

neither done at any one time nor by any party for mischief, as suggested by some. As you will observe, the various municipalities were marked with letters of the alphabet, beginning with A—and the theft extends from the beginning to the end of the petition—and in most cases the whole of one canvasser's work taken out or more, but I think in no case has there been one sheet taken so as to leave part of one canvasser's work and part of another. In one instance especially the ingenuity is very palpable. No. 143 is at the bottom of the page, and the next sheet, of course, begins with 144. By a curious coincidence, No. 244 also commences a page of the same petition, and they have taken the various sheets covering the numbers between 143 and 244—one canvasser's work, thus making it appear to a casual observer, or one not having had to do with the petitions, as though clearly a clerical error had been made by jumping 100 in the numbering. In fact, Mr. Bain, of Port Hope, was satisfied this was so, and not being infallible I would not positively deny it, until I referred to the various affidavits in my possession from each canvasser—on doing which as I expected, having numbered this petition myself although, I found the numbers from 143 to 244 all enumerated on the said affidavit. Not wishing to occupy more of your time and space I will only say, that as far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, we have no idea of being beaten or discouraged by any such dastardly and mean pilfering.—*Globe*.

MIDDLESEX.—The London papers give lengthy reports of the proceedings of three conventions held in Middlesex representing the three ridings of the County respectively. The East Riding meeting was held in London East on the 5th inst. The attendance was large, and the proceedings throughout were earnest and practical. Mr. D. H. Williams, as secretary, reported that the petition contained over 700 more than the necessary compliment of names, and the prospects were good over all the county for carrying the Act. Mr. W. Burgess, a member of the Alliance Executive addressed the meeting on organization, giving some practical suggestions for carrying the work to a successful issue. On the evening of the same day the new Town Hall at London East was crowded to its utmost capacity, the speakers being the Bishop of Huron, Rev. Dr. Ryckman, and Mr. Burgess. The President of the County Scott Act Association, Rev. W. Johnson of Ailsa Craig, presided. Dr. Ryckman who was the first speaker, said he represented over 200 ministers of the Methodist Body who were every one heart and soul in this cause. In this county, he said, a great traffic was on its trial and the counts against it were clear and distinct. If it is a good business let us stand by it, pray for it, work for it and vote for it. If the traffic is shown to make kind husbands provident, moral, law abiding citizens, let it be supported. but if it spread immorality, vice and irreligion among the people, if it make bad citizens and induces crime, let it be put down. It could be shown that it was a promoter of crime, vice, and immorality of all kinds. Nowhere would be heard so much vulgar and coarse jests, so much blasphemy as around the drinking dens. Mr. Wm. Burgess delivered an address on the nature of the Scott Act and especially dealt with the questions of Revenue, Vested Rights and Compensation. Bishop Baldwin followed with an eloquent and characteristically earnest speech. He would not he said write bitter things against the liquor sellers. Their business existed only because the citizens had said to them "go on and prosper." If the people so will it, they can wipe out the business. The licensing system had been tried in every city, county and hamlet in the country, and had proved a disastrous failure. The liquor traffic is responsible for the crime, vice and pauperism with which the country is cursed, and is opposed to the happiness of the human race and to the spread of the Gospel of Christ. If there was a sacred place on earth it was the home. What could desolate a home so quickly as the accursed craving for drink. The temperance people wanted a law that would be respected and kept, and that would not foster drinking habits. The action of the churches in training up the young to lives of total abstinence was preparing an overwhelming public sentiment against the liquor traffic.

At STRATHROY, on the following day, an all day convention was held and a rousing meeting in the Methodist church at night.

At AILSA CRAIG, on the 10th inst., another all day convention was held in the Rev. Mr. Johnson's church. About 80 delegates from all parts of the Riding attended, and at night a crowded meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Burgess spoke at both meetings—at the latter he was the only speaker—and after

speaking for an hour and a half several questions on the Scott Act and its working were put to him for reply.

TORONTO.—A meeting of the Toronto Temperance Electoral Union was held in Room No. 6, Shaftesbury Hall, on Monday evening. There was a good attendance and an active interest was manifested in the work in which the Union is engaged. Mr. George Dobson occupied the chair, and Mr. James Thomson acted as secretary. The following committee was appointed to secure a place in which to hold the regular meetings:—Messrs Wardell, Park, Carlisle and Thomson. The report of the Committee on Ward organization showed the following ward associations to have been organized since the last meeting of the Union—St. James', St. Matthew's and St. Thomas'. A long and animated discussion took place as to the propriety of submitting the Scott Act to a vote in the city. There was some variety of opinion expressed as to the matters of detail, but the meeting was thoroughly united as to the advisability of submitting the Act. It was held that public opinion in reference to the question of prohibition had materially advanced since the campaign which resulted in the defeat of the Dunkin Act, that the Scott Act was a much better measure than that which it succeeded, and that so marked a public feeling favorable to the acceptance of prohibitory legislation, as now generally prevails, had never been experienced at any previous period in the history of the country. It was also felt that the rural constituencies were looking to Toronto, that the impulse of victory was with the friends of the Act, and that mutual good would result both to the promoters of the campaign in the city and their co-workers in the country by Toronto wheeling into line. The following resolution was, therefore, as the outcome of the discussion, unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Oliver, and seconded by G. M. Rose, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that steps should be taken to submit the Scott Act in Toronto, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to solicit subscriptions and make preparations for the carrying on of the campaign."

It is understood that the Executive will at once organize a series of ward meetings to discuss the question, and other active steps will be taken in the preliminary work of the contest.

A ballot was taken on Monday by the clerks in the Toronto Postoffice on the Scott Act, with the following result:—Number of votes polled, 62; for the Act, 33; against, 27; rejected, 2; majority, 6.—*Globe*.

The last five cent concert of the West End Christian Temperance Society was held on Saturday evening in Occident Hall. The spacious hall was well filled. A first-class programme was provided, which was carried out in a very successful manner, the talent being all that could be desired.

The experience meeting of the above society was held in Occident Hall on Sunday afternoon. The attendance was very large and the meeting a most enthusiastic one, the news of the recent glorious victories for the Scott Act no doubt attracting a great many. Eloquent and stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. Farley, Miller, Munns and others.

MISSOURI.—The Missouri State Prohibition Alliance, in a recent convention held at Sadalia, resolved to make nominations for governor and lieutenant-governor. Dr. John Brooks was nominated for governor, and Henry Eshbaugh for lieutenant-governor, both by acclamation. The following were among the resolutions adopted:—

"We favor the submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution of the State providing for the prohibition and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

"Regardless of past political affiliations, as independent voters we pledge our vote and our influence for the adoption of the principles of this platform, and the election of the candidates nominated by this Alliance, and we solicit the co-operation of all voters who agree with us."

A minority, including Col. Switzler, opposed making nominations by the Alliance.

MAINE.—The following is the record of the total vote in Maine on the Prohibition Constitutional amendment:—