ST. JOHN AND PORTLAND.

The enforcement of any law either regulating or suppressing the use of intoxicating liquors, in the very nature of the thing, is surrounded by many difficulties. The energy and ability of the detectives and officers of the Alliances have convinced me that the statute is operative, and the abuses of alcohol can by it be reduced to its minimum.

The limits of my jurisdiction extends over sections of four Townships. Within these limits, and I speak whereof I know, the Scott Act has obtained, I might say, the very ideal of perfection.

Since the Scott Act was adopted in this County, I saw no one intoxicated, and one only, and that slightly, under the influence of liquor. I have not noticed a flask or bottle of liquor in any person's possession.

In a corresponding period of time—previous to the introduction of the Act—I observed, at least, forty persons who were entirely or partially intoxicated.

I can testify to individuals on whom moral suasion was exerted in the most persevering manner and found unavailing, and who have, since May last, practised sobriety.

I am convinced by my own observations that there is not a single man of weight and influence in this community who will not frankly declare that the Act in this section of the County is an unqualified success.

H. S. Marion, P. P.
Douglas, Nov. 9th, 1885.

Why do you desire to increase your taxes by having to support so many paupers, made so by the liquor traffic. The taxes are yearly increasing through these sources. Vote for the Petition, and reduce your pauper population.

A man may forget his business, his family, and all the sacred obligations of a life, but the terrible pains of neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat can only be forgotten after using freely of Minard's Liniment; it cures like magic.

Oh! Christian man, weight the thought—can you conscientiously vote for legalizing a traffic that must surely bring ruin and poverty and destruction to some homes in the land? Think over it while you have the power to help put it down.

OPINIONS & VIEWS

OF EMINENT MEN.

THE RECORDER OF DUBLIN.

The Recorder of Dublin, when disposing of license business a fortnight ago, refused a license to Messrs Jury and Cotton, proprietors of the Shelbourne Hotel. His brave and true words will burn their way into many hearts. He said:

"If you had sat here during this week at criminal sessions, and heard what I have heard, you would understand the objection I have to increase the drinking accommodation in Dublin. *In every case the same*: There public houses are the manufactories of garroters; and THEIR PROSPERITY REPRESENTS THE MISERY OF THE PEOPLE. *I say that openly and advisedly: I cannot help it.*"

The Recorder said he had been asked to have some commiseration for Messrs. Jury and Cotton, but he failed to see why they should get the license, *and he would keep his commiseration for people who stood more in need of it.* He knew how severe these decisions were, and how they disappointed people. But he knew also, and better than most men, what a *dreadful state the city was in with drink*, and he would not be a party to reviving a house that by no act of his had fallen.

The Recorder was then applied to for a "seven days' license" for one O'Connor, who now holds a license to sell on six days of the week only. The people in the neighborhood said Mr. O'Connor, wished for it His Honour replied: "ASK THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF THE PEOPLE YOU TALK ABOUT. I refuse the application."

C. BUXTON M.P.

It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy ca devise, when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will,—soaking their brains with beer, or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the school, the library, and the church all united against the beer-house and gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell.—*Charles Buxton, M. P., at one time England's greatest brewer.*

MATTHEW HALE, CHIEF JUSTICE, ENGLAND.

The places of judicature I have long held in this kingdom, have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years; and by due observation I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burgularies and robberies, the riots and tumults and ether enormities that have happened in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issue and product of excessive drinking—of tavern and ale-house drinking.—*Sir Matthew Hale, C. J. England.*

ARCHDEACON JEFFRIES.

For one really converted Christian as the fruit of missionary labor, the drinking practices of the English have made one thousand drunkards. This is a sad thought, but it is the solemn truth. If the English were driven out of India tomorrow, the chief trace of their having been there would be the number of drunkards left behind.—*Archdeacon Jeffries, after 31 years spent in India.*

LORD BACON.

All the crimes on earth do not destory so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as intemperance.—*Lord Bacon.*

LORD ALTHROP AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The consequences of the vice of intoxication are so many and so fearful that it is difficult to enumerate even the outlines of them; and to pursue them in all their melancholy details would require a volume....The mere pecuniary loss to the nation may be fairly estimated at little short of fifty millions of pounds sterling per annum.—*Report of a select committee appointed by the House of Commons in 1834, and including Lord Althorp and Sir Robert Peel.*

JAMES EDMUNDS, M D, LONDON.

We have a great horror of arsenic, and fifty other things; the fact is, all these things are a mere bagatelle in relation to the most direct, absolute, immediate and certain poisonings which are caused by alcohol.

There are more men killed, so far as I know English statistics—more men poisoned by alcohol, than are poisoned by all other poisons put together.—*James Edmunds, M. D., London, Eng.*

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

The Church of Great Britain loses, on an average, one member excommuniated or slaughtered by intemperance, and as there are thirty thousand churches, thirty thousand of God's people are annually the victim of the cup.—*Rev. Newman Hall.*

MR. BARON DOWSE

Drink is at the bottom of almost every crime committed in Dublin.—

HON. FREDERICK R. FALKINER Q C AND RECORDER.

I have been for a whole week trying cases such as no Christian judge ought to have to try—cases of outrage and violence in this city, every one of which originated in public houses. The drinking system of Dublin is responsible for three sentences of penal servitude and seven heavy sentences of imprisonment. I marked the evidence in every case and every one of them began in a public house. It is the drink system, and the drink alone that leads to all this misery and crime and sorrow.—*Hon. Frederick R. Falkiner, Q. C. and Recorder of Dublin*, 1881.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, ENGLAND.

Judges are weary with calling attention to drink as the principal cause of crime, but I cannot refrain from saying that if they could make England sober, they would shut up nine-tenths of the prisons.

I can keep no terms with a vice that fills our jails, that destroys the comfort of homes and the peace of families, and debases and brutalizes the people of these islands.—*Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England.*

RICHARD COBDEN.

Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion that the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform.—*Richard Cobden.*

JOHN BRIGHT.

Every benevolent institution utters the same complaint. A monster obstacle is in our way. Strong drink—by whatever name the demon is styled, in whatever way it presents itself—this presents our success. Remove this one obstacle, and our cause will be onward, and our labors will be blessed.—*John Bright.*

DR. EMLIN.

We should not admit the popular reasoning as applicable here, that the abuse of a thing is no argument against its use. All use of ardent spirits as a beverage is an abuse. They are mischievous under all circumstances.—*Dr. Samuel Emlin Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia.*

J. G. HOLLAND.

Men dread the cholera, the yellow fever, and the small pox, and take extensive precaution against it, while the ravages of all of them in a year do not produce the mischief that intemperance does in a month. It is worse than a plague, worse than fire or inundation, or war. Nothing but sickness, death, immorality, crime, pauperism, and a frightful waste of resources comes of it. Nothing noble is born of it. Meantime our public men are timid about it, our churches are half indifferent over it, our ministers talk about the scriptural use of wine, our scientific men dispute about the nutritive properties of alcohol, our politicians utter wise things about personal rights and sumptuary laws, and the people are going to the devil.—*T. G. Holland in* 1872.

GEN. EATON.

Eighty per cent of the crime of our country is the result of intemperance and ninety-five per cent of the depraved households.—*Gen. Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education.*

CHARLES BUXTON.

It is in short intoxications that fill our gaols. It is intoxication that fills our lunatic asylums. It is intoxication that fills our work-houses with poor. Where it not for this cause, pauperism would be nearly extinguished in England.—*Charles Buxton.*

We ask you, "what interest have you in making a few men rich by giving them a license to destroy their victims with drink? If you have no interest, then vote for the Scott Act.

Erysipelas.—Mrs Jane Smith, of Maitland, was cured of a grievous case of erysipelas by using Minard's Family Pills 20 days, and applying Minard's Liniment to the parts affected.

In Fredericton the Scott Act is now being vigorously enforced, and any unprejudiced person will testify to the fact that the liquor traffic is "done for" in that city.

License Fees and the Scott Act.

But says the liquor dealer, "we pay the license fees"; and this chorous is chanted by the whole fraternity, from the democratic proprietor of the beer pump and whiskey keg, up to the more aristocratic vendor of "Pure Wines and Brandies." The cry is as hollow and misleading as was the other assumption that they "helped" the tax-paying community. A slight investigation will convince any one that:—

Dram-shop keepers are merely tax-gatherers.

Here is a city of 10,000 people. In this city we shall suppose there are 2,000 rate-payers, and that the rate-payers own equal property and so will pay an equal tax. The city needs $10,000 for expenses and improvements for the year. So the 2,000 taxpayers are called together, and the statement is made that $10,000 are required, and advice is asked as to how it can be best raised Some one suggests that the easiest and and best way seems to be, as the city needs $10,000, and as there are 2,000 rate-payers, and all equal in property, simply to assess each rate-payer $5. 2,000 x $5=$10,000, which is the amount required.

"Gentlemen," continues the speaker, "I know one hundred men who desire to start business in this city. They are prepared to give you $100 each for the privilege; $10 x 100=$10,000, the sum required, and you will have to pay nothing."

An approving cheer breaks from the assembled ratepayers, and they ask the matter be further explained, and the business men introduced.

"Gentlemen," the speaker goes on to say, "these 100 men wish to sell liquors: they will each give you $100 annually for the privilege, but they insist upon one condition, viz: That you will not ask them for the $100 each until they have taken it in. The first $100 they make, they will pay you.

There is no dissent from this proposition, and the 100 business men set up their business, each takes his place be the bar, and the rate-payers watch with interest the making of the first $100.

The 100 men stand behind their bars with their hands in their pockets as if waiting for something. They are not making leather into shoes and selling the shoes; not making wood into furniture, nor rags into paper; not raising fruit, nor planting potatoes, nor sowing grain. They are simply standing there, waiting.

By and by, the rate-payers become impatient, and whisper among themselves:—Poor prospect for our $10,000; these fellows are not doing anything."

And they call upon the treasurer of the city to stir up the 100 men so that they may do something, and earn and pay over the $100 each.

So the treasurer sets up in front of the long line of bars, and says:—"Well, gentlemen, the people are getting impatient for their money, and wonder how you expect to earn it by standing still. You seem to be doing nothing to earn this money, but simply stand here in expectant mood with your hands in your pocket.—What are you waiting for?

"What are you waiting for?" they reply. "Why, what should we be waiting for? You surely don't expect us to coin money. Waiting for? We're waiting until your 2,000 rate-payers come up to our bars and pass over ten cent pieces sufficient to make up $100 for each of us. When you do this, you'll get your $10,000 for your treasury, and not before. You can each of you drink something when you pay over, in order to make believe you are getting value for you money. Come, hurry up."

So the treasurer reports. The rate-payers made a wry face and say they supposed the $10,000 was to be paid by the 100 business men and not by themselves. But they "eat the leek," and step up to the bars and pass over the money enough to make $100 for each of 100 men.

The 100 business men then gather up the $100 out of each till, and hand it back to the treasurer and say. "Here is your $10,000—you see that as soon as you gave it to us, we were in a position to pay it back to you!"

And the 2,000 rate-payers look at their pocket-books and shake their heads, and dolefully declare—"Why, after all, we've paid the $10,000, these fellows simply collected it from us. That is all. Of course we drank a heap of whiskey," to make ourselves think we received something in exchange. But we should have been far better off if we had drunk none of it.

But events thicken.

The 100 men are still standing behind their bars in an attitude of expectancy. They are not making shoes, axe-handles or furniture; not planting, sowing, or reaping. There they stand, with their hands still in their pockets, waiting.

By-and-by, some of the citizens approach them and say—Well, why aren't you at work? How do you propose to get your living if you don't do anything? What are you waiting for now?'

What are we waiting for? What should we be waiting for? You've brought us here and we've paid you our fee; now we are waiting for our living. Do you suppose we can exist on air? That we and our families can live and clothe ourselves for nothing? Waiting for, indeed! we're waiting until the 2,000 rate-payers step up to our bars and pass dimes and dollars over them sufficient to keep ourselves and our families for this year. We've gathered your taxes for you, now the tax-gatherers want their living.

There is no help for it, and so the rate-payers have to step up to the bars day after day and pass over sufficient to keep the 100 tax-gatherers and their families for the whole year.

Of course, they drink a heap of whiskey, to persuade themselves that they are getting some value for their money, but confess that they would be infinitely better if they had drunk none.

How then stands the account?

There were two methods by which the amount could have been raised. The first was by a direct tax. Each rate-payer would have been called upon for $5. and the two thousand rate-payers would have paid only $10,000. The second was to pay the tax indirectly, through the medium of the dramsellers as tax-gatherers. These collected $10,000 from the tax-payers and gave it back to the city treasurer. They then collected from the ratepayers their living and profits for the year, an average of fully $2,500 for each dram-seller—a total of $250,000. Upon this they lived, kept their families and laid up their profits. The whole amount gathered by them from the rate-payers was $260,000, and this was all taken from the pockets of the people.

1st method—direct payment:—
The city pays $5 for each ratepayer $ 10,000
2nd, — payment through dram-sellers:
The city pays $130 for each ratepayer, 260,000

Total loss to the city directly, $250,000

At the vote on bill in the Local House lately on the appointment of Inspectors for the Scott Act, only four voted against the Act, and twenty for it.

For Whooping Cough give Minard's Honey Balsam four times a day in doses according to the age of the patient; it is a positive cure.

SCOTT ACT LEGISLATION.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Mr. Stockton on Saturday last, for the better enforcement of the Scott Act:

It passed the House without a division, but with the addition of a section providing that in counties where the Scott Act is not in force, the County Council may appoint similar officers to those provided for in the bill, for the purpose of enforcing the License Act, and for the prevention of the illegal sale of Liquor.

1. Section one of the act 45 Victoria, Chapter 23, entitled an act to define the duties of constables and policemen is hereby repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof. It shall be the duty of all *constables, special constables* and *policemen* to search out and prosecute all offenders against the provisions of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 by making complaint and prosecuting the same to conviction before some court of competent jurisdiction in any city, town or municipality where the said act has been or may hereafter be brought into operation.

2. Section two, of the said act is hereby repealed.

3. The city, town or municipal council of any city, town or municipality within which the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 now is or hereafter may be brought in force, is hereby authorized to appoint one or more special officers as hereinafter provided, to be called inspectors, whose duty it shall be to search out and prosecute all offenders against the second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, and when any information is given to any such inspector that there is cause to suspect that some person is violating or has violated any of the provisions of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act 1878, within the limits of the city or town or municipality for which he is appointed it shall be his duty to make diligent enquiry into the truth of such information and if there be reasonable or probable cause for making the same, shall lay an information for such violation before a court of competent jurisdiction, and dilligently prosecute the same. And no inspector appointed under this act shall be dismissed except for cause.

4 The said inspectors shall possess, have and enjoy all rights, privileges, powers, protection and immunities conferred or imposed upon constables, special constables or police officers by any act of assembly of this province or by any local by-law of the district for which such inspectors are appointed.

5 For every default in the discharge of his duty under this act, an inspector shall be liable to a penalty of $50, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction by any person suing the same, one-half of said penalty to be paid to the treasurer of the district for which such inspector is appointed to form part of the contingent fund thereof.

6 Each of the said inspectors shall be paid out of the funds of the city, town, or municipality for which he is appointed, a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum to be paid in equal monthly instalments.

7 All inspectors appointed under this act shall be indemnified by the city town or municipality for which they are appointed for all costs incurred in prosecuting any information where the same is dismissed by the court after hearing the same or when a conviction is had and is quashed on appeal to the supreme court or otherwise or in case the fine and costs be not recovered, on production of a certificate from the judge or court hearing the information that there was reasonable grounds for making the same.

8 Every inspector appointed under this act shall make a return of all cases prosecuted by him in each and every year ending December 31st, how the same were disposed of, the amount of fines and costs paid or punishment awarded and any other matter required of him by the council by which he is appointed. Such returns shall be made to the first meeting of such council after the 1st of January in each and every year, and every police magistrate, parish court commissioner, justice of the peace or other court of competent jurisdiction before whom an information under the second part of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, shall have been heard and determined, shall make a return.

On the question that Mr Stockton's bill be read section by section, the committee divided as follows

Yeas—Blair, Turner, McLeod, Hannington, Hetherington, Labillois, Wilson, Leighton, Ellis, Park, Stockton, Dr. Lewis, Hibbard, Perley, Baird, Humphrey, Morton, Burchill, Pugsley, Palmer—20.

Nays— Wetmore, Adams, Mc Adam, McManus—4.

Both Upper and Lower House at Fredericton enacted a Law last month that authorized all cities and Counties to appoint a Special officer to Enforce the Scott Act.