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# DOMINION ALLIANCE

FOR THE

TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

## FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

FEBRUARY 14, 15, 16, 1877.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY CONSTITUTION

(As Amended)

### REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF

### COMMITTEE ON FUTURE PLAN OF OPERATIONS

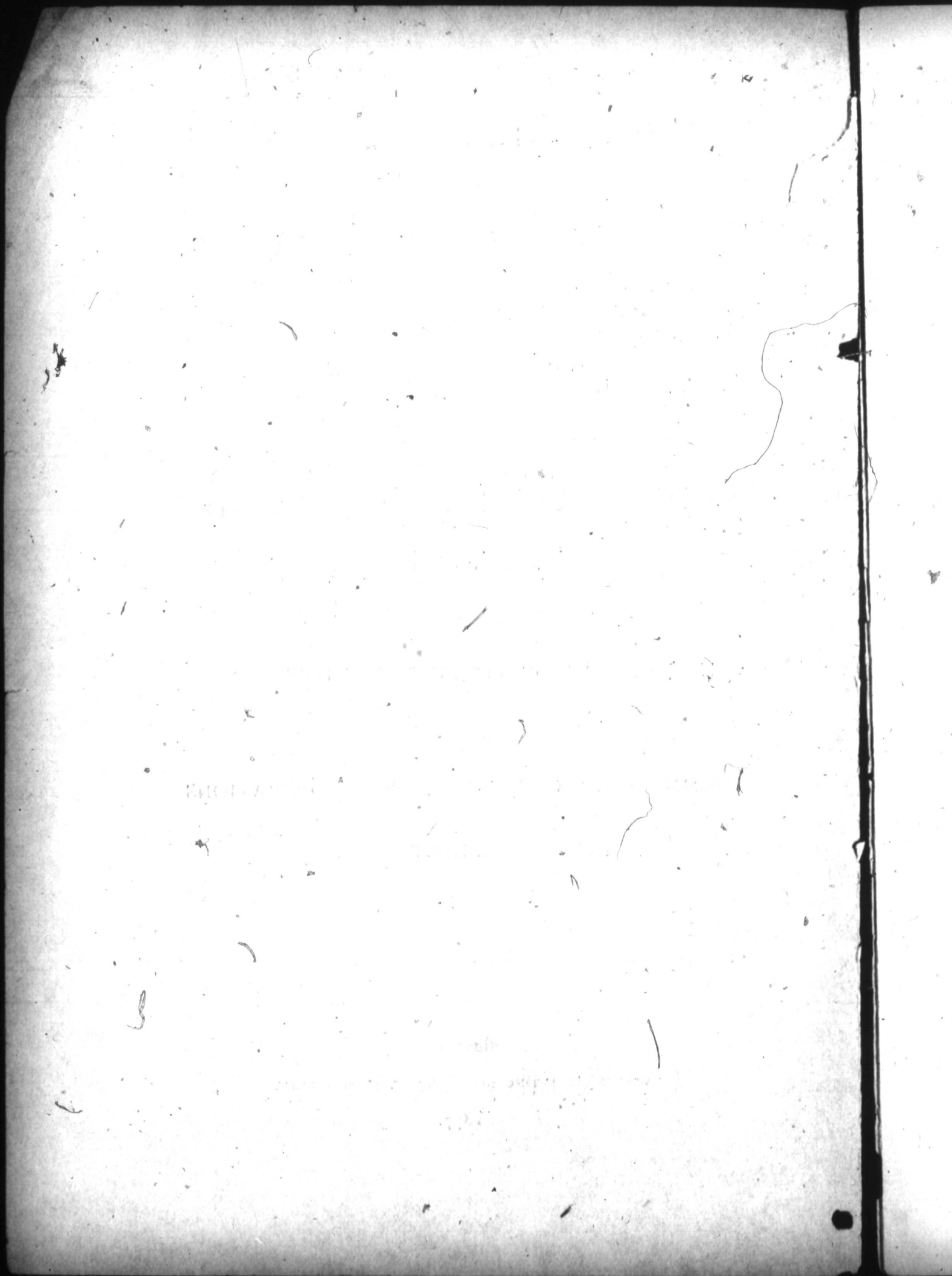
OFFICERS ELECTED, ETC.

Montreal :

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1877.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY  
SUBMITTED TO THE  
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
**DOMINION ALLIANCE,**

FEBRUARY 14, 1877.

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FOUR years ago several thousand citizens of Canada signed petitions which were duly presented to the Dominion Parliament, praying for the legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages. When the session closed without the desired law being enacted, some of the petitioners manifested feelings of uneasiness and disappointment; others realizing more fully the difficulties surrounding the question, and being better acquainted with the history of great reforms, found in the interesting and valuable reports presented to both Houses of Parliament by the committees to which the petitions had been referred, strong and unanswerable arguments in support of the statements made in the petitions, and great encouragement to believe that ere long our legislature would rid the country of the legalized liquor traffic. Inspired by the amount of public interest awakened in the question of prohibition, and aroused by the startling facts collected and published by the committees, a much larger number of citizens of all the Provinces of the Dominion signed similar petitions in 1874; when these were presented new committees were appointed, and the whole subject was brought before Parliament in able speeches by Hon. Mr. Vidal and Mr. G. W. Ross, in the Senate and House of Commons respectively, both of whom recommended that steps be taken to ascertain the success of prohibitory legislation in the States of the American Union, where such legislation had been tried. The report of the commissioners appointed in compliance with these recommendations (Messrs. Manning and Davis) was laid before Parliament at its next session (1875) when a report of a committee, containing the following clause, was adopted by a vote of 25 to 17 in the Senate:

"That in view of these facts and considerations, it appears that the time has now arrived when the attention of the Government should be given to this important question—with a view to the introduction of a bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors (except for mechanical and medicinal purposes) throughout the Dominion, at the earliest possible date compatible with the public interest."

The House of Commons also affirmed the principles of prohibition by the following resolution :

"That having regard to the beneficial effects arising from prohibitory liquor laws in the States of the American Union, where the same are fully carried out, this House is of the opinion that the most effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance would be to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Before the close of the session of 1875 a number of members of the House of Commons met in caucus and appointed a committee of sixteen to call for delegates to a convention to be held in Montreal. The Convention (which was held Sept. 1875) was a large and influential representation of the temperance organizations of Canada. Resolutions were adopted condemning the liquor traffic and the license system, unmistakably declaring in favor of prohibition, and deciding to ask the Dominion Parliament to frame a prohibitory law, subject to ratification by popular vote. The Convention also created a body to be known as the Dominion Prohibitory Council—

"To continue the temperance efforts of the different provinces in such a way as will best promote the suppression of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors throughout the Dominion, and direct the Provincial Leagues so as to secure uniformity."

The Council met in Ottawa on Wednesday the 16th of February, 1876, when plans for centralizing the entire prohibition sentiment of the Dominion with a view to legislative action were considered. It was felt that the Council might be greatly aided by the addition of a body of earnest and influential friends throughout the Dominion who would constitute a rallying centre for the wide spread sentiment in favor of prohibition. To meet what appeared to be the necessities of the case, it was thought that at least 1000 prohibitionists could be found willing to contribute the sum of \$2.00 annually, thereby furnishing a moral and financial basis for work, and it was therefore decided to form an organization to be known as "the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic." With a view to defining the character and general principles of the proposed Alliance, the following well known declaration of the United Kingdom Alliance was adopted as a basis :

1. That it is neither right nor politic for the Government to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the resources of the Dominion, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.
2. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors as common beverages is inimical to the true interest of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.
3. That the history and results of all legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove, that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.
4. That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.
5. That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic is perfectly compatible with national liberty, and with the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

6. That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization.
7. That rising above sectarian and party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of intemperance.

It was agreed that all persons approving of the foregoing declaration, and contributing the amount named, (\$2.00 per annum) should be deemed members of the Alliance. A constitution embodying the foregoing and making provision for an annual meeting, the appointment of necessary officers, &c., was adopted. It was thought the Council appointed at the Montreal Convention should be the Council of the Alliance for the ensuing year, to the end that plans of operation might be matured and arrangements made for the election of their successors; it was also decided to request each Provincial temperance organization in the Dominion to appoint one of its members as a corresponding member of the Council. To complete the work of organization the Hon. Alex. Vidal was appointed President, Mr. Robert McLean, Treasurer, and myself Secretary. The decisions and acts of the Council were then submitted for the careful consideration and approval of the citizens of Canada.

With a view to conveying necessary information and eliciting sympathy in the discharge of the important and arduous work committed to them, the above named officers drafted an address, which was fully discussed at a meeting of the Council and thereafter widely distributed. The President also, at the request of the Council, invited a number of prominent friends of the prohibition movement to become Vice-Presidents of the Alliance; the responses were most gratifying, and we were shortly able to publish a list of Vice-Presidents including Senators, members of parliament, members of local legislatures, clergymen of various denominations, officers of the large temperance organizations, and other prominent citizens.

At the request of the Council I have devoted myself to the interests and work of the Alliance during the year, the engagement having been first for three months, and subsequently to the present annual meeting. I was instructed to attend the meetings of Provincial temperance organizations with a view to imparting necessary information regarding the Alliance, and soliciting their sympathy and support. I am glad to say the Alliance has been recognized and approved by the following—*Leagues*—Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick; *Grand Divisions S. of T.*—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; *Grand Lodges I. O. G. T.*—Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia; *Grand Lodges U. T. O.*—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Eleven of the above named bodies complied with our request in reference to being represented on the Council of the Alliance.

At the request of the President the Hon. Billa Flint, one of our Vice-Presidents, attended the annual meeting of the Provincial Cath-

of the Council for the ensuing year were elected. A meeting of the

olic Temperance Union, (Ontario) by which body he was most courteously received.

Besides attending the Provincial meetings alluded to, I have attended as many public meetings as circumstances would permit in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, at which the principles of the prohibition movement were explained, and in many cases resolutions approving of the Alliance adopted with great cordiality. Several of the meetings were fully reported in the newspapers. The good done by these meetings might have been materially increased if arrangements could have been made with able and influential friends of prohibition to accompany the Secretary to the cities and large towns of the Dominion for the purpose of attending and addressing mass meetings in connection with the Alliance. Some such arrangement should be made hereafter.

An address setting forth our principles and general work was prepared and transmitted to the church courts at their meetings last summer; the resolutions passed by those bodies indicate that the prohibition movement has the sympathy of a large number of clergymen and influential laymen, many of whom will, if rightly approached, gladly assist in developing a grand national organization having for its object the overthrow of the liquor traffic. It has been my privilege to wait upon or correspond with Bishops and other prominent members of the Roman Catholic church for the purpose of directing their attention to the Alliance.

As members of our Council reside in each of the seven Provinces of Canada, it is evidently impossible to carry on the work of the Alliance unless considerable discretionary power is placed in the hands of the officers or of a small committee. The constitution however provides a plan by which each member of the Council has at any time the right to propose a resolution and to obtain the votes of all the other members in reference thereto; such provision is evidently wise and necessary, but it appears desirable to amend the constitution on this point by defining more clearly the duties and powers of the officers.

Two meetings of the Council have been held during the year in Ottawa. On several occasions members of the Council have met informally when matters of importance have been considered and valuable suggestions made. I was requested by the President to enter in the minute book a memorandum of each such informal meeting at which three or more members of Council were present.

In September according to the provisions of Article 8 of the Constitution a series of resolutions were sent to all members of the Council for their vote yea or nay. The votes were duly forwarded to the President who will report the result.

Our constitution provides that members of the Council shall be chosen by members of the Alliance in each Province, at meetings called for that purpose; such meetings were duly called and held in Fredericton, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Montreal, Que., when members of the Council for the ensuing year were elected. A meeting of the

Ontario members of the Alliance was called to be held in the city of Ottawa; after consultation it was deemed expedient to leave the selection of members of the Council for that Province with the several provincial temperance organizations until definite and satisfactory arrangements could be made. The names of persons selected in the various provinces will be laid before you at a suitable time.

It was intended to hold a meeting in Charlottetown, P. E. I., but owing to circumstances over which I had no control I was unable to reach that city on the day named, and no meeting was held.

With a view to obtaining the general opinion of Temperance Reformers in reference to *petitions*, a circular was issued in July to which several answers were received. The circular was considered at some important Provincial meetings, the decisions and recommendations elicited at which will be found of use in future.

Realizing the importance of "Electoral Action" in accordance with our principles, the Council inserted in the circular issued March 28, the following clause indicating the duty of Temperance Reformers in reference thereto.

"In the event of vacancies occurring in the representation of Parliamentary Constituencies to endeavor to secure the return of representatives favorable to the enactment of a Prohibitory Law."

I submit documents bearing upon this subject and invite for the suggestions therein contained most careful consideration.

Having referred to the formation and general operations of the Alliance, as well as to the prohibitory movement prior to last February, I have now to record proceedings during the last session of Parliament, and subsequent efforts with a view to legislation. It will be remembered that the Council sought and obtained an interview with the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, to whom were presented the resolutions of the Montreal Convention. From his reply we understood that the Government was not likely to initiate legislation in the direction desired; although Mr. Mackenzie intimated the possibility of "testing public opinion by their vote aye or nay, for or against prohibition on the occasion of a general election, or at some other convenient time." The Premier also called attention to the question of the relative jurisdiction of the federal and local authorities, which would have to be decided; stating that it might be necessary to obtain a final judicial decision on that subject in order that the friends of prohibition might not waste their energies in a wrong direction. Shortly after the above interview a committee of the Senate recommended—

"That an address be sent from the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, requesting him to submit the question to the Judges of the Supreme Court for their opinion, and to communicate the same to Parliament at its next session."

The Hon. Mr. Vidal moved in terms of the foregoing recommendation, but subsequently withdrew his motion upon the assurance being given that the matter would receive the attention of the Govern-

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ment. About the same time Mr. Ross, in the House of Commons, moved for—

Copies of correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant Governors of the different Provinces regarding the relative jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments over the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, together with all decisions in the Courts in the different Provinces bearing upon this matter."

In making this motion Mr. Ross called the attention of the House to the 52nd clause of the Supreme Court Act, which reads as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to refer to the Supreme Court for hearing or consideration, any matter whatsoever as he may think fit, and the Court shall thereupon hear and consider the same and certify their opinion thereon to the Governor in Council."

The Hon. Mr. Blake in the course of his reply said:

"This (the Supreme Court) was an Appellate Court formed for the purpose of determining the correctness or inaccuracy of the decisions of the various Provincial tribunals, and that class of cases which might be brought before these tribunals for adjudication, and which might afterward come before it in the proper and normal discharge of its functions as a Court of Justice. It was obvious that it would be a serious matter, in the performance of these duties, for it to give a preliminary opinion under this exceptional power without all the advantages, and without those aids to arriving at correct conclusions to be found in the presentation of a case—narrowed if you will, but also made more clear by the ordinary forms in which cases were presented to the Courts, both as to the issue, and as to argument, also by the process of decision and of judgment in the inferior courts, and lastly made more clear by the argument in the court above."

Mr. Blake also suggested that those interested in the subject—

"Should see that use made of the ordinary methods for bringing the question before the Supreme Court."

Notwithstanding the reply given to Mr. Ross by the Hon. Minister of Justice, many citizens are far from being satisfied, still thinking that the Government could and should take necessary steps to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court.

It was by some expected that a decision by the Supreme Court in a case from Ontario, ("Queen against Taylor") referring to the right of local legislatures to tax brewers, would settle the question of jurisdiction; such however has not been the case, the appeal having been quashed on the ground that the case was finally adjudicated upon 30 days before the organization of the Supreme Court.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick at its last session passed a resolution urging the Government of that Province to take steps to ascertain the powers of the Local Legislature in reference to granting or withholding licenses to sell spirituous liquors.

A meeting of the Council of the Alliance was held in Ottawa Nov. 29, to consider the present position of the movement, and to adopt resolutions and suggestions in reference thereto. Two important decisions bearing upon the question of jurisdiction were considered, one being from Mr. Justice Ritchie of the Supreme Court of New Bruns-

wick, the other from Mr. Justice Caron of the Province of Quebec. The occasion of the decision of Mr. Justice Ritchie was the refusal of a license in Kings County, N.B., under the provisions of 34 Vict. ch. 6, sec. 1, which reads as follows:

"No license shall be granted or issued within any parish or municipality in this Province when a majority of the rate payers resident in such parish or municipality shall petition the sessions or municipal council against issuing any license within such parish or municipality."

In delivering judgment the learned Judge said:

"Under the British North American Act 1867, the local legislatures have no power except those expressly given to them; and with respect to the granting of licenses affecting trade they are expressly confined to 'shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses, in order to raising of a revenue from provincial, local or municipal purposes.' a provision under which a revenue may be derived from the sale and traffic; but which the prohibition of the sale or traffic would entirely destroy, and which would be in direct antagonism with the privilege thereby conceded."

The act already quoted (34 Vict. ch. 6) was therefore declared *ultra vires* for the local legislature of the Province of New Brunswick.

The decision of Mr. Justice Caron, Sweetsburg, P.Q., was in the case of Moses O. Hart vs. the Corporation of the County of Missisquoi, said Corporation having by a majority of 720 of the electors approved a By-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors by virtue of the temperance act of 1864, known as the Dunkin Act. It was argued that the first ten sections of the said Act were repealed by the municipal code of the Province of Quebec. Judge Caron sustained the by law, and held that—

"Inasmuch as the first ten sections of the temperance act 1864, concern trade and commerce, they cannot be modified or abrogated by the legislature of the Province of Quebec."

After considering the foregoing decisions, the Council adopted the following:—

WHEREAS, it has been ruled by Judges in two Provinces of the Dominion that under the Confederation Act the Provincial Legislatures have no right to deal with the liquor traffic otherwise than by license for revenue and regulation; such right as respecting trade and commerce being vested in the Dominion Parliament only; and

WHEREAS, this decision must be accepted unless it be hereafter set aside by any higher court; and, whereas, there appears no probability of any Act for Total Prohibition being entertained by the present Parliament; and

WHEREAS, the Temperance Act of 1864, (commonly called the Dunkin Act) only applies to two Provinces, and is susceptible of considerable improvement in its details; and

WHEREAS, it is desirable that the whole Dominion should share the benefits of Permissive Prohibition without interfering with the working of any Provincial License Laws.

THEREFORE, in the opinion of this Council, the efforts of the friends of Temperance, throughout Canada, should be directed to the passing, during the ensuing session of Parliament, of a complete and effective Local Option Law for the whole Dominion, which should give power to the inhabitants of any district recognized by law, whether small or large, to prohibit the common sale of intoxicating bever-

ages in that district, with suitable machinery for its enforcement, and with sufficient penalties for its violation.

Since the meeting of the Council the Hon. Judge Ritchie of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia has delivered a judgment, of which the following is an extract :

"The section of the British North American Act, which confers legislative power on the Parliament of Canada, restricts such powers to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces. The terms, "property and civil rights," the power of dealing with which is vested in the Provincial Parliament are very comprehensive, and on referring to the 94th and 97th sections, it is evident that the framers of the Act did not intend that they should receive a very restricted interpretation, and yet in the most restricted sense they embrace the subjects I have referred to, for life, health and personal safety are the rights of the people of every free country, and to preserve them is the duty of the Legislature, and any laws which have for their object the prevention of intemperance directly affects these subjects, for not only does drunkenness destroy the health and reputation, waste the property and ruin the happiness and comfort of those addicted to it, but is the cause of most of the crime committed in the land; it is not therefore to be wondered at that the Local Legislature should desire to pass such laws as would be likely to lessen an evil fraught with such consequences to the community, and if it cannot do this because it indirectly and to a limited extent affects one of the subjects over which the Dominion Parliament has power of legislation, it must equally, and for the same reasons, be restrained from making any regulations to protect the community from the evils arising from the sale of unwholesome provisions or the unrestricted sale of poisons which it appears to me it can hardly be contended it has not the power of making, and yet, whatever evils may arise from these sources they are cast to the shade by those which arise from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and even those enactments of our legislature which prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and persons adjudged to be habitual drunkards, and sales made on a Sunday as this all affects trade, must be illegal, unless deemed otherwise as police regulations. I cannot but view these and the enactment in question as such, and the Provincial Parliament is, in my opinion, entitled to legislate with a view to regulate within the Province the sale of whatever may injuriously affect the lives, health, morals or well being of the community—whether it be intoxicating liquors, poisons, or unwholesome provisions, if such legislation is made *bona fide* with that object alone even though to a certain limited extent it should affect trade and commerce."

The above decision, which was concurred in by the other 6 Judges, was given in connection with an appeal from a decision of a Lower Court, the question raised being the right of the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia to pass the "Statutes of License" now in force in that Province, concerning which the learned Judge says :

"It must be borne in mind that the enactment is not one whereby *all* trade in intoxicating liquors is or can be, wholly prevented."

The facts above recorded should receive your careful consideration at the present meeting, to the end that an understanding between prohibitionists in the several provinces may be arrived at, and necessary steps taken to secure at the earliest possible date a full and satisfactory definition of the powers of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures respectively. You should also consider and clearly state the future policy of the Alliance.

The special work of the Alliance is to concentrate all available forces, and to centralize all efforts with a view to the speediest and most satisfactory results. In the prosecution of this work, we expect

sympathy and support, not only from temperance organizations, but from Church Courts, Municipal bodies and other associations of citizens. We must seek the co-operation of Merchants, of Manufacturers, of Editors, of Teachers, of Clergymen, and of all who desire to promote the best interests of the Dominion. The work commenced should be carried on systematically, energetically and persistently, until the power and influence of the Alliance is felt throughout our whole country, and until the Legislative suppression of the Liquor Traffic becomes an accomplished fact.

The declaration of principles has been found of great service. Steps should be taken to make it more generally known. We may safely invite for it the closest scrutiny and the fullest and freest discussion.

The Constitution of the Alliance needs careful revision at the present meeting.

For the successful carrying out of our great work, funds are absolutely necessary. The intention last year was to endeavor to enrol as soon as possible a sufficient number of paying members to defray necessary expenses. Several friends feared that the Alliance might be looked upon as a new and perhaps unnecessary Temperance organization; and desired to postpone uniting themselves therewith until it had received the official recognition of the large representative temperance bodies. Whilst encouraged by many expressions of approval and sympathy from various quarters, the officers of the Alliance have been somewhat hampered pecuniarily, and have done their work under great difficulties. Realizing the necessity for the Alliance and believing that when its character, principles and work were thoroughly understood, a sufficient number of members, and funds to carry on the work would be forthcoming, we have gone steadily forward. This year's introductory work has made the Alliance widely known. I earnestly hope that many whose sympathies have been enlisted will shortly enrol themselves as members, that the Treasurer may have sufficient funds to meet all liabilities to the present time. It will devolve upon the present meeting to perfect the organization of the Alliance, and devise such plans of action as will commend themselves to all thoughtful citizens. It will be necessary to adopt some financial system to secure the permanency, thoroughness and success of future operations. After carefully considering various plans, I have decided to recommend the following as most likely to meet the exigencies of the case and furnish sufficient funds to carry on the work of the Alliance, viz:—put forth an immediate effort to raise for Alliance purposes the sum of \$25,000 payable in 5 annual instalments and in sums varying from one to one hundred dollars. There are surely two thousand persons in the Dominion of Canada sufficiently interested in the great principles of Prohibition and in the work undertaken by the Alliance to subscribe the necessary amount suppose—

100 persons contribute annually \$25, \$50 or \$100, amounting			
in all to			\$1,500
100 persons	-	10.00	1,000
100 "	-	5.00	500
1700 "	-	1 or 2	2,000
			<hr/>
			\$5,000

Each subscriber should be annually notified when his subscription becomes due; that he may remit direct to the Treasurer, thus saving the expense involved in an annual canvass for subscriptions. The amounts promised would guide the Committee in laying out work, and no work should be undertaken involving expenditures beyond the amount subscribed. I am satisfied that some such plan as indicated could be devised, and is absolutely necessary for the success of the undertaking. This whole question of finance should be referred to a committee to report during the present meeting.

The propriety of organizing Provincial, County or perhaps Local Committees to act with the Council needs consideration; and, if deemed expedient, a plan of operation should be carefully arranged. We should also aim at securing an Alliance agent in every available constituency in the Dominion.

I beg to direct your attention to the accompanying letter from Mr. Barker, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, in answer to a letter of enquiry in reference to their mode of operation. I also submit for consideration copies of reports and letters containing interesting and valuable suggestions.

During the past year, a most important and successful conference of Temperance Reformers was held in the City of Philadelphia. All Temperance and Prohibition Societies in the World had been invited to send delegates. The President instructed me to endeavor to secure the attendance of representatives of the Alliance. I am glad to state that Rev. R. F. Burns, D.D. of Halifax, N.S. and Geo. W. Ross, M.P. of Stathroy, Ont. were present at the conference as representatives of the Dominion Alliance. The National Temperance Society has published a Centennial Temperance Volume containing a full report of the Conference.

The work of the past year has brought me as your Secretary into contact with many of the most prominent workers in our great cause. To those whose kind hospitality I have enjoyed, or who have in various ways contributed to the pleasure and success of my tours, as well as to all who have furnished me with interesting and valuable information I hereby tender my hearty thanks. Particularly would I record my sense of obligation to our esteemed President for the generous confidence reposed in me, and for assistance always cheerfully rendered in the discharge of my important duties.

The record of the past year is now before you. To the thoughtful observer, there are many encouragements. The enthusiastic interest

in connection with the Dunkin Act movement in Ontario and Quebec; the vigorous enforcement of local laws in Nova Scotia; the decision of the council in Winnipeg, Manitoba, not to grant licenses; and many other facts that might be referred to, indicate the progress of our principles, and the development of a broad deep intelligent feeling against the Liquor Traffic. If true to itself and to the interest of Canada, the Alliance will in all possible ways encourage and strengthen that feeling, never resting so long as the mischievous Liquor Traffic is licensed and protected by law in this fair portion of the British Empire.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS GALES, *Secretary.*

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FROM FEBRUARY, 1876, to FEBRUARY 14, 1877.

##### DISBURSEMENTS

*As per President's orders.*

Nos. 1 and 20, Secretary's Salary.....	\$800 00
Nos. 10, 11, 14, 19 Travelling Expenses.....	337 22
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, Printing....	107 60
Nos. 9, 15, 17, Postage.....	49 12
No. 18, Stationery.....	22 61
Nos. 3, 6, Rent of Halls.....	18 60
	<hr/>
	1335 15

RECEIPTS..... 682 41

Balance due the Secretary..... 652 74

MEMO.—One thousand cards of membership were prepared, of which 516 have been placed in the hands of persons with a view to enrolling members; 237 have been duly accounted for, and the membership fees, \$474, accompanied with \$29, donations from members, received. Total from members, \$503; collections and cash, \$179.41—making in all \$682.41.

THOMAS GALES, *Secretary.*

#### REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The finance committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Secretary and report upon the financial operations of the Alliance, beg leave to submit the following:—

1. That the accounts submitted show the receipts for last year to be \$682.41, and the expenditure \$1335.15; thus leaving a deficit of \$652.74.
2. That your Committee find that the expectation of last year in regard to the enrolment of members were not realized—the number enrolled being only 237.
3. It is quite evident that in the management of an organization like the Alliance the only reliable source of revenue will be the regular contributions of a fixed membership; any other basis will necessarily be fluctuating and unreliable. The small number enrolled during the past year, instead of being discouraging, is, on the contrary, assuring to the Committee that with proper effort in that direction the Alliance would soon be on a very sound financial basis. It must be remembered that the efforts of the Secretary were principally devoted to secure the friendly co-operation of kindred organizations. This required constant travelling and the devotion of much time in a direction which, as a matter of course, prevented that thorough and close canvas for membership which your committee believe to be possible under the present altered condition of affairs.

4. In view of these circumstances your committee would recommend that the Secretary and Agent of the Alliance would divide his time proportionately among the five Provinces, making an effort to visit the principal points in each, and by the assistance of committees organized under his own supervision, endeavor to secure funds in the shape of voluntary contributions and by the enrolling of members. If this plan is adopted, the Secretary of the Alliance will be able to reach the best men in each section of the Dominion, and by personal intercourse to enlist their sympathy and assistance.

5. In carrying out this scheme your committee feel that besides the financial value of the course adopted, the objects of the Alliance would be materially advanced, by the valuable assistance your Secretary would be able to give at public meetings and at other gatherings of the temperance men of the Dominion.

6. The plan suggested by your Secretary of raising a reserve fund of \$25,000 is not only feasible, in the opinion of your committee, but worthy of immediate action. It is of primary importance to place the Alliance on a sound financial basis.

7. Your committee recommend that immediate efforts be put forth to clear off existing liabilities.

### CONSTITUTION OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

AS AMENDED FEB. 14, 1877.

1. The designation of this Association shall be : "The Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," the object of which shall be to centralize public opinion upon that question with a view to legislative action.

2. The Alliance shall be composed of all persons accepting the following declaration of principles and subscribing not less than \$2.00 per annum to the funds, all of whom shall receive a card of membership. Memberships shall be understood to expire at the close of each annual meeting.

#### DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

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

2. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors as common beverages is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare, of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

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

4. That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

5. That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is perfectly compatible with national liberty, and with the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

6. That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization.

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

3. The Alliance shall meet annually in the City of Ottawa during the session of Parliament, for the reception of reports, election of officers, the organization of the new Council, and the transaction of such other business as circumstances may require.

4. The Alliance shall be governed by a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Council of 50. The decisions of the Council, and all business pertaining to the organization, and work of the Alliance shall be entrusted to an Executive Committee of seven, four elected out of, and by the Council, and the Officers.

5. Each Provincial Temperance organization in the Dominion shall be at liberty to elect two members of the Council. The remaining number to be elected by the Alliance at its Annual Meeting.

6. The presiding officers of all Provincial Temperance organizations in general sympathy with the Alliance, and such other persons as the Alliance or Council may select, shall be requested to be Vice-Presidents.

4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Alliance or of the Council, satisfy himself that the minutes are clear and correct, and sign all documents issued by, or in the name of the Alliance. In the absence of the President from any meeting a temporary chairman shall be appointed.

8. The Secretary shall :

- (1) Give due notice of all meetings of the Alliance, Council, or Executive Committee.
- (2) Attend all meetings of the Alliance, or of the Council, and keep a correct record of the proceedings.
- (3) Furnish all members of the Council with the acts and proceedings of each Council meeting.
- (4) Keep a correct list of the various Provincial Temperance organizations.
- (5) Receive moneys, and pay the same to the Treasurer.
- (6) Transact such other business as the Council or Executive Committee may from time to time direct.

9. The Council shall meet immediately after the rising of the Annual Meeting of the Alliance, and when circumstances require, at the call of the President.

10. It shall be competent for the Executive Committee, or for any three members of the Council to draft and discuss propositions affecting the general action of the Alliance, but such propositions shall not be acted upon until first sent to all the members of the council for their yea, or nay, and have received affirmative votes of at least two thirds of the members of the Council.

11. No alteration or amendment to any of the foregoing articles shall be made except at an annual meeting by a two-third vote of the members present, due notice of the proposed alteration having been given in the circular calling the meeting.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PLAN OF FUTURE OPERATIONS.

In view of the favorable reception accorded in the various Provinces to the general idea of a Dominion Alliance to centralize public opinion in reference to the liquor traffic, with a view to its suppression by legal enactment, we deem it important to devise plans for more thoroughly carrying into effect the principles embodied in our constitution.

And therefore recommend—

1st. That the officers of the Alliance be instructed to enter into a correspondence with the Ontario and New Brunswick Leagues with a view to effecting arrangements by which the prohibition work of Canada shall be concentrated through the Alliance under such conditions and subject to such constitutional alterations as shall be satisfactory to all persons concerned.

2nd. That the Alliance establish as soon as possible a central office in the city of Ottawa.

3rd. That when ten or more members of the Alliance are enrolled in any locality it shall be the duty of the Executive to see that they are called together as early as possible, to decide whether they will form themselves into an Alliance Committee by appointing a Secretary through whom correspondence shall be maintained with the Officers of the Alliance. Committees so organized to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to advance the principles of the Alliance.

4th. The Executive may form county auxiliaries where desirable, and render them all the assistance possible; the agents of the Alliance to act with the officers of the auxiliaries when in the counties where such are formed.

5th. The Council of the Alliance may, in their discretion, at any time, and if requested by the Executives of five Provincial temperance organizations, representing at least three of the Provinces—shall convene a Dominion Convention at Montreal for the discussion of the general policy of the movement, at such time as may be deemed most suitable.

We are pleased to know that the Quebec League, recognizing the importance of a general union through the Alliance, has already taken steps to close its work to the end that the sympathy and support previously given to that society may henceforth be given to the Alliance.

## OFFICERS ELECTED FEB. 1877.

## PRESIDENT:

Hon. A. Vidal, Senator, Sarnia, Ont.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Hon Billa Flint, Senator, Belleville, Ont.  
 Hon J. C. Aikens, Senator, Toronto.  
 Hon James Ferrier, Senator, Montreal.  
 Geo. W. Ross, Esq., M.P., Strathroy, Ont.  
 M. H. Goudge, Esq., M.P., Windsor, N.S.  
 Hon S. Creelman, M.L.C., Stewiacke, N.S.  
 Hon Edward Willis, M.P.P., St. John, N.B.  
 J. Flewelling, Esq., M.P.P., Hampton, N.B.  
 A. Gayton, Esq., M.P.P., Argyle, N.S.  
 J. S. Beck, Esq., Fredericton, N.B.  
 E. Beckett, Esq., Toronto, Ont.  
 Very Reverend Dean Bond, Montreal, Que.  
 E. V. Bodwell, Esq., St. Catharines, Ont.  
 Rev. R. D. Browne, Dorchester, N.B.  
 J. T. Bulwer, Esq., Halifax, N.S.  
 Very Rev. Vicar-Gen. Caron, Three Rivers, Q.  
 Rev. J. Cameron, Toronto, Ont.  
 D. B. Chisholm, Esq., Toronto, Ont.  
 Rev. E. H. Dewart, Toronto, Ont.  
 Rev. A. Duff, Sherbrooke, Que.  
 A. Farewell, Esq., Oshawa, Ont.  
 Rev. Donald Fraser, Port Elgin, Ont.  
 Rev. Leonard Gaetz, Montreal, Que.  
 Rev. John Gordon, Montreal, Que.  
 Rev. G. O. Heustis, Cornwall, P.E.I.  
 John Heney, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.  
 Prof. J. H. Inch, Sackville, N.B.  
 Ven. Archdeacon Lonsdell, St. Andrews, Que.  
 David Marshall, Esq., New Glasgow, N.S.  
 Rev. James McCaul, Three Rivers, Que.  
 A. T. McCord, Esq., Toronto, Ont.  
 Rev. N. McKay, Summerside, P.E.I.  
 D. Millar Esq., Toronto.  
 M. Nasmith, Esq., Toronto, Ont.  
 D. Plewes, Esq., Brantford, Ont.  
 Rev. John Potts, Toronto, Ont.  
 E. B. Reed, Esq., London, Ont.  
 Rev. J. G. Robb, Toronto, Ont.  
 Rev. J. Smith, Toronto, Ont.  
 E. Rowland, Esq., London, Ont.  
 Rev. Father Stafford, Lindsay, Ont.  
 A. A. Sterling, Fredericton, N.B.  
 Rev. A. Sutherland, Toronto, Ont.  
 H. A. Taylor, Esq., Halifax, N.S.  
 Rev. R. A. Temple, Amherst, N.S.  
 George Young, Esq., Montreal, Que.

And the Presiding Officers of Provincial Temperance Organizations:

## COUNCIL.

## Ontario.

Rev. A. A. Cameron, Toronto.  
 J. M. T. Hannum, Esq., Ottawa.  
 John Jamieson, Esq., Almonte.  
 M. Knowlton, Esq., London.  
 J. W. Manning, Esq., Almonte.  
 E. McGillivray, Esq., Ottawa.  
 D. Millar, Esq., Toronto.  
 J. R. Millar, Esq., Goderich.  
 Dr. Oronhyateka, London.  
 Rev. A. M. Phillips, Cobourg.  
 G. M. Rose, Esq., Toronto.  
 G. W. Ross, Esq., M.P., Strathroy.  
 Rev. Wm. Scott, Brockville.  
 W. S. Williams, Esq., Napanee.  
 Thos. Webster, Esq., Brantford.

## Quebec.

Rev. Canon Baldwin, Montreal.  
 James Boutelle, Esq., Danville.  
 Dr. P. P. Carpenter, Montreal.  
 Thomas Christie, Esq., M.P., Lachute.  
 Robert Craig, Esq., Quebec.  
 Hon. James Ferrier, Montreal.  
 John S. Hall, Esq., Montreal.  
 G. B. Houlston, Esq., Three Rivers.  
 Robert Irwin, Esq., Montreal.  
 H. L. Loucks, Esq., Hull.  
 D. Macdonald, Esq., Montreal.  
 T. H. Schneider, Esq., Montreal.  
 J. H. Timmis, Esq., Montreal.

## New Brunswick.

R. T. Rabbitt, Esq., Gagetown.  
 G. J. Bliss, Esq., Fredericton.  
 W. W. Dudley, Esq., St. John.  
 Chas. A. Everitt, Esq., St. John.  
 Prof. G. E. Foster, Fredericton.  
 E. E. Freeze, Esq., Fredericton.  
 Rev. James McLeod, Fredericton.

## Nova Scotia.

Sheriff Bell, Halifax.  
 Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax.  
 B. Corning, Esq., Yarmouth.  
 D. C. Fraser, Esq., New Glasgow.  
 T. M. King, Esq., Antigonish.  
 J. A. Kirk, Esq., M.P., Glenelg.  
 A. Longley, Esq., M.P.P., Paradise.  
 T. Macdonald, Esq., Durham.  
 J. Parsons, Esq., Halifax.  
 J. J. Stewart, Esq., Halifax.

## Prince Edward Island.

R. M. Barratt, Esq., Charlottetown.  
 J. R. Calhoun, Esq., M.P.P., Summerside.  
 P. Sinclair, Esq., M.P.

## Manitoba.

Thomas Nixon, Esq., Winnipeg.

## British Columbia.

James Cunningham, Esq., M.P., New Westminster.

## TREASURER:

Robert McLean, Esq., Toronto.

## SECRETARY:

Rev. Thomas Galés, Stanhope, Que.

## RESOLUTION.

After a full consideration of the present position of the prohibitory movement, the following resolution was adopted :—

“That in view of the present position of the temperance question it is the opinion of this meeting that friends of the movement in the several provinces should use their best efforts to carry out the local option or license laws, now in force, and maintain a continuous agitation for the entire Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.”

*Extract from a letter from T. H. Barker, Esq., Secretary of  
the United Kingdom Alliance.*

MR. BARKER says :—“In reply to your various queries, No. 1, the Alliance for the first three or four years took no direct electoral action, but from the first proclaimed it to be the duty of all good citizens, irrespective of party, to do their utmost by electoral and all other action to suppress the Liquor Traffic. Electoral Action, however has been greatly developed from year to year, and now it becomes one of the main features of our agitation. We seek to pledge as many voters as we can in each constituency to make the Permissive Bill a test question at elections.

No. 2.—A person by uniting with the Alliance, does not pledge himself as to his votes; but of course we consider that we have a moral claim upon him that he will support candidates who support temperance measures inclusive of the Permissive Bill.

No. 3.—We have no branches of the Alliance so named—there are what we call auxiliary societies formed in many towns, and they appoint their own committees, raise their own funds and disburse the same without going in account to the Central Board. They are understood to work in harmony with the policy and general operations of the Alliance, and if able to contribute something to the general funds.

No. 4.—The Alliance recommends voters in the various constituencies to form Electoral Committees or Associations.

No. 5.—Electoral associations or auxiliaries are not entitled to representation at the Alliance General Council Meeting; but all members and friends of the Alliance are admitted and permitted to take part in discussion. The Alliance Council is formed in accordance with the constitution of the Alliance, a copy of which is enclosed.

No. 6.—The Alliance does not control electoral associations or auxiliaries. We have no elaborate code of rules, but leave all to their free action; we advising and co-operating according to circumstances.

No. 7.—In election contests the Alliance urges its members and friends to act together in making a temperance issue the paramount test in respect to the support of candidates,

We have not found that any one plan of operations would suit the various constituencies, and the various countries, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

We keep our organization at head-quarters as simple as possible; our great work being to go on creating public sentiment and leaving it as free as possible to organize, and manifest itself in public action in each locality, in harmony with our great aim, the utter suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

## CIRCULAR.

OTTAWA, 27th Feb. 1877.

*To the Members of the Alliance and all friends of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Movement.*

Having been re-elected President of the Alliance, I am anxious to secure your hearty co-operation to the end that the Alliance may speedily attain a position, and exert an influence commensurate with the importance of its great aim—the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

During the past year much important introductory work has been done, and the report of the Secretary, which will repay perusal, shows that eleven of the large provincial temperance organizations have approved the general idea of a Dominion Alliance as propounded a year ago. We have also been permitted to publish the names of several influential friends of temperance and prohibition as our Vice-Presidents.

The constitution of the Alliance was amended at our annual meeting, and resolutions indicating a plan of future operations were adopted. It must be borne in mind that the Alliance is as yet in its infancy, and as it covers a very extended territory, we shall not be surprised if experience reveals the necessity for further changes, both in the constitution and mode of working.

The work of the past year devolved mainly upon the Secretary, Mr. Gales; it is however evidently desirable that he should be relieved from a portion of the responsibility, and that the views and feelings of the membership generally in reference to the mode of working to secure legislative action should be obtained for the guidance of the officers.

If the Council engages any person to devote himself exclusively to the work of the Alliance, we shall require at least \$2500 to pay present liabilities, and necessary expenses of the present year.

In view of our present position, and the work to be undertaken, I beg respectfully to request that you will—

1. Study the "declaration of principles" of the Alliance, and make them more generally known, remembering that they lie at the foundation of all successful effort, whether electoral or parliamentary, for the suppression of the liquor traffic.
2. If already enrolled as a member please renew, and if possible increase your subscription as soon as convenient. *If not yet enrolled the Secretary will be glad to receive your name, with the membership fee, \$2.00, or more.*
3. Endeavor to obtain new members for the Alliance.
4. As soon as ten or more are enrolled in your locality it would be well to organize an *Alliance Committee*, appoint a Secretary, and enter at once into correspondence with the Secretary of the Alliance.

5. Encourage the formation of County Auxiliaries, to undertake immediate work for the centralization of public opinion in accordance with the principles and aim of the Alliance.
6. Render assistance to the Secretary and agents of the Alliance when they visit your locality, by making suitable arrangements for public meetings, and fostering a lively interest in the work.
7. Keep the Secretary informed of whatever of interest in connection with the legislative aspects of the temperance question occurs in the part of the county in which you reside ; such as important meetings held, the adoption of the Dunkin Act, legal proceedings arising out of the enforcement of local laws, &c. &c.

Your compliance will greatly aid and encourage the Alliance in its important work.

I am,  
Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER VIDAL,  
President.

N.B.—All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. Thomas Gales, Stanhope, Que.