

whom it was going to come. The temperance people were really the injured ones; it was they who were entitled to compensation. Liquor dealers had better leave compensation out of the question. It would get them out of their depths. It was a farce to talk of compensation, when these men who dealt in liquor were the wealthiest in the country. They had put the city to the expense of building the hospital, the gaol, the Central Prison, and they had caused the expenditure of \$150,000 or \$200,000 a year for the administration of justice. They had had a monopoly for years and should now take warning and get out of the business. They had made great progress in the churches and universities in the cause of temperance. The women had also taken up the cause, and all seemed to be working in the same direction. Then the medical men and the schools had been aroused in regard to this question of drink, and if it was impossible for them to get prohibition their children would certainly be wiser than they were in the matter and would secure it. They had been running through what might be called a wine and beer mania. It was well that they should look around them and see what was coming from this mania. Take Germany, England, France, or Switzerland, and instead of wine and beer taking from the strong drinks it had led up to the strong drinks. The very person who introduced these beer Acts in England had lived long enough to see that they had taken the people up to, instead of taking them from, strong drinks, and he had prayed that they might be abolished. It was, therefore, a wine and beer mania that was running through the land. The stomach that was tickled with a glass of beer at the age of 18, at the age of 25 required a glass of strong liquor to satisfy it. There was more to be done in this work than can be accomplished merely by moral suasion. They had to act upon the principle of the mother who said she governed her boy by both coaxing and spanking, and they must use spanking as well as coaxing with the liquor business. They must introduce the Scott Act, and enforce by law the principles that they also inculcated by moral suasion.

DR. RICHARD SNELLING gave an address on "The relation of the Church to the Temperance Cause." He began by enquiring "What Church is meant?" and answered "The Christian Church; the body of true believers everywhere." He said this work needed the Church and the Church needed the work. He contended that all Christian denominations were bound to combine together to overcome the evils of the liquor traffic. Although they might be at variance on minor points of doctrine, yet they were as one on the necessity of the promotion of temperance. Ministers would find that with the success of the temperance work the success of the Church would be increased in proportion. He spoke of the great success of the temperance organizations in connection with the Anglican Church, and of their continued growth. The church of England had formerly been very slow to move in this matter, but now the society in the diocese of Toronto was making rapid progress. An endeavor was being made to establish like societies in other dioceses. The Bishop of Huron had promised him recently that he would start a temperance society in his diocese immediately. All the Christian Churches should unite to promote temperance and put down all sectarian spirit. The work was not a question of party, but of Christian men. There was something more than that—there should be unity in the work between all the Churches of Christendom, and in the emancipation of the world from intemperance. There was something sublime in the thought that there would be some day a combination of all Christian Churches, to promote the work. The temperance movement must be in order to assure its success a religious work. The success they had in polling the vote upon the grocers' license question—the largest vote ever polled in Toronto—was achieved by the work done through the Churches. The laity of the Church, the members of the congregations, had their share to do as well as the clergymen. He called for the aid of Churchmen in the name of Christianity. The organization of church associations could be easily accomplished. It only required a few willing hands and the whole thing was accomplished. The churches were not by any means all working for temperance. Every church in every city, town, and village should have its temperance society. The bringing about of prohibition was too great a work to be accomplished without the assistance of the Churches. The relation of Churches to the temperance cause was not only practical, but it was compatible with the principle of the New Testament.

MR. F. S. SPENCE then delivered an address on the subject of "Means and Methods for Alliance Work." The object of the Alliance

is the total suppression by law of the liquor traffic. Its object is a political but not a partisan object. Neither of the existing political parties includes all the temperance men, and either of them would include opponents of temperance. We cannot make the present dividing line coincide with the line dividing prohibitionists from their opponents, nor can we break up the existing parties. In the United States an important question such as this can be voted upon by the people as a constitutional amendment, and decided irrespective of party questions, but we have no such provision in our constitution. If our government would ask for a popular vote on this question, even without giving that vote any legal force, they would have proof that this country wants to be rid of the liquor business. We can, however, get something like a plebiscite by a general submission of the Scott Act. This is the plan now proposed. Scott Act agitation will be the coming season's work. If we carry the Act nearly everywhere, our doing so will be a demand for total prohibition, that politicians dare not ignore. To accomplish this work, we need organizations in all the counties, and this central body has important duties towards these different counties. It should supply them with organization, literature, speakers, funds and sympathy. The Alliance is not a temperance society, but a general legislative committee, representing, acting for, and aiding all existing temperance organizations. (1) We need head quarters from which work can be aided and directed, and from which organization can be accomplished—an office in direct communication with all the temperance societies in the province, enlisting their sympathy, and advising them as to proper methods of procedure. (2) We need a depot for the supply of literature, petitions, and other legal documents, which should emanate from this central office, where proper care has been taken to see that they are technically correct; also a supply of campaign literature, such as tracts, etc. This can be done better and more cheaply by a central organization than if every county published on its own account. We ought to have an organ of this Alliance that, with a little adaptation, would become the campaign-sheet of every county. (3) This central society could enlist the aid and direct the movements of many of our best speakers, whose services could be secured in different localities without any remuneration, as they travel through the country on business from time to time. Paid agents could also be secured. (4) This central body can raise funds in every part of the province to carry on the work, and give financial assistance to the weaker places. (5) The central office in communication with different localities where work is being done, would direct all, inform all of one another's proceedings, and foster a sympathy that would strengthen our cause morally and materially. We need then, an office, an organ, a literature depot, and a register or list of available speakers. Funds could be raised by a direct appeal to our one thousand temperance societies and to our personal friends. Every existing society should be connected in some way with this Alliance, and we should have also a large individual membership. If our membership fee were put at such a figure that we could supply our newspaper-organ free to all subscribers, we would do them and our cause much good. Strong and wealthy localities should contribute most, and their money should help the weaker places. What is wanted most, at present, is a good executive committee to manage all the details of Alliance work during the coming campaign.

Mr. Spence's address led to a good deal of discussion, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

"That the Executive be instructed to communicate with every county and city in the province where the Scott Act is not in force, with a view to advising, and if thought proper, assisting to secure an organization for the purpose of having the Scott Act submitted to the electors, and to aid by every means in its power to the accomplishment of this result."

"That this meeting approves of the action of the Executive in supplying the CANADA CITIZEN free to all subscribers of one dollar and fifty cents, or upwards, to the funds of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, and that we heartily urge upon all workers to supply to the CANADA CITIZEN full information in reference to the state and progress of the cause in their respective localities."

"That the Executive be instructed to make arrangements whereby all legal blanks needed in connection with Scott Act work can be furnished to counties cheaply and in correct form, and to give from time to time to the newspapers of the province such information as to temperance matters as it is in their province to give."

"That the Executive be instructed to communicate with existing Temperance organizations in every county, city and town in Ontario, requesting them to affiliate with this Central Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the great objects of this Alliance."

"That the Executive Committee of the Alliance be authorized to secure the services of a competent man to present the claims of the Dominion Alliance throughout the entire Province of Ontario."

The Convention then adjourned.