

War Notes

NUMBER 25.

MONTREAL, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

DISTRIBUTE PROMPTLY.



"Nailed to the Mast."

THEY APPEALED TO HALTON

AND THEY HAVE THEIR ANSWER!

A GLORIOUS VICTORY!

The Banner County of Ontario
Wins Fresh Laurels.

For weeks past the most important place in the Dominion of Canada has been the little county of Halton. Three years ago, Halton adopted the Scott Act. After fighting and overcoming the numberless obstacles placed in their way by the liquor-sellers, the temperance people were just congratulating themselves that the Act was working steadily and effectively, when a new election was sprung upon them. A formidable petition for the repeal of the Act in Halton was brashly offered over the whole country by Mr. King Dodds and the other hired defenders of the liquor trade, who triumphantly pointed to the long list of signatures—not explaining when the signatures were obtained, or how many were valid. The liquor men called upon the world to witness that Halton had had three years' experience of prohibition, and that on the 9th of September the men of Halton would declare by their votes that prohibition was bad and should be driven out of the county.

Having so loudly insisted that other

counties and cities should guide themselves by Halton's action, they must not grumble if other counties and cities accept their advice. The men of Halton have declared their approval of prohibition by a majority actually larger than that by which they first adopted it. The vote of three years ago stood: For the Scott Act, 1,483; Against, 1,402; majority, 81. We have not yet received the exact figures of Tuesday's vote, but we believe the majority to be 175.

Full particulars of this great fight will appear in next week's WAR NOTES. Send orders early for extra copies, to spread the good news broadcast over the country.

sellers have had a convention in Renfrew. The *Mercury* remarks: "We believe it is conceded by many of those who are against the Act that it is pretty sure to be carried in this county, and that therefore there will not be a great deal of money put into the contest by the local men; though if anything is contributed by the big outside grog manufacturers, it will be spent to the best advantage in fighting the Act."

WELLINGTON.—A large meeting has been held in the Morrison town hall, all seeming hopeful that the Scott Act will carry in this county by a large majority. A large number of Germans were present, and were addressed in their own language by the Rev. Mr. Staebler.

STANSTEAD.—The petition from this county, where the voting takes place on the 9th of October, was signed by a third of all the electors on the list.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

Halton's Noble Example to be Followed by Every County—Petitions and Prospects—The Fighting Becomes General.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—A Grafton correspondent writes that the local division of the Sons of Temperance is not behind in the work, but is helping other organizations to raise a Scott Act fund. "Within three or four weeks there have been four large temperance meetings, and one anti-Scott, at which Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Alliance, attended, and three-fourths of the show of hands was for the Act. Grafton will boom on and on till the victory is won!"

RENFREW.—The temperance men of this county have done splendid work. Though one of the last to be begun, the Renfrew petition is already filed, with more than 2,000 signatures, whereas only 1,450 were required by law. At no political election have there been 4,000 votes polled, so the prospect is very bright.—The whiskey

BRANT.—The Sons of Temperance are doing splendid work in this county.—At a meeting in the Paris town hall, the Hon. Ansley Gray delivered a most telling lecture on "The Wines of the Bible," and it has been suggested that the lecture be printed. Mr. Gray also spoke in opposition to a Mr. Griffin at Onondaga.—The antis are energetically working also; they have subscribed \$600, and have received \$1,000 from Toronto besides.

DUFFERIN.—The Dufferin Advertiser comes to the conclusion that a rousing majority will be polled for prohibition here. The Scott Act petition was signed by 1,846 voters, and the highest total number of votes cast at a political election has been only 2,453.

ONTARIO.—Eight municipalities which reported to a recent meeting of the county executive showed that over 40 per cent of all the electors had signed for the Scott Act. The news from all parts was extremely encouraging, over 2,600 names having already been obtained.

PERTH.—A friend writes us from Stratford: "As most of our papers are 'anti,' we have difficulty in getting our views before the people; but we

circulate 800 *War Notes* every week in the town."—Another correspondent writes that the work progresses well here, and many who were indifferent to the success of the attempt to introduce the Act have, by the action of the hotel-keepers in charging a high tariff to temperance men, been brought into direct opposition to the liquor interest.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—In spite of the violent opposition of certain interested parties in Brockville and elsewhere, we learn from impartial business men who have recently been through these counties that the act is sure to pass.—A very successful meeting has been held at Oxford.—A friend writes from Prescott: "We have many difficulties to contend with here, and our W. C. T. Union is but small; yet we are much encouraged by our success hitherto."

MIDDLESEX.—The campaign in North Middlesex has been opened by a splendid meeting at Parkville, when three-fourths were in favour of the Scott act. Two of the speakers were Halton and spoke from experience. "Scribe" writes us that a local branch of the alliance was formed, and work has begun in earnest.

BRUCE.—At a meeting at Ripley, addressed by Mr. Summerville, M.P., a Scott Act organization was formed for Huron township, with Mr. John Humbertson as president. Within ten days, petitions were forwarded to headquarters with more than the required number of voters' signatures.—The Rev. A. M. Phillips, replying to a recent speech of Mr. E. King Dodds, addressed a capital meeting in Walkerton drill shed.

COMPTON.—The petitions in this county have already received 800 signatures, and the 230 still required will soon be added. The liquor men are beginning to feel that the Scott Act is going to come into force, and to be in force in reality as well as in name.

BRANTFORD.—A London paper, a strong opponent of the Scott Act, has been spreading a report that the Act will not be submitted in this city. This is not true. The Act will be submitted, and the petition canvass is being energetically pushed.

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War Notes.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

In the present agitation concerning the Scott Act frequent reference is made to the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Maine. The following extract from "Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia," vol. viii, 1883, will doubtless be of interest to many readers:

"From the State and Government records these figures are gleaned:—There are no distilleries or breweries in Maine. Counting druggists as dealers, there was one dealer to about 800 inhabitants; in New York there is one to every 180, and the average number in the northern license States is one to 210.

"The internal revenue collected in 1882, on the manufacture and sale of liquors, was four cents and three mills per head; throughout the entire Union it averaged \$1.71 per head. There were 156 dealers in Portland in 1883, most of them secret. In the 14 cities, with a population of 177,863 there were 496 persons, including druggists, who paid United States tax, or one to 300 inhabitants. In 60 license cities of other States there was one dealer to 155 inhabitants. In 470 towns and plantations in the State there were but 220 dealers, or one to about every 2,000 inhabitants. In 355 towns and plantations not a single dealer was found. In two cities and 15 towns the law is not enforced, and these reported 179 dealers; while in 12 cities and 142 towns, where the law is enforced, 473 secret or suspected places were reported, making in all these places, one dealer to over 1,000 inhabitants.

"Actual arrests in 60 licensed cities show an average number of 27 to every 1,000 population; in the 14 cities of Maine, during the municipal year ending in 1883, the average number was 17 to every 1,000; in all the cities, except Bangor and Portland, it was 10 per 1,000; and in Lewiston and Auburn it was but three. The State at large has one high criminal to every 1,600 inhabitants; New York one to every 690.

"A multitude of senators, governors, judges and other officials have testified that the law is a success, despite its confessed non-enforcement in certain places.

"Judge Davis said 'the Maine law even now is enforced far more than the license laws ever were.' In a letter written in 1882, Hon. James G. Blaine said: "Intemperance has steadily decreased in Maine, since the first enactment of the prohibitory law, until now it can be said with truth that there is no equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world, among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the 650,000 inhabitants of Maine."

"The Cyclopaedia then gives the conclusions of the *Globe* special anti-prohibition reporter. He contends "in the cities the law has been a partial failure," but frankly admits "that this failure has been greatly exaggerated by quoting exceptional places or periods as typical of the whole State, and by the ingenious perversion of statistics; that in the rural portions

of the State the Maine law has suppressed open drinking, and reduced secret drinking to a minimum, and may, therefore, be considered as effective as any other measure on the statute book; that the class of liquor-sellers who defy the law are the same class of men who, under a license system, would sell liquor without a license.—*John F. German, in Toronto Globe.*

IT IS EXPECTED that in a week or two the Supreme Court will have decided whether or not the Dominion License Act is constitutional. The argument takes place on the 16th September. In the meantime, liquor-sellers with only Dominion licenses are being prosecuted by Provincial authorities, and *vice versa*; and judges are deciding in opposite ways.

"WHISKEY-BRAIN" ARGUMENT.—The *Toronto Tribune* has a peculiar style of reasoning on the question of prohibition. It says: "One of the evils resulting from all efforts at prohibition is, that they do tend to degrade persons who may otherwise be respectable and to make drunkards who under other circumstances might never have fallen so low." This, it strikes us, is just a little strange. All efforts to lessen vice only tend to make people vicious who would not otherwise have been so. By analogy, then, all our laws against vice and criminality have only tended to increase the evil legislated against, and to make the world worse instead of better. We see what is required now, plainly enough. Abolish all laws against wrong-doing and issue licenses to robbers, thieves and murderers. That's what the world needs, according to our contemporary.

SOME FRIENDS belonging to the Conservative party object to a paragraph which we quoted a few weeks ago from a Liberal paper, in which the Dominion Government was blamed for granting the liquor men's petition for a repeal vote in Halton. It is surely hardly necessary for us to repeat that in this contest, on the greatest question now agitating the Dominion, we are absolutely indifferent to political party distinctions. We have nothing to do with politics. Let a man call himself Grit or Tory, Conservative or Liberal, according to the political views to which his conscience and judgment lead him. For ourselves, speaking for the proprietors as well as the editor of WAR NOTES, we do not concern ourselves, even personally, on either side. The only question we ask is—"FOR OR AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRADE?" Among our firmest friends in the House of Commons are Mr. Foster and Mr. Fisher, one a Conservative, the other a Liberal. In the county of Halton, Mr. McCraney, M.P., and Mr. Kearns, M.P., are both Prohibitionists, though opposed to each other in politics. It is not likely, then, that we should, even if personally belonging to one party or to the other, bring party spirit into the "holy war" in which we have so long been engaged. In the particular case mentioned, we expressed no opinion. But if any party makes it clear that it is purposefully working in the interests of the liquor-sellers, that party will receive our most open criticism and our strongest opposition. And if any party takes up our cause, the cause of Christianity and humanity, and works for it, that party, no matter what its name, will have our warmest gratitude and heartiest support.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

A correspondent of the *Vermont Messenger* gives the following telling description of the good effects of prohibition in Georgia. The world must not wonder at the zeal of those who work for such a reformation, "Wisdom is justified of her children." Let this salvation wave roll on fill its refreshing influence shall gladden every hill and valley of our land:

"The effect in the prohibition counties has been startling. Labor has been improved 100 per cent, and the condition of the laborers 1,000 per cent. Men who never worked but part of the week now put in six good days, and those who spent their entire wages at the grogeries, leaving their wives and children to shift for themselves, are now saving money and looking forward hopefully to the time when they shall own land for themselves. The prohibition of the sale of liquor in these counties is the proudest thing Georgia has ever done. The remaining forty-two will follow their example ere long. The prohibition counties have demonstrated the possibility of driving out the stuff, and the good that has followed will induce others to follow suit."

ONE MONTH IN IOWA.—The *Creston Monitor* of the 16th ult., in an article on the results of prohibition, says: "Its results, so beneficial, can hardly have escaped the observant's mind even here in Creston, the stronghold of saloon influences in South-western Iowa. Just a month since the law took effect, and not a single arrest for drunkenness. A better observance of the Sabbath, and more respect shown to church-goers on the Sabbath day. Prompter payment of thirty-day bills by those who have heretofore squandered a part of their earnings for drink."

RUMSELLER VS. BUTCHER.—The *Des Moines (Iowa) Register*, says: "During the first week of prohibition the sales in the meat market in Fort Madison were just double what they had been in any previous week, and the increased patronage came from men who had been regular patrons of the saloon."

OATMEAL DRINK.—One quarter of a pound of oatmeal, three quarts of water, boil together half an hour; then add one and a half ounce of sugar. Shake up before drinking. In summer take it cool, and in winter hot.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS.

The National Temperance Society's Tracts are on hand at the WITNESS Office, and will be forwarded at cost to all who remit for them. They are as follows:—

1. A miscellaneous series of 241 tracts, from two to twelve pages, by some of the best writers of the country, suitable for all classes of people, and adapted to every phase of the work, \$1.10.
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 6. Twenty-nine Temperance Leaflets or Envelope Tracts, neatly printed on tinted paper, 30c.
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 8. Young People's Leaflets, by the same, especially adapted for young people, 10c.
 9. Fanny Papers.—A series of 12-page Tracts, prepared by same, 10c.
 10. Union Handbills—Cider series, 40 numbers, 10c.; Beer series, 57 numbers, 15c.
- If any money is forwarded for assorted supplies, we shall send the best assortment we can to the extent that it pays for.
- Money must invariably be in our hands in advance, as there is not even a margin to pay for answering letters.

WHAT LIQUOR COMES TO HALTON P

Dodds says liquor is sent into this county addressed to private parties, intending to impress the people with the idea that these "private parties" get it for their own use, and home drinking is thereby promoted and encouraged. What are the facts? Nearly all the liquor shipped to Halton by rail is addressed to some fictitious person whose name is adopted by a hotel-keeper. Some has been sent to Milton addressed to a man named—Smith, and there is no man of that name in this town or vicinity. Some of it comes in labelled "vinegar" and marked with the initials of a well-known brewer in Toronto. It is also hauled in waggons by midnight, and secreted about barns, stables and outhouses. But with all these means of shipment there is not a tittle of the liquor sold in the county that there would be could it be brought in openly under sanction of a license law. And the amount brought in now is very small compared with what it was a year or so ago. Why? Because many of the illegal sellers have been fined heavily, and others punished more severely still, so that the law is only now becoming a terror to the evildoers. It is now most effective, because the next conviction means imprisonment for many of them.—*Halton News.*

ADMITTED BY ALL.—Mr. W. Tindall writes to the *Bruce Telescope* giving his observations during a visit to Halton a few weeks ago. Among other noteworthy things mentioned by him, he says: "I have conversed with numbers of persons from all parts of Halton, and never met with one either friend or foe of the Scott Act, who does not admit that its adoption has destroyed or broken up the practice of public treating in that county. Thousands of parents will think if it does nothing else but this it is worthy of the greatest efforts and sacrifices to Milton." Mr. Tindall also remarks that three Milton hotel-keepers evidently did not believe the Act to be a failure, as they had fled, in order to avoid imprisonment for third offences against the Act. A curious thing in connection with these trials was the statement of Constable Bradley, on oath, that he had not seen or heard of the sale of any liquor at the Wallace hotel for the last six months. This Bradley is the very man who has been trotted out at an anti-Scott meeting to declare that liquor is sold over the Milton bars.

SCOTT ACT LITERATURE.—Twenty-one Scott Act Leaflets (on different subjects)—"The Temperance Handbook"—"The Scott Act, For and Against"—"Fifty Years' Temperance Work." Send 30 cents for sample package and price list to Mrs. A. C. Chisholm, Pres. Ont. W. C. T. U., 218 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ont.

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"FROM PHILIP DRUNK TO PHILIP SOBER."

The London Times has just given five columns of its space to some one who uses that amount of large type in a clever attempt to prove that drink is not such a bad thing after all, and that it is not right to prevent people from enjoying themselves. The absurdity of the article's worn out arguments is apparent to all who have thoughtfully considered the matter in the light of their own experience. But as a good, common-sense, sledge-hammer, calculated most effectually to break up the five-column apology for drink, we reproduce a paragraph from the Edinburgh Review, one of the soberest and most unsentimental periodicals in Britain. Here, then is its deliberate judgment of the traffic which we license to perpetrate all its thousand villainies upon us:

"The liquor traffic is a public nuisance in all three respects—physically, economically, and morally. By its physical consequences it causes death to thousands, reduces thousands more to madness or idiocy, and afflicts myriads with diseases involving the most wretched forms of bodily and mental torture. Considered in its economical results it impairs the national resources by destroying a large quantity of corn which is annually distilled into spirits, and it indirectly causes three-fourths of the taxation required by pauperism and by criminal prosecutions and prison expenses; and, further, it diminishes the effective industry of the working classes, thereby lessening the amount of national production. Thirdly, viewed in its moral operation, it is the cause of two-thirds of the crime committed; it lowers the intelligence and hinders the civilization of the people, and it leads the men to ill-treat and starve their families and sacrifice domestic comfort to riotous debauchery."

True,—every word true! And we cannot wind up better than by appealing "from Philip drunk to Philip sober." We quote from another article in the Times itself, where we find these words:

"It would be impossible to name anything which stands for so much loss of soul, body, and estate, for so much discomfort and everything that is disagreeable, as the public-house. There is not a vice, or a disease, or a disorder, or a calamity of any kind that has not its frequent rise in the public house. It degrades, ruins and brutalises a large fraction of the British people. No estimate of the public-house and no allowance for it can get over the fact that it is generally a great nuisance. We have to pay extra police in proportion to the public-houses which are open. The night brawls, the robberies, and worse incidents are the fruit of late hours. It is the public house, as anyone can see in the course of a night's ramble in the rue ropolis and any large town, that disables the working man from beginning his morning's work in health and strength. WHAT IS MORALLY WRONG CANNOT BE POLITICALLY RIGHT."

"AN ORANGEMAN," writing to the Orange Sentinel, enters his strongest protest against the conduct of one District Master in calling upon other Orangemen to vote against the Scott Act. The writer, declaring that Orangemen were born free and can form their own opinions, asks: "Does he think the members of the Orange Association are ready to do his bidding? If so, he will find himself mistaken, as we will resent such treatment."

ACCORDING TO SOME of the zealous individuals for whom the most beautiful landscape is incomplete without a whiskey-shop, the love of alcohol is such a heaven-planted part of human nature that to abstain from the drink is to fly in the face of Providence. Providence, according to their distorted idea, being pleased to launch a flood of alcohol upon the world for anyone to swill to his heart's content; Providence, meanwhile, looking on complacently, admiring those whose constitution is strong enough to resist the powerful drug, but damning all those unfortunates who sink and are overwhelmed by the tide let loose upon them. By exactly the same process of reasoning, the opium dens of China, with all the frightful demoralization created by them, are no less than divine temples, where "God's good creature" is used to turn men into sensual beasts. And, by following the same process to its legitimate conclusion, any manufactured article, however devilish in its results to many of those whom it touches, is "given by God." There is the poppy, planted by the God of nature; therefore "the curse of China," prepared from the poppy, is to be reverentially consumed, and the consumers' brains and blood are to be offered up as a sacrifice to God! Verily, it looks as if we were returning to the worship of Baal, or of Juggernaut. The fact is, some

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A PROHIBITORY PRINCIPLE.

"We may not sell anything that tends to impair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called drams; or spirituous liquors. All who will sell them in the common way to any that will buy, are poisoners general."

JOHN WESLEY.

people use the word "nature" in so most reckless and ignorant way. We have heard the most immoral practices actually defended as natural. Such people may well be reminded that everyone has two distinct natures; when a hungry man is within reach of food or money belonging to some one else, it is "natural" for him to steal; but he has a higher nature that teaches him to do right, no matter what the unpleasant consequences may be to himself. It is "natural" for many people to like a stimulating and exciting drink; but it is also "natural," in the highest sense of the word, for a man to be better without that stimulant, not only for his own sake but for the sake of others.

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BRAMPTON has got another constable, at a salary of \$200. Mr. J. C. Snell, writing to the Banner, says: "Why was it necessary to appoint an additional constable? Is it not to take care of the results of licensed whiskey selling? Does not whiskey sold in respectable hotels, and by respectable men licensed to do so, raise the devil on your streets, just as it would if sold in a saloon or a shebeen? I think I hazard nothing in saying that one constable would have a soft time in your town if the sensible course were taken and the drink locked up, instead of undertaking to lock up its fruits. Stick a pin there, and let us think about it."

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.—One of the great arguments of Mr. King Dodds, and the other gentlemen hired by the liquor-dealers to defend their trade, is that there were more arrests for drunkenness in the city of Portland, Maine, last year, than in 1851, before prohibition was the law. A moment's thought shows what an utter bubble of an argument this is. Exactly the same thing was said in Scotland in order to prove that the closing of saloons even on Sundays had somehow resulted in increased Sunday drinking. It was said that there were more arrests for drunkenness; which was very true; the very simple reason being that only a small proportion of the drunken people were arrested so long as the saloons were licensed to produce drunkards all the time. But since partial prohibition has been in force the police have been more active, having this encouragement for their activity, that the saloon-keepers are not now authorized to provide—on Sundays, at least—work for the policemen and gaolers and executioners. Replying to a statement at an anti-Scott Act meeting in Brockville, the Rev. Mr. Bailey said: "It was claimed that prohibition had been a failure in Massachusetts, but the fact was, crime had decreased there 75 per cent in six months under prohibition. True there were more arrests for drunkenness, but that was natural. In the speaker's own town—Aultsville—drunken men were reeling along the streets every day and were never arrested, but if the Scott Act was passed there would be vigilance committees formed and every one of these men would go to Cornwall gaol. These men prated of personal liberty. True, liberty permitted men to do what was right and restrained them from doing what was wrong."

LICENSE CAUSES PERJURY!—The New Brunswick correspondent of the Montreal Gazette says the Scott Act causes perjury. We can appeal to the records of the local courts that witnesses will equivocate and lie as unblushingly in behalf of the demoralizing traffic under a license law as they possibly could under prohibition, and we believe this is the experience in every other place. Ask the officers for enforcing the license laws why they do not prosecute dealers known to sell contrary to the provisions of their license, and the answer in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred will be that it is useless, as the drinkers will swear them out of it. The traffic, not prohibition, is demoralizing.—Orillia Packet.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNIONS of California are engaging in a campaign to have a prohibitory amendment placed on the constitution of the State; they will first endeavor to get a legislature adopted which will support this movement.

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MORE NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

MEGANTIC.—A correspondent of the *Witness*, telling of a crowded meeting when the Scott Act was discussed at Agnes, says that this county is certain to join hands with its neighbour, Arthabaska, by adopting the Act.

THE VOTES in the recent Westmoreland election are to be counted over again on the 30th.

THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL proclaiming the Scott Act in force in Yarmouth, N.S., having been wrongly worded, another and corrected proclamation has been issued.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—The vote demanded by the would-be repealers in this city will be held on the 16th of October.

WATERLOO.—A Scott Act organization has been formed at a meeting in Berlin. The work is now thoroughly on foot, and meetings will be held in every corner of the county.

THE WHOLE OF NIAGARA PENINSULA was represented at a Scott Act convention at Grimsby camp. Mr. Phillips Thompson, better known as Jimmie Briggs, was present and spoke strongly in favor of prohibition. He said he went to Maine for the *Globe* as an anti-prohibitionist correspondent, but the facts he discovered compelled him to acknowledge the Maine law was a success.

A DISHONEST DOCTOR.—People living in Counties where the Scott Act is likely to be carried may be interested in a recent case in Kansas, where one of the points involved was, whether a physician had the right to prescribe beer as a medicine. It appeared by the testimony that there was no actual necessity for any liquor, and the question submitted to the jury was, whether the doctor gave the prescription under the honest belief that the patient was sick. The jury came to the opinion that the physician was not warranted in assuming any sickness, and convicted him of misdemeanor.—*Orillia Packet.*

THE ST. JOHN "SUN," protesting against the delays experienced in getting points in certain Scott Act cases decided by the higher courts, says: "Nine counties and one city of New Brunswick have adopted the Act, and rely upon it for the control of a traffic admitted on all hands to be a very dangerous and hurtful one. The people of these counties have a right to ask, in protection of their best interests, that all moot points in the law should be determined as speedily as possible, so that the law may have the full and efficient exercise of its powers. From the courts the people expect just judgment and prompt action; if the popular belief in either of these suffer eclipse, it will be a sad day for both people and judges."

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Cumberland, Queen's,
Digby, Shelburne,
Hants, Yarmouth.
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CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

- Ontario.**
Lambton, Bruce, Carleton,
Prince Edward, Grey, Kent,
Norfolk, Essex, Simcoe,
Durham and Northumberland, York,
Ontario, Dufferin, Peel,
Leeds and Grenville, Perth,
Lennox and Addington, Huron.
Stormont, Glengarry and Dundas,
Elgin (county) and St. Thomas (city),
Brant do. and Brantford do.
Middlesex, Lanark, Prescott and Russell,
Wellington (county), Guelph (city), West-
worth, Renfrew.
- Quebec.**
Brome, Stanstead, Shefford, Compton,
Missisquoi.
- Manitoba.**
The whole Province, including Winnipeg
City.

CAMPAIGNS PROPOSED.

- Nova Scotia.**—Lunenburg.
Ontario.—Bothwell, Victoria, Peterborough.

CAMPAIGNS ENDED.

Twenty-nine Counties and two Cities have already adopted the Act.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act.
New Brunswick has fourteen counties and three cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.
Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.
Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city; all have adopted the Act.
Ontario has forty-eight counties and ten cities, of which twenty counties have adopted the Act; campaigns are going on in many counties and two cities, and proposed in nearly all the rest.
Quebec has fifty-six counties and seven cities; one county has adopted the Act, and agitation has begun in others. Two counties have the Dunkin Act.
British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.

Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. Forms of circular can be had from the provincial secretaries of the Alliance.

The following are the addresses of the secretaries:

- Ontario**—F. S. Spence, 8 King street East, Toronto.
Quebec—Rev. D. V. Lucas, 182 Mountain St., Montreal.
New Brunswick—C. H. Lagrin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia—P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island—Rev. George W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba—J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia—J. B. Kennedy, New West minister.

STATE OF THE POLL!

The Electors of Canada have upheld Prohibition by the Scott Act in Thirty-five out of Forty-two Contests:

PLACE.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Fredericton (city) N. B.	403	203
York, N. B.	1229	214
Prince, P. E. I.	2062	271
Charlotte, N. B.	867	149
Carleton, N. B.	1215	96
Charlottetown (city), P. E. I.	827	253
Albert, N. B.	718	114
King's, P. E. I.	1076	59
Lambton, Ont.	2567	2352
King's, N. B.	798	245
Queen's, N. B.	500	315
Westmoreland, N. B.	1082	299
Megantic, Que.	372	841
Northumberland, N. B.	875	673
Stanstead, Que.	760	941
Queen's, P. E. I.	1317	99
Marquette, Man.	612	195
Digby, N. S.	944	42
Queen's, N. S.	763	82
Sunbury, N. B.	176	41
Shelburne, N. S.	807	154
Lisgar, Man.	247	120
Hamilton (city), Ont.	1661	2311
King's, N. S.	1477	108
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402
Annapolis, N. S.	1171	114
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202
Colchester, N. S.	1418	184
Cape Breton, N. S.	739	216
Hants, N. S.	1028	92
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378
Lambton, Ont.	2983	3073
Inverness, N. S.	960	106
Pictou, N. S.	1655	453
St. John, N. B.	1074	1074
Fredericton, N. B.	293	252
Cumberland, N. S.	1560	262
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065
Yarmouth, N. S.	1300	96
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	235
Westmoreland, N. B.	1774	1701
Total	52,364	28,880

The Total Vote in the Forty-two Contests stands:

For the Act	52,364
Against the Act	28,880

Majority for the Act... 23,484

PETITIONS COMPLETED.—Proclamations have been issued, appointing the 9th of October as polling day on the Scott Act petitions in the counties of Simcoe, Ont., and Stanstead, Que. The petitions of Renfrew, Peel, Dufferin, Perth, Bruce, and Kent have also been completed. The petition of the united counties of Glengarry, Dundas and Stormont was sent in early in May last. On the 3rd of July its promoters were notified that it was ready to be laid before the Privy Council, and that its opponents had been notified to put in their objections if they had any. On the 3rd of September an enquiry was made as to whether any objections had been made. The answer was—No; and that the petition had been submitted to the Governor-General-in-Council. Meanwhile, the temperance men in these counties are naturally somewhat impatient, especially as the date of Simcoe's election has already been fixed for the 9th of October, although Simcoe's petition was only sent in two months after theirs. Now, let the friends in every place where a vote is to be taken, push forward their work as speedily as possible. If the vote is not taken before the 1st of December, the Act cannot be brought into force till next year's licenses expire in May, 1886. And the vote should certainly be taken before the time of bad roads begins. The petitions, where possible, should be sent to Ottawa this month.

HOW THE ACT ACTS.—The Chief Inspector recently paid an official visit to Grand Manan, Charlotte county. Two parties there accused of violating the Scott Act, did not wait for their cases to come to trial but walked up and paid \$50 each and costs. There are more to follow. Hall, of St. Andrews, was gaoled a few days ago for non-payment of his fine, and another beauty of the same place will probably be placed in durance vile unless the fine is paid at once. Kennedy and Tatton were brought up for trial on Friday last. There is a rumor of activity in the prosecuting business, but we do not wish to forestall the actions of the Inspector.—*St. Stephen (N. B.) Signal.*

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