

The appointed officers for the coming year are as follows:—

- R. W. G. Chaplain.—Rev. H. C. Munson, of Maine.
 R. W. G. Marshall.—W. P. Crooks, of New Jersey.
 R. W. G. D. Marshall.—Mrs. J. P. Otis, of Vermont.
 R. W. G. I. Guard.—Mrs. C. F. Harkness, of Iowa.
 R. W. G. O. Guard.—W. T. Greenwood, of Maryland.
 R. W. G. Messenger.—W. A. Rucker, of Virginia.

Richmond, Va., was selected as the place where the next general session will be held.

It was voted to authorize the Executive Committee to arrange for the incorporation of the R. W. G. L.

A special committee was appointed upon the matter of a centennial celebration of the birth of the temperance reform in the United States.

Fraternal greetings were received from various organizations and individuals, in several portions of the R. W. G. L. jurisdiction, and they were received and placed on file.

The officers were then installed by P. R. W. G. Templar, Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, assisted by John Evans, of Michigan, P. R. W. G. C., and W. S. Williams, of Ontario, P. R. W. G. S., the three gentlemen named being the oldest members of the R. W. G. Lodge in attendance.

The Literature Committee's report was submitted, but pending action there in the Lodge adjourned.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Metropolitan Church. The Temple was crowded with a large and enthusiastic audience. The following is the Mail's report:—

"The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn led by Mr. Torrington and his choir, after which an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. R. Wallace.

Rev. HUGH J. JINSTEON, as pastor of the church, then extended a cordial welcome to the representatives of the Grand Lodge. He regretted that owing to his presence being required at an important committee meeting he would have to leave them, but he would ask Mr. F. S. Spence, who would make an admirable chairman, to take his place.

A hymn was sung and Bro. Spence took the chair. After referring in glowing terms to the glorious victories won in Canada by the Scott Act advocates, he said they were determined to proceed with their work till prohibition was won for the whole country. Freedom for honest people necessarily meant the prison for criminals, and in the same way temperance meant the extension of the liquor traffic. Their principle was that a man should have liberty to do what he chose just as long as he chose to do right, and not a moment longer. (Applause.)

Hon. J. B. FINCH, of Nebraska, was the first speaker called upon, and was received with loud applause. He said that, according to the principles of our constitutional Government, every voter had a share in making the legislation and the Government of the country. If our representatives in Parliament did not do what we desired, we could dispense with their services. The people were therefore responsible for the legislation of the country, and if vice and an immoral state of things existed it was our own fault. When a question so important as that of the Scott Act had to be voted upon, it was the duty of every honest citizen to vote upon it. The liquor traffic had always been an outlaw, and it had gone on cursing women, starving children, and ruining men until patriotic men were now determined to suppress it altogether, and rid the country of a curse. While women had gone about in rags and babies had starved, the distillers of the poison had rolled in their carriages, and had certainly been adding to their bank account. If it was true that the liquor traffic had done all this, it was the duty of every citizen to work for its suppression. The standard raised by the founders of the prohibition movement would never be lowered till the grog shop was done. (Applause.)

Hon. JOHN SOMESKI, of Missouri, was the next speaker, and was received with cheers. He made a speech abounding in anecdotes which kept the audience in roars of laughter throughout. He said he did not feel able to make a speech after the speech they had heard from Mr. Finch. He was like the blacksmith's son who failed to make a horseshoe, and failed to make a horseshoe nail, and then succeeded in making a fizzle. (Laughter.) It was better to make a weak endeavor in a good cause than to make no endeavor at all. He had read the early history of this part of Canada, and compared the coming of the Americans to York sixty years ago with their coming here now. Then they came with canon, and shot, and guns. Now they came with the shot of argument, the grape shot of reason, and the Greek fire of enthusiasm against the common foe for the redemption of America and this grand Dominion. (Cheers.) The liquor men held a convention in the States a few days ago, and passed four "whereases"—(laughter)—and two resolutions. In these resolutions they spoke of the temperance people as vicious, idle, and irresponsible people. When he said to an Irishman on one occasion, that it was a very hot day, the reply he got was: "Well, that is information." (Laughter.) These liquor men said they were going to put down puritanical laws, puritanical Sabbaths, and puritanical customs. Referring to this point the speaker spoke enthusiastically and with gratitude of the services rendered to liberty by the Puritans. Where would he (a Pole) have been but for the Puritans. He would have been living under some despotism, but he lived in a free land where all stood equal before the law. This liberty they owed to the Puritans whom the liquor men stigmatized. If the liquor men had any shame about them they would creep into a hole and drag the hole in after them. (Laughter.) After another "whereas" these liquor men said the temperance people were contemplating the destruction of all personal liberty, therefore they resolved that they would rally as one man and defend to the last extremity the liberties of the people. He knew what despotism was. His father had been murdered by the act of a tyrant, who took their rightful possessions and sent him, when a child, and his mother homeless and friendless

and penniless into a land of strangers. He had been afraid the people of this country might lose their liberties, but after he read this decision to rally as one man at the tap of the drum to defend the liberties of the people he felt they were all right. (Laughter.) He compared them with the knights of chivalry of old. He congratulated Canadians on the near prospect before them of prohibition. The people of the United States and Canada would join hand in hand, and would fight the battle until victory would be achieved, and then they would sing, as it had never been sung before, the grand old doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Col. R. S. CHEVES, of Kentucky, said the liquor traffic question was the important issue of the nineteenth century. So great an authority as Professor Huxley had said that the political question of the near future would be whether a traffic which caused so much evil should be permitted to exist. He went on to draw a vivid picture of the awful effects resulting from the use of alcohol. They had to remember, he said, that this traffic had been legalized by the Parliament and Government of the country, and they had no right to denounce the whiskey dealers and saloon-keepers so long as we went to the polls and voted for the licensing of these people. We should rather have the courage of our convictions, and go to the polls and make the traffic illegal, and then we could denounce anybody who would dare to traffic in the vile poison. He pointed to what had been done in the way of local prohibition in the Southern States, stating that in Kentucky, Arkansas, and Tennessee about nine-tenths of the territory were under local prohibition, while in Georgia 102 counties had declared in favor of it. (Applause.) He pointed out that many people defended the liquor traffic for the same reason that his own people had defended slavery, because it had been legalized. The fact of the legalization blinded people to the injustice. (Applause.)

Mr. J. N. STEARNS, of New York, said he was glad that there were fanatics on the platform. The fanaticism of yesterday was the conservatism of to-day. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he would take his place among them. He urged strongly upon the church the doing of its duty in regard to this question. If the American and Canadian churches would only do their duty the traffic would be speedily put down. They were responsible for its continuance. He was an annihilationist, not a fanatic. (Applause.) Alcohol would not be wanted soon in mechanical and industrial pursuits, because other articles could be found to take its place. He called upon all in Toronto to vote against the damnable traffic, which was destroying men and their families, and never did any one in the world any good. (Cheers.) Men yet called liquor a good creature of God, and took it as an appetiser. It would not help the digestion. When it was taken with food it had first to be worked off before the meat eaten would digest. They wanted more conviction and public sentiment in regard to this question, and not law. This was the biggest fight the world had ever seen, and it was the last the world was going to see. It was the last devil going out of this world. He would greatly like to see the world's affairs fifty years' hence when the traffic would be gone. He would give all the money he had, and all he could borrow, to see it. (Laughter.)

Col. J. J. HICKMAN, Kentucky, was then called upon to speak. He said that sickness seemed to be no bar to any proposal made by a Canadian audience. It was well known that he was physically unfit to appear on a public platform, and his remarks would have to be brief. He could say that he thanked God that in regard to the liquor question the dawn of light was appearing in the horizon. They might soon expect the complete result of their prayers and labours for prohibition. One proof of the good done was the changes which had been brought about in public opinion. He could remember a time when it was not thought inconsistent for a whiskey distiller to hold office in the Church. In these days there was no affinity between religion and the traffic in liquors. Great progress had been made in the States. Thirty-four years ago the I.O.G.T. was started upon the principle of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation. Now there was not a civilized country where a branch of the order had not been established, and much of the present results of the crusade against intemperance was due to the agitation of the I.O.G.T. He prayed that they might carry on this good work for the redemption of man till the last dram shop was shut up. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. RICHARD EDDY, of Massachusetts, spoke next. He called attention to two thoughts. First, he asked them to remember that time worked changes in the opinions of men. It was coming to be told by all the prominent speakers for temperance that final victory never could come until they coupled prohibition with total abstinence. There were many temperance men, as had been hinted at, who needed to be born again regarding this question. They needed to learn that there was no such thing as tampering with the evil without being smitten by it. This evil gathered strength from all their gifts to it in the way of concession, and more insolent from all their courtesy. He urged Canadians not to allow any modification in the Scott Act. If they did, the result would be the same as had followed in Massachusetts, the adoption of a similar course. In that State, once a prohibition State, they had lost all the fruits of their labors, and all would have to be won over again. The temperance men had become disheartened, and a new generation had come up. Prohibition entirely was their motto, and they should not accept compromise. (Applause.) He pressed this course upon the Canadians.

Rev. C. H. MEADE, of New York, said he hoped those present would take it to their hearts, that thousands of Canadians had been going down to eternal death through the legalized existence of dram shops. (Applause.)

Bro. J. H. FLAGG, G.W.C.T., Ont., moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting desires to enter an emphatic and indignant protest against the mutilation of the Scott Act proposed by the Dominion Senate, and earnestly calls upon the House of Commons to refuse its sanction to a measure framed in breach of faith with 100 counties that have carried the Scott Act, or are working for its adoption, in defiance of strongly expressed public opinion, and in the interest and at the instance of the Canadian traffic in strong drink."

Bro. W. C. WILKINSON, City Deputy G.W.C.T., Toronto, seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Votes of thanks to the speakers, the choir, and the trustees of the church were then passed, after which the National Anthem was sung, and the proceedings terminated.