "We are pleased to learn from your issue of Sept. 30th, that Inspector McKay, of East Simcoe is doing good work. We want more such men, who have "backbone" sufficient to stand up for the cause of temperance, and to do their duty though frowned upon and threatened by vile and wicked men. In that issue you give a statement of his work, and ask, "Can any one show a better record?" We can; for G. N. Clark, Inspector for Cardwell, has an average of 114 convictions per month. His first conviction was June 23rd, and on Oct. 4th he had laid 54 informations and secured 40 convictions. This gives an average of 111 per month and places our inspector second on the list, the Inspector for Middlesex having the greatest number of convictions in the province. Besides this Inspector Clark has about 90 cases yet on hand. The fines have all been for first offences, or second taken in first, except in the case of one Acheson's, and he having been up three times the third was taken as a second offence.

Inspector Clark has had an interesting, and sometimes very exciting time, in the fulfilment of his duty. Everything moved quietly with the exception of a few cowardly threats and an occasional anonymous letter, until the trials at Bradford, Aug. 30th, when Constable Lawrence had to draw his revolver to keep off the mob, whilst he backed out of McKay's bar-room, into which he had been decoyed. He being the principal witness, the liquor party thought they would win by having him arrested for carrying firearms, and had a warrant issued to that effect. But Police Magistrate Partridge was not to be outwitted and surmising their designs, he arrested Lawrence and held him till the case was tried and McKay fined \$50 and costs - it being a first offence. Two other Bradford men could not be found that day, but came and paid their fines the day following. A fourth man, "Howe," skipped taking his chattels with him.

The next trouble was at Small's, when Constable McLelland was attacked by several roughs and somewhat roughly handled, for he came home with blood oozing from one ear - the result of a kick and his body pretty well lacerated up. But this rowdiness, which would be a disgrace to any country, and is much more so to our civilized Ontario, is receding on the roads, for two or three constables have to be sent to serve such parties, and when found guilty, they have to pay all expenses.

One day there were several cases to be tried here, but the guilty parties not appearing, three constables were sent for them with warrants for their arrest. After calling at two or three hotels and finding the doors locked, they drove to Tottenham and called at the "Maple Leaf," the proprietor of which they asked to accompany them, as he was among the accused. But he showed fight, and had to be handcuffed, whilst the mob was kept at bay by a drawn revolver. After a very exciting tussle they got their man and drove him to court, where he was convicted for a second offence and fined \$100 with costs. No sooner had this been done than he was again arrested for assaulting the constables and sent to Barro jail.

Hotel-keeper Colgan evaded the constables three times, but the "indolent" Jony was sent the fourth time, and he captured him, after a hard run in the woods. He had to pay his fine of \$50, and costs amounting to nearly \$20.

Here in Beeton we have a very respectable class of hotel-keepers, and though they allowed themselves to be caught two or three times, they are now law-abiding citizens, and no liquor is sold, nor is a drunken man seen upon our streets. We are certainly indebted to the honorable officers of the law for this happy condition of affairs. Our people should be proud of them, and willingly yield them their assistance and sympathy that they may be able to enforce the law and bring all offenders to justice.

Our inspector Mr. Clark, means business, for whilst the air is blue with oaths of condemnation and the murderous threats of unprincipled men are being hurled at him from every side, he goes headlessly on caring for naught but that he may conscientiously fulfil the responsible duties of his onerous and unthankful

office. Men of such fearless action are scarce and should be encouraged, for they possess the material from which heroes are made.

Constables Jory and Lawrence render him excellent assistance, for they are men of daring bravery and no small amount of muscle. Police Magistrate Partridge is all that could be asked for.

We cannot conclude without adding our regret that such men have not been appointed to carry out the Canada Temperance Act in all places. If they had been, a great expense would be saved to the country; the law would maintain its dignity; this continuous litigation would cease; this spirit of revenge, which is so characteristic of the Anti Temperance Party, would soon be forgotten; the Scott Act would have accomplished its mission by abolishing the treating custom and its consequent drunkenness, and we would be a temperate, flourishing and happy people.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

STILL GOING AHEAD.

More Scott Act History New Lodges Organized Sudden Death of Temperance Veterans Corrections.

[Special correspondence CANADA CITIZEN.] I SAID in my last communication that the local Government appointed one inspector for each county, two of whom did nothing; but that in Prince county the Act was well enforced by Mr. Caldwell, for nearly two years. The dying traffic, however, brought pressure to bear upon the government, and all three inspectors were dismissed, various reasons being given by members of the executive.

Temperance men were not to be baffled. Meetings were called, clergymen and others volunteered to prosecute, and this was done, resulting in much good, especially in Prince county. In the town of Summerside (the capital of the county) the arrests for drunkenness fell from 37 under license to 10 under Scott Act enforcement.

The liquor instantly was arrested and removed to have the Act repealed in the county named. A repeal petition was circulated, men were employed to get signatures at ten cents a name, all sorts of arguments were used by the agents who invariably claimed to be the friends of temperance and were shocked at the amount of liquor consumed under the C. T. Act. They succeeded in getting 1262, twelve more than the required number. The prayer of their petition was granted, and the election fixed for February 7th, 1884.

The rummies had for their speakers John W. Hughes, an aspirant for political honors, and James F. White, a notorious liquor seller who has been fined nine times for violation of the law. They were met by a large number of ministers of the gospel and other temperance advocates. The Pioneer, the organ of the Liberal party, fought for the Act nobly, the Journal, the Conservative paper, remained neutral rather against us. The friends of the Act published the names of the electors who had signed the petition, and this did good, as many who had signed became ashamed and did not go to vote. The total vote for the repeal was 1065 or 197 less than the petition contained, and our whole Province is still under prohibition.

Our cause has lately suffered in the death of two of our most efficient workers. Geo. W. Millner, P. G. W. Patriarch, Sons of Temperance, of Charlottetown, died very suddenly on the 20th ult. At 8 p. m. on that day he went to Dr. Taylor's office for a prescription, as he was suffering from bronchitis. The doctor gave him the medicine and stepped inside. In a few minutes Mr. Millner moved toward the doctor and said, "I am dying." He was laid on a sofa, where he begged that no brandy be given him. Shortly afterwards he exclaimed, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit," and immediately expired. He was in his 71st year. The loss will be keenly felt by the temperance men, as he was one of the standard bearers of our cause. He was a local Methodist preacher. Frederick Moyse, of Belesjue, was killed on the 20th ult by the breaking of the fly-wheel of his threshing machine. He was a prominent temperance advocate, although he never labored outside of his own neighborhood.

On the 12th and 10th September, two new I. O. G. T. Lodges were organized. "Jubilee" No. 37 at Peter's Road East, Kings County, by J. W. Campbell, County Deputy. "Georgetown" No. 38, in Georgetown (the capital of Kings county) by Rev. A. W. Mahon, G.C.T., Rev. W. H. Spencer is L. D.

There were a couple of errors in the article on P. K. I., published in the CANADA CITIZEN three weeks ago which ought to be corrected. The name U. A. Mahon should have been A. W. Mahon. It was the City of Charlottetown (not Fredericton) that was united to the county of Queens.

### VICTORY!!!

PROHIBITION'S RESISTLESS MARCH.

Florida State for Moral Reform The Cause of Humanity and Home. Triumphant The South is Going "Dry" A Dozen Counties Carried and More to Follow.

A great prohibition gain has been made in the State of Florida. Southern prohibition journals are jubilant. Evidently the defeats in Texas and Tennessee have only served to rouse our friends to renewed efforts for the suppression of the terrible drink curse. From a despatch dated Tallahassee, Florida, September 27th, we make the following interesting extracts:

"From Columbia and Baker counties, on the north, through Suwannee, Clay, Alachua, Orange, and Sumter to Levy on the Gulf, and to Brevard, on the Atlantic, the sale of liquor is now prohibited, with half a dozen elections on hand and more in prospect. The practical sweep of the State by the Prohibitionists has been as unexpected as it is complete, mixing up, not only the political parties, but wiping out the color line in such a manner as to work confusion to the slave makers. That Prohibition would ever be reached in this State, was never seriously considered. The negroes have not been in the habit of training with white leaders. The great travel from the North suggested the advisability of keeping well stocked bar rooms in order that as much money as possible might be retained here. The temperance workers were unknown and without influence. When they sought such legislation as would permit elections by local option for the suppression of the liquor traffic, it was not only readily granted as the easiest method of getting rid of a set of cranks, but those alleged cranks were permitted to frame their own law. This, as will be seen later on, is the cause of wailing and gnashing of teeth among the liquor men to-day.

"In half a dozen counties elections were brought on, and the result was a total victory. In this State of things, however, the negroes, engendered during the Tilden campaign in 1878, white preachers, accompanied by white female workers, went down into the colored churches and prayed with a vim for the abolition of the liquor traffic. The negroes were at first amazed, and then amazement turned to pleasure when they found that their votes were wanted by the whites. Colored men of prominence were appealed to, to take their stand, not "by, but as" members of the better class." In other words, the idea was carefully spread forth that "the Lord hath made his people one."

The liquor men, on the other hand, relied on the want of interest among the natives, the "cupidity of the Yankee settlers," and the well known love of the negro for liquor, to defeat prohibition. They introduced the Texas letter, of Jefferson Davis to influence the ex Confederates, but this was offset by a letter written by Mr. Davis to a friend in Hamilton county, in which he declared that while opposed to State prohibition, he believed in the right of every community acting for itself, to remove nuisances and to promote local order.

"As the elections passed off, one by one, the liquor men were treated to a series of surprises. Alachua county, a second Congress, where negroes are as thick as dogs, went dry by a clear negro majority. Orange county, the great center of Northern immigration, voted to keep liquor out. The ex Confederates of Santa Rosa and Franklin found room under Jeff Davis' local option letter to save their State a right scruples while running out what the preachers characterize as "the ruin devil." Thus to date fifteen elections have been held, and of these twelve have voted dry, namely Franklin, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Baker, Polk, Columbia, Alachua, Marion, Clay, Brevard, Orange, Gadsden, and Levy.

"This makes the prohibition cause an ever increasing factor. It can always win but never loses. Other elections are rapidly coming on. Hillsboro county will vote on the 30th, and it is a foregone conclusion that the Prohibitionists will win. Lee and Pascho counties will vote on the 10th of October, and Bradford will vote four days later. In those counties the anti are making no fight, owing to the combination of Churches, negroes, Confederates and Federalists. Petitions for an election are being circulated in the county in which St. Augustine is situated, and the old Spanish stronghold will surely side to the ideas of New England. In many other counties petitions are being signed, so that when the winter is over it is confidently expected that nine tenths of Florida will be as dry as a whistle.

"The last great fight will be in Jacksonville, and the Prohibitionists will win. This is owing to a variety of causes. The liquor element in Jacksonville is strong and influential, but it has played a disapproved part in local politics. The boldness of the gambling halls and houses of prostitution has called down on several occasions the indignation of the people. They are tired of the efforts of the whiskey ring and its perfidious allies to gain and hold power, and will vote for anything that will cripple the enemy. When Jacksonville shall have been reduced Florida will still be marshy, but exceedingly "dry" to the man who wants a drink."