

the same report, namely, that Mr. Purcell is not a worthy candidate, and would not make a fit representative either of the temperance or of otherwise moral people of the County of Glengarry. We are informed that not one of the candidates for political honors in Glengarry is a temperance man. It would render the highest service to the prohibition cause if, where this is the case, as in the County of Glengarry and that of Richmond, the temperance men would nominate candidates of their own. Surely among all the fine farmers of Glengarry there are two who would better represent the views and opinions of the farmers than either a contractor, who would be tempted to make use of his position to forward his own interests, or a lawyer, whose temptations in that way are very great indeed. As our correspondent says nothing is to be expected in aid of prohibition from either candidate in Richmond county, it would be the part of the prohibitionists to put up a man of their own. Even if such a man did not carry the county, his service to his country would probably be as great as if he did. If either party lost the county through such a move, that party would not slight the temperance vote another

NOVEMBER 27,

Mr. Purcell has met the issue fairly. He says clearly, distinctly, without one if or but, that he will do all in his power to help the cause. Mr. Macmaster hedges with the question, he evades the issue. He puts in conditions. He will support such legislation when the country is ready for it. He is willing to have it tested by a plebiscite, and if the country does not declare for it? If when a vote were taken it should be found that a majority was against prohibition what would then be his position? It follows logically that he would then be where he is now—where he was when attempts were made in Parliament to make the Canada Temperance Act more efficient, an opponent of all such measures. That, Mr. Editor, is not what we want. That is not what the friends of temperance require. That is not what the men who signed that declaration expect. They require a man who will work for prohibitory legislation when there is only a minority in its favor. A man who will himself be an educator and endeavor to create public sentiments and not wait until the sentiment is formed by slow degrees. There is very little merit in a man going with the majority. The merit is with the man who endeavors to make the minority the majority by laboring incessantly toward that end. And yet Mr. McGillivray, the sturdy friend of temperance, is ready to accept Mr. Macmaster's evasive answer as satisfactory. He who, as delegate to the Liberal convention, voiced the demand of the five hundred, who stated in effect that every one of these men would carry out their pledge to support only the man who would pledge himself to support prohibitory legislation has apparently a different rule for Mr. Purcell from what he has for Mr. Macmaster, and is willing to accept Mr. Macmaster's promise to submit the matter to a plebiscite, as a sufficient reply to the demands of those men who asked him to pledge himself to support prohibition. Truly this is asking for bread and getting a stone. In his concluding remarks, he says that "the interest so dear to us all can be better served by accepting Mr. Macmaster's allegiance to the cause, an allegiance that I know to be earnest and sincere." What evidence has he that Mr. Macmaster is a friend of the cause? Has he anything beyond his public acts or his public utterances? If that is all, I fear Mr. McGillivray has allowed his political predilections or personal friendship for Mr. Macmaster to blind his judgments, and thus enable him to find a friend of the temperance cause in a man who in all his public acts has shown himself to be an uncompromising foe to temperance legislation, and who has not, so far as I know, given any public utterance to show that he looks upon such legislation with a different eye from what he did when, in April 1883, he voted against the second reading of Mr. Jamieson's bill, or, in May 1886, when he voted against having the said bill placed on the list of Government orders. If he has now sworn allegiance to the cause, and from henceforth intends to labor in the interests of temperance, then the world should know it, and his friends who signed the manifesto presented by Mr. McGillivray and others to the Conservative convention be relieved from the hard necessity imposed upon them of having to vote against him for his refusal to support prohibitory legislation. With thanks for your courtesy in publishing the foregoing. MORDOCH MURDO, Alexandria, 23rd Nov., 1886.

Sir.—As a supporter of the Scott Act, as a believer in prohibitory liquor legislation, and as one of the subscribers to the declaration presented to the Reform and Conservative Associations of this county, I was surprised and pained to notice the attitude of the Rev. Alex. McGillivray, of Williamstown, on this important question, as shown by his letter to the Witness of the 22nd inst.

Mr. McGillivray has long been recognized as one of the most earnest and energetic temperance workers in this county. He was one of the delegates who presented the declaration referred to containing, I believe, upwards of five hundred signatures to both political associations of this county, and it may be presumed was heartily in accord with the sentiments contained in it. The declaration was worded as follows:—

"Our County has by a large majority declared in favor of the Canada Temperance Act, and has, therefore, affirmed the principle of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. We deprecate any change in the Act except in the direction of greater stringency. We therefore, the undersigned electors of both political parties, desire that your convention will nominate such candidates for the Local and Dominion Legislatures as will be in favor of enforcing, maintaining and supporting prohibitory legislation. And further, a sense of our duty to our country and our honest friends to declare that our support will be given only to such candidates as will give their pledge that they will heartily support such legislation."

If that declaration means anything it means that every man who signed that paper has pledged himself to support only such candidates as will pledge himself to aid in enacting such legislation in maintaining such legislation and in supporting such legislation.

July 1883

- 12 Orangemen's day, this is Tim's birthday, he is pulling dunnies out of the meadow on Pigeons farm
- 13 Friday Social in St Hall. Children practicing pieces. I baked a few cakes and done some other work and my foot is pretty sore I am putting vinegar and wormwood on to it, first it was cold water then Magnetic ointment—then high wines and wormwood wine vinegar and wormwood. for social .70
- 14 Rained last night Pa and boys will finish the daisy today
- 15 Sunday fine sunshine and cool hundreds of birds in our garden the children were in church Miss Christholm & Mrs Purton were at our house I got another cure salt water as hot as I can bear it raining a little
- 16 Rained last night fine day, Pa & Murdy began to shingle the Post Office, Alister Stof is cutting our meadows he is getting the hay and weeds for two dollars he paid it Pa bought at Guelb's 7 lbs codfish @ .56 shingle nails
- 17 Fine I am hobbling pretty well today chomd before breakfast and put the dough on the pans. forenoon fixed the curtains