

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The TEMPERANCE JOURNAL is devoted to the Principle of Temperance, and is designed as a family newspaper. It is issued on Thursday morning of each week.

The articles are specially selected and are such as to recommend the Paper to all. Deputies of all temperance organizations are our Authorized Agents.

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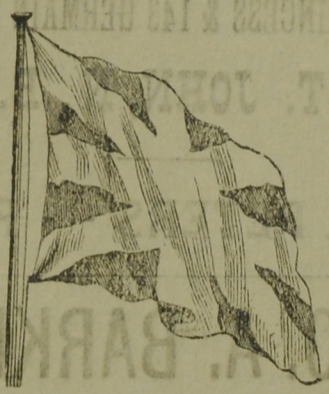
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RAISE THE STANDARD.

"NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

Temperance Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

UNITED STATES LIQUOR REVENUE.

The National revenue from the liquor traffic in the United States for last year shows a decrease over the former years.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the official report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows a total revenue from distilled spirits of \$67,511,208 63, a decrease from previous year of \$9,394,176 63. From fermented liquors the receipts for the last fiscal year were \$18,230,782 03, an increase over the previous year of \$145,827 92. There was a total decrease of liquor revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, of \$9,248,348 71. The total production of distilled spirits for the last fiscal year was 74,915,363 gallons. Of Bourbon whiskey there was an increase over the previous year of 3,380,918 gallons; of rye whiskey, 238,085 gallons; of alcohol, 1,051,678 gallons; and of rum 370,007 gallons; a total increase of 520,376 gallons; Of gin, high wines, and other spirits there was a total decrease of 5,561,073 gallons, a net decrease of 520,376 gallons. Of fermented liquors there were produced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, 19,185,853 barrels, an increase over the previous year of 187,334 barrels. The number of distilleries operated during the last fiscal year was 5,172; the number registered 5,499. The number of brewers engaged in the production of beer in 1885 was 2,230—ten less than in 1884. There were of retail liquor-dealers for the special tax year ending April 30, 1885, 182,318 an increase over the previous of 2,250; wholesale, 4,196, a decrease 91. Of retail dealers in fermented liquors there were, in 1885, 8,666, an increase of 456; wholesale, 2,705, the same number as in 1884. In its revenue aspect the liquor-producing business assumes large proportions, but the aggregate of \$85,741,990 66 received into the national treasury, large as it is, is less than a tenth of the annual national drink-waste.

NOVA SCOTIA LICENSE LAW.

The license law passed by the Nova Scotia legislature at its last session is a very sweeping measure and almost as strict as the Scott Act. It is held by some that even the 'Maine law does not deal so sharply with violators.

The law allows licenses of three kinds: 1. Whole-sale, to sell in quantities of not less than 16 gallons; 2. Shop, to sell not less than a pint at any one time; and 3. Hotel, to sell to guests, to be drunk only at meals or in their rooms. No hotel can keep a bar or allow drinking on the premises, other than as above stated under penalty of \$100 fine and three months' imprisonment. The hours of closing are from 8 at night until 7 in the morning, except Saturdays, when all places must be closed at 6 P.M. An applicant for license must have the consent of two thirds of the rate payers in his election district, and a concurrence of the Municipal Council. All saloons are abolished and the penalties for illegal selling are \$50 for first offense, \$80 for second, and \$80, with three months' imprisonment for the third.

No liquor can be sold to minors nor on Sunday, except to guest hotels as above stated. No pay can be recovered for sales to illicit dealers.

And all persons assisting in breaking the law are regarded as principals in the crime. Every man in the business must register all sales of two gallons or over in a book open at all times to an inspector. The prosecution allowed is of the court-martial kind, where the offense is committed in the morning is tried and punished on the same day. The costs are allowed against inspectors prosecuting on behalf of a municipality. Certioraries are taken away and appeals allowed only by the County Judge. A staff of officers is provided to enforce the law, and every city, town and country may tax itself all sums necessary to drive out the traffic.

The act will be in force from the 11th of May, and consequently large consignments of liquor from the west Indies, France and Spain have already been refused by telegraph. Of the 18 counties in Nova Scotia, 14 are already under Prohibition, and the new law enables all counties under the Scott Act to appoint inspectors. The four remaining counties will be under the new law. Halifax last year had 209 licenses. Under the new law not more than 25 will be granted, and none of them can sell a glass of grog to be drunk on the premises. The whole agitation convinces the friends of the reform in Nova Scotia that a skillful leader can array two-thirds of the moral forces of society against the liquor traffic in almost any State or Province on the Continent.

WHAT THE SCOTT ACT HAS DONE.

Many are the arrangements used by those not in sympathy with the Act to support the contention that the Act has entirely failed to effect any of the objects for which it was passed, and in support to their assertions constant reference is made to the County of Halton as one in which the effects of the measure are the most noticeable in this direction. In contradiction to this statement a Mr D V Lucas, a resident of Halton, writes the Montreal Witness a letter, which, as we consider of interest to our readers we re-publish, he says: "Our opponents have all along asserted very positively that the Scott Act has failed wherever tried. They have told their story over and over with much persistency that some good temperance people have been misled. Even yet they tell us that the Act has failed in Halton. I suppose, Mr. Editor, that if they will persist in repeating their assertions there is nothing left for us but to repeat ours. I assert, most positively that the Scott Act has been a very great success in Halton, and I back my assertion by the following: First, I know what Halton was, for I grew up in the county. Drunkenness and crime (especially such crimes as usually result from drinking,) were worse than can be adequately described. I do not think that I ever saw any general gathering of people without seeing some drunken men—sometimes scores of them. During the late attempt to repeal the Act I was in all parts of the county, and I saw hundreds and thousands of people at mass meetings, and though in the

county for one entire month, I did not see one person under the influence of liquor, and my observation was confirmed by the united testimony of many most reliable persons, clerical and lay, respecting the moral improvement of hundreds in the county who had been addicted to the drinking habit. Second, So much good has been done in the county by the Act during the last three years of its operation that nearly five hundred more persons voted for it the second time than voted for it the first time. Third, Crime has been reduced sixty per cent. since the Act came into force in that county. Looking at the Blue Book published at Ottawa, giving Government criminal statistics, I find the following wonderful figures, which need no comment. There were convicted and punished in the year 1883 (when the Act had been in force in Halton nearly three years) in the County of Wentworth, touching Halton on the West, 1,766 persons; in the County of Wellington, touching Halton on the North, 573, and in the county of Halton for the same period only 39 persons for all crimes, not counting violations of the liquor laws in any of them. To put in the form of proportion to population you have in Wetworth which rejected the Act, one to every forty-two persons in the county, a convicted criminal for that year. In Wellington, which was in a transient state (having since adopted the Act,) one person to every one hundred and twenty-seven a criminal, and in Halton, where the Act has been in force for three years or over, one criminal for every five hundred and sixty-four. Wentworth, 1 for every 42; Welling, 1 for every 127; Halton, 1 for every 564. Take now the evil with the Scott Act is especially intended to cure. There were convicted for being drunk and disorderly for the same year. Wentworth, 666; Wellington, 235; and in Halton, 31. That is to say, in Wentworth 1 for every 98; Wellington, 1 for every 319; and in Halton 1 for every 7,334. In the face of these facts and official figures the opponents of the Act have never given up the cry of "failure." Those who say "it two years ago, when Halton re-affirmed her confidence in the Scott Act by a largely increased majority. I wrote to Toronto for the report of the Inspector of Prisons for 1884, and I find the following figures. Convicted and punished after trial for being drunk and disorderly.—In Toronto gaol, 1,262; Hamilton, 328; London, 193; Peterboro', 27; Guelph, 24; Cayuga, 18; Milton, (gaol for Halton) 1. Here is before me a report from Renfrew where the Scott Act went into force a year ago. From June 9th, 1884, to December 9th, 1884, under license (6 months,) total convictions, 220; assault and battery, 37; drunk and disorderly, 31. From May 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1885 under Scott Act (7 months) total convictions, 107; assault and battery 15; drunks and disorderly, 8. Of the 327 convictions, or all crimes under both acts, for the 6 months of each years named, 265 grew out of the liquor traffic leaving only 62 for other causes. Will any sane man say that the Scott Act had nothing to do with this decrease of crime? I went to Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick, last fall, when our opponents for the second time attempted a repeal, and I spent over two weeks in that city, where it was said over and over again that the Act was a complete failure, and yet I never saw in all that time one person under the influence of liquor, and I never heard so little profanity, and I never saw better deportment in any place of the size in my life as there. Friends of the Act told me that a wonderful change for the better had been wrought in the city, which I could easily believe when I called to mind the great change I had seen in the County of Halton."

ENFORCE THE SCOTT ACT.

Some time ago the Canada Citizen published some excellent letters from gentlemen who had been intimately connected with the carrying out of the Scott Act, upon how to enforce it. A letter by Rev. J. S. Ross of Tilsonburg, Ont. is very much to the point, although several of the sections refer specially to the Ontario local laws, which are not applicable in the case of New Brunswick.

The first and second section of his letter referred to Ontario the 3rd reads: 3 Do not proceed with a trial without at first having in your possession

a copy of the Canada Gazette in which the proclamation for your city or county appeared. Though everybody knows the county is under the law, yet the defence will make you prove it, which can only be done by the production of the Gazette.

4 Take special pains to ensure conviction in the first cases by getting reliable witnesses. It is always a compliment to a man's reputation for veracity to be called upon as a witness in a liquor case; for one or more persons have weighed his character, and decided in their own minds that this man will not perjure himself, else the case would not have been entered at all. If you suspect sharp practices, take extra care to charge, the right party. Sometimes secret leases are made, or at least sworn to and the case is lost. Guard also against witnesses being spirited away before the trial comes off. To prevent this it is usual to summon the witnesses only a few hour or a day in advance of the trial. See that the magistrate renders his decision as 'fine' or 'jail,' even for the first offence, so that if there are no goods to distrain, the law may not be evaded after all. The authority for this is contained in Sec. 107 of the Canada Temperance Act. Even though selling may be done, yet, if men are fined or jailed for it, the Scott Act is evidently "working." Don't threaten law-breakers, but act. Don't cry out about the apathy of the temperance people, but communicate promptly with the inspector or the temperance prosecutor yourself.

5 If you have confidence in the Government inspector, trust him, help him, and as a general rule, work through him.

6 If, on the other hand, the inspector refuses to do detective duty, or to take up cases where there is a fair prospect of conviction, request the County Commissioners or the Government to discharge him. In the meantime appoint or engage a prosecutor of good judgment on your own account.

7 If you know, either from observation or from reliable testimony, where secreted liquor may be found, or that selling has taken place, write to the inspectors over your own signature, or otherwise inform him of the essential circumstances of the case, giving the names of the persons present, who may be called up as witnesses. The inspector is bound not to reveal your name. Neither the defendant nor the witnesses need know how the prosecutor came into possession of their names. The trial may proceed and close without your knowing or doing anything more about it. The Scott Act is easier enforced than the Crooks Act, i. e., with less trouble and with surer prospects of conviction.

8 Watch the druggists. Put a quick stop to the sham of selling a quart or so of whiskey containing a few grains of sulphur or Peruvian bark, and calling it medicine! Remember, not even a licensed druggist can sell intoxicating liquor without a doctor's certificate. A great variety of ills commence about a month from the coming in of the Act. However diverse the ailments, the peculiarity about them is that they are all curable by one remedy not usually found on the doctor's shelves. Some physicians act shamefully, but others (and I think this class is increasing) act in a highly honorable manner.

9 In laying information do not confine yourself to a particular day. See that the inspectors or temperance prosecutors give themselves thirty days. Do not lay an information that an offence was committed, say, "on or about, to wit, the 18th," for then the magistrate will confine himself exclusively to the 18th; but lay the information thus, say, "between the 2nd of August and the 2nd of September." The advantage of this is that it gives a better chance to win the case from unwilling witnesses, and further if you make out a prima facie case, the magistrate may put the defendant in the box and ask him on oath if he had sold intoxicating liquor during any of the thirty days mentioned in the information. But is this allowable? Yes, and decided so by the highest authority. A defendant charged with breaking the Scott Act endeavored to upset the decision of the police magistrate on the ground, among others, that the magistrate convicted him of selling liquor during a certain thirty days, which was not sufficiently definite.

But here is the decision in the exact words of the "Digest," "The allegation in the conviction that the offence was committed between 30th June and the 31st July was held a sufficiently certain statement of time" Per Armour, J. Regina v. Wallace, "Digest of Cases," 1882-, p. 100. The full case is found in the Ontario Law Reports (Queen's Bench Division), IV. p. 127. Should any magistrate object to an information being laid in this form point out the above authoritative and binding decision.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Do not be discouraged either for the taunts of the enemy or from your own observation should you see men slightly or even immoderately under the influence of liquor. This may prove that the Scott Act is broken, but on the other hand it may not. Surprising though it may seem to some, the above actually may happen and the Scott Act not be broken in a single particular.

Remember, the Act is a local, and, therefore, a somewhat limited measure. It had nothing to do with either the buyer or the drinker, except perhaps as witnesses but only with the seller. It does not pretend to interfere directly with a habit, but with a business. The man you see drunk may have gotten his liquor in a neighboring city or county where the Act is not in force, or received it into his home from a distance by express, or obtained it on an unworthy doctor's prescription, and still the law has not been broken.

Through such cases will be comparatively rare, yet it is necessary, perhaps, to say this much in order to save good but impulsive temperance workers from discouragement. We should not expect more from the law than it contains, neither be unsettled by the statements that there is "more liquor drunk than ever." The Antis never tire of this cry, and some desponding temperance people believe it, for no better reason than the loudness of its repetition. To deny it is to have it insinuated that you are not up to "the ways of the world." But one does not need to "know the ropes" in order to test the truthfulness of such a statement. If more liquor is drunk than ever there will be more manifestations of it than ever.

Beyond a certain point, liquor cannot be hid. Its effects will be seen in loud talking around hotels, staggering men, fights, hooting and yelling at late hours, and in the drunk and disorderly "records" of the lock-up or the police cells. If these signs be absent, in conjunction with the general acknowledgment that the opened treating system is dead (and there are scores of such towns and villages in Scott Act counties now), it needs no experimental knowledge of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" to conclude that the liquor traffic has already received a mortal blow.

(Rev.) J S Ross

Tilsonburg, Ont.

I DON'T LIKE TO VOTE AGAINST JOHN.

John is a liquor dealer, is he, and your friend? Well, do you really think he has been benefited by becoming a liquor seller? Is he made a better man by it? Are his standing here and his hopes hereafter better or worse for his business? If you want to do a liquor seller good, get him out of the unhallowed business which curses all who touch it, even if you have to force him by your ballot. Some day he will bless you for it.

Three weeks ago an Indiana man taught his dog, a very finely bred, well-behaved setter, to chew tobacco. Now the dog comes into the house by the back door, never scrapes his feet on the mat, never goes to church, is careless at his meals, gets burrs in his tail, goes with a lower grade of dogs, and it is feared that he is beginning to take an interest in politics.—Burdette.

Will any of our readers who have a copy of May 5th of the JOURNAL, which they are through with, kindly forward it to the JOURNAL office, Fredericton, and receive our thanks, etc.