

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled in Shaftesbury Hall Coffee House at 7 o'clock, where supper was served, to which 250 ladies and gentlemen sat down. After a hearty meal had been partaken of, the President called upon Rev. Hugh Johnston and Mr. John Macdonald, who delivered stirring and interesting addresses to the visitors, and spoke cheerily and eloquently of the present favorable aspect of the temperance reform. Dr. McLaughlin, M.P.P., gave an interesting account of recent temperance legislation. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. R. H. Abraham, T. L. Wilkinson, R. C. Morrow, and Messrs. J. R. Dougall, Waldron Elias, Mrs. Youmans and others.

The report of the Scott Act Committee was presented, as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of Scott Act agitation, beg leave to submit the following:

That we believe the time has arrived for concerted agitation in the line of Prohibition, and would recommend that immediate action should be taken by the Alliance to secure the passage of the Scott Act, and simultaneous voting in the following groups of counties:

- No. 1.—Peel, Simcoe, York, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland.
No. 2.—Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Lennox and Prince Edward
No. 3.—Middlesex, Lambton, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Brant and Essex.
No. 4.—Bruce, Grey, Huron and Perth.

And that another group be formed for such other counties as may be prepared to enter into this campaign, in order that there may be simultaneous agitation all over the province, and that such an arrangement be made as to ensure the taking of the vote by this latter group at least one month from date of vote or votes taken by previous mentioned groups.

After considerable discussion the report was laid over for consideration next day.

The meeting was closed with prayer, led by Rev. Prof. Boys.

WEDNESDAY, 26th March.

FORENOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 9.30 a.m., Mr. W. H. Howland presiding. Proceedings were opened by prayer, led by Rev. D. V. Lucas. The minutes of the preceding day's meeting were read and confirmed.

The Finance Committee reported as follows:

The Finance Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers and find them correct so far as the transactions of the year have passed through his books, but we regret to notice that all monies received and paid out have not passed through his hands, and therefore do not appear amongst the monies received and payments made by him.

We would therefore recommend that for the future all money received by the Secretary, agents or others for the Alliance be paid to the Treasurer, and that all money paid out by him be on orders, signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President, or by a Vice-President who may be appointed by the President to discharge this duty, and we would suggest that one or more order books be prepared and printed for the use of the President and Secretary. Your committee consider it of great importance that the accounts be properly kept. We find from the Treasurer's account that a note was given by himself and others for the sum of \$446.47, to assist in paying expenses in the case of appeal to the Privy Council on the constitutionality of the Scott Act. We understand this amount was paid to the Dominion Alliance by the government, but it appears that this body held a claim against this branch of the Alliance for the sum of \$218.61, the particulars of which are not before us, and for which the executive for the past year had not become responsible. The persons who so generously signed the note only received towards its payments the sum of \$227.86, thus leaving a balance due on this note with interest \$218.61. This amount your committee has placed in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities attached.

Your committee have taken the responsibility of preparing the statement mentioned, reducing both Assets and Liabilities very much. The Assets because they are not in our opinion collectable.

A portion of what was put in last year's statement as liabilities we have not placed in this statement, as we do not consider this Alliance responsible for its payment, and some of the persons to whom we are indebted have generously reduced the amount of their claims, providing the money is paid shortly.

The amount required to pay this indebtedness, so reduced, is \$1,081. Your committee would suggest that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider the best means to provide funds for the payment of this amount, as well as to provide funds for the vigorous prosecution of the work of this Alliance.

In conclusion, your committee would congratulate the executive that they have for the past year kept their expenditure within their income.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 12 21	Hunter Rose & Co.....	\$219 45
Office furniture.....	15 00	Prof T. E. Foster.....	200 00
Dominion Alliance, per T. Gale.	14 05	T. J. Starratt.....	55 00
Balance of Liabilities over		Citizen Pub. Co.....	17 40
Assets.....	1051 95	Note signed Treas. and others.	218 61
		W. G. Fee.....	200 00
		T. Caswell.....	100 00
		Christian Guardian.....	9 00
		Standard Pub. Co.....	9 00
		Canada Presbyterian.....	5 00
		R. Hay & Co.....	15 00
		Willard Tract Society.....	44 75
	\$1093 21		\$1093 21

The report was adopted, and considerable discussion took place upon the financial affairs of the Alliance, after which the following resolution was carried:

"That this Alliance take immediate steps to raise a sum of not less than \$5,000 for the ensuing year."

The President then called for subscriptions for the Alliance fund, and a large amount was immediately pledged by the delegates present.

The Convention then proceeded to discuss the question of Scott Act agitation.

Mr. W. H. Howland gave a stirring address in which he compared the state of the Scott Act work in Ontario, with its state in other provinces. He showed that in Nova Scotia the Act had been adopted by 12 out of 18 counties; in New Brunswick, 10 counties out of 12 had passed the Act; one-third of Manitoba had it in force, and it was the law in the whole Province of Prince Edward's Island. In Ontario the Act had been voted upon in only 6 counties and carried in but 2, showing that Ontario was far behind other places in regard to work accomplished. Out of 26 counties in the Maritime Provinces, there were only 11 in which the Scott Act had not been carried. It was not creditable to the workers in Ontario that they had shown so little energy. An Ohio lady was asked what could be done with the corn produced in that state for distilling purposes in case of prohibition, and aptly replied that it would serve a better purpose in the manufacture of starch where-with to stiffen the backs of weak-kneed temperance men. He was of the opinion that Ontario was strong enough to carry the Act in most of its counties. They were fighting the Liquor Traffic. The club of the Scott Act had been placed in their hands and they should use it more vigorously. They should make it a matter of conscience. They should get any miserable partyism out of their minds and be prepared to carry out prohibition at the next election. They should stir up the country from end to end. He spoke of the State of Maine and the work that had been done there, showing how successful prohibition had proved, in spite of great obstacles and strong opposition. He urged such vigorous agitation as would enable us to close up all our breweries and distilleries by an act of total prohibition after our next general election.

Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton, delivered a carefully prepared address on the working of the Scott Act in Halton county. This speech will shortly be published in full in THE CANADA CITIZEN. It showed that the working of the Scott Act in the county named had been grandly successful and beneficial.

The following resolution was carried:

"That this meeting has learned with great pleasure, from the Rev. Mr. Brethour and the other representatives from Halton, of the successful working of the Scott Act in the County of Halton."

The report of the Scott Act Committee, submitted the previous evening, was then adopted by an unanimous standing vote.

Convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock. Mr. G. M. Rose in the chair. The committee upon resolutions reported as follows:

(1) "That this Convention hails with delight the efforts being made for the introduction of the temperance text books into our Public Schools, as thereby the youth of our country will be better instructed as to the nature and effect upon the human constitution of alcoholic liquors, and better qualified for the discharge of their duty as citizens of Canada, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Education desiring that gentleman and the Board of Education to introduce such a book into the Public Schools at as early a date as possible.

(2) "That this Convention rejoices at the success which has attended the efforts of the friends of temperance in the County of Halton, and still more recently in the County of Oxford, and hopes that the time is not far distant when all the Counties of the Province shall be equally successful in carrying the Scott Act."

(3) "Whereas domestic drinking is intimately connected with public drunkenness, and whereas we believe that domestic drinking is greatly promoted by the sale of liquor in groceries, this Convention rejoices at the victory lately won in the city of Toronto, when the largest vote ever cast in the city was given to the abolition of the liquor license in groceries, and hopes that the friends of temperance in the chief city of Ontario will continue to wage war against the gigantic liquor traffic."

(4) "Whereas vast injury has been done to the country through the manufacture of malt and other distilled liquors, for which no compensation can be obtained, and whereas no proposals are made by the manufacturers of such liquors for the immediate suppression of their business for a certain compensation, and

Whereas no compensation is thought necessary to manufacturers in other lines of business when the change of public requirements, or the stress of circumstances closes up their business, and

Whereas temperance people are put to very heavy expense and trouble in counteracting the effects of the liquor traffic, for which they will get no compensation and