

# THE VANGUARD.

JULY AND AUGUST, 1894.

## LIGHT WINES FOR CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has ratified the Treaty negotiated at Paris in February, 1893, providing for the importation into Canada of French wines at a reduced rate of duty. The clause of the Treaty making this provision is in the following terms:

“Non-sparkling wines gauging 15 degrees by the centesimal alcoholmeter, or less, or according to the Canadian system of testing, containing 26 per cent. or less of alcohol, and all sparkling wines, shall be exempted from the surtaxe or ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.”

Hitherto the rate of duty imposed upon all such wines imported into Canada has been 25 cents per imperial gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem. The result of the new legislation will be the abolition of the ad valorem duty, and this duty will practically be taken off all imported wines that comply with the description in the above quoted clause. This was made very clear by a statement of the Minister of Finance in the House of Commons, which is reported as follows in the Hansard:

**MR. FOSTER:** By this article of the Treaty we bind ourselves simply to let in French wines of a certain grade, at a certain rate. We do not bind ourselves by the Treaty to discriminate in favor of France with respect to those classes of wine. If we allow French wines of those classes to come in at that rate, we are obliged, by virtue of certain treaties, to allow like wines of certain other countries to come in at the same time and on the same terms.

**MR. CHARLTON** What countries?

MR. FOSTER : Belgium and Germany. The question was asked whether Spain had not the benefit of the most-favored-nation clause. My answer was that she had not at the present time, and the consequence was that her wines would have no right to come in under the most-favored-nation clause. The next branch of the subject was in regard to colonial wines, and I said we were not disposed to treat the colonies on any less favorable basis than is given by the treaty to French wines ; and I went further, and said, that by the Treaty we were not precluded from treating the wines of like standard, received either from the colonies or from Great Britain, on a less favorable basis than that we extend to the wines of France ; and, further, I stated that at present we were not disposed to make any discrimination against any country sending wines here.

The total amount of wine imported into Canada in the fiscal year ending June, 1893, was 495,239 gallons. The amount of wine of the class to be hereafter admitted at the reduced rate, was 244,689 gallons. As a matter of fact, no real wine is ever made with as high an alcoholic percentage as that named in the treaty clause quoted. Wines are brought up to that strength by the addition of alcohol. It will be readily seen that our whole wine importation may be of the class admitted at the low rate, and that the treaty practically abolishes all duty upon wine imported into Canada, except the specific duty of twenty-five cents per imperial gallon.

This treaty was ratified in the face of the strongest protests made by Canadian prohibitionists, who constitute certainly a large part of the electors of the Dominion. It means a provision for the flooding of our country with foreign wines at a time when public opinion is demanding more restriction instead of more extension of the dangerous liquor traffic. Objection to the treaty was made by temperance people on two grounds. (1) That the treaty would interfere with the coming into operation of prohibition. (2) That encouragement by legislation, of the importation of intoxicating liquor was unwise, immoral, and contrary to the wishes of the people.



In discussing the question in Parliament the Finance Minister dealt with the first of these objections in the following terms :

The voice of the people which gives force to this treaty—and so far as this country is concerned, that is the majority voice of Parliament—is the very voice which must, if prohibition is ever enacted in this country, enact that prohibition; and when it comes to the enactment of such a law, the majority of Parliament will immediately remove the obstacle, in so far as the treaty is an obstacle, by giving notice of its termination ; and it cannot be fairly urged that the time which is set for the denunciation of the treaty, namely, twelve months, would be any impediment to carrying out the wishes of the people as regards a prohibitory law. For certainly no prohibitory law could be enacted and put in force by the majority of Parliament in less time than that. The treaty would be denounced, and be entirely out of the way, so far as any bar is concerned, when prohibition came to be enacted in this country. So that I do not think there is any great force in that objection.

The Finance Minister, however, entirely ignored the other objection to the treaty, the importance of which was very strongly urged upon the Government by the deputations which objected, on behalf of the temperance people, to the ratification of the treaty.

The statement of the Finance Minister that the treaty could be terminated by twelve months notice, if prohibition were enacted, makes it clear that he saw that the treaty would be a serious obstacle to prohibitory legislation. Why should the hands of our legislators be tied even for twelve months by this agreement ? The French Government are authorized to terminate it without any delay if our duties upon wines should be increased. The clause of the treaty setting out this provision, is in the following words :

It is likewise agreed that if non-sparkling wines, gauging fifteen degrees at the most, or sparkling wines, become subject later on to an increase of duty in Canada, the French Government, by denouncing the present agreement, could terminate its operation immediately, without waiting until the expiration of the twelve months' delay provided for above.

Our representative agreed to a speedy termination of the treaty by France for a financial consideration, but made no provision for our right to terminate it summarily for moral reasons.

#### LIQUOR DRINKING IN FRANCE.

It is, of course, expected that the result of this legislation will be the development in Canada of an extensive market for French wines, which must mean an increased Canadian consumption of such liquors. It may be well, therefore, to consider the extent and results in other countries of the wine consumption, which we have thus undertaken to encourage in Canada.

There are not wanting, even at this late day, in face of recorded facts, men who express the opinion that temperance would be promoted, and that drunkenness would be lessened by a freer use of the milder forms of alcoholic beverages. The experience of nearly every country in which such liquors are freely consumed, shows the absurdity of this theory. Canada has hitherto known comparatively little of light wine consumption, and is to-day the civilized nation that has the lowest per capita consumption of alcohol. The Inland Revenue report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1893, gives the following as the quantity of liquor entered for consumption per head of the population :

Spirits.....	.740	gallons.
Malt liquor.....	3.485	“
Wine.....	.094	“

The quantity of wine consumed annually in France is enormous. The “*Annuaire Statistique de la France*” for 1888, gives tables showing the production, importation, exportation, and consumption of wine and spirits, during each year, from 1870 to 1885. Taking the French hectolitre as equal to 26.417 gallons, these tables give us the following figures in reference to wines alone :

YEAR.	PRODUCTION	IMPORTATION.	EXPORTATION.	CONSUMPTION.	
				Total.	Per Cap.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gals.
1870. ....	1,440,651,095	3,344,656	75,711,254	1,368,284,497	37.90
1871. ....	1,559,281,389	3,903,402	87,684,786	1,475,500,005	40.87
1872. ....	1,450,826,421	13,695,629	90,609,517	1,373,912,533	38.03
1873. ....	951,012,000	17,271,461	105,177,463	863,105,998	23.91
1874. ....	1,847,532,756	17,980,335	85,392,530	1,780,120,561	49.31
1875. ....	2,065,864,559	7,709,247	98,558,445	1,975,015,361	54.75
1876. ....	1,170,436,145	17,868,459	87,992,676	1,100,311,928	29.81
1877. ....	1,460,151,939	18,686,435	81,935,971	1,396,902,403	35.14
1878. ....	1,337,676,384	42,343,307	73,835,172	1,306,184,919	35.39
1879. ....	700,658,302	77,616,078	80,485,651	697,788,729	18.97
1880. ....	895,950,492	190,745,903	65,714,427	1,020,981,968	27.66
1881. ....	1,019,106,810	207,076,444	67,949,702	1,158,233,552	30.75
1882. ....	1,025,648,611	193,098,034	69,166,997	1,155,579,648	30.67
1883. ....	1,219,540,964	237,245,609	67,130,141	1,389,656,432	36.88
1884. ....	940,323,603	214,766,881	65,296,616	1,089,793,868	28.93
1885. ....	831,636,853	216,187,878	68,757,533	977,967,198	26.25
1886. ....	802,713,144	290,874,813	71,570,265	1,022,917,692	26.74

The absurdity of the theory that the use of wine prevents or checks the consumption of stronger liquors, is strikingly shown by the tables giving the facts in reference to distilled spirits, which are as follows :

YEAR.	PRODUCTION	TOTAL Production and Importation	EXPORTATION.	CONSUMPTION,	
				Total.	Per Cap.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gals.
1870. ....	32,677,829	34,363,788	12,818,929	21,544,859	.58
1871. ....	42,293,617	44,570,287	11,529,647	33,040,640	.91
1872. ....	49,954,547	51,222,035	16,275,778	34,946,257	.97
1873. ....	37,617,898	38,887,277	14,773,285	24,113,992	.67
1874. ....	40,470,844	42,097,709	10,918,912	31,178,797	.86
1875. ....	48,845,033	50,547,160	12,573,620	37,973,540	1.52
1876. ....	45,146,653	46,878,419	13,923,291	32,955,128	.89
1877. ....	34,579,853	37,139,000	7,938,573	29,200,427	.79
1878. ....	37,432,889	40,996,040	8,633,917	32,362,093	.88
1879. ....	39,308,496	41,595,806	9,656,206	34,939,600	.95
1880. ....	41,765,277	48,686,637	8,112,529	40,574,108	1.10
1881. ....	48,131,774	54,443,297	8,320,615	46,122,682	1.22
1882. ....	46,678,839	51,217,336	7,091,112	47,156,194	1.25
1883. ....	53,124,587	57,552,129	7,843,049	49,709,080	1.32
1884. ....	51,116,895	56,190,861	7,775,104	48,415,757	1.28
1885. ....	49,241,288	54,419,733	7,752,676	46,667,057	1.24

In addition to this enormous consumption of spirits and wines, there has been developed in France a large business

in malt liquors. We have at hand no statistics of this business, but the fact of it is well known, and was referred to in *The Western Brewer* for January, 1892, in the following paragraphs :

“The consumption of beer in Paris is now something enormous, although, a few years ago, it was scorned as ‘that disgusting mixture, the German national drink.’ There is now a great importation from Germany, pouring in two gigantic streams, one dark brown and the other blonde, whereas there was formerly only a thin liquid thread from Alsace, which came for consumption by the patriotic Alsations living in Paris.

“The first Parisian beer houses were kept almost exclusively by Alsations, and were modestly kept in remote quarters, away from the splendid boulevards. The landlords, in their increasing prosperity, gradually came out of their obscurity into more attractive localities, and the wine adulterers, and phylloxera, and the exorbitant Parisian taxes, increased the popularity of the drink, until now the famous breweries of Germany all have their regular beer vans on the railways to Paris.”

The figures quoted only come down to 1885. There are at hand no later details, but there is reliable information to the effect that the consumption of liquor since 1885 has been steadily advancing. *Le Temps*, one of the most influential journals of Paris, in an editorial on the subject, published in April of the present year, made the following statement:

In 1885 we drank 1,400,000 hectolitres of alcohol per year; in 1892 that quantity had risen to 1,735,369. It must be noted that in this quantity is not included that which does not pay duty, etc. In the same period the drink shops have increased from 390,000 to more than 450,000, that is, nearly one liquor retailer per twenty electors. on an average, throughout the whole of France.

#### A COMPARISON.

A comparison of the consumption of alcohol in France with that in Canada, may be roughly made by taking the per capita quantities given above for the year 1885, in the case of France, and 1893 in the case of Canada (although taking these years makes a showing unduly favorable to France) and reducing all to the basis of alcohol. It must

be borne in mind that in doing this we include the beer consumed in Canada, and omit the beer consumed in France. If we reckon the spirits as containing an average of 50 per cent. of alcohol, wines as containing an average of 25 per cent., which is less than the maximum strength of the wines to be imported at reduced rates, and the beer at an average of 6 per cent., we get the following result :

FRANCE.

	GALS. LIQUOR.	EQUIVALENT IN GALS. ALCOHOL.
Spirits .....	1.240	.620
Beer .....	.....	.....
Wine .....	26 740	6.950
Total .....	27 980	7.570

CANADA.

	GALS. LIQUOR	EQUIVALENT IN GALS. ALCOHOL.
Spirits .....	.740	.370
Beer .....	3 485	.209
Wine .....	.094	.024
Total .....	4.319	.603

Twenty-five is probably too high an alcoholic percentage to assume as the average strength of wines consumed in France, but if we take only half that percentage, and leave out of account altogether the French consumption of malt liquor, we find that France consumes more than six times as much alcohol as Canada.

THE RESULTS IN FRANCE.

What are the results of this enormous consumption of strong drink? Just the same as the results of drinking in other lands. Persons interested in encouraging the doctrine that lighter alcoholic beverages do not encourage intemper-



ance, have misrepresented the facts of the condition of society in France, as they have misrepresented the facts concerning Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other wine-producing countries. We might point to the evidence in the recent trial of the anarchist who slew the President of the French Republic, as proof of the crime-breeding operations of the liquor shops. We might instance many other facts of similar character. We shall, however, let French authorities speak for France. The *Revue Chretienne*, of Paris, some time ago contained an article part of which the following is a translation :

The great black spot on the horizon is alcoholism. No doubt its influence is felt among all classes of society, but it is especially a popular plague, a recent plague that has made itself sensible within the past thirty or forty years. It is impossible for any one to fully estimate the moral, political, social, and hygienic effects of alcoholism.. In nine tenths of the maladies, the accidents, the crimes, and the ruin, in much of the uncontrolled passions and popular disorders one can well say "cherchez l'alcohol." The ravages of alcohol among the youth of the common classes are frightful. There is scarcely any longer an amusement or recreation with which it does not mix itself. It interferes with or destroys every rational enjoyment; it prevents proper physical development, it neutralizes the good effects of reunions for social pleasure or relaxation. Every assembly, every excursion for whatever object, is in danger of terminating in a drunken debauch. Manners become coarse, and the languages as well as the songs brutal. Formerly the large cities depended upon the country for the purification of the life-blood. The source itself is now tainted. In the lovely valleys that roll back among the Vosges springs of crystal water abound, the air is pure, and within the memory of man epidemic has never reigned. But alcohol increases. Disorder is in the manners, in the purse, and in the household. The fruits of a life of toil disappear. Alcohol is more terrible than war, than pestilence, or no matter what natural calamity."

The attention of the French Government has been directed to the fearful intemperance which prevails, and various remedies have been proposed. One of these is an increase in the duty upon liquor. In an article discussing this subject and referring to the enormous amount of excise



duties already collected, *Le Temps*, the journal already quoted says :

This wealth of revenue should not lead to an illusion. This apparent richness of the state is due to the misery of the citizens ; and it is not a question only of a want of money to which every confirmed drinker in the class of workmen fataly condemns himself and his ; it is a question specially of phys ological and moral misery, of the ruin of soul and body, of the exhaustion within a short period, by the effects of alcoholism, of the vital forces of the nation and of its power of reproduction and progress.

There are workmen who, under the pretext of giving themselves strength drink half a litre or a litre of more or less harmful eau de vie daily. Can one represent to himself without sadness what becomes of the homes and children of these workmen ? The father as has been said, does not make old bones ; the wife becomes corrupted in her turn : the children are rickety, sometimes idiots, incapable of living, without speaking of the terrible law of heredity, which in the race, multiplies the consequences of heredity with the progressive spread of the falling stone.

It is known that there are in Australia, America and Africa whole races which are becoming extinct under this action of "fire water," which is also death water. Do you not believe that it would be the same in Europe for those people which had not the energy and reason to stop themselves on the same declivity ? Which of us could not cite families or even groups of individuals whom this abuse of strong liquors has caused to disappear or reduced to almost nothing ?

Statistics tell us that the French population has ceased to increase. Last year the number of deaths exceeded the births by 20,000. How can we help saying that this physiological decadence of the French race, at least in certain districts, coincides with the progress which the same statistics show in the consumption of alcohol ? We do not make it solely responsible for the phenomenon, but it must none the more be held innocent.

#### THE PHYLLOXERA THEORY.

The alarming extent of drunkenness in France is admitted, and effort is being made to lessen its significance by an attempted explanation which will be well illustrated in the report of our Canadian Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic. When witnesses before that body spoke of the increase of drunkenness in France, they were met by

the suggestion that this drunkenness was largely the result of increased spirit drinking, and that the increased spirit drinking had been the result of a decreasing consumption of wine, because of the ravages of the phylloxera in the French vineyards. If this theory were correct we would still have to face the fact that the free use of light wine had developed an alcoholic appetite, which led to an enormous consumption of spirits when wine was not so plentiful or cheap. The unsoundness of the argument, however, may be seen from the tables above quoted, which show that the years in which most wine was produced and consumed, were chiefly the years in which most spirits were produced and consumed.

The phylloxera made its first appearance in the French vineyards in 1865. Before 1880 it had accomplished a vast amount of destruction. The diminished product was to some extent supplemented by an increased French importation, as may be seen from the figures already given. The deficiency has also no doubt, been supplied to some extent by an increase in the adulteration of wines, to which reference will presently be made. Referring to this subject, the "Cyclopedia of Temperance and Prohibition" says:

Even before the phylloxera was known most of the wine on the market was regarded with grave suspicion, and extensive vineyards in certain localities were destroyed, or the vintages repeatedly failed, on account of the injury done by the oidium, mildew, blackrot and other vine-pests and diseases. Since the phylloxera began its operations the demand for wine has gone on increasing. With a vastly diminished supply, it has of course been impossible to meet this demand without resorting to extensive adulterations. For the vineyard, the still and the laboratory have been substituted. France, which imported only 3,344,656 gallons of wine in 1870, imported 290,874,813 gallons in 1886. This immense quantity of wine now imported into France is chiefly cheap Spanish, Portuguese and Algerian stuff, used for adulterating the French articles. Meanwhile France's importations of distilled spirits have increased three-fold and her exportations of spirits have decreased nearly 40 per cent, indicating that not only cheap wine but also

raw alcohol has been used on a great scale to swell the volume of her own wine product. In order that the former superior qualities of flavor might not suffer from all this blending and fortifying, the skill of the chemist has been in request, and the most harmful drugs have been employed for "doctoring" the French brands.

AN ENGLISH EXPERIMENT.

The "lighter drinks" fad crops up periodically. We have had it advocated in Canada before, although the advocacy never succeeded in the obtaining of legislative recognition. It had its run in Great Britain, where in 1830, legislation was enacted encouraging the establishment of beer-houses, the result of which was found to be exceedingly disastrous. Ten years later a committee of the House of Lords enquired into the working of the measure and reported that "the absolute consumption of spirits, has, from whatever cause, far from diminished, and that the comforts and morals of the poor have been seriously impaired." In 1853 a select committee of the House of Commons reported as follows :

*The Beershop system has proved a failure.* It was established under the belief that it would give the public their beer cheap and pure; would dissociate beer-drinking from drunkenness, and lead to the establishment throughout the country of a class of houses of refreshment altogether free from the disorders *supposed* to attend *exclusively* on the sale of spirits.

The committee concur in the statement of the Lords' Report on the Sale of Beer Act, that "It was already sufficiently notorious that *drunkenness is the main cause of crime, disorder, and distress in England*; and it appears that the multiplication of houses for the consumption of intoxicating liquors, which, under the Beer Act, has risen from 80,830 to 123,306 *has been thus in itself an evil of the first magnitude, not only by increasing the temptations to excess, which are thus presented at every step, but by driving houses, even those under the direct control of the magistrates as well as others, originally respectable, to practices for attracting custom, which are degrading to their own character and most injurious to morality and order.*"

The committee on Intemperance of the convocation of the Province of York, appointed in 1871, composed of

eleven leading clergymen of the Church of England, after taking a great deal of evidence, reported on the question of beer-houses as follows :

The great bulk of your informants advocate the entire suppression of beer-houses as distinguished from public-houses, describing the former as "nests of corruption and the source of unmitigated mischief." "This suggestion also your committee readily adopt."

A committee was also appointed by the convocation of Province of Canterbury to inquire into the evils of intemperance, and the remedies which might be applied. The committee was composed of nineteen leading Church of England clergymen. This committee reported that,

It also appears an unquestionable fact that in proportion as facilities in any shape for procuring intoxicating liquors are countenanced and afforded, the vice of intemperance and its dismal effects are everywhere increased. That this would be the case, has been continually maintained by members of the community desirous of the repression of intemperance, and extensively acquainted with its phases and its workings. This conclusion the evidence before your committee amply confirms. In the language of one who has investigated the evil in all its terrible details, the "secret of the extensive failure of the means hitherto employed lies almost entirely in this—we have permitted the multiplication of agencies in our midst which have a direct tendency to demoralize the people; we have allowed interested parties to place greater and greater temptations to intemperance in the way of the working classes."

And the first recommendation made by this committee, as a legislative remedy for the fearful condition of affairs, which they deplored, was in the following words :

"The Repeal of the Beer Act of 1830, and the total suppression of beer houses throughout the country."

Hon. Mr. Gladstone, later on, tried the experiment of encouraging the use of wine instead of beer, and the whole mass of evidence shows that this was also a huge mistake, resulting in an intensifying of the evils it proposed to remedy.

#### BEFORE THE PHYLLOXERA.

The error of charging the alarming intemperance of France to the failure of the wine crop, or to the adultera-

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tions that are made in wines is, however, made clearly manifest by a consideration of the condition of affairs in France previous to the advent of the phylloxera scourge, which, as has been said, was in 1865. Long before that time France and other wine growing countries had a sad record of drunkenness and its attendant evils. Much information on this point was made public years ago by Dr. F. R. Lees, to whose researches we are indebted for most of the evidence now to be submitted. Writing in 1857, he said :—

“The philosopher and statistician, M. Quetelet, in his great work on human development, explodes the fallacy that France is a temperate country. ‘Of 1,129 murders committed during the space of four years, 446 have been in consequence of quarrels and contentions in taverns.’

“It is true that in large districts, and chiefly the most ignorant, there is little drunkenness and crime (a fact to which Quetelet refers), but that is owing to the fact of the extreme rarity of wine-shops, and to the extreme poverty of the people. In the rich and manufacturing parts intemperance and its resulting evils abound. Dr. Morel, of the St. Yon Asylum, says in his work ‘On the Degeneracy of the Human Race’ :—

There is always a hopeless number of paralytic and other insane persons in our hospitals whose disease is due to no other cause than the abuse of alcoholic liquors. In 1,000 patients of whom I have made special note, at least 200 of them owed their mental disorder to no other cause.

“Many more, therefore, would be indirectly affected or aggravated by drink. M. Behic, in his ‘Report on Insanity,’ says :—

Of 8,797 male and 7,069 female lunatics, 34 per cent. of the men and 6 of the women were made insane by intemperance. This is the most potent and frequent cause.

“French journals note that years of plenty in the wine districts are years of disorder and crime for the country at



large. The 'Annals of Hygiene' for 1863 observes that in wine-growing countries delirium tremens and alcoholism are most frequent. The plain fact is, that though partly owing to the temperament of the people, and partly to the better arrangements of the police, outrageous and besotted drunkenness may be less frequent or less apparent, yet the serious and essential evils are as great there as in any country. Sensuality pervades their life, crime is very prevalent, suicides are in excess, population is arrested and extreme longevity is rarer than in almost any other land.

"In France everybody drinks, young and old, male and female, and we find one centenarian amongst 360,000 persons; in the United States of America, one in every 9,000. Sixteen years ago Dr. Bell estimated the whole of the alcohol drunk in France, in the shape of spirit, wine and cider, as equal to four gallons of proof spirit per head annually, for all ages, men, women, and infants. It is certainly not less now. . . . In France, in 1856, there were 360,000 drink-shops besides inns, cafes, etc.; over all France, one drinkery to 100 persons of all ages. . . . With such habits and temptations and examples, can we wonder that every third birth in Paris is illegitimate, and that there are 60,000 criminals permanently residing in the prisons of the Seine? Mr. Dickens' 'Household Words,' while defending the beer shop at home [England], thus discourses of its counterpart abroad:—

The wine-shops are the colleges and chapels of the poor in France. History, morals, politics, jurisprudence and literature, in iniquitous forms, are all taught in these colleges and chapels, where professors of evil continually deliver these lessons, and where hymns are sung nightly to the demon of demoralization. In these haunts of the poor theft is taught as the morality of property, falsehood as the morality of speech, and assassination as the justice of the people. It is in the wine-shop the cabman is taught to think it heroic to shoot the middle-class man who disputes his fare. It is in the wine-shop that the workman is taught to admire the man who stabs his faithless mistress. It is in



the wine-shop the doom is pronounced of the employer who lowers the pay of the employed. The wine-shops breed—in a physical atmosphere of malaria and a moral pestilence of envy and vengeance—the men of crime and revolution. Hunger is proverbially a bad counsellor, but drink is a worse."

THE SAME IN ITALY.

A few more of the forcible statements and quotations of Dr. Lees will be useful and instructive:—

"The same truth is proved by an examination of Continental countries. Lord Acton (now Cardinal), when Supreme Judge of Rome, assured Mr. E. C. Delavan, while on a visit to the Eternal City, that nearly all the crime originated in the use of wine. He directed him to that part of Rome which would well compare with the five points in New York. Mr. D. adds:—

I visited that district, and there I saw men, women and children sitting in rows, swilling away at wine, making up in quantity what was wanting in strength, and such was the character of the inmates of those dens that my guide urged my immediate departure as I valued my life.

"To-morrow," said Lord Acton, "I shall be obliged to condemn to death a man who went direct from one of these dens to his home, where, under the influence of wine, he butchered his mother and his wife. And this man, when not under this malign influence, was a most kind-hearted son, husband and father."

"Several Italian physicians and authors refer to intemperance as but too common. Giacomini complains, in strong terms, of its rapidly increasing evils. Speranza states his own experience of the large proportion of the diseases of the digestive organs owing to the use of spirits, and quotes Perrone, of Naples, as to the frequent and fatal maladies that follow drunkenness among the lower classes.

MORE ABOUT FRANCE.

"A fact stated by Quetelet is enough of itself to dissipate the sophistries of the light wine legislators, who seem

to have forgotten that when French wines were used in England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, at a price so low as 25s. per tun, they occasioned the most disgraceful intemperance. He tells us that :—

Of 1,129 murders committed in France during the space of four years 446 have been in consequence of quarrels and contentions in taverns, which would tend to show the fatal influence of the use of strong drinks.

“The chapter devoted by Quetelet to ‘The Development of the Propensity to Crime,’ is worthy of careful study. He says :

It may be interesting to examine the influence of the intellectual state of the accused on the nature of crimes. The French documents for 1828-29, 1830-31, show that, all things equal, the number of crimes against persons compared with the number of crimes against property was greater according as the intellectual state of the accused was more highly developed ; and this difference bore especially on murders, rapes, blows, wounds, and other severe crimes. Must we hence conclude that knowledge is injurious to society? The accused of the eighth class who all exercise liberal professions or enjoy a fortune which presupposes some education, are those who, relatively, have committed the greater number of crimes against persons.

The Vosges in Alsace, and the fifteen departments on the border of the Mediterranean (with smuggling facilities) all exceed the average of crime in France against persons.

“These are the wine districts, where, though you may never see a Frenchman drunk, you, as certainly, rarely find him sober. Our author dissipated the fallacy that poverty is a material cause of crime thus :

Several of the poorest departments, and also, the least educated, such as Creuse, Indre, Cher, Haute-Vienne, Allier, etc., are at the same time most moral ; whilst the contrary is the case in most of the departments which have the greatest wealth and instruction.

“The traffic strengthens all the factors in crime ; it fires the passions, lowers the moral tone, brings together the parties, presents the opportunities, and by rendering the drinker partially helpless, facilitates plunder or revenge. Our author says :

With respect to murder, and blows, and wounds, these crimes depend, not merely on strength (opportunity) but still more on being in the habit of using strong drinks and quarrelling. He refers also to woman's feebler passions, which are also less frequently excited by liquor.

"The French annually consume 800,000,000 of gallons of wine, cider, and brandy, or above 30 gallons to each person, children and adults included. This, at the lowest computation, will be equal to 4 gallons of alcohol, circulating each year in the blood of every adult, and disturbing the brain.

"Dr. Boismont shows the result: Out of 4,595 cases of suicide, absolute intemperance is set down as the direct exciting cause in 530 cases, and 652 to insanity. France yields one suicide to every 2,198 inhabitants; or, double the average of England. Nearly 3,000 cases occur annually, of which only one-third are women.

"The statistics of France on suicides show an alarming increase in this kind of amusement. From 1820 to 1830 (10 years) the number of suicides was 1,765; from 1841 to 1843 (3 years) 2,573; in 1844 (one year) 2,900!

"Fenimore Cooper, the American author, says:

I came to Europe under the impression that there was more drunkenness among us than in any other country, England excepted. A residence of six months in Paris has changed my views entirely. I have taken unbelievers with me into the streets, and have never failed to convince them of their mistake in the course of an hour. On one occasion a party of four went out with this object. We passed 13 drunken men within a walk of an hour, many of them were so far gone as to be totally unable to walk. In passing between Paris and London, I have been more struck by drunkenness in the streets of the former than in those of the latter.

"Count de Montalembert, in his place in the National Assembly of 1850, said: Where there is a wine shop there are the elements of disease, and the fruitful source of all that is at enmity with the interests of the workmen.

"The Rev. G. M. Musgrave, M.A., says of Normandy: I was shocked to hear of so many young children being insane

The majority of cases among the adult alienés rose out of the general intemperance, debauchery, and an abandoned course of living. The free use of brandy tended, in a fearful degree, to weaken the intellectual faculties, and took fatal effect frequently before the age of 25 !

“ Mr. Horace Greely has said :

It is true that the milder stimulants, like wine or beer, do not intoxicate or madden so readily as do the fiery products of distillation. But that wine will intoxicate—does intoxicate ; that there are confirmed drunkards in Paris, and throughout France, is also notorious and undeniable. You can hardly open a French newspaper that does not contain some account of a robbery perpetrated upon some person stupefied by over-drinking ; a police case growing out of a quarrel over the wine cup ; or a culprit, when asked to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced on him, replying : “ I was drunk when this happened, and know nothing of the matter.” That journeymen are commonly less fitted for, and less inclined to work on Monday than on other days of the week, is as notorious here as it ever was in any rum-drinking city.

#### IN GERMANY.

“ The general consumption of light wines, instead of preserving sobriety, has converted the Germans into a nation of beer and brandy drinkers. Malte Brun describes the northern Germans as deprived of beer and spirits, and as robust, frugal, and intelligent ; while the southern Germans, accustomed to wine, are given to drunkenness and superstition. The following facts were stated at a conference held at Bremen, September, 1852, by Dr. Wald, of Konigsburg :

That the Zollverein consumed 122 millions of dollars worth of alcoholic liquor (£18,000,000). That Berlin had in 1845, as compared with 1745, 1,500 more taverns and one church less. That, out of 60 children under 6 years of age, in the Orphan Asylum, 40 had been accustomed to sip spirits, of whom 9 were infected with a depraved desire for them. That in the vale of Barmen, one of the most religious districts of Rhenish Prussia, there were about 400 public houses for the sale of Brannt-wein (Brandy) and out of a population of 80,000, not less than 13,000 dram drinkers. That in the conscription of 1852, for a district of Western Prussia, out of 174 young men, only 4 were declared admissable by the inspecting surgeons,

the remaining 170 being physically incapacitated by dram drinking! That from year to year the prisons and lunatic asylums become more crowded, thousands becoming permanently mad through delirium tremens; and that drink occasioned nine-tenths of the increasing divorces of the country. That in the north of Germany the use of spirits has increased nine fold in thirty-five years, so that more than one-half of the whole corn and potatoes grown, are converted into this bewitching poison.

EVERY WHERE THE SAME.

"If we go to the south of Europe we find the same law manifesting itself. The Hon. R. D. Murray, in his *Cities and Wilds of Andalusia*, says:

"Sober and temperate himself, the peasant rarely suffers the wine cup to touch his lips (abstinence, after all, being his guard!) He sees it to be the source of nearly all the brutal crimes committed in his country, the great proportion of which spring from the wine shop."

There is no need to add anything to this overwhelming array of testimony. It is indeed sad that the exigencies of party politics should ever impel Canadian legislators to any line of action which must tend to the development in our own country of the agencies that produce such fearful results.

DOCTORED WINES.

Some reference has already been made to the diminished production of European wines, and the consequent increasing tendency to harmful adulterations. While the wine crop is diminishing the consumption of wine generally seems to be increasing. It is probable that the importation of really pure, French wines will be very rare. Even the treaty actually contemplates this, inasmuch as it makes provision for the importation of wine that has as high as 26 per cent of alcohol. Dr. Lees, who is a thorough expert, says: "No natural wine is stronger than 17 per cent." It is brought up to the higher strength by the addition of spirits, and



too often other injurious substances are added as well. When the treaty was discussed before the House of Commons, Mr. W. F. McLean, M.P. for East York, made an appeal to the Government to allow Canadian wine producers to obtain alcohol free of duty for the purpose of "fortifying" the wines which they manufacture. He argued that Canadian wine-makers needed this privilege to enable them to compete with importers. In the petition of the wine manufacturers and grape growers of Ontario against the ratification of the treaty was the following statement :

"A certain effect of the proposed treaty will be the flooding of this country with cheap and spurious wines, in which grape-juice will hardly, if ever, be present; and an indirect incentive also to the Canadian manufacturer to make spurious wines.

Owing to the exorbitant prices spirits are sold at in Canada, they cannot be used but at loss, to make sweet wines, or to fortify weak wines from vintages produced during unfavorable seasons, when the grapes do not attain their full maturity, or otherwise are wanting in saccharine elements or contain an excess of acids.

The wine manufacturers of France and also those of California and other parts of the United States can, with certain Government restrictions, distil from their grapes, must, pomace or wines, spirits which they use to fortify their wines, and in these countries wine-makers can buy from the distillers, without having to pay an excise duty, the high wines or cologne spirits they need to make sweet wines or fortify weak ones, which process is called "vinage des vins."

The price they pay for spirits is so low that with their marvellous ability in blending wines, and also their methods of making wine with raisins, currants, prunes and flavoring, they can produce artificial wines at a nominal cost, even for less than it costs us for cellarage and labor.

The privilege of distilling spoiled wines or grape must is practically denied us, and we are annually losing thousands of dollars, which might be saved had we the advantage of the French or Californian wine-makers.

#### HOW "LIGHT WINES" ARE MADE.

At the risk of wearying our readers, we submit some important extracts giving valuable information in reference



to the method of manufacturing wines, that they may know exactly the kind of stuff, the importation and consumption of which we have been legislating to promote.

Dewey's Native Wine Journal, New York, some time ago published a detailed report of the trial of a suit brought by the United States Government against a Spanish house on the ground of an alleged fraudulent under-valuation of imported wine. The Wine Journal has the following:

"The first great fact which looms up in the testimony of the case to the surprise of most wine-drinkers here, is, that nearly all the so-called 'sherries' imported into the United States are not only not sherries, but not even genuine wine, being a singular, almost unfermented, liquid, concocted from poor grapes and be-doctored with unknown materials until it is considered ready for drinking, in ten months from the time the grapes are pressed, and so successful has been this adulteration and fabrication, that, even an English expert on the trial testified in effect that he could not distinguish this wine from the genuine sherry."

Alcoholin Society, a valuable work by Richard Eddy, D.D., reproduces from the Catholic World for June 1888, a number of extracts from a learned article on "Our drinks and our Drinkers," among which are the following paragraphs:

We cling fondly to old traditions and to old saws, witness the 'light wine' traditions, and the old saw "If you would correct the evil of intemperance encourage the use of light wines." In the past there was wisdom in the saying; to-day there is none. Where are you to get your wine, light or heavy? Cheap or dear some things called wines you may have. But let us try to learn more about the wine of the period.

You know what a fatal enemy of the grape the phylloxera proved to be. The French wine suffered severely. Among great and small, in the Cote d'Or as well as in the Gironde, the phylloxera blighted the grape. The crops grew less and less, and the vintage grew poorer and poorer. Something had to be done. M. Petit did it in 1881. After the grapes had been pressed, and all the old-fashioned wine had

been extracted from them, he gathered together the skins and treated them to a bath of sugared water. Eureka! A second vintage. The new vintage was thin, of course, but the chemist found nothing hurtful in it. In color, as compared with the wine of anti-phylloxera times, it lost about half. In alcohol it was but slightly deficient; and, as a food it was declared to be two-thirds as good as the real thing. This is light wine No. 2. Well, if grape skins and a sugar bath will give a pretty good light wine, why not keep bathing the skins? How bright you are! That is exactly the notion that presented itself to some of the vintners. Forthwith they proceeded to give the same mess of skins, three, four and five baths. On the homeopathic principle of "high potencies," it is just possible that, intrinsically, bath No. 5 was more potent than our No. 2; but, certainly, you would not suspect this when drinking it. However, here was the raw material of a considerable quantity of "light wine." Constructively it was the juice of grape. It was deficient in color, but this could be remedied—chemically. It was deficient in alcohol, but this could be easily remedied. There was the beet-root alcohol and the potato alcohol. Nothing could be simpler. Have a glass of light red wine? Oh! do. It will warm you up.

Then there was the good wine. The supply was so scanty, it seems a pity not to put it all to good use. Happy thought! Let us draw off some of the good wine from the cask, and replace it by good water. You find it a little weak? Had we better not vinify it? How do you suppose wine is vinified? Have you forgotten the bad alcohols? Good wine and good water, and a dose of potato alcohol; you see the vintage goes on bravely. Who will care for the phylloxera now? So much for the French wines, red or white. The light red wine of our fathers has gone forever, it is to be feared. And we must reconsider our cherished theory of the light wine remedying intemperance. Analyzing the Bordeaux wines some years ago, M. Henninger found four grains of amylic alcohol to the quart of wine. Sixteen grains, if you remember, will kill a dog. In a white Alsatian wine, the same chemist found eight grains of the same poisonous alcohol to the quart.

Oh! You mean light German wines! They used to be

very good indeed, even in our time. The phylloxera had not done much harm to the Rhine vineyards that is true ; but the demand for the Rhine wines has largely increased. Our American-Germany would have the good Rhine wine. The continental demand grew apace. The crops were not large enough to supply everybody. Of course, everything that honest men could do, had already been done. The good Rhine wine had been watered and vinified ; the California wines had been imported, mixed, and vinified ; but still it was impossible to make enough of light wine. A doctor with the pleasing name, Gall, came to the rescue. Now, when the grape has been harvested, the must of the meanest, poorest grapes along the river are gathered into great vats. A soapy looking substance manufactured from potatoes, is mixed with the must, and the pump is turned on. Water is not added absolutely ad lib., but it is added in amount sufficient to assure much more than the normal quantity of wine. When this "broth" has sufficiently fermented, it is strained off. The potato sugar is again added ; the pump works ; and so on until the lees are exhausted. Natural fermentation being no longer possible, chemical ferments and artificial heat are used successfully. Compared with the ordinary brandy or whiskey of commerce, the first brew of Dr. Gall's Rhine wine may be commended on account of its lightness. But when we get down to wash No. 4 or No. 5, would they not be a little too light unless vinified and odorized ? And, whether or no, would you recommend their use as a cure for intemperance ?

#### AN EXPERT TESTIFIES.

In the "New York Voice, in 1885 there was published a series of articles by Major C. B. Cotton, formerly a well known wholesale liquor dealer of New York, in which he gave extensive information upon this subject, based upon 25 years of personal experience as a manufacturer and compounder of wines. He stated that from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 gallons of pure spirits were annually used in the city of New York and other eastern cities in the manufacture of fictitious wines of all kinds. Among the details furnished by him are the following :

“Perhaps there is no business requiring more close and unerring judgment and so perfect a knowledge of chemical combinations as the art—for it is really an art—of making perfect fictitious wines. As a basis for these wines we use—as I have already said—pure spirits perfectly deodorized, in connection, sometimes with cheap native wines or white Rhine wines, but generally with Jersey cider, the juice of the crab-apple being preferred. The process is very similar to making wine from the grape, and its perfection depends upon nearly the same principles. The cider is taken directly from the press to a properly arranged and tempered cellar, and carefully carried through the first or sacchartne fermentation at a temperature of 60 F. It is then fined and drawn off into large tanks, and when still, spirits, crude, tartar and other ingredients are added to stop the fermentation. This forms the basis of nearly all kinds of imitation wines.

“The basis being prepared, we then proceed at our leisure to make up our stocks. We want some particular brand of champagne, for instance, Piper Heidsieck. We draw from one of the large tanks into a smaller one, called a mixer, the necessary amount of cider for say, 100 baskets. The liquid is brought up to the standard alcoholic proof with pure spirits, when we add the flavorings and coloring, after which the temperature is raised to 70° or 72° F., to induce the second or vinous fermentation. After this is effected, we put it through a course of fining, when it becomes a bright, rich, sparkling vinous liquid, and is ready for bottling. It is then drawn off into imported champagne bottles, and fully charged with carbonic acid gas. Imported velvet corks—each cork branded on the inner end with the name of the supposed foreign wine-maker—are driven in by machinery. After the bottles have been duly sealed, wired, capped and stamped, labels in exact imitation of the genuine are placed upon them, and the bottles in turn are packed in imported baskets or in cases with imported straw. Imitations of the genuine marks and numbers are then placed upon the package, and the deception is complete. By this process any brand of the imported wine is successfully imitated.

“Suppose we want fifty barrels of sherry. We draw from

the same tank into the mixer the requisite quantity of cider, which is brought up to about 22° to 24° alcoholic proof with pure spirits. Then for every barrel we add 3 lbs. mashed Malaga raisins,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. oil of bitter almonds, and six gallons pure sherry wine. After this mixture has stood two or three days, it is drawn off through a strainer into another tub, when it is fined and made ready to put into the barrels. We then send an imported cask to our cooper, and he makes us fifty casks exactly like the sample. They are then properly branded, and bogus custom house marks are placed upon them, and again art has triumphed over nature. And so we go through the whole catalogue of wines.

“In coloring wines, either fictitious or foreign, when deficient in color, we use for a fawn yellow or sherry color, tincture of saffron, tumeric or safflower; for amber or deep brown, burned sugar coloring. Cochineal, with a little alum gives a pink color; beet root and red saunders, a red color; the extract of rhatany and logwood, and the juices of elder-berries and bilberries a port wine color. Sometimes our wines become muddy—or in our parlance, ‘sick’—and we have to fine or ‘recover’ them. For this purpose we use the white of an egg, isinglass, hartshorn shavings, or pale sweet glue; for heavy wines, sheep’s or bullock’s blood. Gypsum is used to fine muddy white wines, also sugar of lead and bisulphate of potassium. When we find a lack of flavor, we use, according to circumstances, burned almonds or the essential oil, to give a nutty flavor, and rhatany, hino, oak sawdust or bark, with alum to give astringency. To impart the fine flavors, we use orris root, orange blossoms, neroli, violet petals, vanilla, cedrat, sweet-brier, cardamon seeds, quinces, elder berries, or cherry laurel. When our wines need improving, we use, in sherry, madeira and port, almond flavorings, rhatany or catechu, with honey or glycerine. For mustiness we use sweet oil or almond oil, fresh burned charcoal, bread toasted black or bruised mustard seed. For ropiness, the bruised berries of the mountain ash, catechu, chalk, milk of lime, and calcined oyster-shells are used, and, if very bad, we use litharge.

“New frauds are being constantly developed in the manu-



facture of fictitious wines, and the business of preparing these poisonous flavorings has attained the dimensions of an important branch of trade. This new industry is becoming more and more important. These flavorings of a complex nature are used for the purpose of giving wines particular bouquets. By adding a small quantity of these compounds, new and fresh wine may be converted into the semblance of old wine in a very few minutes, or certain poor wines may be made to resemble those of famous vintages. These ethers, designed for giving the bouquet, are numbered among the six great classes of materials serving for the adulteration or fabrication of wines. Establishments for the manufacture of these flavorings are located in London, Paris, New York and other large cities, and the business is large and profitable."\*

MORE OF THE SAME.

The general adulteration of wine is well known. The *Cyclopedia of Temperance* tells us that the presence of the most deleterious substances in well-nigh all the wine offered for sale, has been repeatedly shown by careful investigation. A striking instance is reported by George Walker, formerly United States Consul-General at Paris. The Municipal Laboratory of that city, during the ten months ending December, 1881, tested 3001 samples of wine, and found 1,731 to be bad; 991 passable; and only 279 good. (U.S. Consular reports, vol. 6, p. 559).

The same authority gives us the following as a list of substances used in the adulteration of wine: aloes, alum, ambergris, acetic acid, acetic ether, benzine, brimstone, bitter almonds, bicarbonate of potassium, bisulphate of potassium, Brazil wood, creosote, charcoal, chalk, copperas, catechu, cudbear, cochineal, caustic potash, cognac oil, cocculus indicus, elderberry, essence of absinthe, foxglove, fusel oil, glue, glycerine, gypsum, henbane, hartshorn shavings, indigo, juniper berries, lime, logwood, litharge, marble dust, muriatic

\*The "Voice," January 22nd, 1885.



acid, mountain ash berries, nutgalls, opium, oak bark, plaster of Paris, prussic acid, quassia, red saunders-wood, red beet-root, strychnine, sloe leaves, spermaceti, star anise, sulphuric acid, sugar of lead, tansy, tumeric, tannic acid and wormwood.

A valuable standard work on the liquor question, "The Foundation of Death," by Mr. Axel Gustafson, has the following statement on p. 48 :

Before the Select Committee on Wines (House of Commons, 1852) Cyrus Redding stated that though the annual export of port wine amounted to only 20,000 pipes, no less than 60,000 were consumed, a goodly amount being concocted out of Cape wines, cider and brandies, etc. ; most of the spurious being concocted in the London docks, presumably for exportation.

It would not be difficult to add many similar testimonies if it were necessary to do so. There can be no doubt that a great proportion of all imported wine is spurious ; that the adulteration is so cleverly done as practically to defy detection ; and that we have opened our doors, by the recent legislation, not only to the foreign wines, which are bad enough, and evil working enough in themselves, but to vile and dangerous concoctions of foreign cellars, which are probably even worse in their effects than the dangerous drinks they simulate.

#### WHY IS IT ?

It is a matter of deep regret to every true friend of temperance that this ill-advised action should have been taken by the Dominion Government and Parliament. The strong feeling against the treaty was well known. The gentleman who represented Canada in the negotiations resulting in this outrage, was not unaware of the great and growing temperance sentiment of this country. Nay more, he was at one time a temperance advocate, a pledged abstainer, a co-worker, for the uplifting of drink-cursed humanity, with those whose efforts he has thus recently antagonized and

hindered. There are noble men in public life in Canada who have honored high positions by using them to inculcate and promote the temperance to which they long ago pledged themselves. With others it has been sadly different. If we are not misinformed, the leader of the Dominion Government and Parliament was also, in days gone by, a leader in temperance work in his own province, a member of the Nova Scotia Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. Had these two men stood true to their avowed principles, their record, their obligations, our country would have been saved this peril and wrong. They knew that they were going against the strong convictions of the great majority of the women and men who have that country's best interests most at heart. Why did they force their scheme through in spite of protest and entreaty?

Side by side in our history, with the infamy of the breaking down of prohibition in our great North-west must stand the infamy of this disregard of Christian sentiment, this sacrifice of principle and of the public good, this courting to a home in Canada of the terrible curse that Europe is writhing under to-day.

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## CANADA'S CRIMINAL RECORD FOR 1893.

The Report upon the Criminal Statistics of Canada for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1893, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is a document of much interest and value. The statistics are in several points more accurate than any hitherto published.

In the first issue of the *Vanguard*, November, 1893, will be found a number of important quotations from the last criminal report preceding that at present under consideration. It set out the total number of convictions for offences of every kind in the Dominion of Canada, for the criminal year 1892 as 34,997 and the average for the preceding ten years as 34,846. The new report informs us that these figures did not include quite all the convictions for indictable offences. In each case in which an offender was convicted of two offences of the same kind on the same day, only one conviction was counted. The figures for 1893 include all convictions. The number was 35,653. If the duplicate cases just referred to had been omitted as was done in former years, the number of convictions for 1893 would be 35,363. Of the persons convicted 32,151 were males, and 3502 were females.

It has also been found upon inquiry that for a number of years most of the convictions made in cases tried in the North West by the mounted police authorities had been omitted from the report. The correct returns for the years back as far as 1883 have been made up and they materially alter the criminal record of the North-West Territories. There was given in former reports a table setting out the number of convictions made by police magistrates in the prin-

cial towns and cities. This table did not at all harmonize with the other parts of the report and bore in different respects evidence of inaccuracy. It has been omitted from the present compilation.

It will be seen that the criminal record for 1893 was much higher than that for 1892 and much higher than the average. Taking the record of convictions for drunkenness for a number of years as well as those now given, we get the following facts:—

Average for 10 years ending 1891 .....	12,196
Number for 1892 .....	11,415
Number for 1893 .....	11,651

The convictions for violation of laws of different kinds relating to the sale of liquor are as follows:—

Average for 10 years ending 1891 .....	2,575
Number for 1892 .....	2,041
Number for 1893 .....	2669

These figures do not include for 1892 and previous years the omitted figures for the North West Territories above mentioned. The report as usual gives separate statistics for the summary convictions and the convictions for indictable offences. The statistics in reference to the latter are very much more complete than those in reference to the former. It is in regard to the indictable offences only that we have given fully statistics relating to the age, religion, nationality habits, etc. of offenders. The number of convictions for indictable offences was 4,630, the total number of convictions was 35,653. An estimated classification of all offenders according to the matters named may be made by taking the proportional numbers of 35,653 which will correspond to the proportion which the figures given are, in each case, of the whole number of indictable offences. Some of the facts thus obtainable are very instructive.

The ages of the persons convicted for indictable offences are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 16 years of age...	631	37	668
16 years and under 21...	712	56	768
21 and under 40.....	2,001	168	2,169
40 and over.....	589	69	658
Not given.....	354	13	367
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>4,230</b>

The nationality and religious denomination of the persons convicted for indictable offences as set out in the tables are given below. It will be noticed that this information is not given for quite all of the offenders. The term Protestant is indefinite and is not explained in the report. It probably means members of Protestant denominations other than the four denominations specially mentioned.

NATIONALITY.	DEMINOMINATION.
England and Wales... 373	Roman Catholic... 2,044
Ireland..... 265	Church of England 808
Scotland..... 82	Methodist..... 467
Canada..... 3,153	Presbyterian..... 324
United States..... 238	Baptist..... 129
Other foreign countries 163	Protestant..... 287
Other Brit. possessions 12	Other denomin's . 213

The habits of the convicts in reference to the use of intoxicating liquor are given so far as the setting out of the numbers who indulged in such liquors moderately and the number who indulged immoderately. It may be assumed that all the others are total abstainers. The following table will then give the facts.

Moderate drinkers.....	2,521
Immoderate drinkers.....	1738
Total abstainers.....	371



## DRINK AND CRIME IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The Criminal Statistics for 1893 contains the curious statement that in previous years nearly all the convictions made by the mounted police in the North-west Territories, were omitted from the reports. It is very strange that this fact could escape the attention of the compilers of the statistics, the attention of the North-west authorities, and the attention of the mounted police officials for so long a time. It was ascertained, no doubt, by the inquiry of the "Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic." The figures of crime submitted to that body by the officials at Ottawa, and those submitted by the officials of the North-West Territories, did not at all correspond, and it soon became evident that both were incomplete.

As the inaccurate figures, published by the Department of Agriculture have already been used in the VANGUARD, we submit to our readers the corrections that have been made, setting out in separate columns the figures formerly returned by the department as given by us, the new figures as compiled by the department from the mounted police returns, and the total which ought to be the accurate number of convictions for crime of all kinds in the territory :

YEAR.	OLD FIGURES.	ADDITIONS.	TOTAL CONVICTIONS.
1883.....	45	184	229
1884.....	39	257	296
1885.....	123	173	296
1886.....	60	331	390
1887.....	37	190	227
1888.....	161	143	294
1889.....	232	177	409
1890.....	311	165	476
1891.....	353	202	555
1892.....	412	296	708
1893.....			711

The corrected figures bear out still more emphatically the argument advanced in the VANGUARD for December last, in reference to the effect of the infamous "Royal" permit system, and the still more disastrous results of the introduction of license into the North-west Territories. Lieut.-Gov. Royal began his administration in the latter part of the criminal year 1888. The years 1889-90-91 show the working of his beer regulations. The license system came into operation on May 1st, 1892. That the introduction of the Royal system led to the increase of crime, and that the change to the license system is responsible for the later increase, is indisputable. Overwhelming evidence to this effect will be found in the report of the Royal Commission when that report is made public. The facts of the convictions are valuable as corroborating the other testimonies.

We submit another instructive table giving the amount of liquor imported under permits in the different years along with the criminal record. It must be borne in mind that the figures for permitted liquor relate to the calendar year, while the figures for crime relate to the criminal year which ends, as has been said, on September 30th.

YEAR.	GALS. LIQUOR IMPORTED UNDER PERMITS.	CONVICTIONS FOR ALL OFFENCES.
1883.....	6,736½	229
1884.....	9,908	296
1885.....	9,758½	296
1886.....	20,564½	390
1887.....	21,636	227
1888.....	56,388¼	294
1889.....	151,629	409
1890.....	153,670½	476
1891.....	121,825½	555
1892.....	Partly under license	708
1893.....	Entirely " "	711

The Report upon Criminal Statistics does not give separately the corrected figures for convictions for drunkenness for the different years. The number, however, is given for 1893. It is 233, being more than the total number of convictions in some of the years before the license law was introduced.

The population of the Territories in 1881 was 25,515, the population in 1891 was 67,554. The liquor imported under permits in 1881 was 3,165 gallons. While the population increased 167 per cent., the quantity of liquor permitted increased more than 4,500 per cent.

It was claimed that the permission for freer importation of beer would lessen the consumption of ardent spirits. As a matter of fact, the importation of spirits was largely increased after the "Royal" change. In 1891 the Lieut.-Governor issued permits for 14,341 gallons of spirits alone.

Among the 711 convictions made in 1893 were 94 for assault, 36 for breach of the peace, 44 for offenses against liquor laws, and 43 for vagrancy.

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## PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

### SOME RECENT IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Mr. George M. Yerex is a Canadian by birth, but has, for a number of years, resided in New Zealand. In 1893-4 he paid a visit to the United States, partly for the purpose of investigating the working of prohibition laws. The results of his inquiry, which he purposes publishing, will be of much interest. In the meantime we have much pleasure in laying before our readers an important item of evidence he has compiled. It is in the form of an address to Mr. Yerex from a number of the representative men of Topeka, Kansas. It speaks for itself, and is here given in full :

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Feb. 23rd, 1894.

*To Mr. George M. Yerex, Wellington, New Zealand :*

We, citizens of the capital city of Kansas, learning that you are here for the purpose of gathering information relating to the working of prohibitory law in this State, beg to place on record our knowledge of the facts, which are as follows :

1. Without claiming for the prohibitory law of Kansas, perfection in every detail, we still maintain that it is practical in its working, and promotes the welfare and prosperity of all classes of our people.
2. The law is effectually and successfully enforced. Its direct results are that there is now but a small fraction as much liquor used as there was previous to the adoption of the law, and there is not, to our knowledge, a place in this city where liquor is sold contrary to law.

3. Under prohibition the population of our State, as well as our wealth, has increased ; and the material, moral, and educational interests of our people greatly advanced. There is no State in the Union that is more prosperous than Kansas to-day.

4. We fully realize the happy results of the abolition of the liquor traffic, as they are seen in the decrease of poverty, wretchedness, and crime ; and in the promotion of domestic peace and social order, and in the advancement of general thrift and enterprise.

5. In our opinion prohibition is more strongly entrenched with the people to-day than when first adopted. It has more than met the expectations of its warmest friends. It is steadily winning the support and confidence of many who were at first its bitterest enemies.

6. We believe that any form of license high or low is wrong in principle, and can never be so enforced as to control the liquor traffic ; but that prohibition, being sound in principle, can be so enforced as to reduce to a minimum the evils of intemperance.

(Signed),

T. W. Harrison, mayor of Topeka, ex-member Iowa Legislature, 25 years member of City Council.

P. I. Bonebrake, four years president Police Commissioners, president First National Bank.

R. P. Noel, president Central National Bank.

John R. Mulvane, president Bank of Topeka, president Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company.

A. Washburn, vice-president and cashier Kansas National Bank.

A. K. Rodgers, County Treasurer.

Emma W. Wallace, Deputy County Treasurer.



R. B. Welch, ex-County Attorney, president Board of Education, 7th term.

J. P. Davis, president Kansas Mutual Life.

S. B. Bradford, ex-Attorney-General, member City Council, 3rd term.

J. W. Gleed, professor of Law of Real Property, Kansas State University.

M. P. Gould, business manager "Washburn Mid-Continent."

John Guthrie, presiding Judge 1885-1893.

S. S. McFadden, City Clerk.

F. G. Adams, secretary Kansas State Historical Society.

Elisha S. Thomas, Bishop of Kansas. ("Get prohibition if possible, otherwise high license, which I regard partial prohibition.")

B. Kelly, ex-County Attorney, Minister for 26 years, etc.

J. K. Hudson, editor Topeka Daily Capital, "a radical prohibition paper for 15 years, and official State paper during that time."

E. Wilder, treasurer, Atcheson, Topeka and Sante Fe Railway Company. "For 22 years president of free public library, and a believer that if prohibition had done nothing but to close up the open saloons and bars, it would be worth all the effort. It has done this and more."

James H. Troutman, member State Legislature, mayor of Polionic Place, secretary Topeka Board of Trade.

F. S. McCabe, Presbyterian minister 40 years, Police Commissioner 1890-1894.

S. B. Alderson, pastor first Presbyterian Church, having nearly 1,000 members.

S. S. Ott, for the last 15 years field agent for the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railway Co. ("I voted against

the prohibitory amendment when it was submitted for adoption, but would vote for it to-day if it were before the voters for the same purpose.")

J. B. Thomas, pastor first Baptist Church, membership 600.

J. F. Fulton, member City Council.

Peter McVicar, president Washburn College. ("I heartily endorse the foregoing statements as to the beneficial effects of prohibition.")

W. K. Teffs, M.D., of 20 years practice in Topeka. ("I do think the<sup>1</sup> prohibition law is better enforced than any other law against crime of its age.")

M. C. Clark, from 1877 to 1890 a wholesale liquor dealer in Texas. ("I came to Kansas because of the law. In the last few years I have visited every city and town in the State. I have a personal knowledge of the situation. Prohibition has come to stay.")

C. L. Traner, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co's express for 18 years.

A. T. Embree, pastor first M.E. Church, with a membership of 1,100. ("I have been in Kansas 16 years. Am quite familiar with a large proportion of the State. The above setting forth [the address to Mr. Yerex] is very moderate in tone. I would have stated some things with more emphasis.")

J. B. Hiffen, M. D., city physician and secretary of the Board of Health."

T. E. Bowman, real estate loan broker.

W. M. Forbes, president Fire and Tornado Insurance Co.

B. M. Payne, boots and shoes.

S. B. Brett, books and stationery.

H. W. Washburn, druggist of ten years' standing in Topeka.

## THE DOMINION PROHIBITION CONVENTION

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The great gathering of prohibitionists at Montreal on July 3rd last, was the largest Dominion representative gathering of temperance workers ever held. This was the more noteworthy as there was no unusual excitement, or special pressing movement, commanding the attention of prohibitionists. All the proceedings of the convention were characterized by much earnestness and determination. The conclusions reached must commend themselves as deserving general endorsement and cordial support.

Miss Frances E. Willard and Hon. Neal Dow were prominent figures, and, no doubt, their presence was a strong attraction. Their addresses fulfilled the highest expectations concerning them, and their visit will be green in the memory of Canadian temperance workers for a long time.

The convention was harmonious. There were some expressions of differences of opinion as to methods of work, there was no uncertainty as to the firm conviction of every delegate that all partisanship should have a secondary place in political matters, and that the time had come when friends of the great cause should make the advancement of prohibition the first consideration in their electoral action. This wise policy found expression in different resolutions. It is now the accepted platform of Canadian temperance workers, and, when it is thoroughly worked out, their cause will be triumphant.

The convention did wisely in emphasizing the duty of pushing vigorously all agencies for developing and strengthening temperance sentiment in the community. No doubt there is in Canada an overwhelming public opinion in favor of prohibition. As yet there is not sufficient zeal for the cause to compel the subordination of partisanship upon every occasion, and the making of prohibition the dominant issue in every political contest. There is, therefore, yet to be done a great deal of educating of heart, and head, and conscience.

Attention was also forcibly drawn to the desirability of thorough organization. In order to succeed it is needful that the convictions and forces that exist should be united and made effective. This can only be done by the joint action of prohibition workers in some form of organization that will make them a factor in politics. The convention was definite as to the duty of temperance men to work earnestly for the nomination, as well as the election, of avowed prohibitionists. Too frequently we have paid little attention to the selection of candidates, and found ourselves, when political nominations were made, without a man in the field definitely committed to prohibition. From this mistake our cause has suffered. The suggestion of the convention, if carried out, will prevent the recurrence of such conditions.

The address submitted to the convention by the Alliance Council was a valuable historical document, and well worthy consideration and preservation. Our readers will appreciate the presentation to them, in the present issue of *THE VANGUARD*, of the full minutes of both the convention and the meeting of the Alliance Council held in connection with it.

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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF  
THE COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION  
ALLIANCE

FOR THE TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.  
1894.

NATIONAL MONUMENT HALL,  
Montreal, July 3rd, 1894.

The Dominion Alliance Council met here in annual session at 9.40 a.m., Hon. A. Vidal, president, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer, led by Rev. W. Henderson.

The minutes of last annual meeting being printed and submitted, were taken as read and adopted.

Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., presented a draft report to be submitted as an address to the approaching convention. The report was read, and is as follows :

ADDRESS.

*To the Members of the Dominion Prohibition Convention of 1894:*

The Executive Committee of the Council of the Dominion Alliance, which Council is made up of representatives from various temperance and church bodies in the Dominion of Canada, has assumed the responsibility of calling the present convention. To this action they were moved by the very important position which the prohibition cause at present occupies, and the desirability of having, at this time, a consultation of leaders of temperance thought from all parts



of the Dominion, so that there may be laid wise plans for united action on the part of all friends of moral reform, with a view to holding the ground that has been gained, and making all possible progress towards the great end that prohibitionists have steadily in view.

#### THE CONVENTION OF 1875.

Nineteen years ago a "call" for a general Dominion convention was issued by a number of members of the Dominion House of Commons. That convention comprised 280 representatives, delegates being present from the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The conclusions which that gathering arrived at were set out in the following resolutions :

1. "That the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as common beverages, are found by the Parliamentary Committees, as well as the experience of society, to be a fruitful source of crime and pauperism, alike subversive of public morality and social order.

2. "That all attempts to restrict the traffic by license law are unsatisfactory, inasmuch as intemperance and all the evils connected therewith, are constantly increasing.

3. "That nothing short of the entire prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages would be satisfactory to this convention.

4. "That in order that a prohibitory law, when passed, may have the sympathy and support so indispensably necessary to its success, it is the opinion of this convention that the Dominion Parliament should be urged to frame such a law, subject to ratification by popular vote."

The convention discussed the question of electoral action, with a view of returning prohibitionists to Parliament, but the resolution relating to this matter was withdrawn.

At that convention there was formed a Dominion Prohibitory Council, which subsequently became the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic, which has met annually up to the present time, and which has been found very useful in harmonizing and directing the many agencies that are working towards prohibition.

In the third year after the holding of this convention the Dominion Parliament enacted the Canada Temperance Act, commonly called the Scott Act. This measure was

adopted in a great many places in which it was unfortunately repealed. It was also adopted, and is still in force, in the greater part of the Maritime Provinces and a portion of Quebec. Its results were and are incalculably good. Its repeal, where repealed, was a disaster. It ought to be sustained and adopted wherever possible.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION OF 1888.

The Alliance Executive Committee summoned the second Dominion Prohibition convention, which was held in Montreal on July 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1888. At this convention there were present 220 delegates. The advance that had then been made in public opinion was strongly manifested in the deliverances then made, the principal of which were the following :

“ That whereas, the question of compensation to those engaged in the liquor business, in case of the prohibition of their traffic, has engaged the attention of Parliament, this convention utterly denies that they are in any wise entitled to such compensation.

“ That, as the constitution of the country provides for the administration of all criminal laws, this convention, in the name of the temperance electors, will hold the constituted authorities responsible for the due enforcement of all liquor laws.

“ That the violation of the law regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic should be regarded as an act of rebellion, to be exterminated at all cost. With these points in view, we recommend the formation of Law and Order Leagues, whose chief objects should be to see the duly authorized representatives of the law enforce the same.

“ That we deprecate in the strongest manner any attempt to take away from citizens the right of private prosecution.

“ That we deprecate the impression that appears to prevail that duly recognized detectives in the service of enforcement of the liquor laws are in any way inferior to the ordinary criminal detectives, who always receive praise for successful work ; and we urge all temperance people to give such detectives the same support as is given to the ordinary detective force.

“ Whereas, experience has proved that in places where the Canada Temperance Act is being properly enforced by efficient officers its success in diminishing intemperance and reducing crime has fully equalled the anticipation of its most sanguine supporters,

"Therefore, resolved that we call upon our friends in all Scott Act counties to stand loyally by that law until total prohibition is secured, resisting any effort that may be made for its repeal.

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

"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.

"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, and who will agree to act in concert with the other members of the House who favor prohibition in all matters relating to prohibitive legislation.

"That where the nomination of such a prohibition candidate is not otherwise secured an independent prohibition candidate be nominated and supported at the polls."

#### PETITIONING FOR PROHIBITION.

A movement for the prohibition of the liquor traffic had been inaugurated by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The convention of 1888 strongly endorsed the movement, which was vigorously taken up by the friends of the cause in the different parts of the Dominion, and Parliament was deluged by appeals for prohibitory legislation.

#### PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

In the year 1889 the following resolution was submitted to the House of Commons, its adoption being moved by Mr. P. Jamieson, and seconded by Mr. S. Fisher:

"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."

On motion of Mr. Wood, of Brockville, the latter part of this resolution was stricken out and the following substituted :

“When the public sentiment of the country is ripe for the reception and enforcement of such a measure of prohibition.”

The vote upon the substitution of this amendment for the latter part of the resolution was ninety-nine to fifty-nine.

#### ELECTORAL ACTION.

In 1891, a general election for the Dominion House of Commons was held. An address was issued by the Alliance, setting out briefly the situation, and calling upon prohibitionists everywhere to do all in their power to secure the election of candidates who were known and publicly avowed prohibitionists.

The success of the movement was gratifying. The prohibition question was an issue in the elections to a greater extent than it ever had been before. A large number of members of Parliament were returned pledged to do all in their power for the promotion of prohibition.

#### FURTHER PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

The newly elected Parliament had to deal directly with the prohibition question, forced upon that body by the electoral action already referred to, and the great mass of petitions which were presented in favor of prohibitory law. At the request of the Alliance Council, Mr. A. R. Dickey, seconded by Hon. D. C. Fraser, moved a resolution similar to that which had been before presented. A number of amendments to this motion were offered, and the discussion of the question occupied a good deal of time and created much interest. The resolution was finally disposed of by an amendment submitted by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Finance Minister, in the following terms :

“That it is desirable to obtain, for the information and consideration of Parliament, by means of a Royal Commission, the fullest and most reliable data possible respecting :

1. The effects of the liquor traffic upon all interests affected by it in Canada.

2. The measures which have been adopted in this and other countries with a view to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic.

3. The result of these measures in each case.

4. The effect that the enactment of a prohibitory law would have in respect of social conditions, agricultural business, industrial and commercial interests, of the revenue requirements of municipalities, provinces, and the Dominion; and also as to its capability of efficient enforcement.

5. All other information bearing on the question of prohibition.

#### THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Although the motion in favor of the appointment of a Royal Commission was adopted in the Parliamentary session of 1891 it was not till the opening of the session of 1892 that the appointment of the Commission was announced. Some further time elapsed before the Commission entered upon the public investigation of the subject committed to it.

The Alliance Council, feeling the importance of the situation, made an appeal to friends of prohibition in the Dominion for contributions to a fund to defray the expense of having the facts relating to prohibition fairly placed before the Commission. The response was very encouraging. Mr. Spence, the secretary of the Alliance, was instructed to accompany the Commission and do all in his power to secure the hearing of competent and trustworthy witnesses. With this object in view he accompanied the Commission in its tour of inquiry through the different parts of Canada and the United States. During a part of the inquiry at which Mr. Spence was not able to be present, Mr. J. H. Carson, of Montreal, took his place.

The result has been the placing before the Commission of a great deal of important information that our committee believe would not otherwise have been secured. They are compelled to this conclusion by the discouraging fact that in many instances a majority of the Commission manifested a strong bias of opposition to prohibition, an unwillingness to hear evidence favorable to prohibition, and, in some cases, a treatment of witnesses who favored prohibition that was far from being courteous and fair.

It is much to be regretted that these facts have led the public generally to look for an unfavorable report from this



Commission, and it makes still more manifest the wisdom of the action of the Alliance, by which there was laid before that Commission some very important testimony that in all probability would have otherwise been omitted.

It is also much to be regretted that the presentation of the report of this Commission has been so long delayed. As has been said the resolution appointing the Commission was adopted in 1891. The Commission was appointed in 1892. It is now the midsummer of 1894 and still the report has not been laid before Parliament. This long delay, and the unfavorable attitude of the Commission, are so manifestly unjust towards the great mass of the people who are interested in this important question that our committee considers that prohibitionists should insist upon the question being immediately dealt with by the Dominion Parliament, the delay that has already been made being much more than could be justified by any desire for the obtaining of the facts which that Commission was appointed to secure.

#### THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

For many years there had been in operation in the Canadian North-west Territories a prohibitory law, the results of which were remarkably beneficial to the residents of the Territories, and formed a most instructive object lesson in the value of prohibitory legislation. To this, testimony had been borne by many officials, travellers and railway contractors. The law provided for the issue of permits, under which liquor was for some time imported in comparatively small quantities.

When Hon. Mr. Dewdney was appointed Lieutenant-Governor the issue of permits became so extensive as to lead to a great increase of drunkenness and crime. When Hon. Mr. Royal was appointed he interpreted the law as authorizing him to issue permits for the sale of liquor, and accordingly he practically changed the prohibitory law into a system of license for the sale of beer.

The results were incalculably disastrous. Vigorous protests were made by the Alliance Council and other bodies. A proposal was made to repeal the law. The North-west Legislature asked that a plebiscite might be taken on the question of prohibition. Petitions from residents of the

Territories were presented to the Dominion Government to the same effect. These petitions were ignored. The power to deal with the liquor traffic was delegated to a new Assembly about to be elected. The prohibitory law had been practically broken down and the new Legislature substituted a rigid license law.

Thus was a successful and valuable prohibitory law brought into disrepute by mal-administration and the liquor traffic established in the great North-west. The statistics of drunkenness and crime for the Territories showed a startling increase, while the prohibition was being broken down. The evidence of competent witnesses goes to show that since the substitution of license these evils have been still more intensified.

The whole history of this sad affair is a discredit to our country, and the official action that brought about the present had condition is to be strongly condemned.

#### THE PLEBISCITE MOVEMENT.

When the consideration of the prohibition question was practically removed from the House of Commons until the report of the Royal Commission would be made prohibition workers took up another line of action. The jurisdiction of provincial legislatures to deal with the prohibition question being in dispute, an effort was made to secure by those legislatures such action as would result in a demonstration of the strength of prohibition sentiment.

This movement was first made effective by the action of the Manitoba Legislature in 1892, providing for the taking of a plebiscite on the question of total prohibition at the then approaching provincial election. The proposal was carried out and the result of the polling was as follows :

Votes cast in favor of prohibition . . . . .	19,637
“ “ against prohibition . . . . .	7,115

Majority in favor of prohibition . . .	12,522
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Stimulated by this encouraging result the prohibitionists of Ontario took similar action and appealed to the Provincial Legislature for a plebiscite. At the session of the Ontario Assembly held in 1893 a bill was introduced proposing to prohibit the retail traffic in strong drink. The Legislature

declined to pass the bill on account of the uncertainty of its jurisdiction, but adopted a resolution favoring the submission to the courts of the question of jurisdiction. The Legislature also responded to the many petitions presented for a plebiscite and an Act was passed providing for the taking of the desired vote. The plebiscite was taken on the first day of the present year, and the result was as follows:

Votes polled for Prohibition . . . . .	192,489
Votes polled against Prohibition . . . . .	110,720
Majority for Prohibition . . . . .	81,769

The Province of Prince Edward Island voted at the general election held on December 14th, 1893, with the following result:—

Votes cast in favor of Prohibition . . . . .	10,616
Votes cast against Prohibition . . . . .	3,390
Majority for Prohibition . . . . .	7,226

A vote was taken in the Province of Nova Scotia at the general election of March 15th, 1894, with the following result:—

Votes polled for Prohibition . . . . .	43,756
Votes polled against Prohibition . . . . .	12,355
Majority for Prohibition . . . . .	31,401

The total of the votes polled in these four provinces is:—

For Prohibition . . . . .	266,498
Against Prohibition . . . . .	133,580
Majority for Prohibition . . . . .	132,918

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick on the 7th of April, 1893, adopted a resolution in the following terms:—

“Whereas, in the opinion of this Legislative Assembly the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law would conduce to the general benefit of the people of this province, and meet with the approval of a majority of the electorate; and  
 “Whereas, legislative power in respect of the enactment of such a law rests in the Parliament of Canada, therefore

“Resolved, that this Assembly hereby expresses its desire that the Parliament of Canada shall, with all convenient speed, enact a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage into or in the Dominion of Canada.”

There is now on foot a movement to secure the taking of plebiscites in those parts of the Dominion where this has not already been done.

At a convention of representatives of the Liberal party for the Dominion of Canada, held at Ottawa in July, 1893, a resolution was adopted in the following terms:—

“That, whereas, public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.”

The fact, however, that a majority of the provinces have already voted so overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition ought to be sufficient warrant and demand for definite legislation without any further delay. This action of the people has demonstrated what the electorate believe to be the right solution of the liquor problem, and a proposal for a further Dominion plebiscite would seem to be another unnecessary delay.

#### PROVINCIAL ACTION.

Following up the plebiscite in the Province of Ontario, a great convention held in the city of Toronto appointed a deputation to wait upon the Provincial Government to ask for a recognition by the Government of the expression of public opinion. Sir Oliver Mowat, leader of the Ontario Legislature, informed the deputation that immediately after the settlement of the question of jurisdiction he would introduce legislation for the prohibition of the liquor traffic to the full extent to which the decision to be given would warrant the Legislature in going. It is expected that similar action will be taken by the legislatures in the other provinces which have declared themselves. There is, therefore, a certainty of the enactment in many provinces of prohibitory legislation to the limit of the authority of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.

Since this deliverance was made by the leader of the Ontario Government a general provincial election has been held in Ontario, resulting in the sustaining of the Government, thus making it clear that the position taken by Sir Oliver Mowat has the endorsement of the electorate of that province.

#### THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The great convention held in Toronto also appointed a deputation to wait upon the Dominion Government. Representatives from other provinces united with this deputation, and shortly after the opening of the present session of the Dominion Parliament a great delegation was received at Ottawa by Sir John Thompson, leader of the Dominion House, and most of the members of his Cabinet. The deputation urged the Dominion Government to immediately promote prohibitory legislation, the power of the Dominion Government to do so being unquestioned.

Sir John Thompson, on behalf of the Government, expressed his sympathy with the deputation, but stated that until the report of the Royal Commission had been received and considered he would not make any promise in reference to the matter which the deputation had pressed upon his attention, beyond the assurance that it would receive careful consideration.

At the request of the Legislation Committee of the Alliance a resolution in favor of prohibition has been introduced into the House of Commons at the present session by Mr. T. B. Flint and Dr. Roome, and will, it is hoped, be pressed to a division.

#### THE PRESENT POSITION.

It will thus be seen that there is at the present time a stronger public opinion in favor of total prohibition than was ever before made manifest. That sentiment is entertained by a great majority of the electorate who have shown their readiness to express their opinions by their votes and their earnest desire for immediate advance legislation.

The question of the jurisdiction of provincial legislatures is rapidly approaching a settlement, and these bodies



will shortly be called upon to exercise whatever prohibitory power they possess.

The report of the Royal Commission cannot be much longer delayed, and whether delayed or not cannot alter the clearly demonstrated fact of public favor for prohibition and the growing determination of the electorate to rid themselves by law of the evil-working drink traffic. The plebiscites have, in fact, completely forestalled the commission's report.

Christian churches have taken strong, advanced and aggressive positions in relation to the drink evil, and a great majority of them are uniting in the call for the immediate enactment and thorough enforcement of total prohibition.

We are at an important point in the history of this great movement, possessing a vantage ground that ought to enable us to win speedy and permanent success. The gravity of this position has impelled the calling of the present convention, and for the consideration of that convention our committee respectfully submits the following recommendations :—

1. That this convention affirms the rightness and soundness of the declaration made by so many organizations and conventions that the right and only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance is the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and that the time has come when the Parliament of Canada should enact such legislation as will secure the attainment of that end.

That it is also the duty of provincial legislatures to exercise all the power which they may be declared to possess towards the same end, and that no legislative body can do its full duty without exercising all the power it possesses for the suppression of the great liquor evil.

2. That inasmuch as the enactment and enforcement of law must always depend to a great measure upon the strength of public opinion in favor of such law, and that every citizen owes to the state the duty of doing his utmost to promote right legislation and strengthen public sentiment in favor of such legislation, we call upon all who favor the cause of prohibition to exert themselves mere

diligently than ever to educate the people in the soundness of the prohibition principle, and the evil and ruinous effects of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

3. That we call upon all friends of prohibition everywhere to organize their forces as perfectly as possible for the purpose of making their influence felt in every electoral contest, and urge them to do all in their power to secure the nomination and election to every elective public position of such representatives, and such only as are known and avowed prohibitionists, and can be relied upon to independently promote and support in their respective bodies legislation for the prohibition of the liquor traffic to the full limit of the ascertained jurisdiction of such bodies respectively.

4. That it is the duty of the Dominion Parliament to enact and provide for the enforcement of total national prohibition; that it is the duty of provincial legislatures to do the same to the full limit of their authority; and that it is the duty of every citizen to exert all the power enjoyed by him for the limitation and suppression to any and every possible extent of the liquor traffic, under existing legislation or any legislation that may hereafter be enacted.

All of which is respectfully submitted with the earnest prayer that this convention may be productive of much good in uniting and strengthening our forces and hastening the attainment of the great end for which our Alliance Council exists.

On behalf of the committee,

J. J. MACLAREN,  
Chairman.

The address was considered by the council and adopted to be laid before the convention.

On motion, it was ordered that when this council adjourns it stands adjourned to meet after the close of the convention, such meeting to be not later than 9 a.m., Thursday, 5th inst.

## COMMITTEES.

On motion, the following committees were appointed :—

On Credentials—J. H. Carson, Rev. W. Kettlewell and F. S. Spence.

On Finance—James Baylis, W. H. Orr, J. T. Middleton, Dr. A. D. Watson and S. P. Leet.

On Business and Nominations—J. R. Dougall, T. B. Flint, M.P., Major E. L. Bond, Sidney Fisher, J. D. Andrews, J. B. Brooks, A. R. Dickey, M.P., F. S. Spence, A. M. Featherston, W. W. Buchanan, J. J. McLaren, Q.C., J. T. Middleton, M.P.P., A. H. Hannington.

On motion the President of the Council was requested to call the convention about to meet to order, and appoint a business committee to report an order of business and organization for the convention.

The meeting then adjourned.

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 WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th.

The council reassembled for business at 3.45 p.m., Hon. A. Vidal presiding.

The minutes of the last session were read and adopted.

A resolution moved in the convention by Mr. Henry was submitted by the secretary as being referred to the council.

On motion the resolution was referred to the Alliance executive with instructions to that body to devise means to properly organize the electorate.

On motion of Rev. A. M. Phillips, seconded by Rev. W. Henderson, the report of the committee on political action adopted by the convention was adopted by the council.

## OFFICERS.

The Committee on Business and Nominations recommended that the following be the officers for the ensuing year :—

President—The Hon. A. Vidal.

Vice-presidents—Ontario: The Hon. J. C. Aikins and R. J. Fleming; Quebec: J. R. Dougall and S. A. Fisher; Nova Scotia: A. R. Dickey, M.P., and T. B. Flint; New Brunswick: Joseph McLeod, D.D., and A.H. Hannington; Prince Edward Island: The Hon. David Laird and S. Crabbe; Manitoba: Rev. Dr. Bryce and J. Redford Mulock; N. W.T.: His Honor Dr. Schultz and Rev. L. Gaetz; B.C.: Noah Shakespeare and J. C. Brown.

Corresponding secretary—F. S. Spence.

Recording secretary—J. H. Carson.

Treasurer—W. H. Orr.

Executive committee—J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., Miss Dougall, A. M. Featherston, Mrs. McDonell, W. W. Buchanan, Mrs. M. R. Thornley, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Rev. T. Williams, Major E. L. Bond, W. Tees, Rev. Dr. Dewart, Rev. W. A. Hunter, Right Rev. Bishop Campbell, J. B. Brooks, E. J. Davis, M.P.P., Walter Paul, W. H. Lambly, Rev. W. Kettlewell, Robert Craig, W. T. L. Reed, H. O'Hara, J. T. Middleton, M.P.P., Mrs. C. T. Williams, John Cameron, and Mrs. Archibald.

Committee on legislation—J. R. Dougall, A. M. Featherston, J. H. Carson, Rev. Dr. Benson, F. S. Spence, J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., R. C. Smith, John Cameron, Hon. J. C. Aikins, and W. W. Buchanan, together with members of parliament to be appointed by the executive.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion it was ordered that the minutes of the convention just held be printed as an appendix to the minutes of the present session of the council.

Mr. W. H. Orr presented his financial statement as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 5th, 1893.	By balance on hand.....	\$ 4.84
June 13th, 1894.	“ cash from Quebec Alliance.....	30.00
	Total receipts .....	<u>\$34.84</u>

## PAYMENTS.

June 13th, 1894. To J. H. Carson, printing minutes . .	\$30.00
“ 25th, “ Apled Bros., for printing circulars	4.50
Balance on hand . . . . .	34
	<hr/>
Total payments . . . . .	\$34.84

The report was adopted.

Dr. McLaren stated that the executive committee had decided that it would be wise to have published a carefully prepared manual containing the most useful portions of the report of the royal commission, and to have a copy of such manual sent to all the principal subscribers to the fund for work in connection with the royal commission.

On motion it was ordered “That this suggestion be referred to the executive committee for action thereon, the council approving of the proposal.”

It was moved by Mr. Phillips, seconded, and resolved, “That it be an instruction to the executive to endeavor to organize branches of the Alliance in Provinces not now organized, and that all provincial branches be requested to institute county alliances where such did not already exist.”

It was also resolved that the executive should send after a short time inquiries to all members of the convention asking what had been done to carry out the resolution of the convention.

The council then adjourned.



## APPENDIX

### MINUTES OF THE DOMINION PROHIBITION CONVENTION 1894.

The Dominion Prohibition Convention, convened on the call of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance, met in the large hall of the Monument National.

The meeting was called to order at 11.30 a.m. by Hon. A. Vidal, President of the Dominion Alliance.

After a few minutes spent in silent prayer the audience joined with the chairman in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The following Committee on Organization and Business was appointed:—Messrs. J. R. Dougal, J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., Revs. Father Murphy and Jos. McLeod, D.D., Messrs J. R. Dougall, A. R. Dickey, M.P., T. B. Flint, M.P., R. J. Fleming, A. M. Featherston, J. B. Brooks, J. D. Andrews, W. W. Buchanan, J. T. Middleton, Sydney Fisher, F. S. Spence, A. H. Hannington, Major E. L. Bond, Hon. E. Vidal, Mrs. E. F. M. Williams, Mrs. E. Archibald, Mrs. Geggie.

The committee retired to arrange a programme of business for the convention. Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., chairman of the Alliance Executive then submitted an address from the Alliance Council.

Rev. W. Kettlewell moved, seconded by Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, that the address be received. The motion was adopted and the address was read by Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, It is printed in full in the minutes of the Alliance Council, preceding this record.

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The chairman then introduced to the audience Miss Francis E. Willard, President of the United States

National W.C.T.U., and Miss Anna Gordon, Superintendent of the Juvenile work for the World's W.C.T.U., who delivered brief addresses.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Mr. T. B. Flint, M.P., presented the first report from the Committee on Organization, as follows :

The Committee on Organization respectfully recommend :

1. That R. J. Fleming, of Toronto, be president of the convention.

2. That the following be vice-presidents : Major E. L. Bond, Montreal, Rev. J. McLeod, D.D., Fredericton.

3. That the following be joint secretaries of the convention, Mr. J. H. Land, of Hamilton ; and Rev. S. D. Chown, of Montreal.

4. That the following be a committee on credentials : Mr. J. H. Carson, Mrs. F. S. Spence, Mrs. H. W. Snelling, Mr. J. J. Warren, and Mr. F. A. Howe.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. That all resolutions offered to the convention be submitted in writing.

8. That the hours of session be 9 a.m. to 12 noon ; 2 to 6 p.m. ; 8 to 10 p.m.

9. That the following further committees be appointed : (a) a committee on finance ; (b) a committee on political action ; (c) a committee on resolutions.

10. That the first order of business at the afternoon session be the presentation and reference of resolutions. That the next order of business be the consideration of the address of the Council already presented.

Mr. S. P. Leet moved that the 5th clause of the report be amended by adding the following :

That in case of an amendment being moved to any resolution the mover of the amendment shall have the right of reply.

The amendment was adopted.

The report as amended was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Vidal then called the newly elected president to the chair.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Letters and messages were received and read from the following persons: His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, His Lordship the Bishop of Valleyfield, His Honor Sir L. Tilley, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, Mrs. Letitia Youmans, the Conference of the Christian Church in Ontario, the Conference of the British Methodist Episcopal Church.

The convention then adjourned till the afternoon.

#### TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention resumed business at 2 p.m., President R. J. Fleming in the chair.

#### COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The committee on organization presented a second report as follows:

1. That the committee on finance be composed of Messrs. Walter Paul, W. H. Orr, C. T. Williams, James Baylis, H. O'Hara, and A. M. Featherston.
2. That the following be the committee on political action: Hon. A. Vidal, J. T. Middleton, M.P.P., Dr. A. D. Watson, J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., T. B. Flint, M.P., Rev. W. Kettlewell, J. H. Carson, Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Rev. B. Clement, D. J. Ferguson, S. P. Leet, Robert Craig, J. H. Flagg, J. B. Brooks, S. A. Fisher, A. H. Hannington, G. D. Corbett, A. R. Dickey, M.P., Major E. L. Bond, J. D. Andrews, F. S. Spence, J. R. Dougall, W. W. Buchanan, A. M. King, John Graydon, Miss Meiklejohn, Dr. W. G. Anglin, Mrs. Edith Archibald, Dr. Jos. McLeod, Mrs. G. Grant, and J. C. Alguire.

3. That the following be the committee on resolutions: Mrs. S. J. Pomeroy, Thomas Barron, J. A. Bazin, Rev. W. J. Young, Mrs. John Murphy, Rev. Wm. Blair, Miss Mary Scott, Rev. F. A. Read, Edward Clarke, Rev. J. Wesley Savage, Archdeacon Lindsay, Miss Kate M. Fisher, E. S. Orr, P. H. Stewart, Rev. M. L. Wing, Rev. Thomas Hall, Asa Beach, Geo. H. Lees, Emma A. Wheeler, Rev. J. W. Ball, B.D., Rev. John McKillican, Miss Dougall, Rev. W. Henderson, Rev. Charles Langford, Mr. Thomas Coates, Mr. E. Percival Judge, and Rev. E. R. Kelley.

4. That it be a suggestion to the committee on resolutions to subdivide so as to deal with the following subjects: education, law enforcement, local option, literature and juvenile work.

The convention then proceeded to consider the address from the Dominion Alliance Council.

Moved by Mr. W. W. Buchanan, seconded by Mr. A. H. Hannigan, "That the report be referred to the Committee on Political Action."

Moved in amendment by Mr. S. Fisher, seconded by Dr. Maclaren, "That the historic part of the report be taken as read, and that the remainder of it be dealt with by this convention."

The amendment was carried.

Recommendations 1, 2, 3 and 4 were read and adopted.

The report as a whole was adopted.

A number of resolutions were then presented and referred to the respective committees having charge of the subjects with which the resolutions dealt.

Short addresses were then delivered by Rev. Father Murphy, Rev. J. H. Hector, Rev. Father Chiniquy and Mr. F. Hamilton.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Manitoba Prohibitory League, sending greetings, and also a letter from Rt. Rev. Bishop Campbell, of the R. E. Church, enclosing a copy of a report adopted by the synod of the R. E. Church on temperance.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report :—

Your committee recommend the following: "That inasmuch as there is now before the House of Commons for ratification, a treaty known as the French Treaty, which is believed to provide new and larger facilities for the importation of liquors than now obtain; and inasmuch as such treaty might seriously interfere with the action of Parliament in respect to future prohibitory legislation; and inasmuch as there is abundant evidence that the people of Canada are very largely in favor of prohibition; therefore, this convention calls upon our representatives to vote against the ratification of any portion of said treaty which could in any way interfere with or prevent the free exercise of the will of the people of Canada at any time, in respect to such prohibitory legislation."

The convention proceeded to discuss the report.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Young, seconded by Rev. Mr. Henderson, "That the debate be adjourned till to-morrow morning." Carried.

The convention then adjourned.

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TUESDAY EVENING MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting was held in the hall at eight o'clock. The president of the convention, R. J. Fleming, occupied the chair.

Addresses were delivered by His Lordship Bishop Bond, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mr. F. S. Spence, Hon. Neal Dow. A handsome presentation of flowers was made to Miss Willard by Mrs. C. T. Williams, on behalf of the W. C. T. U. Music was supplied by Mr. H. Rines and "The Clarions."



## WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by the president at 10 a.m.

A number of resolutions were presented and referred.

The debate on the report of the Committee on Resolutions was resumed.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following further report :—

1. Your committee respectfully recommend that this convention heartily endorses the Polyglot Petition of the World's W.C.T.U., which asks for the suppression of the liquor traffic in all countries, and which has already been circulated in fifty different languages, and that the president and secretary of this convention are hereby authorized to sign said petition on behalf of the convention.

2. That it is desirable, as one of the best methods of educating the people, that a plebiscite vote be taken in those provinces and territories in which none has yet been held.

3. Recognizing the grand work done in the line of temperance education in the distribution of literature, platform meetings, and the introduction of scientific temperance teaching in our public schools by the churches, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Royal Templars of Temperance, Independent Order of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, and kindred organizations, we are yet aware that there is still much indifference in regard to the necessity of a prohibitory law for the protection of the youth of Canada from the drink evil; therefore we earnestly urge upon all temperance organizations to strengthen these lines of effort, and sow Canada broadcast with temperance literature, also to co-operate with all these societies in organizing the children.

4. That we desire to place on record our sense of the great loss sustained in the death of the late Hon. Billa Flint, of Belleville. His wholesome example and life work had a salutary effect on the lives of two or almost three generations of our Canadian people. He labored hard for the noble cause of temperance in days when it was very unpopular to do so, and did much towards securing for it the exalted place it now holds in the public mind.

5. That this convention places on record its hearty approval of the manly and courageous action of Mayor Kennedy, of Toronto, in declining to give an address of welcome to a body of men representing the liquor traffic.

A further clause dealing with political action and clause 3, as above, were laid on the table pending the reception of the report of the Committee on Political Action. The remainder of the report was adopted.

A memorial was read from the delegation from the diocesan synod of the Church of England in Nova Scotia, recommending to the convention a request made to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. to offer large prizes for the best essays on prohibition. The communication was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### POLITICAL ACTION.

Mr. Sidney Fisher, on behalf of the Committee on Political Action, presented the following report:—

Your Committee on Legislation and Political Action respectfully submit for your consideration the following recommendations:—

1. That this convention believes that prohibitionists ought to firmly stand by the position that in political matters they will support only known, avowed and reliable prohibitionists.
2. That the members of this convention hereby agree that upon returning to their homes they will forthwith place themselves in communication with prohibitionists in their respective localities for the purpose of securing the nomination in harmony with the foregoing of candidates for the next Dominion and other elections.
3. That to aid in securing the nomination and election of such candidates our friends everywhere are urged to organize prohibition clubs, which will take advantage of every opportunity to plan and work for the carrying out of the objects above set out.
4. It is recommended that the provincial branches of the Dominion Alliance or other workers take active steps to organize the temperance forces in every constituency with a view to political action.

5. That it is also recommended that in order to secure the nomination of prohibition candidates our friends take a more active part in political organization so as to secure the nomination, by all parties, of men who can be depended upon to support our cause, giving it to be understood distinctly that any other candidates will have their active opposition.

6. That where such prohibition candidates can not be nominated by any political party our friends nominate independent candidates, and make special efforts to secure their election.

The report was considered clause by clause and adopted. The following addition to clause 5, suggested by Messrs. J. D. Andrews and J. Eagleson, being accepted and made part of the report:—

That no candidate for Dominion Parliament or Local Legislature receive our support who will not publicly pledge himself to work in the interest of prohibition at every opportunity, regardless of fealty to his political party.

Several resolutions were presented and referred to the Committee on Political Action.

The convention adjourned at 12.30.

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention resumed business at 2.45.

The Committee on Political Action presented the following additional report:—

1. Your committee recommend that the council of the Dominion Alliance, after the lapse of a reasonable time, address each member of the convention to ascertain what has been done in their respective localities in the way of such organization as has been here recommended by this convention.

2. That this convention, recognizing the power of the ballot in all questions of moral reform, and desiring to place on record its appreciation of the work of the temperance women of Canada for the annihilation of the liquor

traffic, is of the opinion that properly qualified women should no longer be denied the right of parliamentary franchise.

3. That our friends in the provinces and territories which have not already taken such action be recommended to obtain the views of the electorate on the question of prohibition by means of a provincial plebiscite, as there are strong reasons for believing that such an expression of opinion against the liquor traffic would powerfully influence both the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures in their action on this vital issue.

4. That this convention regrets that the Dominion Government refused to pledge themselves to promote prohibitory legislation, which refusal emphasizes the necessity for electoral action.

The report was considered clause by clause, and adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following further report :—

Your committee recommend—

1. That we desire to express our sense of the great loss which the prohibitionists of Canada sustained during the past year in the death of W. H. Howland, the president of the Dominion Prohibition Convention held in 1888, and the president of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance : and we trust that his noble example and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause may prove an inspiration to those who remain to carry on the work.

2. That this convention deeming that every addition to the literature of the movement is a means of advancing the cause, hereby commends the proposal contained in the letter from Rev. George D. Harris, delegate from Nova Scotia diocesan synod, and trusts that it may be brought to a successful issue.

3. That a copy of the resolution regarding the French treaty be sent by the chairman and secretaries of the convention to each member of the House of Commons and of the Senate.

4. That this convention hereby desires to express our very great gratification for having the presence and counsel of the father of the prohibition movement, the Hon. General Neal Dow, and we pray that his life may be long spared to assist in pressing the battle to the gates.

5. That this convention congratulates Miss Frances E. Willard on her restoration to health, and assures her of its gladness in having her presence and listening to her inspiring words of wisdom and good cheer.

6. That our thanks are hereby tendered to railway and steamboat companies for reduced rates to delegates to the convention.

7. That this convention desires to place on record its highest appreciation of the services rendered to the cause of temperance and social purity by the late Rev. Geo. Douglass, D.D., LL.D., and deeply deplores the loss sustained through his death. It is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family.

The report was adopted.

Mr. W. H. Orr, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a brief report, stating that the expenses incurred in connection with the calling and holding of the convention were about \$475. Towards meeting this there had been received at collections at meetings held, \$138.90. It was expected that the receipts from pic-nic held before opening of the convention would be \$50, leaving an estimated deficit still of \$236.

Subscriptions were then called for, and the audience contributed \$126, which it was anticipated would, with the receipts at the evening meeting to be held, make up most of the actual outlay.

Moved by Mr. T. E. B. Henry, seconded by Mr. T. C. Jewell,

That this convention strongly recommends that the Dominion Alliance elect or appoint one or more, as may be by them deemed most necessary, regular general organizers, whose particular duty it shall be to superintend the organizing electoral ridings, divisions and sub-divisions, in a manner similar to that now adopted by both the great political parties, in order to further the assurance of the support and election of reliable, known and avowed prohibitionists as representatives to the next House of Commons.

The recommendation was referred to the council of the Dominion Alliance.



Communications regretting unavoidable absence and conveying greeting to the convention were read from the following:—Nova Scotia Methodist Conference, John Charlton, M.P., E. Coatworth, M.P., Galt W.C.T.U., Warring Kennedy, mayor of Toronto. There was also laid before the convention the temperance report approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The convention then adjourned, to be closed by a mass meeting at 8 p.m.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING MEETING.

Another mass meeting was held in the Monument National on Wednesday evening.

The chair was occupied by Hon. Mr. Vidal.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Professor Bryce, of Winnipeg; Mr. George C. Corbett, of Annapolis; Mr. J. B. Brooks, of Toronto; Mr. Matthew Hutchinson, of Cote St. Antoine; Mr. W. H. Orr, treasurer; Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Fredericton; Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., of Toronto; Mr. J. R. Dougall and Rev. J. H. Hector. The "Clarion Club," Mr. Hines and Mr. A. I. Rice, again contributed musical selections.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and the convention was closed.

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Subjoined is the list of delegates attending the convention and the meeting of the Alliance. All on the list were members of the convention. Those representing Dominion and Provincial temperance bodies, and church synods, conferences and unions, were also members of the Council.

## LIST OF DELEGATES.

## ONTARIO.

PLACE	NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Athens	Miss M. E. Stone	W C T U.
"	Mrs. John Mackie	"
Arnprior	Samuel Krupp	Evangelical Asso'c'n.
"	Jessie C. M. Ewing	R T of T.
"	Mrs. S. A. McEwan	W C T U.
Aultsville	Ira J. Cramer	S of T.
Bowmanville	T. C. Jewell	W. Durham Pro. Asso.
"	T. E. B. Henry	Excelsior Co. R T of T.
Berlin	P. E. W. Moyer	
"	Mrs. Moyer	
"	Rev. M. L. Wing	Evangelical Asso'c'n.
Barrie	P. H. Stewart	R T of T., Grand Co.
Burgessville	Mrs. S. C. Manson	W C T U.
Chesterville	R. Harrop	R T of T.
Cherry Valley	W. A. Young	Methodist Church
Cornwall	Mrs. W. Atchison	W C T U.
Cherry Valley	Rev. W. J. Young	Methodist Church
Columbus	Rev. J. W. Savage	Toronto Methodist Con.
Cornwall	J. C. Alguire	Stormont L., I O G T.
"	Mrs. R. Binnie	W C T U.
"	Miss Jennie McArthur	" Provincial
Dalhousie Mills	Rev. A. K. MacLennan	St. Andrew's Church
Douglas	F. C. Ross	Methodist Church
Glencoe	W. J. French	R T of T.
Gananoque	Rev. E. Thomas	Methodist Church
Hamilton	W. W. Buchanan	Manitoba & C. R T of T
"	John W. Jones	Imperial Co. "
"	Mrs. G. R. Lees	Central Temp. Asso.
"	J. H. Land	Ont. Br. Dom. Alliance
"	G. H. Lees	District Co., R T of T.
"	Rev. J. W. Bell	G. C. of Ont. R T of T.
"	J. D. Andrews	G. L. Canada, I O G T.
"	J. T. Middleton	Ont. Br. Dom. Alliance
"	J. C. Tinkess	Methodist Church
Hallville	Asa Beach	Mont, Con. Metho. Ch.
Iroquois	T. A. Silcox	R T of T.
Iona	Dr. W. G. Anglin	M. Ch. Kingston.
Kingston	Rev. B. Clement	Co. Middlesex Asso.
London	Rev. J. A. G. Calder	Knox Church
Lancaster	Mrs. J. M. McCallum	R T of T., No. 312
Martintown	Agnes Brown	W C T U.
Moulinette	Maud Copeland	W C T U.
Mille Roches	Mrs. H. P. Clements	R T of T., No. 312
Martintown	J. H. Flagg	" Grand Co.
Mitchell		

Annual Meeting of the Dominion Alliance.

PLACE.	NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Ottawa	Mrs. R. W. Cowan	W C T U.
"	J. Eagleson	I O G T., Grand Lodge
"	Katie MacDonald	Y P S. St. Andrew's Ch
Oshawa	J. S. Larke	Ont. Br. Dom. Alliance
Ottawa	Miss Mary Scott	Dominion W C T U.
Pembroke	G. Dunlop	Methodist Church
Paris	Mrs. R. E. Haive	W C T U.
"	Emma A. Wheeler	"
Paisley	Miss Kate M. Fisher	" Bruce County
Paris	Rev. W. Kettlewell	O. Grand Co. R T of T.
Paisley	Mrs. Geo. Grant	W C T U.
Pembroke	Mrs. William Hunter	Co. W C T U.
Paisley	Miss Fisher	Gospel Temp. Asso.
Pembroke	Mrs. A. Dunlop	Methodist Church
"	Miss R. C. Flinny	W C T U.
"	Miss Mary Church	"
"	Lulu W. McAllister	Epworth League
"	Rev. H. Cairns	Methodist Church
"	Edwin Clarke	W C T U.
Prescott	Mrs. Thomas Coates	R T of T. and P. Ch.
N. Haper	R. K. Scott	I O G T. Lodge 211
Park Head	W. D. Hannah	W C T U.
Renfrew	Mrs. Joshua Murphy	R T of T., Council 65
Riceville	M. W. Shepherd	Prohib. Asso. Bruce Co.
Ripley	Angus Martyn	S of T. Division 325
Renfrew	S. H. Murphy	Russell Prohib. Com.
"	Nellie A. Kearney	Ont. Br. Dom. Alliance
Rockland	Mrs. J. L. Woodly	Peel Co. Prohib. Asso.
"	Isaac L. Woodly	W C T U.
Sarnia	Hon. A. Vidal	S of T.
Streetsville	John Graydon	Congre. Un. Ont & Que.
Smith's Falls	Mrs. J. Spane	Ont. Br. Dom. Alliance
Toronto	W. H. Orr	Toronto C W C T U.
"	Henry O'Hara	Ont. Br. Dom. Alliance
"	R. J. Fleming	S of T.
"	Mrs. F. S. Spence	Toronto Con. Meth. Ch.
"	J. H. Hector	Ont. Br. Dom. Alliance
"	Annie Ferguson	Dominion Alliance
"	Dr. A. D. Watson	District W C T U.
"	J. J. Maclaren	Grand Co., R T of T.
"	F. S. Spence	S of T.
"	Mrs. Forster	Albion Lodge, I O G T.
"	D. J. Ferguson	Meth. Ch. Carlton St.
"	J. B. Brooks	Toronto Con. Meth. Ch.
"	T. W. Gales	R T of T., Glengarry D.
"	Rev. S. D. Chown	Prescott Co. Alliance
Toronto, E.	Rev. C. Langford	Methodist Church
Vankleek Hill	W. F. McKillican	
"	Rev. J. MacLeod	
Woodslee	Rev. J. Henderson	

## QUEBEC.

PLACE.	NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Aylmer	James Taylor	Presbyterian Church
"	Mrs. E. P. Judge	Aylmer W C T U.
Beebe Plain	Rev. F. A. Read	Methodist Church
Eastman	Mrs. L. D. Philips	R T of T.
"	Capt. W. Warne	"
"	Mrs. Ann Warne	"
"	Miss Annie Warne	W C T U.
"	L. D. Phelps	Alliance
Cookshire	E. S. Orr	Meth. Ch., Mont. Con.
Compton	Mrs. S. J. Pomeroy	County W C T U.
Cowansville	Rev. W. A. Hanna	Methodist Church
Compton	Miss Pomeroy	W C T U.
Cote St. Antoine	Mrs. R. A. Rae	Grace Baptist Church
"	R. A. Rae	"
"	Mrs. John Irwin	American Pres. C. E. So.
Cookshire	J. A. M. Rankin	Cookshire C., R T of T
Chelsea	Miss Euphemia Clark	W C T U.
Cote St. Michel	B. Scott	Petite Cote C E S.
"	M. P. Scott	"
Chambly Canton	Henry W. Meyers	Methodist Church
"	Henry Meyers	"
Cowansville	Mrs. Cowie	W C T U.
Danville	Mrs. J. G. Sanderson	Provincial W C T U.
"	Geo W. Leet	Douglas Church
"	W. Wentworth	I O G T.
"	Mrs. James A. Porter	W C T U.
"	James A. Porter	Advent
Dunham	R. P. Small	Eureka lodge, I O G T.
Danville	Rev. W. Henderson	Council Dom. Alliance
Montreal	W. C. Scott	Pt. St. Charles Cong. Ch
Franklin Centre	John L. Brown	C. E. Society
"	F. A. Sewell	W C T U.
East Farnham	C. H. Mansfield	Brome County Alliance
Granby	Mrs. T. Craig	Granby W C T U.
Georgeville	Rev. G. H. Williams	Methodist Church
Howick	J. C. Shanks, M.D.	R T of T.
"	Geo, McClenaghan	"
Knowlton	S. A. Fisher	Council Dom. Alliance
"	Mrs. J. McLaughlin	W C T U.
Kingsey Falls	Henry Haddock	I O G T. lodge 23
Lachine	Kate P. Park	R T of T., 'Success' C.
Lachute	Rev. J. Higgins	Argenteuil Co Alliance
Lochaber Bay	Hector MacKay	Y P S C E.
Lachute	John Hay	Henry's Church
"	Thomas Barrow	"
"	Rachel Bell	Methodist C. E. Society
"	A. Waddell	Henry's Church
Montreal	J. R. Dougall	Que. Br. Dom. Alliance
"	A. T. Ellis	Zion Church Y P S C E.
"	J. J. Simpson	R T of T., Victoria Co.

PLACE.	NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Montreal	James Roche	Zion Ch. Y P S C E.
"	Calvin E. Omorod	Y P S C E. St. John Presby. Church
"	Robert Irwin	R T of T. Union Co.
"	Rev. C. E. Blain	Ebenezer Meth. Church
"	Mrs. C. G. Jones	Cote St. Antoine [W C T U.]
"	Mrs. Jos Atchison	Northern W C T U.
"	Mrs. Irwin	C.E.American Pres. Ch
"	Mrs. Thomas Bennett	Taylor Presby. Church
"	Mrs. C. E. T. Woodley	Cote St. Antoine [W C T U.]
"	W. Drysdale	Presbytery of Montri.
"	Miss Cloe	Y P S C E. Methodist [Ch. Sherbrooke St.
"	Mrs. Teders	Montreal W C T U.
"	Thomas H. Skelcher	Calvin Ch. Y P S C E.
"	M. Phelps	Y P S C E.
"	M. W. Corbitt	I O G T.
"	Mrs. T. C. Radford	Central W C T U.
"	H. C. Tottersall	I O G T., No. 122
"	William A. Duff	Emanuel Church
"	J. M. M. Duff	Cong'l Union Ont. and [Quebec
"	A. R. Trussell	R T of T. Scepter Co.27
"	Amelia J. Hyde Clarke	I O G T. Tourmaline [Lodge, No. 128
"	Anna Raftery	St. Judas B. of Hope
"	F. Smith	R T of T. Metroplis Co.
"	G. C. Heine	Chalmer's Church
"	J. R. Cresswell	Olivet Baptist Mission
"	Rod. MacKinnon	R T of T. Metroplis Co.
"	Caroline Garlick	Northern W C T U.
"	David Gee	Que. Br. Dom. Alliance
"	Henry Morton	"
"	William Tees	Methodist Church
"	Florence A. McFadden	W C T U.
"	James Baylis	Dominion Alliance
"	A. M. Featherstone	R T of T.
"	John Mair	St. Gabriel Church
"	C. Chiniquy	St. John French Ch.
"	Henry T. Sherman	Dorchstr. Meth. C E S.
"	Annie M. Kyle	Victoria Co. R T of T. St. Gabriel Church
"	Mrs. G. H. Armitage	[Y P S C E.]
"	J. W. Carpenter	Western W C T U.
"	E. Smith	R T of T. in General
"	Miss G. E. Crowther	Methodist Church
"	John Burrell	West End Meth. C E S. R T of T., Orient Co.



PLACE.	NAME.	REPRESENTING
Montreal	A. D. Cable	R T of T.
"	James Robertson	"
"	Thomas Moody	Zion Cong'l Church
"	Rev. J. H. Warriner	Baptist Convention
"	J. O. Stuart	St. Gabriel Ch. Asso.
"	Rev. W. H. Sparling	West End Meth. Ch.
"	John Fargrave	St. Jude's Ch. B. of H.
"	John R. McConica	Old Phenroy Mission
"	Mrs. Phelps	St. Bartholomew's Ch.
"	C. T. Williams	Quebec Alliance
"	Miss Mary A. Bazin	C E S. American Pres- [byterian Church
"	Miss Mary Stuart	Y W C T U.
"	William Bremner	Christian Endeavor
"	Father Murphy	
"	Joshua H. Spicer	R T of T Grand Co.
"	Rev. F. McCammond	E. E. Methodist Ch.
"	J. J. Waner	Union Council
"	Rev. Dr. Smyth	Synod of Montreal and [Ottawa Presby. Ch.
"	Mrs. J. Moore	Zion Cong'l Church
"	Mrs. Vandercook	Y P S C E. Calvary ch.
"	Miss Bella Dixon	Sherbrooke St. C E S.
"	Charles G. Jones	St. Bartholmew's [R E church
"	D. Bentley	Baptist Con. Ont. & Que
"	Miss M. M. Scott	Chalmer's Y P S C E.
"	Mrs. Dr. Sinclair	" Ch. Y W C T U.
"	Rev. T. Moodie	Zion Cong'l Church
"	Mrs. H. W. Snelling	Chalmer's Presby. Ch.
"	R. W. McLachlan	Calvary Church
"	S. P. Leet	Cong'l U., Ont. & Que.
"	Rev. A. M. Phillips	Mont. Con. Meth. Ch.
"	Mrs. E. F. M. Williams	Dominion W C T U.
"	J. H. Carson	Dominion Alliance
"	E. L. Bond	" " Que. Br.
"	Miss Pangale	Dominion W C T U
"	Rev. John McKillican	Congregational Union
"	J. A. Bazin	Que. Prov'l Alliance
"	Rev. T. Hall	Cong'l U. Ont. & Que.
"	G. M. Webster	Dominion Alliance
"	Mrs. D. McQuoid	I O G T., Ev'g Star L.
"	Miss Esther Maver	W C T U.
"	R. C. Smith	Dominion Alliance
"	F. G. Roe	I O G T. Persever'ce L.
"	Rev. A. E. Pates	Methodist Church
Magog	Mrs. J. V. Jackson	I O G T. Deliver'ce L.
Melbourne	Mrs. L. Thomas	Cent. W C T U.
"	Mrs. G. Hillock	Richmond "
Newport	W. H. Burns	R T of T.

Annual Meeting of the Dominion Alliance.

PLACE.	NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Orms town	Wm. McHaughton	S of T.
Odell town	Rev. John Fowkes	Christian Endeavor
Orms town	John McLean	S of T.
Phillipsburg	J. F. Whitwell	Missisqui Co. T. Alli.
Quebec	Robert Craig	Que. Br. Dom. Alliance
Hatley	Edwin Howe	R T of T., Que. G. C.
Quebec	L. M. Weeks	Baptist Church
"	Mrs. S P Leet	Prov'l W C T U.
"	Mrs. James Geggie	Quebec
Richmond	Rev. Dr. Kellock	Chalmer's Church
"	Jessie I. Kellock	Band of Hope
"	A. J. Taylor	
St. Lambert	Ruth Riddington	Christian Endeavor
"	Carrie F. Buchanan	
Stanstead	Miss C. Sastle	Stanstead Co. W C T U
Stafford Mount'n.	Mrs. H. Vandry	S of T.
"	M. Olive Vandry	Richmond Y W C T U.
Stanstead Plain	Miss Emily Bryant	W C T U.
Sutton	Mrs. E. A. Dyer	
Sutton Junction	N. P. Emerson	"
Sawyer ville	Rev. G. A. Woodside	Brome Co. Alli., I O
Pt. St. Charles	Agnes I. Mason	[G T & Advent Ch.
"	Miss W. Fraser	R T of T.
"	Harriet Collins	I O G T.
"	Issac Collins	W C T U.
St. Famille	A. McColl	"
Cote St. Antoine	A. G. Howell	R T of T.
Montreal	William Sloan	Chalmer's Church
Sutton	W. Sears	Meth. Ch. Y P S C E.
Sutton Junction	E. W. Westover	St Barthol'w R E Ch.
Sutton	Mary E. Chadsey	Brome Co. Alliance
"	Ira E. Chadsey	I O G T.
St. Lambert	Rev. Murray Watson	"
"	Rev. E. R. Kelly	"
"	C. E. Cameron	Presbytery of Montreal
"	Rev. W. J. Dart	Methodist Church
St. Andrew's	Mary E. McGregor	C E Society
St. Armand W.	F. A. Allan	St. Barnabas Church
Knowlton	Miss Meiklejohn	W C T U.
Thurso	R. P. McLaughlin	
Ulverton	James Miller	Que. Prvc'l W C T U.
"	Rev. W. Adams	I O G T.
Valleyfield	J. Armstrong	Drummond Co. Alli.
Waterloo	Anderson Lindsay	Methodist Church
"	Mrs. Jacob Clark	
"	Mrs. Rev. W. Blair	Stratford Co. Alliance
"	Mrs. O. W. Hills	W C T U.
"	Mrs. Lindsay	Methodist Church
Windsor Mills	Rev. C. W. Finch	W C T U.
		"
		Methodist Church

PLACE.	NAME.	REPRESENTING.
Waterloo	George Meynan	S of T.
Way's Mills	Mrs. F. M. Needham	Stanstead Co. W C T U.
Waterloo	Mrs. G. W. Lawrance	Y W C T U. Waterloo.
"	Mr. O. W. Hills	W C T U.
"	W. O. Rockwell	S of T.
"	M. H. Temple	E P of C E.
"	E. N. Shaw	Methodist Church
"	Rev. William Blair	"

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Yarmouth	Thomas B. Flint, M.P.	
Annapolis	A. M. King	I O G T.
Halifax	Mrs. Edith Archibald	W C T U.
Annapolis	Mrs. A. M. King	I O G T.
"	George E. Corbitt	Prohibition Party
Amherst	A. R. Dickey, M.P.	

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton	Rev. J. McLeod	F C B Conference
St. John	A. H. Hannington	S of T.
"	Mrs. A. J. McFarland	W C T U.
"	Isabella R. McFarland	"

## MANITOBA.

Winnipeg	Rev. Dr. Bryce	Man. Br. Dom. Alli.
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## VISITORS.

Almonte, Ont.	Mrs. G. Paterson.
"	George Paterson.
Cornwall, Ont.	Miss Maggie Binnie.
Iroquois, Ont.	Miss Stuart.
Toronto, Ont.	Miss Lizzie Livingstone.
"	Miss Dibb.
Vankleek Hill, Ont.	W. C. McKillican.
Arundle, Que.	Rev. G. W. Burke.
Danville, Que.	M. Riddle.
"	Mrs. H. Brown.
Farnham, Que.	J. A. Sewell.
Lachine, Que.	Mrs. G. Esplin.
Montreal, Que.	J. M. Bain.
Sutton, Que.	Mrs. (Dr.) F. A. Cutter.
Shefford Mountain, Que.	Agnes D. Savage.
St. John's, N. B.	E. M. McFarland.
Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. C. Carr.
Vanceboro', Me.	Mrs. John Gwynn.

**THE COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE,  
FOR THE TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF  
THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

- I. 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.
- II. 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.
- III. 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.
- IV. 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.
- V. 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.
- VI. 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.

CONSTITUTION.

- I. *Name.*—The name of this organization shall be the Council of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic,

II. *Object.*—The object of the Council of the Dominion Alliance shall be the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic.

III. *Membership.*—This Council shall be composed of its officers and representatives in sympathy with the foregoing declaration of principles, elected by Dominion or Provincial bodies favorable to prohibition, on the following basis:—From bodies of Dominion extent, 4 members each; from the Provincial branches of the Alliance: Ontario 20, Quebec 16, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 8, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba 5 each, British Columbia and North-West Territories, 4 each; from Provincial temperance organizations, viz.:—W. C. T. U., S. of T., I. O. G. T., and R. T. of T., 4 each; from religious bodies as follows:—Each Presbyterian Synod 4, each Methodist Conference 4, each Provincial Baptist Union 4, each Congregational Union 4, each Episcopal Diocesan Synod 4, each Catholic Diocese 4, the R. E. Church in Canada 4, each other Canadian church body, with a membership of not less than 1,000, 4.

IV. *Annual Meeting.*—The Council of the Alliance shall meet annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may have been decided on at the previous annual meeting.

V. *Officers.*—The officers of the Council shall be a president, two vice-presidents for each province, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting.

VI. *Executive Committee.*—The officers named, together with twenty-one members of the Council who shall be elected at the annual meeting, shall constitute the general executive, to carry out the decisions of the Council and to attend to necessary business during the interim of sessions. The general executive shall also convene and arrange for the annual meetings of the Council. The outgoing executive shall retain office until the close of the annual meeting. The general executive shall elect its own chairman, who shall preside at its meetings and sign orders and documents drawn in its name. At all meetings of the general executive five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

VII. *Duties of Corresponding Secretary.*—The corresponding secretary shall, under the direction of the general executive, assist by correspondence and otherwise, in organizing and carrying on the work in the various provinces, endeavor to secure the co-operation of leading workers and societies throughout the Dominion, and report to the general executive when required. He shall also prepare a report for submission to the Council at its annual meeting.



VIII. *Duties of Recording Secretary.*—The recording secretary shall take the minutes of the meetings of the Council and prepare the same for publication.

IX. *Duties of the Treasurer.*—The treasurer of the Alliance shall receive such funds as are under the control of the Council, distribute the same as instructed by that body only on the order of the chairman and the secretary of the executive committee, and present a report to the Council at its annual meeting.

X. *Committee on Legislation.*—There shall be appointed at the annual meeting, a special standing committee of the Council to be known as the Committee on Legislation, composed of members of both Houses of Parliament, and other members of the Council, which shall hold a special meeting at Ottawa during each session of Parliament to watch and advise concerning legislation.

XI. *Funds of the Council of the Alliance.*—The funds of the Council shall be derived as follows:—(1) By assessments upon provincial branches of the alliance made by the Council at its annual meeting, or in the form of grants or subscriptions. (2) Collections at public services in connection with the annual meeting of the Council, or at public meetings held under the auspices of the Council or of the General Executive, and at its expense.

XII. *Change of Constitution.*—This constitution may be altered at any annual meeting of the Council, provided there are present when such change is made not less than twenty regularly elected representatives from the bodies entitled to send delegates to such meeting.

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## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

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The recent action of Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate in America of the Holy See, in sustaining a decision made by Bishop John A. Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, is looked upon generally as one of the heaviest blows that have been dealt the liquor traffic during many years. The facts of the case are in brief as follows :—

During the last Lenten season Bishop Watterson addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese to be read before their congregations. The letter dwelt wholly with the temperance problem, and in it Bishop Watterson said :—

I hereby withdraw my approbation from any and every Catholic society, or branch or division thereof, in this diocese, that has a liquor dealer or saloon-keeper at its head or anywhere amongst its officers, and I suspend every such society itself from its rank and privileges as a Catholic society until it ceases to be so officered. Happily there is not much occasion now for such suspension. I again publish the condition, without which, for some years past, I have declined to approve of new societies or new branches of old organizations in this diocese, viz. :—

“That no one who is engaged, either as principal or agent, in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can be admitted to membership.”

To many of the people in the diocese of Columbus, this action of Bishop Watterson seemed unduly severe, and one of the societies laid the matter formally before Mgr. Satolli. After a time the apostolic delegate returned an answer, upholding the position of the bishop. Still the society was not satisfied, and it was said that the delegate did not understand the case. The bishop heard of the expressed discontent, and asked another society to take the

matter up and present it once more at Washington in the strongest light possible, that there might be no mistaking the outcome. To this second appeal the apostolic delegate replied in the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 3, 1894.

*Mr. Theodore I. Zweschper:—*

I reply to your letter which you gave me, together with a document, when I was in Columbus.

You ought to know that, generally speaking, it belongs to the office of bishop to watch in his own diocese what might be of harm or of benefit to the spiritual welfare of the faithful. It belongs, likewise, to his power to prescribe, to forbid, to advise, or to permit all such things which he judges fall within the scope of his office, and when it be for the good of the faithful to have such things done or removed.

The letter or decree of the Right Rev. Bishop of Columbus in regard to Catholic societies and in regard to abstaining from intoxicating drinks is not at all subject to the judgment of every private man, nor of every society of common Catholics or citizens. But every good Catholic must hold it for certain that the bishop has ordained that which seems to be of great benefit to the spiritual welfare of the faithful and to the decorum of every Catholic society.

Those three points expressed in the letter of the Right Rev. Bishop have the approval, not only of Catholics, but also of non-Catholics in that city (Columbus), as they are not only in harmony with the laws of the church, but are also opportune and necessary for the decorum of the Catholic Church, especially in the State of Ohio.

I approve, therefore, what the Right Rev. Bishop has prescribed in his decree, and it should be observed. If it perhaps appears to cause temporal loss at present to some, it should be borne patiently for the spiritual good of many and for the honor of our Catholic Church.

Cheer up, therefore, and observe faithfully what the Right Rev. Bishop has decreed, trusting that Divine Providence will reward the spirit of obedience not only in the future, but already in the present life. Farewell in the Lord.

†FRANCIS, ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI,  
Apostolic Delegate.

The journalistic organs of the liquor traffic hastened to criticize this decision, many of them declaring that the Catholic church could not afford to lose the financial sup-

port of the liquor traffic, and would not dare to act in harmony with decision. The Wine and Beer Gazette, of New York, was specially emphatic upon this point, and went so far as to say :—

“ We voice the sentiments of a large majority of the liquor dealers of this city and Brooklyn in saying : We dare Archbishop Corrigan to enforce in letter and spirit the decree against the liquor traffic just issued by Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate. Let the Archbishop do-it, and watch the consequences.”

The Archbishop of New York promptly replied to the challenge in the following letter :—

Archbishop's House,  
No. 452 Madison Avenue,  
NEW YORK, July 28th, 1894.

Editor *Wine and Spirit Gazette* :

Sir,—Returning to town yesterday I found on my table a copy of your journal of July 25. In reply to your expressed wish I have the honor to say that I loyally accept the principles laid down by His Excellency Mgr. Satolli, both in the spirit and the letter. More than this, no Roman Catholic can refuse to accept them.

As to the fear of consequences, I have yet, thank God, to learn what fear is in the discharge of duty.

Please remember, however, that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions, and under all circumstances.

Respectfully,

M. A. CORRIGAN, Archbishop.

All over the world temperance reformers hail with joy the step in advance that has been taken. It must give a powerful impetus to the temperance cause.

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