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ered or traded in, unless the contrary
is proved by the defendant in any pro-
secution, and the occupant of such house,
shop, room or other place shall be taken
conclusively to be the person who has or
keeps therein such liquors for sale, barter
or traffic therein.

60. Lights After Hours.—In cities,
towns and incorporated villages—small cases
where gas or other light is seen burning in
the bar-rooms of such taverns or saloons
where liquor is trafficked in, at any time
during which the sale, or other disposal of
liquor is prohibited, any such fact, when
proved, is to be taken as *prima facie*
evidence that a sale or other disposal of
liquor by the keeper of such tavern or
other place has taken place contrary to
the statute, and the keeper may there-
upon be convicted.

Witnesses.

61. In any prosecution under the
Liquor License Act, if a witness refuses or
neglects to attend on being summoned he
may be arrested, and if he refuses to be
sworn or affirm or answer any question he
may be committed to gaol and there to
remain until he consents to give evidence.
Any such witness may also be required to
produce all books, papers, accounts, re-
ceipts and other documents in his posses-
sion or control relating to any matter con-
nected with the case.

Appeals.

62. In all cases of prosecution under
the Liquor License Act, if the person is
acquitted or the conviction is for any of
the offences committed on or with respect to
premises licensed under the Act, an appeal
may be taken to the Judge of the County
Court of the county in which the conviction
is made sitting in chambers without a
jury, provided a notice of appeal is
given to the prosecutor or the complain-
ant within five days after the date of the
said conviction.

Civil Remedies Against Tavern- Keepers.

63. Actions for Accidents.—Wherein
any inn, tavern, or other house of public
entertainment wherein refreshments are
sold, or in any place wherein intoxicating
liquors are sold, whether legally or il-
legally, any person has drunk to excess of
intoxicating liquor of any kind therein
furnished to him and while in a state of
intoxication from such drinking has come
to his death by suicide or drowning or
perishing from cold or other accident
caused by such intoxication, the keeper of
such inn, tavern or other house or place
of public entertainment or wherein re-
freshments or intoxicating liquors are
sold shall be liable to an action at law as
for personal wrong (if brought within
three months thereafter) by the legal re-
presentatives of the deceased person.

64. Liability for Assaults.—If a person
in a state of intoxication assaults any
person or injures any property the per-
son who furnished him with the liquor
which caused his intoxication (if the
liquor was sold in violation of law) the
keeper of the inn or tavern at which the
liquor was supplied is jointly liable to
the same action by the party injured as
the person intoxicated may be liable to.

65. Prohibition to Sell.—When it shall
be made to appear in open Court sitting
in any county in which he resides that
any person summoned before such Court
for excessive drinking of liquor mis-
spends, wastes or loses his estate or
partly injures his health, or endangers or
endangers the peace and happiness, his
family, the Justice or Magistrate may in
writing forbid any licensed person to sell
him any liquor for the space of one
year, and any person disobeying this order
shall be liable to a fine from \$20 to \$50.

66. License Holder's Liability.—The
husband, wife, parent, child of 21 years
and upwards, brother, sister, mother,
nephew or employer of any person who
is the habit of drinking intoxicating

liquor to excess, or the parent, brother
or sister of the husband or wife of such
person—or the guardian of any child or
children of such person—may give notice
in writing signed by him or her, or may
require the Inspector to give notice to any
person licensed to sell, or who is reputed
to sell intoxicating liquor of any kind, not
to deliver to the person having such li-
cense, and if the person so notified at any
time within 12 months sells or allows to
be sold, intoxicating liquor to any such
person, he is liable to a fine of \$50, and
to an action of damages not exceeding \$500.

67. Payments in Unlawful Hours.
Any payment made to a person for liquor
furnished in contravention of the law may
be recovered back from the person to
whom the payment was made.

Officers Right of Search.

68. Any officer, policeman, constable
or inspector may for the purpose of pre-
venting or detecting the violation of any
of the provisions of this Act, which it is
his duty to enforce at any time, enter into
any and every part of any inn, tavern, or
other house or place wherein refreshments
or liquors are sold or reputed to be sold,
whether under license or not, and may
make searches in every part thereof, and
of the premises connected therewith, as
he may think necessary for the purpose
aforesaid. Every person being therein
or having charge thereof who refuses or
fails to admit such officer, policeman,
constable or inspector demanding to en-
ter in pursuance of this section in the
execution of his duty, or who obstructs
or attempts to obstruct the entry of such
officer, policeman, constable or inspector,
or any such searches as aforesaid, shall
be liable to a fine from \$50 to \$100.

Transfer of Licenses.

The Act provides that in case any per-
son has lawfully obtained a license, dies or
sells, or by operation of law, or otherwise
assigns his business, or removes from the
house or place in respect of which the said
license is applied, his license shall thereby
become forfeited and void, unless such
person, his assigns, or legal representatives
shall within one month after the death,
assignment or removal of the original
holder of such license, or other period
within the discretion of the License Com-
missioners of the district in which the
license has effect, obtains their written
consent, either to the continuance of the
said business, or to the transfer of such
license to some other person, and after
such consent has been obtained, such other
person may exercise the rights granted by
such license, subject to all the duties and
obligations of the original holder thereof,
in the house or place for which such
license was issued, and to which it applies
but in no other house or place. Upon
receipt, by the Inspector, of an applica-
tion for the transfer of a license, and
pending the consent of the Board of
License Commissioners, the Inspector may
issue to the proposed transferee, a written
provisional consent, under which the pro-
posed transferee may exercise the rights
granted by the license issued to the pre-
mises until the written consent of the Com-
missioners has been obtained.

Provided always that such provisional
consent of the Inspector shall not extend
beyond one month from the time of the
death of the original holder, and provided
further that such provisional consent shall
be of no effect until it has been counter-
signed by one of the Commissioners.

Removal of License.

70. Any Inspector may, after resolution
of the Commissioners allowing the same,
endorse, on any tavern or shop license,
permission to the holder thereof, or his
assigns or legal representatives, to remove
from the house to which his license applies
to another house, to be described in the
endorsement to be made by the Inspector
on the license, and situate within the same
municipality, and possessing all the ac-
commodation required by law.

IN A DAY.



LAWRENCE, KANS., U.S.A., Aug. 9, 1888.
George Patterson fell from a second-story
window, striking a fence. I found him using

ST. JACOBS OIL.

He used it freely all over his bruises. I saw
him next morning at work. All the blue spots
rapidly disappeared, leaving neither pain,
scar nor swelling. C. K. NEUMANN, M.D.

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