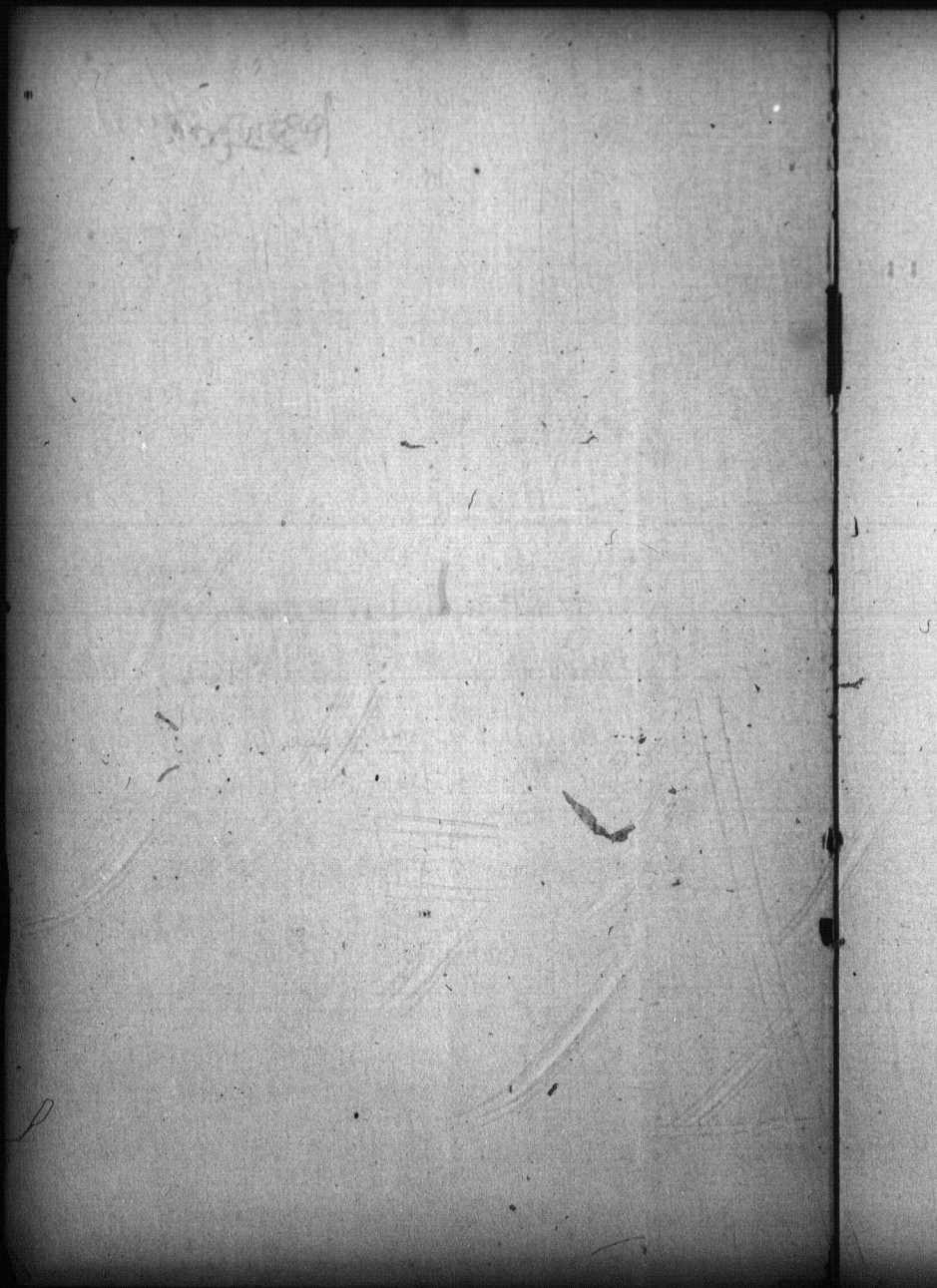


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MINUTES OF
THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
DOMINION ALLIANCE,
HELD AT MONTREAL,
AUGUST 14TH AND 15TH, 1890.



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DOMINION ALLIANCE,
1890.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 14, 1890.

The Dominion Alliance Council convened in St. James' Church Lecture Hall, at 10 a.m.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. Williams.

The president appointed the following committee on organization: F. S. Spence, J. H. Carson and J. B. Hay.

The president delivered an address, reviewing the prominent events of the year and the particular lines of work for which the Alliance exists.

On motion of Mr. Maclaren, seconded by Mr. Dougall, the minutes of last annual session, as printed, were taken as read.

Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Chairman of the Executive, presented the Committee's Report which was, on motion, received and referred.

Report of the Executive Committee.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 14TH, 1890.

To the Annual Convention of the Council of the Dominion Alliance.

1.—Your Executive Committee in presenting its Annual Report, desires to call attention to the value of the changes made two years ago in the Constitution of the Council of the Alliance. The meeting held at Toronto last year was the most largely at-

tended meeting of the Council since its organization, Provincial Temperance Organizations of every kind, and Ecclesiastical Bodies of nearly every denomination, being represented. It is now very clear that this wise step will go far towards securing fuller counsel, a better understanding, and more effective co-operation between the many organizations that are working for the suppression of the terrible evils resulting from the legalized liquor traffic.

II.—OUR DRINK CONSUMPTION.

Your Committee regrets exceedingly to have to call attention to the fact that the Inland Revenue Returns for the year ending June 1889 showed a large increase in the consumption of both spirits and malt liquors. The average amount of spirits taken yearly for consumption for the four years ending 30th June, 1888, was 2,873,023 gallons, while the total amount for the year ending June 1889 was 2,960,447. This increase was no doubt largely due to the repeal of the Scott Act in the Province of Ontario, and the opening up to the liquor traffic of the Northwest Territories. The total amount of liquor consumed in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in the year 1888, was less than two gallons per head; in 1889 it was more than three and a half gallons per head. The total consumption for the Dominion in 1888 was less than four gallons per head, and the consumption for 1889 was a little over four and one-eighth gallons per head. The Government Returns are still very strong evidence of the value of prohibitory measures showing, as they do, that the *per capita* consumption of liquor varies directly with the extent of territory that remains under prohibition in the different Provinces. Thus the *per capita* consumption for the separate Provinces for the year 1889 was as follows:—

<i>Prince Edward Island.</i> —Entirely under the Scott Act	less than	$\frac{3}{4}$	Gallons.
<i>New Brunswick.</i> —Nine Counties under Scott Act out of fifteen	slightly more than	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
<i>Nova Scotia.</i> —Eleven Counties under Scott Act out of eighteen	about	$1\frac{3}{4}$	"
<i>Quebec.</i> —With much territory under Municipal prohibition		$3\frac{3}{4}$	"
<i>Manitoba.</i> —Nearly all under Local prohibition, and			
<i>The Northwest Territories.</i> —Under prohibition weakened by permits		$3\frac{3}{4}$	"
<i>Ontario.</i> —Seventeen Counties under Scott Act part of the time, out of 38.	more than	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"
<i>British Columbia.</i> —Entirely under license, with little limitation	more than	10	"

III.—OUR CAUSE IN THE PROVINCES.

The recommendations made by the Alliance Council last September have been carried out in many cases with gratifying results.

In Ontario the Provincial Branch of the Alliance vigorously pressed the Local Legislature for amendments to the Liquor Laws, and succeeded in obtaining an Act, embodying, among others, the following provisions, which we deem to be a very important advance on the line of Temperance Legislation: (a) The requiring every applicant for a license to sell liquor on premises not before under license, to procure a petition signed by a majority of the rate-payers in the Polling Subdivision in which the licensed place is situated. (b) The entire abolition of all licenses to sell liquor on steamboats. (c) The prohibition of the sale of liquor to persons under eighteen years of age—the prohibition formerly being against selling to persons under sixteen. (d) The enactment of Legislation making it possible for any township, city, town or incorporated village to secure the total prohibition of the liquor traffic within its territorial limits. Arrangements are now being made for a vigorous campaign to secure the enactment in a number of municipalities of By-Laws in accordance with this Legislation, so that it is not unlikely that the coming year may see actual prohibition in force in a good many places in which the liquor traffic is now legalized. Before the late Provincial elections this Branch of the Alliance issued a Manifesto which had very wide circulation, and received much attention, calling upon voters to stand by the electoral policy laid down by the Dominion Alliance. Everywhere candidates were anxiously proclaiming their favor for the Temperance cause; and the newly elected Legislature will, it is confidently hoped, prove to be sound and aggressive on this important question.

In Quebec the Provincial Branch has prosecuted its work with vigor, and yet amidst great difficulties. The Provincial Government has maintained the hostile attitude assumed in 1889, but the Alliance has continued its demands for greater restriction to be placed around the liquor traffic. The Provincial Legislation Committee held its session at Quebec during the meeting of the Legislature, and organized a Committee of Members of the House who should have charge of all temperance legislation. A Bill was drafted by this Committee and introduced into the Legislature, embodying a number of amendments to existing License Laws, the enactment of which would have been material progress in prohibitory legislation. The point of order was raised that all such amendments must be introduced by the Government, and not by private members. This was maintained by the speaker, and the Bill thrown out. In political action the Alliance has sought to

carry out the platform of the Dominion Council in every constituency where it was at all possible. In the County of Brome the Alliance took a very active part, endorsing the candidature of Mr. England, and had the satisfaction of seeing him elected. In the recent general elections in this Province the candidates were interrogated as to their position on the temperance question. In nine instances the nominees were sufficiently satisfactory for the Alliance to endorse, and in three of these cases the candidates were successful. The Alliance has also taken advantage of the provisions of the law to oppose the granting of licenses, but with Commissioners whose sympathy is too often with the applicants, this work has not been at all satisfactory, except as a means of education. A judgement has been recently rendered by one of the Superior Court Judges to the effect that a Provincial Legislature has no right to give to Municipal Councils the right to prohibit the issuing of licenses in their municipalities. As a large number of rural municipalities have such By-laws in force and which would be set aside were this judgement allowed to stand, the Provincial Alliance has taken steps to carry the case to appeal, and it is confidently hoped the decision will be reversed, especially as the Supreme Court of the Dominion has recently sustained as constitutional the prohibition clause of the New Brunswick License Act.

There is very little change in the situation in the Maritime Provinces as far as Legislation is concerned. The Scott Act is still in force in every part of Prince Edward Island, and over the greater portion of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the latter Province the law was re-endorsed, after a vigorous campaign in the City of Fredericton by a majority of 68 as against 13 which was our majority at the last previous voting. Repeal movements were successful, because not opposed by prohibitionists, in the former City of Portland, now a part of St. John, and in the County of Colchester where it had never been operative because of a legal technicality. The Branches of the Alliance in these Provinces are not at present working, and this Council is recommended to consider the question of some means to bring them again into active existence. Reliable information has reached your Committee that the late elections left the Provincial Legislatures in Eastern Canada as strongly in favor of temperance as they were before, which is saying for them nearly all that could possibly be said.

Substantial progress has been made in Manitoba. The Provincial Local-Option Law is producing magnificent results. A vigorous campaign was carried on during the early part of the present year, under the able management of R. D. Rorison, late Secretary

of the Manitoba Branch of the Alliance and much new territory was brought under prohibition. The total number of liquor licenses issued in the Province has this year been reduced to 129, and prohibition workers are hopeful of speedily seeing even these few abolished.

The Province of British Columbia is still in a worse condition, speaking from a temperance standpoint, than any other part of the Dominion. The license system there, leaves the traffic practically open to all who choose to pay for the privilege of engaging in it, with the result that the cities and towns of British Columbia have an unenviable reputation for drunkenness and other immorality.

In the Northwest Territories a vigorous Branch of the Alliance is doing good work, which is very badly needed, because of the official encouragement of the liquor traffic mentioned elsewhere in this report,

IV.—THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE TERRITORIES.

Your special attention is called to the deplorable results that have followed the practical introduction of the liquor traffic into our North-West Territories. As long as prohibition, in its entirety was in force, the North-West was everywhere famous for its sobriety, morality and observance of law. It is true that the "Permit System," under which private persons could bring in liquor, sometimes led to bad results, and that smuggling to some extent was carried on, but even these evils were then at a minimum. Later on complaint was made of the frequency of the issue of permits; and the consequences of this abuse. Later still when the present Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, he issued regulations providing that permits should be given authorizing the bringing into the Territories of four per cent. beer for sale; this was followed by the opening of canteens at the various Police Stations; and thus, while the country is nominally under prohibition, the Executive Authority has practically broken down a law that public opinion would never have allowed to be repealed. Since the introduction of this system, drunkenness and other crimes have increased at a startling rate, and scenes of shameful debauchery have come common, where intemperance was almost unknown before. The latest criminal returns for these Territories give us the following figures. Taking the past eight years, and omitting, for the sake of fairness, the year of the rebellion, in which, as might be expected, crime was unusually prevalent, we find the number of convictions for crime of all kinds to average per year for the five years ending 1887, 38; number for 1888, 151; number for 1889, 232, an increase in crime out of all proportion to the increase of the population. It will readily be understood

that in so extensive and sparsely settled a country, a great deal of crime escapes detection and punishment. The offence of drunkenness figures largely in these returns, although a complaint is made by one Superintendent of the Mounted Police that under the law as it now stands, there is no authority for the arrest of a drunken man unless he is creating a disturbance, and thus much drunkenness escapes the record of the courts. It has been ruled that liquor imported into the North-West under a permit, is there legally, no matter to whom the importer transfers it. This makes the efforts of the Mounted Police to enforce the law, comparatively ineffective. The North West Police report for 1889 is full of evidence of this difficulty. One Superintendent reports twenty-two cases of infraction of the law as being tried before himself. Six cases were dismissed, and the others convicted. Eleven of the convicted offenders appealed, and eight of the convictions were quashed. Actually, only seven of the offenders were punished. Yet these cases had been selected and prosecuted under the most favorable circumstances. Another Superintendent says, "As long as the permit system exists, and the law as it is at present interpreted, it will be impossible to suppress the illicit traffic in liquor. The police have to be exceedingly careful in making arrests or seizures, as unfortunately the burden lies with the prosecutor to prove that the liquor seized is not the same as that brought into the country under the permit held. The defendant is not compelled to prove whether it is or not." Another Superintendent writes thus: "There is no doubt that many permits are granted in the names of people who have never applied for them, and whose names were used without their knowledge by parties who thus obtain liquor which is used for traffic." Some idea of the extent of the trouble may be gathered from the fact that the superintendent of "F." Division states that more than thirty-two hundred gallons of liquor were last year imported by residents of the little town of Prince Albert alone. Your Committee would urge upon the careful attention of the Council this awful evil, and the necessity for a prompt and emphatic protest against the system under which it is being strengthened and encouraged.

V.—NEW LEGISLATION.

At the last session of the Dominion parliament two Bills were introduced for the amendment of the Canada Temperance Act in some details. Both of these Bills were passed, and duly became law. Their result is merely to clear up some minor points that were in dispute in reference to the Scott Act and proceedings thereunder in prosecutions for violation of the law.

VI.—TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Without the drinking customs of society the drink traffic would not exist. Total abstinence organizations have done much to keep that traffic in check. The members of these Societies have been the foremost and best workers in the prohibition cause. The Council of the Alliance ought to declare its sympathy and extend its practical encouragement to the W. C. T. U., the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, the Royal Templars, Blue Ribbon Societies, Father Mathew Temperance Societies, Church Temperance Organizations, and every other form of work for the spread of total abstinence principles and practice.

VII.—THE CHURCHES AND PROHIBITION.

Probably in no country in the world is the Christian Church a more potent factor in determining the political action of the people upon questions of moral reform than it is in Canada. It is suggested that the Council express its deep obligation to the various Churches that are working so nobly for the advancement of the cause which this Organization has been formed to promote, and that it be a respectful request that on some particular Sabbath of the year, say the first Sunday in December, special sermons be preached everywhere, referring to the national sin of intemperance, the heinous character of the drink traffic, and the duty of citizens to do all in their power for the overthrow of this legalized system of evil.

In this connection we would further call attention to the sound and earnest deliverances that have been made in favor of prohibition by so many ecclesiastical bodies and to the laudable efforts that many Churches are making on the line of petitioning Parliament for Legislation against the liquor curse.

VIII.—PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

The object for which the Dominion Alliance exists, is the suppression of the liquor traffic. While we are thankful for any prohibitory or restrictive measures that tend towards the mitigation of the evils of intemperance, we can accept as final, nothing short of Total Prohibition. There is no other political problem before the public to-day which is of so much importance to our country's material and moral progress as is this. We believe the time has come when this great question should be definitely settled. There exists no sound reason for any further delay in the enactment of a law of total national prohibition for the Dominion of Canada. It is our duty to demand immediate and definite action in this direction. During the last session of

the Dominion parliament, the Legislative Committee of the Alliance Council held a Meeting at Ottawa, conjointly with the members of both Houses of Parliament favorable to prohibition. At this Meeting it was decided not to press the prohibition resolution to a vote that session. It is specially desirable however that the House should be divided on this question before its dissolution, which must take place at the latest, shortly after the close of next session. Your Committee would therefore strongly recommend that our friends in the House of Commons be earnestly urged to have the resolution introduced at the opening of the next session in order that it may be successfully pressed to a division.

IX.—ELECTORAL ACTION.

The experience of the past few years has served to make more clear the wisdom of the plan of electoral action laid down by the Dominion Alliance, and endorsed by the Montreal Prohibition Convention of 1888. That policy has already produced good results and your Committee are convinced that the thorough carrying of it into practical operation will be the safest, speediest and most certain method of attaining the total, effective prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. SPENCE,

Secretary.

JOHN J. MACLAREN,

Chairman of Executive Com.

The Committee on Organization reported the following recommendations:

1. That the hours of session be from 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.; from 8 p.m. to adjournment.
2. That the following Rules of Order be adopted:—
 - (a) That no person speak longer than ten minutes, or more than once on any motion, provided however, that the Chairman of any Committee may speak a second time for not longer than five minutes, to close debate on his report. This rule shall not be departed from except by permission of the Convention, which shall be granted or refused without debate.
 - (b) That resolutions offered shall be referred to appropriate Committees without debate. The mover of any resolution shall have the right to appear before the Committee to which said resolution is referred, with the privilege of briefly explaining the reasons for submitting the same.
 - (c) That all resolutions offered to the Convention be submitted in writing.

3. That the following Committees be appointed :—

ON CREDENTIALS.—J. H. Carson, J. Impey and F. S. Spence.

ON POLITICAL ACTION.—J. J. McLaren, J. H. Carson, J. W. McCready, W. W. Buchanan, A. M. Featherstone, J. B. Hay, W. H. Orr, Rev. S. D. Chown, Rev. Dr. Williams, F. S. Spence, Rev. B. F. Austin, J. Brooks, Geo. Webster, Rev. J. W. Totten, H. O'Hara, Miss Dougall, W. S. McLaren, Rev. J. C. Wilson, J. R. Dougall, M.P., Mrs. A. L. Jack and Mrs. Foster.

ON PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.—J. Jamieson, M.P., J. A. Thompson, S. A. Fisher, M.P., J. Baylis, J. R. Dougall, Rev. Dr. Williams, J. M. M. Duff, Wm. Tees, J. Impey, H. Bruce, Wm. Swin, Rev. S. D. Chown, Rev. B. F. Austin, Mrs. Williams, Rev. Dr. Buck, Hon. A. Vidal, J. J. McLaren, Miss Phelps, M. S. Gray, Rev. S. A. McCammon, Rev. E. C. W. McColl, Rev. W. T. Minter.

ON FINANCE.—W. H. Orr, J. Baylis, H. O'Hara.

ON CONSTITUTION.—Wm. Tees, F. S. Spence, J. J. McLaren, H. O'Hara, J. H. Carson.

ON NOMINATIONS.—J. H. Carson, J. J. McLaren, F. S. Spence, J. B. Hay, J. W. McCready.

4. That the first order of business at the evening session be the addresses of Mr. Howland, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Carson.

The report was adopted.

Letters were received from the following persons who had been asked to act as delegates, but who were unable to attend the Council Sessions: Hon. Chas. Drury, Toronto; Rev. J. Van Wyck, St. Catharines; Rev. A. Sutherland, D. D., Toronto; Robt. Knox, Orono; Rev. R. Whillans, Hindboro; Platt Hinman, Grafton; Rev. Wm. Scott, Ottawa; Rev. John Wood, Ottawa; Rev. W. R. Parker, D. D., Barrie; Johnston Harrison, Milton.

It was moved by J. J. McLaren, seconded by H. O'Hara, and resolved :

That there be no session of the Council this afternoon, in order to allow Committees to meet, but that when the Council adjourns it meet at eight o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Evening Session was called to Order at 8.15 by the president.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Secretary read a number of communications in replies to invitations to send delegates.

Mr. W. H. Howland addressed the meeting on the subject of Political Action.

J. H. Carson spoke on the question of Parliamentary Action.

The Committee on Political action then presented its report which was received.

The Committee on Parliamentary action presented its report which was received.

F. S. Spence moved, seconded by S. A. Fisher, M. P.

That this council desires to declare its emphatic protest against the outrageous violation of the purpose and spirit of the prohibition cause of the Northwest Territories act, involved in the disreputable system of permit licenses that has been established in our new Northwest country, under which drunkenness and other crimes have suddenly increased to an appalling extent.

That in the opinion of this council the administration of the said prohibitory law being such as to encourage drunkenness and kindred debauchery is a disgrace to our Christian civilization and ought to be denounced by every patriotic Canadian as a treacherous perversion of executive power to the detriment of all that ought to be held sacred and dear, in the interests only of the grasping traffic in drink and the other immoralities that flourish wherever that traffic is strengthened and encouraged.

That we earnestly call upon our Dominion Government to at once interfere and summarily stop this alarming and growing evil by any measures that may be necessary to secure the carrying out of the intention of Parliament in declaring that prohibition should be the law of the Northwest territories.

The resolutions were adopted.

It was moved by J. J. MacLaren, seconded by H. O'Hara, and ordered

That the reports of Political Action and Parliamentary Action be first order of business in the morning.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

The Council re-opened at 8.15 a.m.

The minutes of last evening's session were read and confirmed.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report which was received and adopted.

REPORT.

Your Committee beg to report that they find delegates appointed to the present Meeting of the Council representing different Bodies as follows:—

SYNOD OF TORONTO AND KINGSTON, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. M. MacGillivray, M. A., Kingston; Rev. S. Houston, M. A., Kingston; Rev. W. A. Hunter, M. A., Toronto; Robert Templeton, Belleville.

GRAND COUNCIL OF ONTARIO, R. T. OF T.—Rev. T. B. McNair, Thamesville; J. H. Flagg, Mitchell; Rev. E. Dewart Lewis, Shanno. ville; P. H. Stewart, Barrie;

NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE, THE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. S. Crisp, Carleton, St. John, N.B.; Jas. Watts, Woodstock, N.B.; Jas. W. Smith, Hampton, N.B.; Rev. W. E. Johnston, B.A., Andover, N.B.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. T. W. Campbell, B.D., Toronto; Rev. W. H. Barnes, Belleville; T. A. Birley, Toronto; E. Botterell, Ottawa.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC, R. T. OF T.—Rev. W. F. Perley, Knowlton; L. W. Wyman, Waterville; Mrs. Armstrong, East Sherbrooke, R. J. Latimer, 92 McGill Street; Montreal.

BAPTIST UNION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—Rev. B. D. Thomas, D. D., Toronto; P. H. McEwan, Paisley; Rev. G. W. M. Carey, Ottawa; Rev. A. L. Therrien, Montreal; Rev. A. Burwash, Sherbrooke; Rev. James Grant, Toronto; D. Bentley, Montreal.

W. C. T. U. OF PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Mrs. Geo. Paton, Peterboro; Miss J. Tilley, Toronto; Mrs. D. V. Lucas, Toronto; Mrs. M. L. Fawcett, Toronto.

GRAND DIVISION OF ONTARIO, S. OF T.—Jas. Brooks, G.W.P., 298 Seaton St., Toronto; A. Buck, M. D., G. W. A., Palermo; G. M. Rose, P. G. W. P., 25 Wellington St. West, Toronto; J. W. Manning, P.G.W.P., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE, THE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. G. Williams, D. D., Montreal; Rev. S. D. Chown, Almonte; W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Quebec; S. J. Carter, Montreal.

GRAND COUNCIL OF N. B., R. T. OF T.—J. A. Thompson, Fredericton, N. B.; J. W. McCready, Fredericton, N. B.; Wm. Swim, Doaktown, N. B.; Luke Lawson, Canterbury Station, N. B. Alternates—John A. Young, Nashwaak, York County, N. B.; George Burden, Bear Island, York County, N. B.; W. T. L. Reed, Fredericton, N. B.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—E. C. W. MacColl, Middleville; J. G. Sanderson, Danville, Quebec; W. A. Lambe, Ottawa; R. W. MacLachlan, Montreal.

BAY QUINTE CONFERENCE, METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. John C. Wilson, Cobourg; Rev. J. A. McAmas, Marmora; Rev. M. J. Bates, Napanee; Rev. N. Damer Drew, Roblin.

LONDON CONFERENCE, THE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. McDonagh, London; Rev. B. F. Austin, St. Thomas; Wm. Humphries, Norwick; Wm. Ward, Dresden.

COMMITTEE OF FELLOWSHIP, THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—J. Collins; Smithville; Thos. Neal, Smithville.

SYNOD OF HAMILTON AND LONDON, THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Hon. A. Vidal, Sarnia; Rev. D. M. Ramsay, B. D., Lonsdale; James Scott, Barrister, Clinton.

THE TORONTO CONFERENCE, THE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. Phillips, B. D., Toronto; Rev. J. W. Totten, Oshawa; Jno. T. Moore, Toronto; Jas. B. Boustead, Toronto.

THE W. C. T. U. FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Mrs. Annie J. Jack, Chateauguay Basin; Mrs. J. G. Sanderson, Danville; Mrs. C. T. Williams, Montreal; Mrs. Chas. Morton, Montreal.

THE BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. W. Hawkins, P. O. Box 157, Chatham; Rev. W. T. Minter, P. O. Box 345, Guelph; Rev. N. L. Elsworth, Dresden; Rev. R. Miller, Windsor.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO, I. O. G. T.—J. B. Hay, Toronto; J. Impey Toronto.

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF MANITOBA, R. T. of T.—Rev. J. W. Bell, Hamilton, Ont., late of Winnipeg.

QUEBEC BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.—M. B. Jewell, East Farnham; A. A. Batcheller, Bedford; James Miller, Ulverton; C. O. Swanson, Waterville; Rev. Rual dean Saunders, Lachute; Dr. J. A. Bazin, Montreal; Julius Scriver, M. P., Hemmingford; J. S. MacLaren, Huntingdon; J. H. Cayford, Montreal; Geo. O. Goodhue, Danville; Mrs. Middleton, Coaticook; Alex. Peden, Montreal; Rev. James Fleck, B. A., Montreal; Geo. M. Webster, Quebec; Major E. L. Bond, Montreal; R. C. Smith, B. C. L., Montreal; John R. Dougall, Montreal; S. A. Fisher, M. P., Knowlton; J. H. Carson, Montreal; A. M. Featherston, Montreal; James Baylis, Montreal; Wm. Tees, Montreal.

ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.—W. H. Howland, Toronto; John J. MacLaren, Q. C., D. C. L., Toronto; Miss M. Phelps, St. Catharines; Rev. M. S. Gray, Laurel; C. V. Emory, M. D., Hamilton; J. Jamison, M. P., Almonte; H. O'Hara, Toronto; H. Bruce, Beaverton; F. S. Spence, Toronto; W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; W. H. Orr, Toronto; R. J. Fleming, Toronto; Rev. A. M. Phillips, Toronto; Miss J. MacArthur, Cornwall; James Hughes, Toronto; David Clarke, Ottawa; L. C. Peake, Toronto; Rev. W. A. Kettlewell, Oakville; J. A. Fife, M. D., Peterboro; Rev. James Kines, Kingston; Hon. J. C. Aikins, Toronto; Rev. Jno. Wood, Ottawa; Jacob Spence, Toronto; Rev. A. Sutherland, D. D., Toronto.

The Secretary read a lengthy communication from the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the North-West Prohibitory Alliance, setting out the evil that has been done in the Territories by the abuse of the power given the Governor-General to issue permits for bringing liquor into the country. The communication also earnestly urged the Council of the Alliance to give the North-West Prohibitory workers some assistance in fighting this evil.

On motion of Rev. James Kines, seconded by C. O. Swanson, it was ordered that a Special Committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. J. MacLaren, J. R. Dougall and Major Bond, to consider the matter of the communication just read and report thereon.

The following report of the Committee on Parliamentary Action was considered :

1. That our friends in the House of Commons be requested to secure a division of the House during the next session on the clear issue of prohibition.

2. That the question of the desirability of asking Parliament to grant a plebiscite be referred to the Council of the Alliance to deal with.

3. That Hon. Senator Vidal, Mr. Jamieson, M.P., and Mr. J. R. Dougall be a sub-committee to determine what parliamentary returns should be profitable asked for from Parliament and from the provincial Legislature.

On motion of Mr. J. J. MacLaren, seconded by Major Bond, the second clause of the report was struck out, and the following was substituted therefor :

That this Council is not prepared to advocate or endorse a national plebiscite on the question of prohibition, but would recommend the friends of prohibition in the country to devote their energies towards securing the enactment of a prohibitory law by endeavoring to elect a majority of members of parliament favorable to such a measure.

On motion, of J. R. Dougall, seconded by James Baylis, the third clause was amended so as to provide that the Legislative Committee should have committed to them the matter of determining what Parliamentary returns should be asked for.

The report as amended was then adopted.

On motion of Rev. J. W. Bell, the Secretary was instructed to communicate to the Dominion W. C. T. U. the decision of the Council on the question of a plebiscite.

W. H. Orr Treasurer, presented his financial report which was received and referred to the Finance Committee. It was as follows:

Treasurer's Report.

		MONTREAL, August 13th, 1890.
		RECEIPTS.
1889.		
Sept. 13.	—Balance on hand.....	\$ 47 04
1890.		
Aug. 14.	—From Ontario Provincial Alliance.....	150 00
" 14.	— " Quebec "	100 00
	Total Receipts	\$297 04
		PAYMENTS.
1889.		
Sept. 17.	—Rent of Hall in Toronto.....	\$ 7 50
" "	—Printing Convention Call	2 50
1890.		
Aug. 14.	—Postage and Telegrams	14 06
" "	—Balance on hand	272 98
		\$297 04

WM. ORR, Treasurer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Business was resumed at 2.45.

The minutes of the morning session were read and confirmed.

The Finance Committee presented the following report, which was adopted.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee beg to report that we have examined the Treasurer's statement and vouchers, and find the same correct. A Balance on hand is shown of \$272.98.

There are some outstanding claims against this balance which we estimate as follows:

Printing of Reports, Circulars and Postage	\$50 00
Incidental costs of present meetings, say	10 00

In addition to the above direct liabilities we recommend that \$100 be paid to Mr. F. S. Spence in recognition of his services as Corresponding Secretary during the past eighteen months, during which two Dominion gatherings have been called, and \$10 to J. H. Carson for his services as Recording Secretary. This will leave a balance on hand of about \$103.00.

Should the assessments due from the N. S., N. B., P. E. I. and B. C. alliances be received or any considerable portion thereof, there will be sufficient funds to pay necessary expenses until our next meeting, at which time it is hoped we may have the other Provincial Alliances in better shape. Therefore we do not recommend any assessment for expenses to be made at this meeting.

JAMES BAYLIS.
H. O'HARA.
WM. H. ORR.

J. H. Carson moved, seconded by Rev. A. McNair,

That whereas a great hindrance exists to the operation of the restrictive features of the laws affecting the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation in that portion of the Dominion adjoining the territory of the United States from the fact that on the boundary line buildings are so erected that a part is in Canada, and a part in the United States, in which in many cases the sale of liquor is being illicitly carried on in an open and defiant manner; therefore be it resolved that the Dominion Government be urged to take immediate steps to cause a thorough investigation into this question and to prevent this public evasion of the laws of the land.

The motion was carried.

The report of the Committee on Political Action was considered, and after discussion was adopted as follows:

REPORT ON POLITICAL ACTION.

That, with a view to general aggressive action, we recommend the Executive Committee take immediate steps towards the organization of provincial branches where they do not at present exist.

That, as electoral work must necessarily largely devolve upon the local workers in the different constituencies, who will best understand the pecu-

liarities of their respective situations, the county alliances should be urged to take wise and early action in harmony with the principles laid down in the Alliance platform, and in view of the fact that a general election for the House of Commons must shortly take place, the immediate organization of county alliances throughout the Dominion is strongly urged.

That provincial alliances be urged to send out organizers for each county alliances to secure united action on the part of temperance workers in favor of such prohibitory legislation, Dominion or provincial, as is now on the statute books, and with a view to concerted action at the forthcoming Dominion election.

That it is desirable to secure the election to the House of Commons of a number of independent prohibitionists, charged with the responsibility of advocating our cause, and that the executive committee be instructed to select, in conjunction with county organizations, a number of favorable constituencies where such candidates shall be nominated and supported under the auspices of the Alliance.

That the various churches be most earnestly and respectfully requested to set apart the first Sabbath in December for special sermons to be preached everywhere, referring to the national sin of intemperance, the heinous character of the drink traffic and the duty of citizens to do all in their power for the overthrow of this legalized system of evil.

We desire to record our satisfaction at the favorable reports coming from Ontario and the Maritime provinces as to the result of the recent Provincial elections, from a temperance point of view, and we earnestly hope that the new legislature of the province of Quebec may be found to be more favorable to prohibition and general temperance legislation than was its predecessor.

The Committee on Constitutions presented a report which was received and adopted, approving of the suggested Constitutions for Local, County and Provincial Alliances, submitted by the Executive Committee.

These Constitutions are as follows:—

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL ALLIANCES.

Name.

1. This organization shall be known as the Alliance for the Suppression of the liquor traffic.

Object.

2. The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total and immediate suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors as beverages.

With this object in view the Alliance shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive positions, of representatives who are known, avowed and trustworthy supporters of the principles and methods of the Alliance.

Membership.

3. It shall be composed of all persons of good moral character who reside or vote in the municipality, and who contribute twenty-five cents or more Annually to the funds of this Alliance, and who sign the following:

Declaration.

We the undersigned approve of the principles and methods of the Alliance, and agree to work together in promotion of the same in accordance with the Constitution of the said Alliance.

Officers.

4. The Officers of this Society shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

Executive Committee.

5. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and five other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

Meetings.

6. The annual meeting of the Alliance will be held on the first of the month of Other meetings will be held at the call of the Executive Committee. members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the Alliance there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

By-Laws.

7. This Alliance may enact any by-laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

Amendments

8 This Constitution shall be amended only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the Society.

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION FOR COUNTY ALLIANCES.

Name.

1 This Organization shall be known as the
Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Object.

2. The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlighten public opinion to procure the total and immediate suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors as beverages.

With this object in view the Alliance shall work for the adoption and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election to all legislative and executive political positions of representatives who are known, avowed and trustworthy supporters of the principles and methods of the Alliance.

Membership.

3. It shall be composed of the officers and executive committees of all Municipal Alliances within the territorial limits of the County of together with additional representatives chosen by the said Municipal Alliances in the ratio of two representatives for each Polling Subdivision in the respective municipalities and also two representatives from every Church and Temperance Society in the said County of

Officers.

4. The Officers of this Society shall be, President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

Executive Committee.

5. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers named and five other persons elected at the same time. This committee shall meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

Meetings.

6. The annual meeting of the Alliance shall be held on the first of the month of Other meetings shall be held at the call of the Executive Committee. members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

If at the annual meeting of the Alliance there are not present sufficient members to form a quorum, then the next meeting at which there are present enough members to form a quorum shall be considered the annual meeting.

Finance.

7. The funds necessary for the carrying on of the work of this Alliance shall be raised by collections at meetings, voluntary contributions, and equitable assessments upon the various municipal Alliances within the limits of the County.

By-Laws.

8. This Alliance may enact any by-laws or adopt any order of business deemed necessary for the carrying out of its objects or the transaction of its business.

Amendments.

9. The Constitution shall be amended only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the Society.

SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION FOR PROVINCIAL ALLIANCES.

Name.

1. This organization shall be known as the Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Object.

2. The object of the Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion to procure the total and immediate suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors as beverages and to unite all Temperance and Christian workers in judicious effort for the attainment of this end.

With this object in view the Alliance shall work for the enactment and enforcement of all available prohibitions and limitations of the liquor traffic, and the election in the province to all legislative and executive political positions of representatives who are known, avowed and trustworthy supporters of the principles and methods of the Alliance.

Membership.

2. This Branch of the Alliance shall be composed of members and delegates. (a) Members shall be such persons of good moral character as approve of the principles and methods of the Dominion Alliance and who contribute One Dollar or more annually to the funds of this Branch of the Alliance. (b) Delegates shall be such persons as are chosen to represent Churches and Temperance organizations in the meetings of this Branch of the Alliance on the basis hereinafter provided.

Affiliated Organizations.

4. Every Church Organization every Temperance Society, and every Prohibition Organization which approves of the objects of the Alliance shall be deemed to be a subordinate Branch of this Alliance, and at every meeting of this Branch of the Alliance every such Church and Society shall be entitled to representation in the ratio of one delegate for every Dollar so contributed.

The Dominion Council.

5. This Branch of the Alliance shall recognize the Council of the Dominion Alliance as the bond of union between the several Provincial Branches, and shall co-operate with it on questions relating to Temperance Legislation for the Dominion, and inter-provincial work; and the Political Platform of the Dominion Alliance, and the Declaration of Principles of the same Body, which are hereto appended, shall be accepted by this Branch of the Alliance, and carried out as far as practicable.

Political Platform of the Dominion Alliance.

(1.) That it is of the highest importance to obtain united political action on the part of all those who are in favor of the immediate total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

(2.) That we endorse the action of our friends in the House of Commons, in introducing and supporting the prohibition resolution of 1887, and we request them to take like action at every session of Parliament, until the resolution be adopted and prohibition secured.

The following is the Prohibition resolution of 1887 :

"That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. That the enforcement of such prohibition, and such manufacture, importation and sale as may be allowed shall be by the Dominion Government, through specially appointed officers."

(3.) That we call upon the friends of prohibition to organize in each of the constituencies for the purpose of preventing the re-election of any member who does not favor such a resolution, and for securing the nomination and election of candidates who are known and publicly avowed prohibitionists.

(4.) That where the nomination of such a prohibition candidate is not otherwise secured, an independent prohibition candidate be nominated and supported at the rolls.

Declaration of principles.

(1.) That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

(2.) That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is hostile to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

(3.) That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

(4.) That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

(5.) That the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is in perfect harmony with the principles of justice and liberty, is not restrictive of legitimate commerce, and is essential to the integrity and stability of government and the welfare of the community.

(6.) That rising above sectarian and party considerations, all citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of intemperance.

Officers.

6. The Officers of this society shall be a President,— Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They shall be elected yearly at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

Executive Committee.

7. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers name and Twenty-five other persons elected at the same time. It shall elect its own Chairman, and shall meet at the call of the Secretary who shall be under the direction of the Chairman of the Committee.

Meetings.

8. The annual meeting of the Alliance shall be held at the time and place fixed at the previous annual meeting. Other meetings shall be held at the call of the Executive Committee. members shall form a quorum for the transacting of business.

By-Laws.

9. This Branch of the Alliance may enact any by-laws for the government of its officers, the control of its proceedings, and finances or for any other purpose deemed necessary for the carrying out of its object or the transaction of its business. Such by-laws before becoming operative must be adopted by at least a two-thirds vote at a regularly called meeting of members and delegates.

Amendments.

10. The Constitution shall be amended only by a two-third vote of the members present at a regularly called meeting of the Society.

Moved by J. R. Dougall, seconded by Major E. L. Bond, and resolved

"That in inviting delegates from the various constituent bodies of this council, the secretary shall add the suggestion that the appointing bodies shall select, so far as possible, men who will be able to be present at the annual meeting of the council; also that such delegates be made the bearers of all resolutions and expressions of the bodies they represent on the subject of temperance legislation; that at each future meeting of the council the presentation of such declarations of constituent bodies shall be among the first orders.

The Nominating Committee reported recommending the following list of officers:

President—Hon. A. Vidal.

Corresponding Secretary—F. S. Spence.

Recording Secretary—J. H. Carson.

Treasurer—W. H. Orr.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. J. C. Aikins, W. H. Howland, for Ontario; J. R. Dougall and S. A. Fisher, M. P., for Quebec; president of the Nova Scotia Alliance and F. McClure, for Nova Scotia; Rev. R. S. Crisp and J. W. McCready, for New Brunswick; president and secretary of the Provincial Alliance of Prince Edward Island, for Prince Edward Island; D. Nixon and R. D. Rorison, for Manitoba; G. H. V. Bulyea and James Weidman, for North-West Territories; President and Secretary of the Provincial Alliance of British Columbia, for British Columbia.

Executive Committee—J. J. Maclaren, Jacob Spence, A. M. Featherstone, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Dr. C. V. Emory, W. W. Buchanan, Rev. Dr. Williams, R. J. Fleming, W. Tees, James Baylis, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Rev. W. A. Hunter, Jos. Jamieson, M.P., Major Bond, Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. T. W. Campbell, L. C. Peake, A. A. Batcheller, H. O'Hara, J. B. Hay and J. Brooks.

Committee on Legislation—J. R. Dougall, A. M. Featherstone, Rev. J. Wood, J. H. Carson, R. C. Smith, Hon. J. C. Aikins, Rev. S. D. Chown, M. B. Jewell, W. H. Howland, J. J. Maclaren, F. S. Spence, together with the following members of the Senate and House of Commons: Hons. A. Vidal, M. A. Girard, R. W. Scott, David Wark, A. R. McLelan, G. G.

Stevens, E. Murphy, Messrs. J. Rowand, J. Waldie, P. McDonald, J. McMillan, A. T. Lepine, J. A. Kirk, J. N. Freeman, F. H. Hale, T. Bain, J. Jamieson, W. F. Roome, A. Boyle, W. C. Edwards, J. B. Mills, D. W. Borden, T. Robertson, A. H. Gilmour, S. A. Fisher, Jos. Levergne, Julius Scriver, M. P., G. Turcotte, A. R. Dickey, J. D. Eisenhower, J. Lovitt, and Robert Watson.

That This Committee on Legislation meet at Ottawa on the 1st Tuesday after the opening of the Session of Parliament.

That the fixing of the time and place of next meeting of this Council be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

The Report was adopted.

The following report of the Executive Committee was considered, and on motion was adopted :

In view of the fact that many of the Churches and Temperance Societies are connected with and contribute to the Provincial Alliances, and some of them have no funds available for such purpose, we cannot see that it would be fair or practicable to require them also to contribute to the funds of the Dominion Council, and we recommend that the monies required for Dominion purposes be raised as heretofore through the Provincial Alliances and from voluntary contributions.

The Committee appointed to consider the letter from the North-West Prohibitory Alliance, asking for aid, recommended as follows :

That the North-West Prohibitory Alliance be informed of the sympathy of this Council ; that the Secretary be instructed to forward to them the resolution already passed with regard to the matter referred to in their communication ; that the Executive be instructed to make an appeal for a special fund to send an organizer to the North-West Territories in response to their appeal.

Mr. Spence moved the following, which was concurred in :

That the Executive Committee of the Council be instructed to appoint a deputation to the approaching Session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to lay before these Bodies the fraternal greetings of the Council, and to call attention to its principles and work.

The following motion was passed on the proposition of Mr. J. R. Dougall :

That the Executive be instructed to enquire into the possibility of securing an identical petition to Parliament from the general courts of the various religious bodies.

This being all the business to be transacted by the Council, votes of thanks were tendered to the Trustees of St. James' Methodist Church, to the City Newspapers, and to the Railway Companies for courtesies extended.

The Minutes of the afternoon session having been read and approved, the Council meeting was closed with prayer, led by Rev. J. W. Bell.