

War Notes

STRATHROY ONT
Age

VOL. II, No. 14.

MONTREAL, WEEK ENDING APRIL 4, 1885.

DISTRIBUTE PROMPTLY.



"Nailed to the Mast."

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT.

Huntingdon and Chateaugay and Beauharnois to be Organized at once—Great Progress in Victoria and Essex—The Defeat in Missisquoi.

WELLINGTON.—This large county will have voted on the Scott Act before this reaches our readers, on Thursday, 2nd of April. The county has not been as thoroughly organized as it might have been, but a large majority of the inhabitants are known to favor the Act. Chicoutimi county, away by Lake St. John, votes one week later.

HUNTINGDON.—The *Gleaner* says it will not take part in the campaign because the Scott Act does not go far enough; it forgets the good old maxim—"half a loaf is better than no bread." Beauharnois county is making progress, the Oblate Fathers having induced many not only to take the pledge, but to get the municipal councils to close saloons. It is hoped that these two counties, as well as that of Chateaugay, will vote on the Scott Act in June next.

RICHMOND COUNTY—now under the Dunkin Act—is mentioned as the field for a near Scott Act campaign. The *Guardian* thinks the Act would carry in the whole county, though the town would probably give an adverse majority.

ONTARIO COUNTY has sent in her petitions, and has completed arrangements for an active campaign. The last week in May is suggested as the best time for a polling day.

HALDIMAND.—A South Cayuga delegate to the Scott Act convention at Hagersville was charged \$1 by a hotel-keeper for the feed of his horse, (hay only) for 22 hours; and the rummy boasted that he had done the same to another man. Haldimand, although only recently agitated on the matter, has already given more signatures to the petition than are necessary to bring in a vote.

VICTORIA.—A correspondent at Omamee, sending for campaign tracts, says: "The petitioners for the Scott Act are meeting with very good results in this township. A great deal more than the required number, I think, will be got. We have gone to work determined to give a larger majority for the Act in this county than has been given in any other."—In one issue of a Lindsay paper we see notices of Scott Act meetings in Eldon, Omamee, Ops and Mariposa. The petitions are being well signed, and leading farmers are giving in their intelligent adherence to the great cause.—The Hastings petitions are almost ready for the Government's inspection.

THE DEFEAT IN MISSISQUOI.—The Scott Act was defeated in this county by a majority of only 25. Although the priests expressed themselves in favour of the Act, the French-Canadian vote went largely on the other side. Farnham gave a majority of no less than 120 against the Act. But if more thorough work had been done in every part of the county, there is no doubt the majority would have been on the other side, and Missisquoi would not now possess the dishonourable reputation of having furnished the first victory to the rum trade this year.

The Cowansville *Observer's* correspondent at Mystic shows what the victors in this contest really are. He

Act, and 743 against. The Antis are going to ask for a second count of the votes; and the Scott Act men claim that if that is done the majority will be found larger than at present reported.

NO ONE IN JAIL.

The *Times* of Kansas City, has the following from its correspondent at Liberty, a few miles away, in the neighbouring State of Missouri:

LIBERTY, CLAY CO, MO., Feb. 23.—The Hon. George W. Dunn is now here holding a term of the Clay County Circuit Court. Speaking of the docket, he said to the writer that he had been attending the courts of this circuit for a little more than forty-five years, twenty of the time in practice at the bar, seven years of the twenty he was circuit attorney, and twenty-five years of the forty-five he has been upon the bench, and that he never before attended a court in the circuit without finding a criminal "docket," but that at the present term of the Clay Circuit Court, which he is now holding, there is not a criminal prosecution pending against any person in Clay County, and no person is held in jail or under recognizance to answer to any indictment by the Grand Jury.

This is in "poor old Missouri," in Clay County, the "home" of the "James boys," and which gives at elections what is called a "beastly" Democratic majority of 2,500. *There is not a "saloon" in Clay County.* The people of the county are under "Prohibition," not from compulsion but from choice.

THE "BLACK HAND."—A correspondent at Summerside, Prince county, P.E.I., writes us:—David Kane, better known as the "Black Hand," is now in prison serving out his sentence for selling liquor in a place where no part of his person could be seen, except one of his hands, which had been blackened. Mrs. McGuigan is also an inmate of the same castle, paying the penalty for violating the Scott Act. A man who had been selling some liquor to men on the ice, while engaged at digging mussel-mud, was to-day taken by warrant and lodged in gaol to await his trial.

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TO EVERY READER.

THREE MONTHS NOTICE will shortly be given of the date at which the publication of WAR NOTES in a separate form will cease. All who desire to receive the paper for its last three months should send in their orders at once.—Twenty copies a week for three months, \$1.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WAR NOTES will become part of the *WEEKLY MESSENGER AND TEMPERANCE WORKER*, which should be permanently taken by every friend of the temperance cause. Read "Advice to our Readers" in another column.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

ESSEX.—The prospects in Essex are encouraging, the cause gaining ground in Windsor and all over the county.

MIDDLESEX.—The West Riding Committee has received reports from the various townships showing complete organization and satisfactory prospects.

ST. JOHN COUNTY, N.B.—At a citizens' meeting, in Union Hall, town of Portland, the Rev. L. G. Stevens, Vicar of St. Luke's church, said that the Catholics were not a whit behind the Protestants in this effort to suppress the liquor traffic, but they should all work together. Mr. Stevens said, "If the Scott Act is once adopted, I believe that the church, with a united and courageous front, must, to a large degree, see to it that the law is enforced. Let each church furnish a good-sized committee of tried and trusted men, who will lend their aid in enforcing the law, and we shall have less trickery and less farce in the execution thereof. If our city and county vote no license, the temperance people, if well organized, can, by their vigilance, make the Scott Act virtually take the place and do the work of prohibition. If the Scott Act can for any reasonable length of time become a well executed law throughout the Dominion, it will be a long step toward constitutional prohibition. At this critical time there is need of our being united, tolerant, sagacious and courageous."

ESSEX.—The prospects in Essex are encouraging, the cause gaining ground in Windsor and all over the county.

says:—"The license party have done their biggest, and they got 25 majority for a traffic that, in this town, within the last ten years, has killed five men, imprisoned one, and left fatherless thirty-three children; and this is but a small portion of the damage it has done. In Farnham the effects are even worse. Two victims have lost their lives since the snow fell, one of whom had left one thousand dollars in the bar room tills within a year, and all for what? Can any one tell any benefit arising from the traffic?"

The same paper editorially declares: "We have the satisfaction of knowing that the county will not be any the worse from having gone through the contest, and that some persons at least have been enlightened upon the working of the Act, and the temperance party are ready to go into another contest, as soon as the law will permit us to do so, with more courage and brighter hopes than when the preliminaries of the late contest were undertaken. We are ready for another fight on the same issue."

THE ST. THOMAS VICTORY.—The recent contest in St. Thomas brought out the largest number of votes ever polled in that city,—namely, 1522. In the mayoralty contest last year there were 1397, and the year before there were 1276. Not counting spoiled ballot papers, there were 1597 votes polled on the 19th,—754 for the Scott



War Notes.

MONTREAL, APRIL 4, 1885.

MR. S. H. BLAKE AT BELLEVILLE.

A Suggestion for the New Orleans Exhibition.—The "Wine and Beer" Fraud.

The Hon. S. H. Blake addressed a large meeting in the Belleville Opera House a few days ago, and said:—

The movement would succeed just so sure as there was a prayer-answering God. Like all reforms it was meeting with violent opposition, but in a few years people would be wondering how they had done so long without the Scott Act. One thing favorable to the Act was that indifference had been overcome and people were coming to understand that they were their brother's keeper. When a drunkard is mentioned we feel a touch of sympathy, but does it stop with sympathy for the drunkard? I plead with you earnestly, he said, for the wife and family. At the present time nearly all large manufacturers were exhibiting the results of their labors at the New Orleans Cotton Centennial. How do you suppose, asked Mr. Blake, an exhibit of palsied men, impoverished women, and destitute children would look as the result of the liquor manufacturer's labor? If the pulpits in this city would band together to support the poverty and distress caused by the liquor traffic, one church, the smallest in the city, could support those cases which are not caused by intemperance. The people, he said, should not neglect to support the Scott Act because it was not a prohibitory measure. The Temperance people had asked for a more complete measure from the Government, but were told that when they showed that the people wanted prohibition, they would get it. They must work together, shoulder to shoulder, regardless of politics, the rankest Grit with the best Tory—that's the way you put it, I guess, (laughter)—and pass the Act. If the Government can be shown that the majority of the people of Ontario and the Dominion want prohibition we will get a prohibitory law. He would not speak upon the subject of compensation, but he had noticed that liquor manufacturers had been making money while the sun shone, and he did not think they would be impoverished by having to change their business. He believed there were men in the business who were unhappy because of its bad effects. The cry for light wines and beer, he said, was a great fraud. Those weak stimulants would soon lose their tinkle and a bigger tinkle would be in demand when they would have to have stronger drink. It has been the verdict of England, Germany and France that beer, instead of educating the people away from intemperance, was educating them up to drunkenness. In speaking of moderate drinking he said some said be a strong man and drink to moderation. Which is the stronger man, the man who drinks to moderation, or the one who never drinks? Here to my right is the firm rock of total abstinence, to my left is

the pit of the habitual drunkard, and the bridge of moderation spans the intervening space. A man will not reach the pit unless he passes upon the bridge. Alcohol does not assimilate with any part of the body, but is cast out and rejected. He believed there would be no loss by the passage of the Scott Act. A large amount would be saved by not having the poverty to relieve and the criminals to provide for at the jails. A great many drinking men were anxious to have it cast out to remove the temptation. What was moderate drinking to some men was destruction to others. He would like in a short time to hear that Belleville and Hastings County had rolled up a handsome majority for the Act.

As the speaker took his seat he was greeted with prolonged applause. The meeting was brought to a close by singing God Save the Queen.

ADVICE TO OUR READERS.

As our readers are aware, War Notes was started to assist in the Scott Act campaign of last Summer. The enthusiastic way in which it was received, and the height to which its circulation rose in a few weeks, was most gratifying. Although, owing to its price, it could result in no pecuniary gain to ourselves, unasked testimonies from all parts of the country make us thankfully certain that this little paper has done much toward bringing about the grand result which have cheered our cause.

The time seems to be at hand when we can honourably retire from the field, our mission being largely accomplished. Many local papers now consent to publish just such temperance and campaign intelligence and arguments as it was our especial care to furnish. And it is much more desirable that the cause should be taken up by the regular press.

We shall very shortly announce the date at which the publication of War Notes in its present form will cease. But the "War Notes" themselves will not cease. This paper will be united with another, and the "War Notes" will continue to sound in no uncertain tones in the columns of the WEEKLY MESSENGER. The latter has already won its way into every part of this continent. It contains much more than double the amount of reading matter in War Notes, including full news of the week, written in the most interesting style, and beautifully printed in large type, with stories of absorbing interest, and matter for every member of the family,—besides portraits of "Men of the Time," and other abundant illustrations.

The "WEEKLY MESSENGER AND TEMPERANCE WORKER" will be found just the paper that temperance workers permanently require. When the Scott Act is adopted in any place, the work has only been well begun; and the WEEKLY MESSENGER is the weapon needed to carry it successfully on. All who wish to receive War Notes for the last three months of its separate existence should send in their orders at once. And we want every one who receives this copy of War Notes to become a subscriber to the WEEKLY MESSENGER AND TEMPERANCE WORKER. The price is only fifty cents for a whole year's subscription, and twenty per cent discount is allowed if five subscribers club together.

Samples will be sent with the greatest pleasure.

HOW PROHIBITION HURTS!

By ELI PERKINS.

"Britons," said President Cotten, "spend annually £140,000,000, or \$700,000,000 in drink, an average of \$19 for each Englishman."

Germany has 11,800 breweries, which turn out 846,000,000 gallons of beer.

America spends \$900,000,000 annually for rum and tobacco. The money wasted in drink in England, Germany and America would buy all the bread and meat eaten by the three nations.

This awful burden compels twice the amount of labor in the world. This drink burden makes two-thirds of our sickness and three-fourths of our crime.

"Yes, but you don't have to bear this burden if you don't drink," says the drunkard.

You are wrong, my friend; I paid \$425 taxes on my New York house last year. What was this tax used for? It was to govern a city where three-fourths of the arrests were made on account of drunkenness. I can govern myself, but I have to pay \$425 a year to be protected from the criminal classes, made criminals through rum.

I was lecturing out in Kansas last spring, where they have prohibition. An intemperate man came to me one day and said—

"Yes, Mr. Perkins, this prohibition will bring ruin to the State."

"It will, will it?"

"Yes, it will impoverish us and destroy our business houses."

"Now let's see about this, my friend," I said. "Let's examine this a little."

"If a Kansas farmer brings a thousand bushels of corn into Topeka, he gets how much for it?"

"Four hundred dollars," answered my friend.

"Now, if they take this thousand bushels of corn over to Peoria, how much whiskey will it make!"

"Four thousand gallons."

"And this whiskey is worth—how much?"

"O, after they have paid four thousand dollars revenue tax on it to the other thirty-six States, it will be worth about \$4,600."

"And if this whiskey should come back to Kansas you would have to pay about \$4,600 for it?"

"Yes, more too. We'd have to pay about \$5,000 for it."

"Would it be worth anything to your citizens?"

"No; I suppose it would cause a good deal of idleness and crime. It would hurt us. I never did think whiskey a positive benefit. I—"

"Well, how much would it hurt you?" I asked.

"O I can't tell. I—"

"Well, I'll tell you," I said. "It will hurt you directly about five thousand dollars worth. You would sell the corn from which this whiskey is made for \$400 and then buy back the whiskey for \$5,000. You would be directly out of pocket just \$4,600. And, indirectly, it would cost Kansas, in idleness and crime—caused by the four thousand gallons of whiskey—about \$20,000. It would take 16,000 men a day apiece to drink it up, if they drank a quart a day each. The loss of 16,000 days' labor to Kansas would be \$20,000, wouldn't it?"

"By heavens!" exclaimed my friend, "I never heard it put in that way. I see it all plainly now. I'll never say anything about prohibition damaging Kansas again."

"Yes," I said, "If Kansas can save \$25,000 on every thousand bushels of

corn by letting it go over to Peoria, the more she is damaged that way the richer she will become, till finally, Illinois, utterly impoverished, will have to call on Kansas to lend her money to build poor-houses. But there is one thing in Kansas," I said, "that will be ruined by prohibition."

"What is that?" asked my friend.

"Why, her poor-houses. Your poor-houses and jails will become empty. Think of a poor-house with not a soul in it but the poor-matter! Think of a jail without a convict—poor bankrupt jail and poor-house!"

THE BANNER COUNTY!—Lambton's majority turns out to be 2922 votes, being 4,468 for the Act, and only 1,546 against the Act. Here are the official figures:

	For.	Against.
Sombra	392	90
Ennis Killen	292	55
Moore	538	162
Bossanquet	315	84
Warwick	395	91
Sarnia township	188	40
Plympton	417	92
Dawn	148	40
Euphemis	197	51
Brooks	284	96
Sarnia town	322	94
Petrolia	242	70
Arkona	73	14
Alvinston	59	67
Wyoming	107	28
Forest	142	119
Oil Springs	74	15
Watford	117	44
Thedford	69	18
Point Edward	97	85
Total	4,468	1,546

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CAMPAIGN TRACTS.

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No. 2. SIR ALEX. GALT'S GREAT SPEECH AT SHERBROOKE.

ON PROHIBITION VIEWED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

No. 3. A SYNOPSIS OF THE SCOTT ACT SHOWING THE STEPS NECESSARY IN INAUGURATING A GOVERNMENT.

No. 4. Rev. Mr. BRETHOUR'S STRIKING SPEECH AT OTTAWA.

ON THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE SCOTT LAW IN THE COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

No. 5. A SERMON, by the Rev. Mr. McPARLAND OF ST. JOHN, N.B., POINTING OUT THE DUTY OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENS.

No. 6. THE BARLEY QUESTION, FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE FARMER, BY A TORONTO GRAIN MERCHANT.

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THE YOUNG MAN'S POWER.

And how he is Using it to crush his Great Enemy.

The Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Halton, writing to the *Witness* in congratulation of the Montreal Mock Parliament's action in passing a prohibitory law, calls attention to the fact that the young men in many other parts are rising to save their country. As he says,—"The young men of Ontario are not a whit behind your Quebec young men on this question. In all our counties they are rallying to the prohibition standard, and enrolling themselves for battle against the greatest enemy of their homes and country. The Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and other abstinence societies are largely made up of young men. Our debating clubs, Mechanics' Institutes and Y. M. C. A. Associations are filled with them; and last but not least the 'Farmers' Clubs,' that are springing up all over the rural parts of the country, are composed largely of young men. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the present temperance movement that our young men are with it. They are beginning to recognize the drink traffic to be the great stumbling block across their pathway to success in any profession of life. A young man who frequents saloons and patronises the common drinking customs of the day is suspected and watched. If young men who are clerks in stores, bookkeepers, bank clerks, etc., only knew the feelings of their employers when they discover them running in this broad way, they would pause ere they increased the reason for suspicion already excited.

"The drink traffic, with its open bars, its attractive saloons, its mirrored walls and its ruby wine, is the young man's enemy, and its destruction will bring relief to thousands. The drinking customs of our country have been created by our licensed liquor traffic; destroy the traffic and in very few years the customs of social life in this direction will be changed. In most of the rural portions of the State of Maine there is a generation of young people who do not know the liquor traffic nor the modern drinking customs. It is said that in that State a speaker was addressing a large gathering of Sunday-school-children, ranging in age from five years to sixteen. The speaker was talking about the use of liquor and its power to make men drunken and abusive, &c. A looker on—a stranger—was much interested in the address, and also in the attention of the young people before him. He appealed to the Chairman, who was an ex-Governor of the State, for the reason of such indifference, when the Chairman said 'I will show you.' He called upon all the audience who had ever seen a drunken man to hold up their hands; not one hand was held up. The secret was out, the liquor traffic was shut off, and the drinking customs were dead. In a great many parts of the State, where the vote for the constitutional amendment was taken, there was, with rare exceptions, a solid vote polled; and over the whole state a majority of about three and a half to one. So it will be in Canada. Give us a prohibitory liquor law and in a few years you will have a race of people who never saw a drunken man. Shut up the bar-rooms and you largely destroy the drinking customs. Even with the Scott Act, local as it may be in its operations, where repeal votes have

been taken, in most cases the vote in the rural parts of the counties has been largely increased. All hail the coming power of our young men! We are sure it will be used on the side of the home and for the protection of the weak."

WHICH ARE THE MANIACS?—The other week we gave our readers a specimen of the "literary" opposition offered to prohibition in St. Louis. It seems that there is somebody in Canada, who is learning how to write, and who is developing an almost equally curious style. His outpourings are printed in a sheet called the *Anti-Scott Act Herald*, dated at the village of Smithville, Lincoln County. Here is a specimen of the work turned out by his imagination—which is more brilliant than his grammar:—"Some time ago a set of maniacs, of which the country is tolerably well stocked, imprompted the Parliament at Ottawa for a prohibitory liquor law, and the Parliament, to get rid of the rabid rustics, grant them a LOCAL OPTION LAW or a contemptuous *Scott Act* with about the same air of pity that one throws scraps to a hungry dog or feeds a caged wild animal to prolong its existence that the bounty on its pate be secured."

SCOTT ACT NOTES.

By REV. J. LAWSON, COBDEN, ONT. (XIX.)

The righteousness of the temperance cause scarcely any can be found to deny. The principal objections of the liquor party are urged, not against the cause of temperance, but against the Scott Act. They endeavor to show that it is a very defective measure, that it will not accomplish the end desired by its advocates, and that it will be even worse than useless.

Their objections—for they ought not to be called arguments—we have fairly met; at least the principal ones. Of necessity our articles have been brief. We have trusted, however, to the candor and common-sense of our readers. We have not hesitated to hold up for examination the various objections urged against the adoption of the Scott Act by its opponents, and think we have shown, to every honest enquirer after truth, that the Canada Temperance Act of 1878,—otherwise the Scott Act,—is a most radical and effective temperance measure, being in such high favor with all true temperance men, and so bitterly opposed

If ENTHUSIASM and utter devotion to a good cause are the same thing as fanaticism, then for Heaven's sake let us not only encourage all the fanatics now in our midst but import all we can find abroad! The trouble is, no other country can spare its enthusiasts and fanatics any more than we can.

"Selah" says: "When the 'Noble Six Hundred' were rashly ordered to accomplish an utterly impossible thing, and they rashly attempted it, charging at Balaclava right 'into the mouth of hell, and running the gauntlet between two lines of twenty times their number on either side,' here was a 'patriotic, military enthusiasm unexampled,' but no charge of fanaticism. And no matter what zeal a man displays in the prosecution of his duties—in the school, Church, or law—he is commended for his 'admirable enthusiasm.' But let a man manifest a similar zeal in his prosecution of the prince of villains, the merciless murderer, old Tyrant Alcohol, and there are thousands of people ever ready and glad to echo and re-echo the cry of 'fanaticism!'"

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:—

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 6. Twenty-nine Temperance Leaflets or Envelope Tracts, neatly printed on tinted paper, 30c.
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 9. Penny Papers—A series of 12-page Tracts, prepared by women, 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.

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CARDINAL MANNING,

WRITING FROM WESTMINSTER, FEB. 14, 1885, SAYS:

"In my belief the only just and adequate remedy is Local Option, or Local Veto; that is to say, the people have a right of self-defence."

PROFIT NOT LOSS!—The Scott Act's success, in the one county of Ontario where it has been tried, has already been a very clear one. The Deputy-Reeve of Esquesing township, in the County of Halton, furnishes some very instructive figures in regard to the result of the Act's working in his locality. He reports that there were expended, for the support of the poor in Esquesing, the following annual amounts:

1880—Under license	.....	\$583.14
1881—	.....	435.45
1882—One-third of year under license, the rest under Scott Act	.....	242.37
1883—Under Scott Act	.....	218.31
1884—	.....	138.55

At a meeting of the County Council it was decided to vote \$600, the sum considered necessary to enforce the Act this year. It will be noticed that the amount required to support the poor in Esquesing during the last two years of licenses was \$1018.59; and in the first two years of the Scott Act, \$351.86. The saving in poor rates in this one township is thus seen to be \$666.73,—considerably more than the sum necessary to enforce the Act in the whole county. Another comparison shows that the loss to the township in license fees—which brought in a revenue of \$322.06 in the year ending April 30th, 1881, and \$282.47 in the year following, making a total of \$610.53 for the two years—is less, by \$56.20, than the amount saved in poor rates alone.

by the whiskyites, and all those who are personally interested in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Now, how comes all this? Our cause is a good one, our enemies themselves being judges. They convict themselves. All their objections are shown to be nothing else, when simmered down, but the very essence of selfishness. Not one of them can bear the light of truth or stand the test of honest investigation.

Away, then, with such a cause! Let every honest man take sides with that which courts investigation, and without claiming perfection for the Scott Act, it is at least an honest attempt to do away with the iniquitous license system. And, whatever its imperfections may be, it is surely better,—infinitely better—than license. Wherever the Scott Act has been tried it has proved a blessing and vindicated its right to supplant license. Wherever license has been allowed it has wrought untold ruin and misery of almost every conceivable kind.

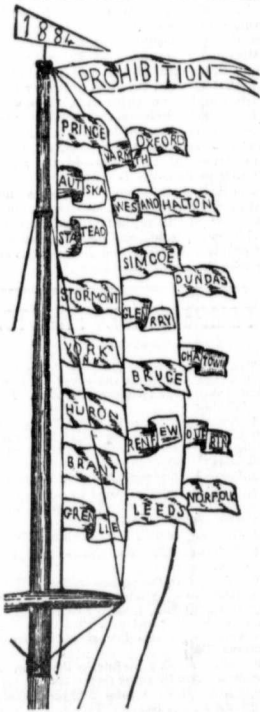
Surely, nothing can be worse than license. Any change must be for the better. If the sale of liquor be not an evil, why should license to sell it be required? Is not "the mark of the beast" on the very face of it?

Vote for the Scott Act, do away with license, and curb, if not kill the monster Rum!

THERE ARE 900 churches in California, and 12,000 liquor shops!

Results of the Campaign OF 1884.

TWENTY-ONE VICTORIES!



FLAGS HOISTED IN 1885.

ELEVEN VICTORIES!



THE FOLLOWING POLLINGS have been fixed:

Wellington, Ont. April 2nd.
Chicoutimi, Que. " 9th.

WANTED.—More cities and counties to place their banners in this column!

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

**RECORD OF SEVENTY-ONE CONTESTS! VICTORY IN FIFTY-NINE!
41,196 MAJORITY!!**

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT

Nova Scotia.
Annapolis, Inverness,
Cape Breton, King's,
Colchester, Pictou,
Cumberland, Queen's,
Digby, Yarmouth,
Hants, Shelburne,
 Yarmouth.

New Brunswick.
Albert, Northumberland,
Carleton, Queen's,
Charlotte, Sunbury,
Fredericton (city), Westmoreland,
King's, York.

P. E. Island.
Charlottetown (city), Prince,
King's, Queen's.

Manitoba.
Lisgar, Marquette,

Ontario.
Halton, Oxford, Simcoe,
Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry,
Bruce, Huron, Huron,
Renfrew, Norfolk, Brant,
Leeds, Grenville, Kent,
Lennox, Addington, Lanark,
Guelph (city), Carleton, Durham,
Northumberland, Elgin, Lambton,
St. Thomas (city),

Quebec.
Arthabaska, Stanstead, Brome,
Drummond.

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

Ontario.
Toronto, (City) Haldimand,
Grey, Perth, St. Catharines (city),
Ontario, York, Frontenac,
Wellington (county), Victoria,
Wentworth, Hastings, Kingston (city),
Middlesex, Prescott and Russell,
Waterloo, Essex, Lincoln, Peterboro',
Belleville (city), London (city).

Quebec.
Chicoutimi, Shefford, Pontiac,
Huntingdon, Argenteuil.

Manitoba.
The whole Province, including Winnipeg
City.

New Brunswick.
St. John, (City and County)

Nova Scotia.
Guysborough, Halifax, Lunenburg.

CAMPAIGNS ENDED.
Fifty-three Counties and four 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-three counties and two cities have adopted the Act; campaigns are going on in many counties and several cities, and proposed in nearly all the rest.
Quebec has fifty-six counties and seven cities; four counties have 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.

STATE OF THE POLL.

PLACE.	1878.	FOR	AGAINST
Fredericton (city) N. B.	403	203	211
York, N. B.	1229	274	271
Prince, P. E. I.	2062	271	
1879.			
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	
1880.			
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	
1881.			
Queen's, N. S.	763	82	
Sunbury, N. B.	176	41	
Shelburne, N. S.	807	154	
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	
Hamilton (city), Ont.	1661	2811	
King's, N. S.	1477	108	
[Halton, Ont.]	1483	1402	
Annapolis, N. S.	1111	114	
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202	
Colchester, N. S.	1418	184	
Cape Breton, N. S.	739	216	
Hants, N. S.	1028	92	
Welland, Ont.	1610	3078	
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073	
1882.			
Inverness, N. S.	960	106	
Pictou, N. S.	1555	453	
St. John, N. B.	1074	1074	
Fredericton, N. B.	293	252	
1883.			
Cumberland, N. S.	1560	262	
1884.			
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	
Halton, Ont.	1947	1767	
Stanstead, Que.	1300	975	
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	755	715	
Simcoe, Ont.	5712	4529	
Dundas, } { 1695 938			
Stormont, } { 1575 1029			
Glengarry, } { 1320 922			
Peel, Ont.	1805	1999	
Bruce, Ont.	4501	3189	
Huron, Ont.	5781	4122	
Dufferin, Ont.	1904	1109	
Prince Edward, Ont.	1528	1653	
York, N. B.	1178	655	
Renfrew, Ont.	1748	1018	
Norfolk, Ont.	2781	1694	
Compton, Que.	1132	1620	
Brant, Ont.	1690	1088	
Brantford (city)	606	812	
Leeds } Ont. { 3394 2526			
Grenville } { 1664 1858			
Brome, Que.	1224	939	
Guelph (city), Ont.	694	526	
Kent, Ont.	4368	1975	
Lanark, Ont.	2430	2027	
Carleton, Ont.	2440	1747	
Lennox & Addington, Ont.	2047	2011	
Northumberland, } Ont. { 3254 2596			
Durham, } { 2796 1267			
Drummond, Que.	1190	170	
St. Thomas (city), Ont.	754	743	
Lambton, Ont.	4468	1546	
Only reckoning the second vote in places where there have been two contests, the total vote is:			
For the Act	112,626		
Against the Act	72,705		
Majority	39,921		
Elgin's Majority	1,300		
	41,221		
Missisquoi's Minority	25		
Total Majority	41,196		

A SPECIAL OFFER.

One Hundred Dollars to the Man, Woman or Child who adds the Largest Number to our Circulation!

Beginning with the 1st of April, or any date up to the 1st of July, we shall send the "WEEKLY WITNESS" for nine months, or the "DAILY WITNESS" for three months, to eleven addresses on receipt from any of our present subscribers of \$5, collected from new subscribers at fifty cents each, and we shall give to the subscriber remitting the money the portraits of twelve of the leading journalists of Canada, published by a New York house, the founder of the "Witness" occupying a central position in the group. Our friend has that picture already we shall send some equivalent for it.

Further, to the person sending the largest amount of money under this offer before the 1st of July we shall give a prize of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**. To the person sending the second largest number, a prize of **FIFTY DOLLARS**. To the person sending the third largest number, a prize of **TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS**. To the person sending the fourth largest number, a prize of **TWELVE DOLLARS**. To the person sending the fifth largest number, a prize of **SIX DOLLARS**. To the person sending the sixth largest number, a prize of **THREE DOLLARS**. To the person sending the seventh largest number, a prize of **TWO DOLLARS**. To the person sending the eighth largest number, a prize of **ONE DOLLAR**, and to the person sending the ninth largest number, a prize of **ONE DOLLAR**.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL.

THE EFFECTS of a faithful administration of prohibitory laws are everywhere the same.

The mayors of about fifty towns and cities in Iowa have recently given their formal testimony as to the enforcement or non-enforcement of the measure that became law last July. In many of these centres, for various causes the law has not been carried out, and it is needless to say that no good results have ensued. But from those towns where the law has been enforced, the unanimous testimony is that it has already had beneficial results. Here are three or four of the statements referred to:

A. Z. Church, mayor of Jefferson, a town of 1444 population, writes—"The prohibitory law is enforced in this town and county (Greene), and has resulted in a decrease of the number of saloons, and criminal prosecutions for drunkenness. I consider the law a success."

Ezra King, mayor of Hamilton, (population 1595), says—"We have no licensed saloons here. I consider that the law has caused a decrease of crime, and is a grand success, in that it has driven all shipments of alcoholic liquors and the keeping them for sale, with drunkenness, out of public view, and brought out such a resistance from the drinking classes as no other law previous to it. It is enforced here as well as the statute against stealing."

A. L. Tallis, mayor of Winterset, (2553), says: "There was a decrease of saloons in our town to the number of seven, three months before Prohibition came in, and since then they have all been cleaned out, followed by a decrease of crime. I consider the law a success; it is enforced here, except in the case of drug-stores, which sell to some extent."

And the following is from the mayor of Cedar Rapids, a city of 10,104 souls: "Previous to the last 4th of July, we had in this town 50 licensed saloons; to-day there is not one license in town. The law is enforced here, and has resulted in a decrease of crime. It is a grand success."

THE MISSISQUIOI liquor men flooded the county with anonymous leaflets, just before the election, so that there was no time for any reply to be published. These tactics have succeeded in deceiving a certain number of voters, and Missisquoi will have three years in which to repent her mistake.