

with local committees, and that should they not have sufficient funds they are to make an assessment on the members of the Provincial Association to make up the deficiencies."

The question of closing at 7 o'clock then came up for discussion. One of the members wished to know where they would present their petition. Mr. Hodge explained that there was only one law in force. The Dominion Act was not in force, and most likely would never come in force, as it would in all probability be fused into the Crooks Act. A lively discussion as to what closing hour should be decided upon took place; finally a motion was passed, the substance of which was that the Ontario Government be petitioned to so change the reading of the Crooks Act as to permit the sale of liquors on Saturday night up to nine o'clock instead of seven o'clock, as is now the law. After some further controversy the following motion was passed:—"That a secretary be appointed at a salary of \$1,200 and ten per cent. on the collections over \$5,000, and to be allowed \$5 per day for travelling expenses while travelling."

MR. MCBRIDE, of St. Thomas, laid before the meeting the matter of petitioning the Ontario Government, asking them to make as far as possible a uniform figure to be paid for licenses throughout Ontario. After a short discussion the matter was allowed to drop.

MR. MCGUIRE wished to know what was to be done about taking out new licenses for the incoming license year.

MR. HODGE said, take out the licenses in the usual way from the Ontario Government, as has been the custom since Confederation, and that if they were interfered with the Ontario Government would protect them. He knew that the Ontario Government intended to defend their Act. He thought one license might be taken out by the Dominion Government to be used as a test case.

MR. T. F. BROWN, Welland, said that the "Hodge case" decision of the Privy Council virtually settled the question in favor of the Crooks Act, and against the proposed Dominion Act.

MR. HODGE stated he was also of the opinion that the case referred to, argued before the Privy Council, had no doubt settled the matter, and that he was only waiting till Mr. Kerr arrived home to get the full particulars.

The election of officers took place, resulting as follows:—President, J. O'Donohue, Stratford; 1st Vice-President, J. Winslow, Port Hope; 2nd Vice-President, Captain McBride, St. Thomas; Secretary, A. G. Hodge, Toronto; Treasurer, W. G. Reid, Hamilton.

The banquet took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and was a grand affair. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. G. Reid.

Temperance Items.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Sherbourne Street, (Toronto) Canada Methodist Church, held on the 12th December, it was moved by W. A. Douglas, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Dewart,

"That this congregation memorialize the Dominion Alliance, requesting them to urge on the Legislature the desirability of passing a law allowing each citizen to vote at the municipal elections, "License," or "No License," in his own polling division.

"Also, that the Parliament be requested to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors within the precincts of its own buildings."

N.B.—[We specially call the attention of our workers to the above recorded action. If churches everywhere throughout the Dominion will do similarly, they will greatly strengthen our hands in the effort to secure much needed amendments to our present license law.]

The Coffee House Associations in Hamilton and Montreal have declared dividends of ten per cent, and announce that they purpose extending their work.

The Church of England Temperance Society, of Belleville, which was organized only about two months ago, has now a membership of over 400.

The Coffee House Company of St. Johns, Newfoundland, recently opened the first coffee house in that city.

A Blue Ribbon club has been reorganized under very favorable auspices at Georgetown.

The temperance people who are moving for the purpose of submitting the Scott Act to the electors of the united counties of Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, with the idea of carrying the same, have agreed to stop proceedings until the 4th of March next.

The Workingmen's Temperance Association, of Napanee, has been reorganized, with the following staff of officers:—James Allen, President; Thos. J. O'Neill, 1st Vice-President; Chris. Pater-

son, 2nd Vice-President; M. S. Medole, Secretary; John McGreer, Fin. Secretary; James Moss, Treasurer; Rev. S. Card, Chaplain; Nelson Sager, Conductor; R. Baldwin, Ast. Conductor; Charles McCullough, Warden.

A petition, asking the Picton town council to reduce the number of tavern licenses to four and to reduce the number of billiard licenses and have the tables removed from where liquor is sold, is being circulated in that town.

The following from the *Herald*, published in Calgary, N.W.T., shows how prohibition is being enforced in our Northwest, and also what efforts are being made to evade the law.—Yesterday morning two men presented themselves at the station and asked for a barrel of oatmeal and a barrel of sugar addressed to Mr. Lewis, Red Deer. After they had loaded their stuff they started across the flat, evidently for the purpose of hiding their treasure, but Sergt. Dunn, who was on the watch, detained them, and on opening the barrels found just enough oatmeal and sugar to pack safely a number of bottles filled with whisky of the most wretched character. The men, who gave their names as Lewis and Luce, were taken to the lock-up, and the horses, wagon and liquor confiscated. On the same train were some cases addressed to C. Anderson, End of Track, which the police had also reason to believe contained liquor, and on opening them found two ten gallon kegs of whisky and three cases of brandy, which, of course, were carried off to headquarters. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Anderson. There must have been in all between fifty and sixty gallons of liquor of the vilest ingredients imaginable. The brandy was labelled Hennessy's Cognac. At the prices usually obtained in the territories for liquor—\$5 per bottle—a handsome return would have been realized.

The Police Magistrate of Fredericton reports \$3,650 collected in fines under the Canada Temperance Act since March, 1880, and 26 imprisonments for non-payment of fines.

A tea-meeting and concert has been held in Waubashene, by the Church of England Temperance Society, with the most gratifying result. The hall was completely filled and \$34.15 netted towards the purchase of an organ. The singing of the Band of Hope was one of the features of a very good evening's entertainment. This society has also raised nearly \$70 in books and money towards a library, with promise of a further very liberal donation of books. After deducting the usual loss, accruing from the close of the mill season, the membership stands as follows:—Adult Society, 61; Band of Hope, 34. May we not hope that the seeds of true temperance will have been sown in the hearts of those who are now dispersed to their homes?—*Orillia Packet*.

The illicit liquor traffic under the Canada Temperance Act has received a fresh rebuff in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. A man in King's county was fined fifty dollars for a first offence, and no goods being found to satisfy the fine and costs he was ordered by the justices to be imprisoned for three months in default of payment. An application was made by his counsel for his release from imprisonment under the Act relating to the liberty of the subject. The grounds of the application were that power was not given justices to imprison for a first offence under the Canada Temperance Act, and that the Summary Convictions Act contemplates imprisonment for want of distress only in cases when the imprisonment is authorized by the statute imposing the pecuniary penalty. Judge Thompson heard the application, and, after due deliberation, refused to discharge the prisoner on the grounds presented.—*Montreal Witness*.

The City Council at Dalton, Ga., unanimously refused to grant license to sell intoxicating liquors in that city. It is not to be sold in any drug store under the name of bitters, nor from any other place nor in any quantity. Out of a voting population of 400, the petition for this action by the Council was signed by 330. Cartersville, Ga., is moving in the same direction, a committee of six, four white and two colored, being appointed at a recent meeting to circulate a petition asking the City Council to absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicants within the City limits. Both men and women are permitted to sign the Cartersville petition, and it is affirmed that the result will show eight out of ten of the entire population in its favor.—*American Reformer*.

A temperance township, the first of these temperance settlements in Victoria, Australia, has been projected on the same principles as those in England, Ireland, Canada and Wales, and the prominent feature the promoters have in view is to exclude the erection of public-houses and distilleries, and to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the settlement.—*Canada Casket*.