

COMING INTO FORCE.—If a majority of the votes polled are in favor of the Act, a proclamation will be issued, bringing it into force; but in counties where licenses are in operation, it cannot come into force before *at least* five months after the voting, nor until all licenses in force at the end of these five months have expired. (Sec. 96.) If no licenses are in force in a county, the Act may be brought into operation in that county, after three months from the day of the vote adopting it. (Amending Act of 1884.)

REPEAL.—If the Act be adopted it cannot be repealed for at least three years, nor until the repeal has been voted upon and adopted by the electors. If the Act be rejected or repealed it cannot be again voted upon for three years. (Secs. 95 to 97.)

PART II.

PROHIBITION.—From the day of the coming into force of the Act in any county or city, and as long as it remains in force, no intoxicating liquor shall be sold in any manner or under any pretext except in the cases hereinafter mentioned. (Sec. 99 1-3.)

WHOLESALERS.—Persons *who are specially licensed* may sell liquor by wholesale; but only in quantities of not less than ten gallons, or in case of ale or beer, eight gallons, and only to licensed druggists, to other wholesalers or to persons whom they have good reason to believe will carry it to, and have it consumed in some place where the Scott Act is not in force. (Secs. 5 & 6.)

Producers of native wine made from grapes grown by themselves, may when licensed sell such wine to any person in quantities of not less than ten gallons, unless it be for medical or sacramental purposes, when they may sell as small a quantity as one gallon.

DRUGGISTS.—Licensed druggists may sell in quantities of not less than one pint, not more than one druggist may be licensed in a township, not more than two in a town, and not more than one for every four thousand inhabitants in a city. They are only allowed to sell liquor for medicinal or sacramental use, or for use in some *bona fide* art, trade, or manufacture, &c. Liquor can only be sold for sacrament, on a certificate signed by a clergyman; for medicine, only on a certificate signed by a medical man, and for any other purpose only a certificate signed by two Justices of the Peace. The licensed druggist must file all these certificates, must keep a full record of all the sales he makes and report the same to the collector of Inland Revenue. (Sec. 99 3 & 4.)

PART III.

PENALTIES.—The penalties for illegal sale are:—For the first offence a fine of not less than fifty dollars; for the second offence a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and for the third and each subsequent offence imprisonment for not more than two months. (Sec. 100.)

The clerk or agent who sells for another person shall be held guilty as well as his employer and shall be liable to the same punishment.

All liquor and all vessels containing liquor in respect to which offences have been committed shall be forfeited.

PROCEDURE.—Full directions are given as to modes of procedure and instructions as to the powers of all persons who have authority or jurisdiction in regard to offences against the Act. (Secs. 103 109.)

ENFORCEMENT.—Any person may be a prosecutor for a violation of the Act. (Sec. 101.) The collector of Inland Revenue is required to prosecute when he has reason to believe that an offence has been committed.

N. B.—Both the McCarthy Act and the Crooks Act provide for the appointment of License Commissioners and Inspectors in places where the Scott Act is in force, and provide that it shall be the duty of these officers to see to its enforcement.

EVIDENCE.—In a prosecution it is not necessary that a witness should be able to state the kind or price of liquor unlawfully sold.

It is enough to show that unlawful disposal of intoxicating liquor took place. (Sec. 115.) The finding in any place of liquor, and also of appliances for its sale, is *prima facie* evidence of unlawful keeping for sale unless the contrary is proved. (Sec. 119.) The husband or wife of a person charged with an offence against the Scott Act, is a competent and compellable witness. (Sec. 123.)

TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.—Any person attempting to tamper with a witness in any prosecution under the Act shall be liable to a fine of \$50. (Sec. 110.)

COMPROMISE.—Any person who is a party to an attempt to compromise or settle any offence against this Act with a view of saving the violator from prosecution or conviction shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for not more than three months. (Secs. 12 & 13.)

APPEALS.—No appeal shall be allowed against any conviction made by any Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Sheriff, Recorder, or Parish Court Commissioner. (Sec. 111.)

Selected Articles.

THE LEGAL RIGHT OF PROHIBITION.

There are some people who think we prohibitionists should walk very gingerly lest we tread on some poor oppressed rum-seller's toes. "Are you sure," they say, "that you have any right to interfere with the liquor traffic?" Here is a fugitive scrap that answers that question better than we could do. "The right of a man to drink liquor under his own roof, may be undisputed; at any rate prohibition does not touch that right. Prohibition only says, when you throw open that door and invite the passer-by to drink, and when 200 years of experience proves that, by so doing, you double my taxes, and make it dangerous for my child to tread on those streets, I have a right to say whether you shall open the door or not. I don't care whether you sell poison or food; I don't care whether you sell alcohol or roast beef—it does not matter; all I know is that if you undertake to sell something that doubles my taxes, and that makes my passage through the streets more dangerous, you at once invest me with the right to interfere; and if any grog-seller can stand here, and show, in the face of an intelligent people, that he is right, under any idea of democratic government, to filch from my pocket, and make my passage through the street unsafe, in order that he may coin other men's sins into his gold, let him try it.—*From the Catholic Temperance Advocate.*

WINE IN THE BIBLE.

A man said to us in South Kansas, "Why are you fighting wine. God blessed it; Noah planted a vineyard after the flood, and got drunk on it; Paul said to Timothy, take a little wine for the stomach's sake, and Jesus of Nazareth turned water into wine at the feast of Cana; you injure the cause of true temperance by fighting wine." Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus with a kiss for thirty pieces of silver; shall bribery be tolerated? Solomon had a plurality of wives; shall polygamy be protected by law, and must we still keep this cancerous sore on the body politic? Bondmen were purchased from the heathens; shall we go back to slavery? But our friend is mistaken. God never blessed any alcoholic liquor as a beverage; Paul never advised Timothy to use wine, only as medicine; and the Saviour in converting water into wine at a marriage feast did not set the example for wine-palaces, beer gardens and rum-hells. If he intended that his miracle was for any other purpose than to establish the power of God, it was to make wine out of nothing but water. We do not oppose that kind of wine; make all you want, and drink it from early morning till late at night, and you will never become a drunkard. Your examples from the Bible only show the thinnest stupidity and grossest ignorance. Nowhere in that book is there a line or a precept from God that he ever blessed alcoholic wine as a beverage. The fact that Noah got drunk is claimed to be an excuse for the bruiser and bumper and drunkard maker of the present, and a weak effort to derive from the Divine mind the right to perpetuate drunkenness. Noah got drunk not by virtue of God's command but against it, as Adam ate the apple and cowardly laid the blame on Eve.—*Kansas Prohibitionist.*