

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT. Points and Pointers for Workers and Friends Practical Progress in Prohibition Promotion.

PAMPHLET WORTHY A PATIENT PERUSAL. We want our readers to read page seven. It will give them a half-hour's profitable occupation. We mean business, and we want the co-operation of every Prohibitionist who means business.

If this country is to be rescued from the ruinous rule of rum, the rescue must be the work of an intelligent, enlightened electorate. The electorate has the intelligence. Will you help us in the enlightenment?

A lot of loyal workers are already at work. They are not sending in immature lists, but they are sending many lists. This is better. We would rather have fifty lists of ten names each, from fifty towns, than a list of five hundred names from any one town.

The more places we reach the more good we do, the more generally does the educating work go on, the less likely are any two papers to cover the same ground. We want to send some papers to every part of the country.

There are in Canada 7,634 post-offices. Ten 10-cent subscriptions (surely not much, only one dollar) from each post-office neighborhood would add to our list seventy-five thousand three hundred and forty new subscribers. We will distribute our cash prizes as soon as we get TEN THOUSAND.

We said we have not many large lists. There is therefore the wider range of competition for the large premiums we offer. Most of our lists have come from villages and country places where the lists cannot get to be very large. Nearly all our workers say that it is very easy to get lists.

We might fill columns with quotations of expressions of the kind intreat of our friends, promises of material aid, and reports of progress in the work. The experience of those who have taken hold is very encouraging, every day bringing us in lists of names of new subscribers.

And so it goes. Here, and there, and all around, the men and women and boys and girls are getting to work. They find the work easy. They are succeeding beyond their most sanguine expectations. And they are doing good. Now, dear reader, will you kindly—

READ OVER PAGE 7 AND GET TO WORK.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

WEAPONS FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Just what the cause requires—Just what our workers need—Information—Logic—Fact—Appeal—Read Carefully.

We desire to again call the attention of our readers to THE TEMPERANCE HERALD, the little paper published weekly at this office, and specially prepared to meet the popular demand for cheap, fresh, pointed, pithy temperance literature for gratuitous distribution by workers and friends.

The TEMPERANCE HERALD is not in any sense a newspaper and does not aim at giving news. It consists of the most stirring and forcible appeals, arguments and facts, selected from the CANADA CITIZEN and reproduced in a cheap and convenient form. It is a rousing, practical, sound campaign sheet, that must do good wherever it goes, and ought to be scattered broadcast everywhere.

To give the TEMPERANCE HERALD a wider circulation and make it still more effective we have slightly diminished its size and reduced the price of large quantities. It will hereafter be supplied on the following terms:—

50c per hundred for all orders of not less than 200 copies, 45c per hundred for orders of not less than 500 copies, 40c per hundred for orders of not less than 1,000 copies. We cannot undertake to send out single copies of the TEMPERANCE HERALD to any address, and the figures we quote will be for quantities supplied in bulk as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Quantity, Price per copy, Total Price, and Note. Rows include 20 copies every week for 10 weeks (\$1.00), 10 copies every week for 20 weeks (\$1.00), 50 copies every week for 10 weeks (\$2.25), and 100 copies every week for 10 weeks (\$4.00).

In cases where 1,000 or more copies of any special issue are ordered, we will send the same, in parcels of not less than 100 each, for \$4 per thousand.

Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country.

In many counties, in our Scott Act contests, the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities. THE TEMPERANCE HERALD is one of the most powerful weapons that can be used against the liquor traffic. Specimen copies furnished free. Address: F. S. SPENCE, Coc. Richmond & Victoria Sta., Toronto.

The Canada Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal Devoted to the Promotion of Social Progress and Moral Reform.

Subscription, \$1 a year, strictly in advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

President: W. H. HOWLAND, Esq., Toronto. Vice-President: ALD. R. J. FLEMING. Managing-Director and Editor: F. S. SPENCE.

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 25th, 1888.

THE MONTREAL CONVENTION.

So far, indications are that there will be a great Convention at Montreal on July 3rd. Very many inquiries are being made about railway fares, hotel rates, etc. These rates we hope to publish in full in next week's CANADA CITIZEN. We have intimations from friends, who intend being present, from nearly every part of the Dominion. There will be a great rally of the best and most earnest workers. We sincerely trust that all Prohibitionists who possibly can attend, will remember this great meeting and endeavor to be on hand, co-operating towards its success.

SELLING TO MINORS.

People sometimes wonder why our Ontario law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, is not more generally and rigidly enforced. Indeed, so little use is made of it that really but few people know of its existence.

Well, the fact of the matter is, that the law in its wording is so loose, and in its penalty provisions so utterly inadequate, that it is almost impossible to secure a conviction under it, and when a conviction is secured, it is hardly worth the trouble taken to get it. The law reads as follows:

Any licensed person who allows to be supplied in his licensed premises, by purchase or otherwise, any description whatever of liquor to any person apparently under the age of sixteen years, of either sex, not being resident on the premises or a bona fide guest or lodger, shall, as well as the person who actually gives or supplies the liquor, be liable to pay a penalty of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding twenty dollars for every offence.

HIGH LICENSE.

The great organization known as the Western Brewers' Association has just issued its annual statement, giving authoritative trade statistics, compiled from official sources. These figures do not bear out the frequently reiterated doctrine that High License reduces the consumption of liquor. The figures for barrels of beer, sold during the past four years in three High License States are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: State, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887. Rows include Illinois, Nebraska, and Missouri.

It will be seen that everywhere there is a steady and remarkable increase in the amount of liquor consumed.

WINE GROWING.

Canadian Prohibitionists are familiar with the vigorous utterances, and faithful delineations of Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas. This able gentleman and close observer, has just returned from an extended visit to California. He had good opportunities while there of seeing and hearing for himself all about the immense wine business which is being built up on the Pacific coast. Some of the evils connected with this system he describes in the following forcible terms, which refer more particularly to the wine districts of the State:—

'Children take wine to school as part of their noonday lunches, and teachers in the schools are the authority for the charge that boys and girls have been sent home from school before the noon hour so stupefied with drink as to be unfit to remain! Think of this advocates of mild intoxicants! Think of it, apologists for wine bibbing and beer

guzzling. Still this is not all. In one rich wine district the nabobs conceived the idea of establishing a college, that the world might see a refutation of the charges against the demoralizing effects of free wine. The buildings were erected and the school opened; but what is its condition to-day? Not a student there; not a member of the faculty within its walls. The roof is advanced in decay, the windows broken out and the edifice stands a monument to the deplorable tendency of a community enriched by wine drinking and mentally beggared by the brutifying effects of wine drinking.

But how about the churches? In one town of two thousand people I found two churches, a Methodist and a Presbyterian, with but one male member in each. There was a Baptist church there which, having an absolute necessity for water, had a membership of a half a dozen. The same evidence of the baneful effects of wine may be seen throughout the vineyard districts. In every walk of life the sad result upon the people is everywhere seen.

The California delegation to the Indian Convention will occupy a special car for the round trip. The delegation is headed by General Bunde, a millionaire, who at one time engaged in wine making, but saw the evil effects of his work early, and plowed up his vines at a days notice and gave his vine to a San Francisco charitable institution upon the pledge that it should only be used for medical purposes. The delegation represents more than three millions of people, which is one of the most cheering features of the outlook on the Pacific coast, as it shows that men of large influence and wide business experience are joining in the war on the liquor traffic.

INSUFFICIENT PENALTIES.

There is nothing so absurd in the operation of nearly all Canadian liquor laws as the penalty provisions. Why should a man be fined for doing wrong the first time, and fined for doing wrong the second time, if his offence is of such a character as to deserve two months imprisonment if again repeated? It is this nonsensical method of dealing with offenders that is largely to be blamed for the comparative failure of the Scott Act in certain localities. True, the penalty for a second and third offence ought to be greater than for a first, but the penalty should be only greater in extent, not different in character. If a man deserves to go to jail for selling whisky three times, he deserves to go to jail for selling whisky once. Every violator of the Scott Act knows when he breaks the law. If he were sent to jail he would not break it. The fining system is little better than another form of license.

The Ontario License Act, which is generally considered a very good one, fines a man \$20 for selling liquor without a license. If he repeats the offence he has to pay \$50. If he sins the third time he has to go to jail for three months. Why not give him one month for the first offence, two months for the second, and three months for the third offence. When in such Acts as the Scott Act and the License Act we further provide for making third and subsequent offences punishable as firsts, we simply legislate to prevent the proper enforcement of the laws we enact.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

A very bitter fight is at present being waged in different States over the question of the Sunday closing of saloons. A number of States have enacted very rigid laws in reference to this matter, and they are being enforced. A despatch to the daily press some days ago gave a vivid picture of the disappointment of the whiskyites in finding every saloon shut up on Sunday in Jersey City, as the result of the new State law.

A so-called Personal Liberty League has secured a Court decision in Wisconsin, declaring a Sunday law void; but this is nearly the only successful opposition that has yet been made on technical grounds. Even in Cincinnati the liquor traffic is being compelled reluctantly to relinquish its hold upon the Sabbath day. Most of the State laws are pretty severe. The Ohio law fines a man \$20.00 and ten days in jail for a first offence, and \$100.00 and thirty days in jail for each subsequent offence.

SCOTT ACT AMENDMENT.

The Dominion Parliament has passed two Scott Act Amendment Bills, which are now waiting for the signature of the Governor-General, and will in a few days be the law of the Dominion.

One of these is the Jamieson Bill, which was originally intended to be a measure to facilitate the enforcement of the Act, providing verbal alterations in some clauses, and making some additions, so as to have the primary inten-

tion of the Act fully secured. The Bill was, however, materially altered in the House of Commons, was subsequently further emended in the Senate; and, the Senate amendments having been concurred in by the House of Commons, the Bill, as a whole, is such as to comprise, probably, more evil than good. We are much surprised to find that the amendments made in the Senate were concurred in by the Commons without debate.

The other Bill was introduced in the first place by Mr Dalton McCarthy. This gentleman's hostility to temperance legislation is well known. In 1885 he placed before the House of Commons a Bill which was intended to allow the indiscriminate wholesaling of liquor in every Scott Act county. The Bill introduced by him this year was ostensibly for the purpose of making more definite the form of ballot to be used in voting on Scott Act repeal, but before the bill was finally adopted, it had embodied in it a provision allowing the almost indiscriminate sale of liquor by physicians and druggists.

The adoption of these two measures as they now stand will, as we have already said, do the Scott Act more harm than good. It is a less perfect, and less workable law than ever, and the fact that the Dominion Parliament has done so much to impair its efficiency, must be very discouraging to all those who hoped for progressive Temperance legislation, from that Parliament as at present constituted. That our readers may understand the whole situation, we subjoin a summary of the different measures.

The Jamieson Act contains fifteen sections.

Section 1 provides that a petition for the submission or repeal of the Scott Act may be deposited in any Registry Office in the county. As the Act stood before it necessitated the depositing of such petition in different offices, where there were several Registrars for the same county or district.

Sections 2 and 3 make the Scott Act applicable to British Columbia, in which Province, from its wording, it was not before available.

Section 4 makes the Act applicable to certain parts of Ontario and other Provinces which are not organized into municipal counties, and which therefore could not before secure the benefits of the law.

Section 5 changes the law in reference to the sale for medicinal purposes. The old law prohibited such sale of liquor in quantities of less than one pint. The Jamieson Bill removes this restriction, and so permits of the sale by licensed druggists of a smaller quantity, when that quantity is sufficient. This section also provides that any medical man who gives a fraudulent certificate shall be liable to a penalty of \$20 for a first offence, and \$10 for a second or subsequent offence.

Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 refer to the trial of Scott Act cases, making the jurisdiction of different magistrates, etc., more definite, and removing the grounds for technical objections to ordinary court procedure, upon which some Scott Act convictions have been quashed, and which were worked vigorously and effectively by Anti lawyers.

The Scott Act as it stood provided for the search of premises for liquor only after cases had been brought against parties who were suspected to have liquor in their possession. Section 10 provides for the issue of a search warrant without the laying of any information, providing a witness proves upon oath that he has grounds for suspecting that liquor is kept for sale in violation of the Act.

Section 11 provides for the destruction of all intoxicating liquors seized, in respect to which the law has been violated. The law originally only provided for the destruction of twenty gallons.

Section 12 is a mere verbal alteration, necessitated by the clearer definition of the magistrates' jurisdiction.

Sections 13 and 14 provide useful forms to be used in Scott Act prosecutions.

Beyond these a new clause is added to the Bill making a material alteration in section 114 of the Scott Act. This clause was put into the Bill by the Senate, and subsequently concurred in by the House of Commons. Section 114 originally read as follows:

On the trial of any proceeding, matter or question under any of the Acts or laws in the one hundred and twentieth section of this Act mentioned or under this Act, the person opposing or defending, or the wife or husband of such person opposing or defending, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence in such proceeding, matter or question. 4 V. c. 10, s. 123.

The new Act amends this section by striking out the words "and compellable," the result being that the parties named may give evidence, but are not required to do so. This simply means that they will always be permitted to give evidence in behalf of the defendant, but will not be witnesses for the prosecution. As a matter of fact section 114 of the Scott Act as it stood was one of the most valuable and effective provisions of the law, it never worked injustice, it never secured the conviction of any person who was not guilty, it made available as witnesses the parties most likely to know all about the case. In prosecuting, it was customary to place the defendant in the box. As the first witness, being a compellable witness, he had to answer questions asked him. Not knowing what other evidence was forthcoming, and fearing a charge of perjury in case he swore falsely, the defendant was very likely to tell the truth, and would confess to having kept and sold liquor. Under the law as it now stands he cannot be compelled to give this evidence, and the prosecution is practically deprived of the most valuable witnesses.

The McCarthy Act in the first place, provides that no repeal vote shall be taken till within thirty days of the time at which the Scott Act has been three years in operation. This is really making matters a little worse than they are now, as we have at present an Order in Council prohibiting the taking of such vote until fifteen days later than the time specified by Mr. McCarthy.

It further provides that an Order in Council repealing the Act may be issued at any time after the expiration of thirty days from its adoption, and shall go into force immediately on its publication.

The same Bill provides that the ballots to be used in the case of Scott Act repeals shall be printed against the Act, and for the Act, instead of For the Petition and Against the Petition. The words, Against the Act, to be printed in red ink. The bad part of the McCarthy Bill however is section 11.

Nothing in "The Canada Temperance Act" shall be held to interfere with the purchase or sale, by legally qualified physicians, chemists or druggists, of the following articles, that is to say:—

(a.) The official preparations of the authorized Pharmacopoeias when made of full medicinal strength, and sold only for medicinal purposes;

(b.) Physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors if sold in quantities of not more than ten ounces at any one time;

(c.) Any patent medicine, unless such patent medicine is known to the vendor to be capable of being used as a beverage, the sale of which is a violation of "The Canada Temperance Act";

(d.) Eau de Cologne, bay rum, or other articles of perfumery, lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures, or other pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages;

(e.) Alcohol or methylated spirits, for pharmaceutical, chemical or mechanical uses.

Now, clauses a, c and d of this section of the Act give to druggists no power which they did not exercise before. Everyone living in Scott Act counties knows that druggists freely sold the articles mentioned in clauses a, c and d, and no prosecution was ever brought, and no penalty ever imposed for such sale, except in one or two cases, when, what was really liquor was sold with some slight flavoring and called medicine. Clause b opens wide a door to indiscriminate and unpunishable selling of liquor by any doctor or druggist, whether licensed or not.