

The Temperance Worker

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN.

MIDDLESEX.—The petitions, signed by 5,513 electors,—over 1,000 more than the required 25 percent,—have been deposited in the sheriff's office. A guard has been placed over the document. At the final meeting of the county executive, the township secretaries reported that every polling division was thoroughly organized. Mr. Burgess, of Toronto, will probably speak in many parts of the county.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—The campaign was opened in Napanee by a public meeting in the Town Hall, when Mr. A. L. Morden presided. The Rev. M. L. Pearson said he was not sure whether the vote could be brought on in time to bring the Act into force next year. The Rev. Mr. Keefer, of Hamilton, spoke at this and at another meeting; he showed the immense contrast between the Dunkin Act and the Scott Act, and pointed out that the prohibition by the latter would be peculiarly effective in Lennox and Addington, where there were no distillers, brewers, or wholesale liquor-dealers. Mr. Keefer has also addressed meetings at Olesca—where fifty percent of the voters signed the petition—Violet, Wilton, Camden East, Yarker, Switzerville and Newburgh.

WELLINGTON.—The agitation in the three ridings of this county was begun by a convention in the end of June, but practical work did not begin till after harvest, and has thus only lasted for about a month. A hundred and fifty canvassers have been sent out, and the cause has been well advocated by lectures and literature. The petitions are nearly all in, and are signed by about forty percent of the largest vote ever polled in this county. Nevertheless, the temperance workers are going to relax no effort between this and polling day. A Fergus correspondent says that the temperance people were especially glad of Dufferin's decision, as they felt it ensured victory for Wellington. At a public meeting, the Rev. A. M. Phillips was replied to by Mr. Muir, whose oratorical powers have been compared to those of King Dadds,—but "the Scottites need only get Mr. Muir to speak against the Act to prove how sound it is and why it should be supported."

RICHMOND.—A grand rally has been held in Richmond Town Hall, to help in the establishment of a temperance organization for the town. The Rev. I. M. Thompson, of Danville, in the course of his speech, said that prohibition would not be thoroughly effectual until the manufacture of intoxicating beverages was stopped; but the Scott Act, while not going far enough, was the means of showing that the people are in earnest in their demand for total prohibition.

PRINCE EDWARD.—A friend writing from this county says that the reason of the defeat may be given in a very few words. "More than two hundred who call themselves Christians voted for whiskey, and I have myself heard the whiskey party say 'The Christians are voting for us.' If the question were asked them,—'What made you vote that way?'—they would answer,—'Why, we don't want to lose the sale of our barley and hops.' Ye cannot serve two masters."

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—The new petition, rendered necessary by the theft of portions of the old one, has now been lodged in the sheriff's office at Cobourg.

KINGSTON.—Mr. Spence, in his speech in the City Hall, remarked on the circumstance that the 75 licensed liquor-sellers in this city paid \$8,541 to the revenue, and in return took—estimating each one's receipts at \$10 a day—\$232,500 every year out of the pockets of the ratepayers. "Now," asked the speaker, "who pays that revenue?"

WATERLOO.—The Scott Act Campaign Organization has been holding meetings and organizing associations throughout the county. There is a large amount invested in drink-making here, and the Germans are supposed to be against prohibition, but the Merionites are almost a unit in its favor. Altogether, the cause meets more encouragement than was expected.

LANARK.—We see it stated elsewhere that the 20th of November has been fixed as polling day in this county; but no proclamation has yet been issued. The Antis asked for delay to file objections; their objections are believed to be worthless, but their object was to delay the enforcement of the Act, when carried, till 1886,—and they have probably succeeded.

THE BATTLE OF YORK.—The attempt to repeal the Scott Act in York, N. B., brought out the full energies of the liquor men and their friends, and they managed to poll 655 votes in the whole county! The temperance vote, however, was within fifty of the grand budget by which the liquor traffic in this county was first defeated. The vote on the 30th of last month stood as follows: For repeal, 655; for maintaining the Scott Act, 1178. Total of votes cast, 1833. Majority for the Act, 523—or nearly two to one. Out of 30 parishes only 5 went against the Act, and their majorities, all told, only amounted to 95. In Canterbury No. 1, there was not a single vote cast in favor of repeal. Now let York set to work and thoroughly sweep out the last relics of the rum-trade! And let friends of temperance all remember that prohibitory Acts are only a help, and do not take away the necessity of a continuous moral movement in favor of abstinence from alcohol and all other evils.

RENFREW IS FREE!—Another great victory was won on Friday last, when Renfrew decided, by a majority of 730, to forbid the liquor traffic within her borders. Our Pembroke correspondent sends us the good news that even in that town there was a majority of 48 for the Act, while Renfrew and Arnprior gave majorities of 64 and 13 on the same side. Ross (176), Horton (205), Bromley (85), Wilberforce (30) and Westmeath, (131) all came out well for the right. Graton (26), Brock (34), and South Algoma (2), went against the Act. Both sides had good organizations and a heavy vote was polled. There was great rejoicing at the result all over the county—a second thanksgiving day in fact. "Thank God and take courage!" The other polling days now announced are

- Norfolk, Ont., Nov. 11.
- Compton, Que., " 26.
- Brant, Ont., Dec. 11.

Temperance people, don't neglect to follow up your prayers by perfect organization, so that not one vote shall be lost! HARD WORK before and on election day wins the battle. Over-confidence ensures defeat.

THE BATTLE OF BRUCE.—The total vote for the Scott Act in the county was 4501; against 3189; majority, 1312.

ESSEX.—A convention has been held at Essex Centre, when it was decided to thoroughly organize the county for a vigorous Scott Act campaign. A county alliance was formed, with a branch in each municipality and a local committee in each polling sub-division. Mr. Peter Wright, Reeve of Colchester, is president. Meetings will be held all over the county. A few hundred names have still to be added to the petition, a large portion of the county not having been even canvassed.

HASTINGS.—The Stirling News Argus says:—The interest in the movement is spreading through Hastings county like wildfire. If the country generally adopts the Scott Act by fair majority, then the government is pledged to introduce a prohibitory law. The general adoption of the Scott Act will be a strong expression of the popular will in favor of general prohibition, if it accomplish nothing more. And the Belleville Daily Ontario's correspondent writes from Madoc.—The Scott Act is the principal subject of conversation around here now, and the general opinion is that if the Act is submitted to the people—and there is no doubt but what it will be—it will pass.

MIDLAND ONTARIO.—Steps have been taken to organize in Hastings for submission of the Act. Some time ago it was proposed to submit the Act in the seven counties in Midland Ontario, and this might now be done, as it would, in the opinion of many, have a better chance of carrying in a group than in single counties.—Lindsay Post.

THE PONTIAC "Advance" says that the cause is making rapid progress in this county, and, Renfrew having gone over to prohibition, no time should be lost in submitting the question to the electors of Pontiac.

THE DEFEAT IN PEEL.—Official returns now published show that the following majorities were given for the Scott Act in Peel county: Brampton, 243 to 216,—27; Bolton Village, 64 to 38,—36; Caledon 365 to 309,—56; and Chinguacousy, 451 to 422,—29. The majorities against the Act were as follows: Streetsville, 91 to 36,—55; Toronto township, 535 to 385,—150; Toronto Gore, 179 to 57,—62; and Albion, 279 to 204,—75. Net majority against the Act 194. The votes polled for the Act numbered 1805; against, 1999.

THE ACT TO BE ENFORCED.—The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Prince Edward Island, at its recent annual meeting at Hamilton, resolved to appoint a Prosecution Committee of three, to engage a prosecutor and an advocate, and to raise a special fund to carry on the cleansing work. The following important resolution was also passed: "That a committee of three be appointed in each of the counties, to work in conjunction with a similar committee from each branch of the Dominion Alliance to get signatures to a petition to the Dominion House of Commons, asking for total prohibition, also that this Grand Division pledge itself and the subordinate Divisions to help the Committees in securing signatures to the above petition."

CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON congratulates the counties of Prescott and Russell, and Carleton, on their freedom from crime. This might—and probably will—be used as an argument by the Antis to show that the Scott Act is not required. But the argument is rather badly spoiled beforehand by the Bobcaygeon Independent, which is sorry not to be able honestly to accept the compliment. It says: "There are no prisoners because there are no police."

CRITICIZING THE MINISTERS.—Every now and then we see in some exchange an anonymous letter signed "Total Abstainer," or "Temperance Man." The writer's object is to defend the profits and position of the licensed liquor traffic, and his method of working is to put on a saintly air and tell the ministers that their preaching must have been a failure if they need a "bibliotary Scott Act to turn men from drunkenness. In other words, this shadowy and nameless imitation of a "temperance man" wants us to believe that it is a minister's whole duty to make men leave evil alone, and never to make evil leave men alone. We know how it is sometimes discovered whether a man is mad or sane—by setting him to empty a trough into which the water is pouring from a tap. If he goes on baling out the water without turning off the tap, the physicians have no hesitation in deciding him to be out of his mind. And these anonymous critics would have the ministers act as if they were candidates for a lunatic asylum! A minister preaches to drunkards to forsake their drunkenness; is his preaching to be called a failure because at the same time he works to have the cause of drunkenness removed? He prays, and his people pray, "Lead us not into temptation;" should he take his nameless critic's advice, and maintain the liquor shops by his vote and influence, leading his people into one of the most powerful and fatal forms of temptation in existence? The answer of the sham "temperance man" is contrary not only to religion but to common sense.

THE NEW YORK GRAND JURY have just declared that nearly all the cases of manslaughter that have been examined into by them were either committed in saloons or when the perpetrators were under the influence of alcohol. They comment on the non-enforcement of the excise laws,—and well they may, for it is publicly stated that as soon as a policeman begins to do his duty in this matter he is either shifted to another district or dismissed from the force! And we are informed that it is only prohibition that is not carried out! Truly, as Dr. Crosby says, Rum rules New York, and rum will rule many another place unless it is itself ruled out by prohibition.

CARDINAL MANNING, at a great public meeting at Sheffield last month, said: "He was profoundly convinced that the only way in which the people could have protection—and especially was this the case with working-men and their families—and the only way of legitimately checking this enormous trade was by giving the people of every city, every town, every hamlet, and of every village the power to say, 'We don't want the public-houses which you propose to put down in our midst' (Cheers). He confessed it was not without great anxiety that he contemplated the great influence, political, public, and private, which resulted from that enormous capital of one hundred and thirty millions sterling."

THE REV. DR. PARKER, chairman of the great Congregational Union of England and Wales, in his recent autumnal address spoke out thus: "When a Christian goes into a neighborhood, he is at liberty to begin either with a soup kitchen or a Sunday school; he may begin as a medical man or an evangelist, as an honest shop-keeper or an open-air preacher. He may begin as a political or social reformer, enunciating noble doctrines as to capital and labor, or the advantage and use of land. He may open his mission by an attack on legalized vice, upon a traffic which is known by the desolation it brings, and never by a blessing which it bestows."

THE LIQUOR Prescott paper cunstance that spirits less mo \$13,000 less th and that malt. It is just fac greatest finan Canada to rej in raising a rev We are glad to which has beer that the counr nicious spirits" under the Scot decrease both in the influence of say what they prohibiting, the have for opposi does prohibit, a motive from ar with. But we from Prescott t Act is already m mine of the liqur trustworthily liquor trade of dull state. Of through Ontario large firm, two c and the third di to his ordinary h have done equi premises inco amount of liqno The retailers kn Scott Act can an prudent men the cannot sell.

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COMPTON.—A Sherbrooke Escr at least 1300 vot and the total vot 2435.

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GREY.—The 1 Nebraska, is spea tion" in Owen So county.

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THE KENT PETI preme Court. So have been made of were got to sign t their names withd document. The p the signer, who w hotel-keeper anot out of the busines wording of the hea tures.