

Chairman of the Board, Judge Steadman, and the Chief Inspector, Mr. A. L. Belyea, was substantially this:—

That the C. T. Act remained in full force and effect and that the duty of the Board and Inspectors was to exercise all the powers conferred on them by the License Act, to enforce the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, as it stood before the License Act came in force.

The first cases tried, those of Coleman and Russell, brought out, under the following section of the License Act, the objection, "That the proceedings should have been under 'The Liquor License Act, 1883.'"

145. The sale of liquor without license in any municipality, where *The Canada Temperance Act, 1878*, is in force, shall nevertheless be a contravention of sections eighty-three and eighty-four of this Act, and the several provisions of this Act shall have full force and effect in every such municipality, except in so far as such provisions relate to granting licenses for the sale of liquor by retail.

Under this section, the counsel for the liquor party contended that all the offences created by the C. T. Act for selling liquor, the fines and penalties for such offences and the proceedings to recover such fines or enforce such penalties as provided by that Act, were repealed, and those of the License Act substituted. On this issue the matter was argued in June, 1884, before the Supreme Court, and judgment reserved.

In the meantime the constitutionality of the License Act itself was brought, by special case, before the Supreme Court of Canada, the argument taking place the last of September, 1884. At the following October sitting of our Supreme Court, it was intimated that no decision in the Coleman and Russell cases would be given, until the Supreme Court of Canada pronounced upon the validity of the License Act. The judgment in that case came in December, but it was not till February, 1885, our Court gave judgment in the cases before it. In that judgment the Court sustained the objection raised by the counsel for Coleman and Russell, and over one hundred and twenty convictions in this Province were, or will be, set aside, aggregating some \$6,000 of fines. Temperance men in Parliament then in session were at once notified, and they took active measures to apply a remedy. This remedy was, however, defeated by the action of the Senate in persisting in its noted "light wines and beer" clause. A Bill, however, to suspend those parts of the License Act which the Supreme Court of Canada had declared to be unconstitutional, is believed to have removed the difficulty arising out of the decision of the Court in the Coleman case. In consequence the Chief Inspector is now making informations against the parties engaged in the traffic, and already has two convictions entered. An effort will be made, however, to appeal these cases, but so far it has not been attempted. The Chairman, Judge Steadman, and the Chief Inspector are quite sanguine that the blockade is over, and that henceforth the law can and will be vigorously enforced. In our next we propose to show where, and upon whom, rests the responsibility for the "blocking" of the law in the past.

#### For the Journal. HOW WILL THEY VOTE.

Mr. Editor,—We occasionally hear it stated that some temperance men (?) if a vote to repeal the Canada Temperance Act be brought on in this city, will vote for the petition.

If this be true, you may rest assured it is because they have not carefully looked into the subject.

If such men will pause for a moment, and ask themselves these questions: Who are the persons that want the Act repealed? Who are the chief workers in the movement? and Why are they thus at work? they will hesitate before they lend their aid to such a cause.

The party of the first part in this case, is composed of the rum sellers of the city and their customers. It is these men who pool in their means to secure Attorneys to work up a case of repeal for them.

It is worthy of note, by the way, that in the present case, a singular change has taken place. Their former Attorneys have been dropped, and the services of men secured, who are consistent, for they preach as they practice, and hence can conscientiously work for the rum party; how their former Attorneys could do so, is hard to understand, hence it is not surprising they declined to act in this instance.)

It is the rum party also who employed, and will pay our City Marshal for his extra duties in soliciting signatures to a petition asking for a vote on the C. T. Act. It is these same men who desire

the repeal of the operation of this Law, in order that, in the eyes of the public they may not be considered criminals, and that they, in the prosecution of their traffic, can boldly say to their customers, 'We hold a license from the authority of this city to carry on our deadly work.' Your readers must know that it is all important to the rum sellers that this law be repealed. We, therefore, need not be surprised to find them not only using all manner of fallacious arguments to deceive, but spending freely their ill-gotten gains in order that they may free themselves from the operation of a law, which, however much it has been obstructed by the judgments of the Courts, still cripples their trade and casts an odium upon their work. This is true also, that no honest temperance man, if he carefully examines the merits of this case, will vote for the repeal of the operation of the Law. Repeal the C. T. Act, and what do we say to the Supreme Court of this Province? Do we not say an effect. 'Gentlemen, although the Judges of other Provinces have sustained the Law, you are right in your contention, and we agree with you. Yes, gentlemen, although you differ from the Judges of other Courts, on this subject, and have thus caused the Law to become a dead letter in this Province, and that contrary to the wish and desire of the great majority of the moral, temperate and Christian men and women of this City and County, yet we agree with you that you are right. So we will vote for the petition.' Voting thus declares more than this; it says to all violators of law and good order, 'We are prepared to agree with you also, the Law is wrong, and you are right.' It plainly says to them, 'You are the earnest judges of what is best for the public morals of the city. Our temperance men, our Churches, and our ministers are not to be relied upon.' As to what is best for the moral well-being of society, they shall no longer be our guides in this matter, but we are prepared to follow you, the rum-sellers, and your associates, and hence will vote for repeal.'

It may well be asked if any honest temperance man will take such a course? We reply, *not one*. We repeat, we are safe in saying, *not one*! If any man who is at heart a temperance man, and should even have thought of casting his ballot for repeal, I repeat he has not been correctly informed on the subject; he has been misled by some of the many sophistries of the rum party. We advise such a person to make himself fully acquainted with the whole subject before he hastily acts in a matter of so much importance. But, Sir, we have but little to fear as to the final issue. The argument is all in our favor. God and the right are with us. The prayers of all good men and women are for our success. So we need not fear what the enemy can do. When the time arrives, the ballot box will show we are not astray in our conclusions.

I remain, my dear Sir,  
A TEMPERANCE MAN.

Aug. 17th, 1885.

#### Make it as Easy as Possible to do Right and as Hard as Possible to do Wrong.

BY REV. WILBUR F. CRAFTS, A. M.

The foremost statesman of all the world says that "the purpose of law is to make it as easy as possible to do right and as hard as possible to do wrong."

This is especially true of all prohibitory liquor laws. They are enacted to make it "as easy as possible" for tempted and temptable and contemptible people "to do right," and "as hard as possible" for them "to do wrong." The immense profits of the liquor trade have such a strong attraction for covetousness and the exhilarating "fuddle" of drink such a fascination for appetite that a barricade of law is needed to keep men from restoring to the saloon to destroy themselves or others. Knowledge is not enough. Liquor dealers know very well that every saloon is a "murder mill," and drinkers in these days mockingly call for "poison," well aware that they are committing slow suicide. They know that their rule should be "Shut your mouth and open your eyes if you would be healthy, wealthy and wise"; but with eyes open to the evil effects of drink they open their mouth to receive it, despite the fact that it will make them unhealthy, poor, and foolish. The nation should therefore open its eyes to the certainty that a very large proportion of its men and women are "intellectual minors," who habitually follow appetite and impulse, like children, and equally require protection against unnecessary temptation. Many of these victims of drink in moments of remorse stand ready to vote for a suppression of the dens that are destroying them. In their best moods they would banish the enemy which will otherwise defeat them in their worst. Those who are strong or untempted should certainly seek

by prohibition to make it "as easy as possible" for these millions of tempted ones "to do right" and "as hard as possible to do wrong." No license law has ever made it any easier to do right or any harder to do wrong, except so far as it has included partial prohibition—for instance, prohibition for minors and Sabbaths. If the Sabbath is protected, but not the Saturday; if a town has local prohibition, but liquor can be had a few miles away in the next town; if a State has statutory prohibition, but may lose it at the next legislature by some party trick; if a State has constitutional prohibition, but the adjoining States sell liquors freely, and its own druggists or town agents are allowed to sell "for medicinal and mechanical purposes"—in all these cases we have not made it "as easy as possible to do right and as hard as possible to do wrong." We have not done this to the full until we have secured total constitutional prohibition by national and State governments of all importation, manufacture, and sale of alcohol, with no exception even for medicines and the arts. That no such dangerous and nullifying exceptions are necessary in our laws is declared by the highest scientific authority. The *Popular Science News* or *Boston Journal of Chemistry* stated editorially some months since that science is now able to furnish a less dangerous substitute for alcohol in all its uses in medicine and the arts, so that there would be no injury to either if alcohol was annihilated. That flags the advance position to which the temperance army should move as the opening of its second century of conflict. In a fuller sense than ever before prohibition will prohibit when it leaves no liquor-selling druggists in its rear.

Pending the enactment of prohibitory laws or confirming them each man, woman, and child should make a personal prohibitory law for his own mouth against excessive eating and harmful food, and tobacco and alcohol, that he may make it "as easy as possible to do right" by himself, by his family, by society, and "as hard as possible to do wrong." Such a law we call "a pledge," and such a pledge is no more a "singing away of liberty" than the golden pledge which a happy bridegroom puts on the third finger of his bride's left hand, or the pledge he makes in his every oath, or note, or contract, or promise; but if you prefer, call your pledge a Declaration of Independence against the despotism of a silly and harmful fashion. Even this change of terms will make it easier for some to do right in taking the pledge.

Gladstone's profound principle sends us beyond the pledge to the cross. The pledge is to many like the Old Testament law, a mirror to show a sinner his need of Christ. By the pledge is the knowledge of sin. The pledge is our tutor to lead us to Christ. The slave of appetite does not fully realize how strong his chain is until he takes the pledge, but he soon finds he can no more keep it in his own strength than one can keep the Ten Commandments perfectly by his own will. The pledge thus drives him to Christ, the only Cure for drunkenness, and to His sheptold, the Church, whose four walls—Christian Sympathy, Christian Associates, Christian Instruction, and Christian Vows—"make it as easy as possible to do right and as hard as possible to do wrong." Every man needs thus to fortify himself against hours of temptation.

#### HIGH LICENSE AND REVENUE.

In an able paper, entitled "High License a Delusion," Joseph B. Furner, of Pennsylvania, writes:

"High license corrupts the source of authority—the people. It may not be true that it is advocated principally for purposes of revenue. It is only claimed that 'this is no slight consideration.' It is true, nevertheless, that every such law sooner or later, comes to be valued chiefly as a means of revenue to a degree that blunts the public conscience and sadly influences public opinion as to glaring evils. As long as a large portion of the nation's revenue comes from the present sources it will be a strong obstacle to effective dealing with the whole evil. Not only does the corruption affect the number of licenses issued in the first place, and also measurably the strictness of the requirements as to those who receive permission to sell, but it makes the people and their public servants less careful to revoke licenses when they should be revoked. The revenue derived from it is the chief reason why England does not blot out the disgrace of her enforced opium trade with China. So with the license fee.

The saloon becomes related to the municipality, and the traffic to the State as the wolf to the old hunter, who used every spring to claim and receive the bounty on from three to five wolf-scalps regularly brought in. Anxious to solve the problem of his success, a young Nimrod once begged to be taken along. They had not gone far into the woods when a large wolf was sighted. Up went the young man's rifle. "Hold on there," cried the veteran, knocking it aside, "that's the old she wolf! If you kill her there won't be any more cubs." Then it came out that this unharmed breeder had been the source of his gains. What we want to do is to kill the old she wolf—the license system. But while cubs—i. e., saloons and taverns—afford a revenue men will find base enough to cry, "Don't kill her."

"The click of silver pieces is louder in many ears than the wail of wife and widow or the moan of hungry children. Judas will take the price of blood as quickly to-day as of yore, and the effect of high license is to increase his clan. The Federal Council of Switzerland, a country cursed by drink as no other in the world is, refused to grant petitions for restrictive legislation, the chief ground of its refusal being the revenue of thirty thousand dollars. When will men learn that this traffic imposes a burden too grievous to be borne, and that it cannot be made to pay a tithe, nor a hundredth part, of its own expenses? What is a fair compensation for the ruin of a home? What is flesh and blood worth? What is a just consideration for the manufacture of a drunkard, or a broken-hearted widow, or an orphan with an inherited appetite for drink? What shall the State require in exchange for a soul? And who pays the license that is supposed to reduce our taxes? Does it come ultimately from the well-to-do-villain who hands it in? No, it is wrung from the already impoverished homes of the miserable victims of the drink. "Is this a pleasant view of the reduction of taxes? Is it a Christian device to grind the faces of the poor already married and scarred with the cruel blows of the accursed thing?" Far nobler, far more civilized, far more Christian would it be to say: The liquor traffic breeds poverty, insanity, idiocy, and crime. And since "it has slain more than war, and pestilence, and famine combined" (Wm. E. Gladstone), it shall die or flee the land."

#### ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION.

The Toledo Blade, on the enforcement of prohibition, says:

"It can be enforced. Where the money interest in its enforcement is equal to the money interest opposed to it it has been enforced. In the Southern States where the continuance of labor depended upon enforcing prohibition, it has been enforced, and with the happiest results. The landed proprietor whose labor was being demoralized by this curse procured prohibitory legislation, and then said to the liquor-sellers: 'I shall make it my business to enforce this law, and I will give as much time to the enforcement as you do to the violation.' The thing was done. The law was enforced, and whiskey disappeared and lawlessness with it.

"There should be in every town a vigilance committee, made up of men not afraid to act. That committee should have in its employ the best legal talent to be had; it should have money to bear the expenses of prosecutions; every church should stand with this committee, and just as much attention should be paid to this as to any other movement for the protection of the young, and more too, for it is the greatest danger they are subjected to. Such organizations would make short work of the infamous traffic.

"Prohibition has never failed except where its enforcement has been left to loose organizations without means or concert of action. It has only failed where no sufficient action has been taken to enforce it. It can be enforced everywhere provided those interested will organize, provide money, and employ legal agencies whose business it is to see that violators are punished and the provisions of the law carried out. That is all there is of it. It is for the people who pass the law to see that it is enforced. Organization is the only way to

"Pulverize the Rum Power."

#### HIGH LICENSE.

Rev. Dr. William G. Eliot, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, writing of high license, says:

"Yet the highest license exacted, and the strictest vigilance of police philanthropists have not succeeded in reducing the number of dram-shops, the amount of liquor consumed, the number of unlicensed liquor-dealers, or the fearful results in poverty, misery, and crime. "Is it now time to come to the conclusion that it is wrong to give legal sanction to wrong-doing; that to make covenant with the enemies of peace and domestic happiness is an immoral act? So we reason as to gambling and lotteries: why not with dram-shops and saloons? I am persuaded by careful observation, I am convinced by gospel law, that we must work with clean hands if we would resist this fearful evil successfully. We must stand distinctly upon moral ground if we would work successfully against social iniquity. To license and 'regulate' a notoriously pernicious trade, is it not a respectable kind of moral suicide?"

"In gambling-houses and dram-shops the aim should be suppression. Then law and order leagues would be in logical order."

ANOTHER OF RUM'S VICTIMS.—A brother of William Stead, the editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, lies in a narrow grave in the town of Clayton, Ala. "It was in 1872," says *The Atlanta Constitution*, "that Stead made his appearance in Clayton. He was a tramp, but gave evidence of having seen better days. Peniless and friendless, he gladly accepted odd jobs, and soon went to work as a landscape gardener. To Prof. Johnson, then a teacher in Clayton, Stead confided the story of his life. It was the old tale of drink and the train of evils following it. Rum had robbed him of family fortune, and friends, and made him a vagabond upon the face of the earth. Again the demon seized him, and this time death put an end to his struggles and temptations. Prof. Johnson wrote to the great London editor, informing him of his brother's sad fate, and in due time a reply came acknowledging the relationship and giving the history of a brilliant but uncontrollable man. The prosperous editor begged the professor to communicate anything of a pleasant nature he might know about the outbreak, but not to write any unpleasant tidings."

#### DRINK AND DEBAUCHERY.

Shocking revelations have lately been made public through the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* concerning the prevalent immorality and crime in London. As telegraphed abroad, the horrible details have awakened profound disgust and indignation throughout Great Britain, and in this country as well. It is shown that there exists an extensive immoral traffic in young girls, who by vilest means are ensnared, largely from the poorer classes and sold and bought to minister to the passions and criminal lust of the wealthy patrons of vice. In the seduction and ruin of many of these young victims it is note-worthy that intoxicating beverages play a conspicuous part. One young girl, fifteen years of age, beguiled into a restaurant, says: "We drank several times of wine of different kinds. I merely tasted mine at first, but was persuaded to finish my glass. My head got very queer, and I hardly knew what I did." And then follow details of subsequent debauchery and ruin which we may not recount in these columns. Drugged beer and gin are mentioned as very often employed by the criminal procurers as a means to gain complete control over the young and unsuspecting victims whom they may be able to decoy within their power. One result of this new and startling revelation of wholesale iniquity should be to nerve every one with greater earnestness to teach both to young and old the fundamentally important lesson of total abstinence from all intoxicants, and with increased determination to put forth every possible effort for the speedy suppression of the drink traffic. Alcoholic liquors, as these dreadful revelations show, are as fuel to the consuming flame of unhallowed passion and lust.—*National Temperance Advocate*.

#### FOR TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

We want every person who is interested in the temperance cause and who receives a sample copy of the JOURNAL this issue to read it carefully and then pass it over to their neighbour, who has not seen it. If upon reading it the ideas meet your approval we want you to subscribe and to induce others to do so also. If the temperance people wish to see this paper enlarged, and its field of usefulness extended they must remember that it is published that we expect to receive our patronage. Sufficient encouragement has never been given any temperance paper in the Maritime Provinces as yet, and they have invariably scumbled, and individuals who have started them have lost heavily. We want to keep the fact before the temperance public that the paper must have funds to keep it going; that there is no wealthy organization or individual behind the JOURNAL to meet any deficiency, and that they are expected to come to the front in the way of advertising or subscriptions to help it along, at the very best there will be no money in it to the proprietor for years at least. We therefore ask you to subscribe.

#### A TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE.

A prominent temperance man, and one who has taken a foremost position in the Sons of Temperance in this Country, Chas. A. Everett Esq., has received the unanimous nomination of the Liberal-Conservative party in St. John for the seat made vacant in that constituency by the death of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee. While, as a temperance paper we do not propose mixing up largely with politics, yet it is a matter of satisfaction to us to see pronounced temperance men enter the political arena and we feel, also, that temperance men, regardless of their political feelings should support the candidate who takes no uncertain stand on this the greatest public question of the day. We wish Bro. Everett every success, and feel assured that the temperance people in St. John County will support him to a man.

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