

C. Cookman,	James Harrison,	D. Harris.
Wm. Armstrong,	P. McTaggart,	John Zimmerman,
J. S. Hatton,	H. Hollinrake,	A. Pickett,
John Laking,	Thomas Henderson,	Wm. Player,
E. L. Liddycoat,	J. Basténo,	R. Irving,
D. D. Reid,	G. A. Hemstreet,	Alex. McPhedran,
J. Donaldson,	S. Dice,	H. P. Moore,
M. Crawford,	G. McNair,	J. Fyfe,
J. W. Easterbrook,	J. Ezard,	R. E. Nelson,
J. H. Harrison,	John Colling,	A. E. Matthews,
G. Irving,	A. Dickson,	W. H. Howell,
W. A. Shields,	Wm. Van Allan, Gaoler,	Thomas T. Moore,
D. M. Harrison,	H. Campbell,	John Stephenson,
D. A. Vanfleet,	S. Centre,	C. C. Speight.
J. Worthington,	J. Tock,	

If time and space would permit hundreds of testimonials could be given.

A short time ago the Provincial Inspector of Prisons wrote to the Sheriff of Halton to know if he could account for the great lessening of crime in that county.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

During my term of office I travelled upwards of 5000 miles and wrote over four thousand letters and circulars.

#### CONCLUSION.

Never in the history of the temperance movement in Ontario has there been present so favorable an opportunity for rallying and uniting the temperance forces for the coming conflict. A spirit of earnest expectancy is everywhere exhibiting itself. The number in favor of total prohibition is rapidly growing; public sentiment is undergoing a gradual but thorough change for the better. No cause has within the last five years made such progress as this. Within the next decade it is destined to exercise a most potent influence on the course of political action and legislation in all the most civilized countries in the world. Even those who have no sympathy with our objects and operations cannot help watching our movements with interest. Many politicians who, a few years ago, unsparingly condemned us are now trimming their sails for the rising breeze and are beginning to speak respectfully of what they have hitherto ridiculed, and to endure what they have, till lately, bitterly opposed. We have great reason to-day to rejoice and be thankful, for the situation is hopeful and the prospects are indeed encouraging.

W. G. FEE.

It was moved and seconded that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. Fee for his able report.—Carried.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance, was invited to the platform. Mr. Dougall gave a short account of the Alliance's history and prospects.

The meeting adjourned.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention again met at 2 p.m., opening by prayer, led by Rev. E. Barras.

Hon. S. H. Blake, President of the Alliance, delivered an address.

He said that when in England he had inquired of a friend about the progress of temperance work in that land. The answer was that a great step had been made in advance, in that the liquor trade was losing its respectability. The people were beginning to believe that it is not respectable to live on the proceeds of a trade that degrades and drags down their fellow men. When the temperance workers of Canada got the people here to view the matter from that standpoint the cause of temperance will have made a great step in advance. He thought that one great matter that they had to rejoice over, was the absence now of the indifference that had hitherto been manifested in this subject. No matter how it had affected their fellow-men, they had formerly said, "What is that to us?" The mind of the people had been aroused, and they were discussing how the evils might be abated. They asked—"What is to be done in the difficulty with the liquor traffic?" The question for the consideration of the convention was what was to be done to repel the invasion of the liquor traffic in Ontario. It must either be thought out, or it must be fought out. They were in the right road to fight the matter out. The people were getting aroused, and there was a cloud much larger than a man's hand, and it was hovering over some of the establishments of those engaged in the liquor traffic, and they had commenced to think that it might burst upon them. They saw the handwriting on the wall. They had been weighed in the balance and been found worse than wanting. They had, he said, already commenced to clear their decks, and had asked, "You are not going to cut us adrift with nothing?" They see that their days are numbered, and are beginning to cry out for compensation. That was one of

the matters upon which the convention should have a full discussion. They should formulate a platform on which they were going to stand, and when they had that platform no person would be able to shake it after they had it established. Whatever their opinion might be on that matter they must begin and carry on their warfare with the cry "Drink must go." They should have that distinctly before them and though they might not be able to accomplish it at once, they could work up to it by degrees. In their prayers they said "lead us not into temptation," and they would be hypocrites to allow temptations for their fellow-men to exist around them. The prohibition principle was taken from the Bible, and everything that was built upon the Bible must surely stand. People talked about the dark continent, and were very anxious about the heathen in Africa. The dark continent began in London, where drink was the daily cause of countless crimes. Canon Wilberforce had made a statement in connection with the pauperism in London disclosed by Mr. Sims recently. He had said while he did not deprecate the work that was being done for the outcast people of East London, if they would take them from their hovels and place them in the grandest palaces of England and leave liquor with them these palaces would become worse than pig-styes. People spoke against the little corner grogeries and said "They must be put down." People had now got to look differently at this question, and they found they must look down at the big grogeries near the Don. People were, however, beginning to see that the real source of the evil was the distilleries; they found that if the corner grogeries had destroyed their hundreds the breweries had destroyed their thousands. They had just got the idea, and were working for suppression or prohibition, whatever they might call it. They having armed themselves against these enemies were not going to leave the big fellows till they had compelled them to leave. There was a text in the Bible which he would quote to them. It was from Ecclesiastes.—"There is no discharge in this warfare." He was glad to see that the city of Toronto had an ambulance to convey persons to the hospital. Temperance people had in the past done a great deal of that kind of work. They had been lifting the fallen out of the pit, but they were not going to have any pit in the future. They were going to fill up the pit soon, but in the meantime they would put a railing around it. If they could accomplish even that it would be a benefit to some people. One of these fences was the stopping of the sale of liquor to minors. Then the sale of liquors to drunkards would be prohibited. By these changes three-fourths of the liquor traffic would be done away with. When they had no sale of liquor to minors, and no sale of liquor to drunkards they had sounded the death-knell of the liquor traffic. The liquor dealers could easily tell who were drunkards and who were not, and if they sold liquor to drunkards contrary to law the penalty should be three months in gaol. Then they should have the sale of liquor in saloons done away with, and also the sale of liquor with groceries or other commodities abolished. Those were four pretty good fences, and would be a good step towards prohibition. When they got this fairly done they would have put a tremendous damper on the liquor traffic. The sale of liquor was a most profitable business. On every five cents' worth of liquor sold there were four cents profit. As there were great profits there should be great penalties if the law were violated. He would not stop there, but would have no adulterated liquors, and he would have no music in saloons as allurements. By the time that those suggestions were adopted three-fourths of the people would be in favor of prohibition. There was another question, and that was—high licenses. That was not an end, but a means to an end. If the licenses were placed at about \$1,000 the three or four hundred bars would be reduced to about fifty. He saw no reason why the liquor traffic should not be prohibited. It had done infinitely more harm than dynamite, but that article might be kept out of the country. He would like to know why they should prohibit the use of dynamite. It had cut down one or two kings, and after all, perhaps they could get along without these kings, for he only looked on kings the same as he did on any other man, and sometimes a very small man. When dynamite commenced to slay its thousands, as liquor had done, then they should prohibit it. They were only carrying out the law of God when they said that such a thing, being destructive to mankind, it must cease. As to giving compensation to men who held yearly licenses, that was absurd. They only held their licenses with the understanding that they were liable to be taken away at any time. If there was to be compensation given at all he would like to know from