

APPENDIX No. 75.

MEMORANDUM PREPARED FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—GERMAN IMPERIAL LAWS REFERRING TO THE MANUFACTURE AND TAXATION OF BRANDY AND ALSO THE CUSTOMS DUTIES ON IMPORTED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Law of 24th June, 1887.

EXCISE.

SECTION 1.—The excise upon a total yearly production of brandy equal to four and a half litres of pure alcohol per head of the population as determined by the census last held amounts to marks 0·50 per litre of pure alcohol. Upon all brandy manufactured in excess of this quantity mark 0·70 per litre.

With regard to the quantity of brandy which may be entered at the lower rate of excise, the estimates are revised every three years.

Brandy that is manufactured for export for industrial purposes is not subject to excise, and is not included in the triennial estimate of the quantity to be taxed at the lower rate.

SECTION 2.—The quantity of brandy that any individual is permitted to enter at the lower rate of taxation is determined by the average amount of his excise during the years 1879–1886, or, if the distillery is a new one, by its capacity of production. The estimate is to be revised every third year.

SECTION 14.—Every change in the possession of a brewery is to be made known to the excise officer.

SECTION 16.—If the claims of the government are not enforced within one year from the time that the excise falls due, they cease to be valid. Claims for refund expire within a year also.

SECTION 21.—Every individual perpetrating fraud on the excise is subject to a fine equal to four times the amount fraudulently withheld, and at least amounting to five marks. If the amount of fraud cannot be ascertained, he is subject to a fine ranging from five marks to ten thousand. Beside this fine the excise must be paid.

In case of the discovery of an illicit distillery or fraudulent contrivance, the excise and fine are to be estimated on the basis of the uninterrupted production of the same for a period of three months, unless evidence is produced which shows the fraud to have been greater or less than the result thus obtained. In case of interference with the authorities' measuring apparatus, in addition to the previously mentioned fine, offenders are subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months. For the second offence, the amount of time is doubled. Each subsequent offence renders liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years. In certain cases, judges are empowered to substitute for imprisonment a fine equal to double the amount imposed for the second offence.

SECTION 24.—It is immaterial whether the first offence was tried in the same or any other federal state in the empire.

SECTION 28.—The proprietor of a brewery in which fraud is committed on the excise is, as such, subject to a fine ranging from 25 to 5,000 marks, according to the nature of the offence.

SECTION 26.—Offences against the provisions of this law which do not come within the operation of the regulations concerning fraud, are liable to a disciplinary punishment not exceeding 300 marks.

SECTION 29.—A proprietor who does not conduct his own business may, with the consent of the excise authorities, transfer his responsibility under previous sections to a manager.

SECTION 30.—Proprietors once convicted of fraud are forbidden ever to resume this business, or to have any interest in such. The excise authorities are empowered to grant exceptions to this rule.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

SECTION 31.—The excise authorities may, without prejudice to the disciplinary punishment referred to in section 26, enforce the observance of the provisions of this law, by means of executive fines not exceeding M. 500.

SECTION 34.—Fines that cannot be collected are convertible into imprisonment, according to the scale of the criminal code.

SECTION 37.—Fines are to be paid into the exchequer of the state that imposes them.

SECTION 38.—Fines and punishments imposed in one state in accordance with these provisions can be extended to inhabitants of other federal states who share in the offence, but the execution of the law must be left in the hands of the state in whose territory the execution of the law is to take place.

SECTION 39.—Revenue from excise is to be distributed among federal states according to their population.

SECTION 40.—The highest fine to be imposed for violation of any provision of this law shall not exceed M. 10,000.

SECTION 41.—A mash tax is to be levied on agricultural breweries, *i.e.*, breweries that use grain or potatoes, feeding the entire residue to cattle on the proprietor's farm. The scale of taxation is regulated by the production of the distillery. Small distilleries are favoured.

There is also a tax on non-farinaceous substances from which brandy is made, such as kernel fruits, grape wine, etc.

In case the brandy manufactured from such substances is employed for industrial purposes, this preliminary tax will be refunded.

CUSTOMS.

SECTION 44.—The customs duties on cognac and rum amount to M. 125 per 100 kilograms; on brandy, to M. 180 per 100 kilograms.

SECTION 45.—Brandy imported from other parts of Germany into the territory which comes under the operation of these laws, *i.e.*, into the territory of the so-called "brandy union" (*branntweinsteuer-gemeinschaft*), pays a tax of M. 96 per hectolitre of pure alcohol.

SECTION 46.—All brandy in free circulation at the date of the passing of these laws is subject to a further tax of M. 0.30 per litre of pure alcohol.

Exempted from this tax are:

1. Brandy for industrial purposes.
2. Brandy in very small quantities.
3. Brandy on which customs dues have already been paid.

Code of 1st July, 1883.

ANNEX 6.

SECTION 33.—Brandy or spirits may only be retailed by individuals possessed of a proper license. The license is to be refused only:

1. When reasonable proof exists that, if granted, it will conduce to immorality.
2. When the retailer's quarters do not conform to the requirements of the police.

The provincial governments (*Landesregierung*) are empowered, further, to decree that:

(a) The granting of a license to retail brandy and spirits in general, (b) the granting of a license to retail wine, beer, etc., in towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants, shall be made dependent on the proof of the existing necessity. Before granting any license the opinion of the local police is to be taken.

SECTION 42a.—In case of special necessity the local police is empowered to grant a temporary license to vend spirituous liquors.

SECTION 56a.—Travellers are not permitted to solicit orders for brandy and spirits from persons in whose business such brandy and spirits are not employed.

APPENDIX No. 76.

(Including pages 1 to 79.)

The following letter was addressed to each of the governors of the states of the United States:—

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC,
MONTREAL, 9th May, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—A royal commission has recently been appointed in Canada to investigate and report upon the liquor traffic. The commissioners are instructed, amongst other things, to obtain reliable data on the measures which have been adopted in this and other countries to lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic, and the result thereof.

On behalf of the commissioners I venture to solicit, through you, information as to legislation in the state having for its object the regulation or total prohibition of the traffic within the state, and the effect of such legislation:

- (a). On the consumption of intoxicating beverages;
- (b). In diminishing drunkenness;
- (c). On the number of criminals;
- (d). On the number of poor persons requiring to be assisted by state, municipal or other means;
- (f). On the number of the insane; and
- (g). On the expenditure of the state generally.

It would also be of service to them if you could cause the commissioners to be informed if there has been at any time serious opposition to the carrying out of such prohibitory legislation as may have been enacted, and if the enforcing of such has led at any time to the incurring of extra expense by the state or district local authorities.

A short summary of past legislation, with a copy of existing laws, would be great service to the commissioners.

Any other information bearing on the subject which you may be pleased to communicate will be highly appreciated.

Hoping that you may find it practicable and consistent with the interests of the state to supply the information solicited,

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. HICKSON,
Chairman of the Commission.

The replies which follow have been received:—

KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
TOPEKA, 19th April, 1893

Mr. J. HICKSON, Chairman,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of the 4th inst., I have the honour to submit the document, "Prohibition in Kansas," which I think covers most of the points required in your letter. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am,

Yours very truly,

L. D. LEWELLING,
Governor

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

STATE OF MAINE.

To the communication of the chairman of the commission to the governor of the state of Maine the following replies were received:—

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUGUSTA, 7th June, 1892.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON,
Chairman, Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Your official communication concerning the workings and results of prohibition in the state of Maine, made in behalf of the Royal Commission of Canada, duly received by Governor Burleigh.

In the absence of any official statistics on prohibition, I enclose herewith a copy of the governor's inaugural address, which will give his views and recommendations to the legislature touching the prohibitory enforcement; also, copy of the prohibitory law of Main, as amended to date, together with other papers, which I am of opinion will give your commission the desired information.

The state of Maine has for nearly forty years maintained laws which aim at the total suppression of the liquor traffic. It is the deliberate judgment of a large majority of our citizens, and of the chief executive, that prohibition is the wisest policy for our own state. Prohibition has closed every distillery and brewery in Maine. The law has greatly diminished the sale and use of intoxicating liquors; increased sobriety and morality among our people, especially outside of the cities. Wherever public sentiment favours its enforcement it works perfectly.

The governor has directed me to express the hope that your commission may have abundant success in their efforts to curtail the liquor traffic, which is the cause of so much misery and so much poverty; and exceedingly regrets that he is unable to furnish you with statistics on the subject.

Very respectfully,

E. C. STEVENS,
Private Secretary.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUGUSTA, 8th July, 1892.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic,
Montreal, Canada.

SIR,—Your official communication, addressed to His Excellency, Edwin C. Burleigh, under date of 17th June, calling for reliable information touching consumption of intoxicating liquors within the state, number of offences committed in violation of the prohibitory laws, etc., duly received. In compliance with your request, and by direction of Governor Burleigh, this office has had correspondence with the several municipal and police judges within the state, for the purpose of obtaining the number of crimes committed within their several precincts, distinguishing those of drunkenness and violation of prohibitory laws from those of other crimes; and I have the honour of enclosing herewith, for your information, their several statements, covering the year 1891.

As there are no statistics giving the information concerning the consumption of intoxicating liquors within the state, the governor would suggest that you correspond with Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine. Mr. Dow is known as the author and originator of the prohibitory law of Maine, and no doubt he will be able to give you valuable information on the subject, as he has made a study of the workings and enforcement of this law in the state of Maine, and other states.

Very respectfully,

E. C. STEVENS,
Private Secretary.

NOTE.—For the extracts from the addresses of Governor Burleigh see appendix No. 109.

The following is a summary of the special reports made to the governor of the state of Maine (Hon. E. C. Burleigh) by sundry municipal and police judges referred to in the correspondence.

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

	Drunk- eness.	Offences against liquor law.	Other offences.
Rockland police court.....	253	25	64
Waterville municipal court.....	96	108	29
Bangor municipal court.....	780	38	147
Hallowell police court.....	24	15	40
Portland city.....	936	226	*
Old Town municipal court.....		202	70
Dexter " ".....	3		13
Brunswick " ".....	16	6	31
Bath " ".....	127	9	70
Norway " ".....	17	40	13
Saco " ".....	49	48	48
Auburn " ".....	124	37	91
Westbrook " ".....	7	5	25
Totals.....	2432	202	557

*Not given.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, CONCORD, May 23, 1892.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Chairman of Commission.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of inquiry to Governor Tuttle, I have forwarded you a copy of the general statutes of this state revised to date, containing all the laws in force in regard to sale of spirituous liquors. This answers fully your inquiry as to the letter of the law.

I am sorry that I cannot answer other interrogatives as fully. The fact is there are no statistics on the subject. In a general way I can say that the laws of this state are similar to the laws of the states of Maine and Vermont, and as Massachusetts grants in some cases a license for sale of spirituous and malt liquors, that code is unlike ours.

The law of this state contemplates total prohibition; of course in towns where public opinion does not encourage it, the law is not uniformly enforced, and sales are made with more or less freedom, but in a majority of the towns of this state the law is enforced and no open, if any, sales are made.

Our statute generally restrains and prevents a general sale; and, as stated, in many places entirely prohibits the sale. The general features of this statute have been the law of this state since 1855.

Very respectfully,

EZRA S. STEVENS,
Secretary of State.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

NORTH DAKOTA.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BISMARCK, 10th April, 1893.

J. HICKSON, Esq., Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 5th instant. Governor Shortridge desires me to say that he has caused to be mailed to you under separate cover reports of 1891 and 1892 of the penitentiary and insane asylum. I have handed your letter to the Attorney General, who is a friend to your cause, and will no doubt furnish you with the desired information.

Hoping this will be satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours very truly,

ORR SAUNDERS,
Private Secretary.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, C. M. DUHL, Secretary.
BISMARCK, 15th Jan'y, 1894.

Sir J. HICKSON, Montreal,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of the 9th instant, I will say that it will be impossible to comply with your request, as we have no such information to furnish, as it is not compiled by any one. None of the state reports give anything of the kind. I am sorry that I am compelled to answer in this way, and would gladly help you if it were in my power.

Yours truly,

C. M. DUHL,
Secretary of State.

NOTE.—The request was for a copy of the reports of jails, asylums, etc., and a statement of the total commitments to the common jails for all offences and for drunkenness.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
A. C. MELLETTE, Governor,
PIERRE, S. D., 23rd June, 1892.

Mr. J. HICKSON,
Chairman, Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 15th inst. I beg to inform you that Governor Mellette is at present absent from the city for a few days. Upon his return his attention will be promptly called to your request.

I am, very respectfully yours,

A. C. MELLETTE,
By GERTRUDE PATTISON.

SOUTH DAKOTA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS,
PIERRE, 11th April, 1893.

J. HICKSON, Esq., Montreal, P. Q.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to yours of 7th April, will say that your letter asking for information is not found in our files, and for that reason I am unable to advise you, but send you under separate cover the report of the state board of charities and corrections, which will probably give you the information you wish.

Should there be anything else regarding which we can serve you, please advise this office.

Yours truly,

T. M. LOOMIS,
Secretary to Governor.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

PIERRE, 15th January, 1894.

HON. J. HICKSON,
Chairman Royal Commission on Liquor Traffic,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of the 8th instant, and in reply I have to inform you that we have no records at hand with which to furnish you the statistics asked for.

Neither could we get it, as no such record is kept within the state.

Yours truly,

H. B. GILLETT,

Asst. Secy.

NOTE.—Request was for reports on asylums, Jails, etc., and a statement of commitments for drunkenness.

VERMONT.

HYDE PARK, VT., 17th May, 1892.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,
Chairman of Royal Commission on Liquor Traffic,
Montreal, Que.

DEAR SIR,—By request of the governor, I have the honour to reply to yours of 9th May and say that Vermont has worked under the prohibitory liquor law for about 40 years. It is the opinion of those best versed in the matter that the effect of the law in Vermont has been to decrease the consumption of intoxicating beverages; that it is diminishing drunkenness, and having a marked tendency to diminish crime and lessen the poor expenditure; and that our insane asylums have less inmates than they would have had were it not for the existence and enforcement of the prohibitory law, though in many cases it has failed of a very strict enforcement. No better evidence perhaps of the way in which the people of Vermont look upon the working of our statute and its general good effect can be found than in the fact that it has stood upon the statute books of the state for a good many years, and that every step taken by the legislature since the first enactment of the law has been rather toward a more strict prohibition than otherwise. There has of course been, and there is to day, in certain localities, more or less opposition to the enforcement of the law. In case that the regular elected officers, whose business it is to enforce the law, shall fail so to do, it lies in the power of the executive, on the application of 20 citizens, to appoint a special prosecutor of criminal offences, who may prosecute not only liquor offences but other criminal offences as well. The law in its enactment however had more particularly in view the crimes resultant from the traffic in and the use of intoxicating liquors. The law has been within the last year or two very rigidly enforced at Montpelier, the capital of the state. The May 13th "Free Press," a paper published at Burlington, Vt., gives a list of sentences passed on offenders under this law, showing an aggregate of fines of nearly if not quite \$400, with terms of imprisonment ranging from 30 days to 9 months. Within the past few years the legislature has made it discretionary with the judge to imprison for the first offence of "furnishing, selling or giving away" and to fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, whereas the law was \$10 for the first offence and no imprisonment except for the third conviction.

I would refer you to the state librarian, Montpelier, for documents referring to this matter.

Very truly,

H. M. McFARLAND,

Secretary.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

IDAHO.

STATE OF IDAHO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOISE CITY, 22nd June, 1892.

Sir J. HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 15th inst, relating to the liquor traffic in Idaho and cognate subjects. I have not the information at hand to answer in detail all your questions. No bureau or person connected with the state government is especially charged with collecting those statistics.

At the last session of the legislature a high license law was enacted, which in all the counties of the state, except one, has been carefully enforced.

I am not advised that there has been any diminution of consumption of alcoholic liquors or decrease of crime or increase of insanity as a result of its enactment and enforcement. The subject is one deserving the attention of a committee of investigation, and I shall so recommend to the next legislature.

I have requested our secretary of state to forward you a copy of the laws of the last session, which contains all the statutory provisions now in force in Idaho of any importance concerning the liquor traffic.

Very respectfully,
NORMAN B. MILLEY.

INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 17th April, 1892.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Your communication of the 5th inst, just to hand, with it enclosed your letter of 9th May, 1882, addressed to the governor, who at that time was the Hon. Ira J. Chase. What disposition he made of same of course I cannot tell. I have no data at hand by which I can fully inform you as per the interrogatories. Briefly, this state has never had any prohibitory legislation. The liquor traffic is now regulated by stringent laws, and what is termed a high license system. If you desire further information I respectfully refer you to Hon. Eli F. Ritter, of this city, who, I understand, is the chairman of the Indiana anti-liquor organization.

Yours respectfully,
CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, 15th January, 1894.

To the Chairman,
Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic,
Montreal, Que.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 9th received. I regret to say that we have no records in this office from which we could supply you with the information desired, nor do we know where such could be found.

I am, very respectfully yours,
W. R. MEYERS.

ILLINOIS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, 16th May, 1892.

Sir J. HICKSON, Chairman,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, in which you request information as to the legislation in the state of Illinois, having for its object the regulation or total prohibition of the liquor traffic within the state.

There will be sent you to-day a copy of the Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1874, which contain the original "Drum Shop Act" of this state; also a copy of the session laws of 1877, 1883, 1887 and 1891, respectively, which contain amendments to said act, and also new legislation upon the subject.

You also request that information be furnished you as to "the effect of such legislation, (a) on the consumption of intoxicating beverages; (b) in diminishing drunkenness; (c) on the number of criminals; (d) on the number of poor persons requiring to be assisted by state, municipal or other means; (f) on the number of the insane, and (g) on the expenditure of the state generally." On these questions there are no official statistics, and I am unable to give you any information on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Yours respectfully,

H. G. REEVES,

Private Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
BOSTON, 12th May, 1892.

Sir J. HICKSON,
Chairman of the Commission to Investigate
and Report upon the Liquor Traffic.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour, by request of His Excellency the Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to forward to you reliable data on the measures which have been adopted in this state to lessen, regulate, or prohibit the liquor traffic, and the results attending the operation of the laws.

I am credibly informed by the secretary of the prison commissioners that the crime of drunkenness has increased one hundred and thirty per cent during the last ten years. The reports accompanying this letter will give you the information asked for. S. C. Wright, superintendent of the in-door poor (of the state board of lunacy and charity) states that the legislation of this state in regard to the sale of liquors has no noticeable effect in regard to insanity or the poverty of the people of this state.

The legislature of this state enacted in 1860 a prohibitory law, and provided for the appointment of a special police force for its enforcement. In 1869 the law was changed giving authority to cities and towns to appoint agents to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors of pure quality. In fact, from the year mentioned, the several legislatures have amended certain provisions of the law.

The law at the present time regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors you will find in one of the reports sent.

Respectfully,

RUFUS R. WADE,

Chief Mass. Dist. Police.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

157 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, 17th April, 1893.

Col. RUFUS R. WADE,

Chief of Massachusetts District Police.

DEAR SIR,—You were so good as to send to me, for the use of this commission (see your letter of the 12th May, '92), some very valuable documents relating to crime, and more particularly drunkenness, in the State of Massachusetts. One of these is public document No. 13, which I have perused with very much interest. I am anxious to get at the number of actual convictions in the year 1891, and as I am a little in doubt as to the exact significance of some of the tables in it, I venture to apply to you for information.

Cases arise where a fine is imposed and paid, and with you, as with us, they end there, I suppose. At page 302 of the document the arrests of all kinds are given as 87,114, and at page 325 the prosecutions at 77,553. The difference, I assume, represents cases which are dismissed without being brought to trial. Can you inform me whether this conclusion is correct?

Then at page 326 I notice the number of sentences imposed is put down at 56,299, but to this I think there has to be added some sentences imposed by the higher courts. Can you tell me if such is the case?

In Canada we get a return of convictions, and I desire, if it is practicable, without giving you too much trouble, to ascertain the convictions in Massachusetts.

If the reports for the year 1892 have been published, I would be much obliged for a copy of the document.

Hoping that you will excuse me for troubling you,

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

J. HICKSON,
Chairman of the Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS,
BOSTON, 24th April, 1893.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,
Montreal, P.Q.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 17th inst., to the chief of the district police, has been sent to me for reply, and I beg to say, in answer to your questions, that the difference between the number of prosecutions in the lower courts and the number of arrests in Massachusetts in 1891 was caused mainly by the release of persons arrested for drunkenness who were allowed to go from police stations without being brought before the court. Our report does not show the actual number of persons released from station houses, but on page 311 you will find a table of cases investigated by the probation officers. Upon page 296 of the report there is printed an Act relating to the punishment of drunkenness, which contains the authority for the release from the station houses of persons arrested for that offence.

In order to get the whole number of convictions it is necessary to add the sentences imposed in the superior courts, as shown on page 322, to the number in the superior courts, as shown on page 326; and to include also the few cases placed on file and pending for sentence, which are shown on page 322.

In response to your request, we mail to you to-day a copy of our annual report for the year ending September 30, 1892.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very respectfully,

FRED. G. PETTIGROVE,
Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. PAUL, 24th May, 1892.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON, Chairman,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—By direction of Governor Merriam, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of recent date, in which you requested certain information relative to the effect, etc., of legislation upon the liquor traffic of this state.

I regret very much to advise you that there are no data or statistics bearing on the subject in this state. I have, however, communicated with a gentleman in this city who is deeply interested in the subject matter, and am in hopes that he will be able to furnish some valuable information. As soon as his reply is received the governor will respond to your communication, and will also send you a copy of the laws of this state bearing on the subject.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. ANGELL,
Executive Clerk.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. PAUL, 26th May, 1892.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON, Chairman,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favour of recent date, in which you asked for information relative to legislation in this state upon the liquor traffic, I have the honour to enclose to you herewith a copy of all the existing laws in this state bearing upon this subject, from which, you will observe, that what is known as the "high license system" is in vogue in this state, and that the license fee in cities of ten thousand or more population is fixed at one thousand dollars, or such fee in excess of said sum as the city council shall prescribe; and that in cities of less than ten thousand population and in country, village or borough, the license fee is fixed at five hundred dollars, or such fee in excess of said sum as the city council of a city, or in case of a county, the county commissioners, of a village or borough, the municipal authorities of such village or borough shall fix and prescribe.

I am unable to furnish you any definite statistics bearing on this subject, but in my opinion there can be no question but that high license reduces the consumption of intoxicating beverages, and so diminishes drunkenness, resulting further in a less number of criminals, of paupers, of insane, and so of all public expenditures of every class. The statistics in this state, however, with reference to crime, pauperism and insanity, could not be directly shown, for two reasons: first high license laws have not been in operation long enough to show so marked an effect as to enter into our public statistics; second, there are, besides drunkenness, so many concurrent causes of crime, pauperism and insanity, that the student of sociology is very careful not to attribute a specific increase or diminution to some specific cause without being quite certain that no other causes have been active during the same time. One thing is certain, viz., that the number of liquor saloons have been largely decreasing in Minnesota by reasons of the adoption of the high license and bond laws, and the liquor traffic would be very glad to be relieved from the burden. License, therefore, tends to diminish drunkenness and the prosperity of the liquor traffic in all countries. Prosperous liquor traffic means full jails, almshouses and asylums.

A comparison of statistics between different states of the union which have different laws respecting the liquor traffic, as to crime, pauperism, illiteracy and insanity, would have no practicable value, in my opinion, as a guide to the legislation of any country, for the reason that climate, occupation, large centres of population

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

and quality of population enter perhaps more largely as factors into the social conditions than the drinking habits of the people; for example, the Scandinavian population, which is very large in this state, furnish a very much larger share than their fair proportion to the insane population, but I think it would be agreed that they are by no means the most intemperate class.

All circumstances regarding this vital subject must be studied most exhaustively, including, especially, a comparison of the different strains of foreign population that enter into the different commonwealths.

With great respect,

I am, yours very truly,

WILLIAM MERRIAM,
Governor.

MINNESOTA.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
ST. PAUL, 29th January, 1894.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,
Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit you a letter from the secretary of board of correction and charities of this state, in answer to yours of the 8th instant in regard to the liquor traffic.

I am unable to furnish you any printed report, as none has been issued.

Respectfully yours,

F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
STATE CAPITAL, SAINT PAUL, MINN.,
27th January, 1894.

Hon. F. P. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

DEAR SIR,—I return herewith the inquiry of the royal commission on the liquor traffic, which I have answered as far as I can find any data.

So far as I am aware, there are no statistics of the commitment for drunkenness to the common jails, and I cannot learn that there are any reliable statistics for the amounts received for liquor licenses. It could only be obtained by writing to the city clerks and the village recorders of all the cities and villages of the state, and also to the county auditors to obtain statistics of those cases where licenses are granted by counties.

I enclose herewith an abstract from the attorney general's summary of reports from county attorneys of cases tried in district and municipal courts, but I think that these statistics will be entirely valueless, for the reason that they cover only such cases in the municipal courts as come under the supervision of the county attorneys, whereas the great majority of these cases are tried by municipal attorneys and do not come under the cognizance of county attorneys. These also include most of the cases of drunkenness and violation of liquor licenses.

I regret that I am unable to furnish more satisfactory answers to these inquiries.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. HART,
Secretary.

STATEMENT showing total number of commitments to county jails for all offences, total number for drunkenness, and total number for breaches of the liquor laws, for the five years ending 31st December, 1892.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Year.	Commitments for all offences.	Commitments for drunkenness.	Commitments for breaches of liquor laws.
1888.....	3,088		
1889.....	3,572		
1890.....	5,534		
1891.....	4,074		
1892.....			

REMARKS.

Commitments to city and village lockups:

1889	20,281
1891	19,805

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

ABSTRACT of reports on County Attorneys.

Year.		In district courts.	In municipal and justices' courts.	Totals.
1888.....	Total number of cases.....	677	1,118	1,795
	Violation of liquor laws.....	135	55	190
	Drunk and disorderly.....		20	20
1889.....	Total number of cases.....	976	1,052	2,028
	Violation of liquor laws.....	154	30	184
	Drunk and disorderly.....			
1890.....	Total number of cases.....	560	1,549	2,109
	Violation of liquor laws.....	125	229	355
	Drunk and disorderly.....		221	221
1891.....	Total number of cases.....	1,033	2,488	3,541
	Violation of liquor laws.....	103	182	285
	Drunk and disorderly.....		410	410

NEBRASKA.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

14th April, 1893.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant asking certain information respecting the liquor laws of the state and the operation thereof. I have referred your letter to the deputy commissioner of labour and industrial statistics of this state, with the request that he supply, as far as possible, the information desired by you.

Very truly yours,

L. CROUNSE,
Governor.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
BUREAU OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,
LINCOLN, NEB., 19th April, 1893.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,
Montreal, P. Q.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 6th to His Excellency the governor of the state of Nebraska was referred to this office. In regard to the liquor traffic of this state, I have commenced the investigation, and as soon as completed, will forward you the information required as nearly as possible.

Very respectfully,

PHILIP ANDRES,
Deputy Commissioner.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC,
157 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL, 20th April, 1893.

Mr. PHILIP ANDRES,
Deputy Commissioner of Statistics, Lincoln, Neb.,

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant for which I am much obliged.

I anticipate the pleasure of hearing from you again with statistics and further information bearing upon the liquor traffic in the state of Nebraska.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

J. HICKSON,
Chairman.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, BUREAU OF
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
LINCOLN, NEB., 12th January, 1894.

Sir J. HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

SIR,—Your letter of 8th January, 1894, enclosing blank, and addressed to the Secretary of State, has been referred to me.

Replying, I have to state that if my predecessor, Mr. Phillip Andres, began an investigation of the liquor traffic or liquor laws of the state, he failed to complete same. At least it does not appear in his report, which probably accounts for his failure to make good his promise to you.

The question will be fully covered in my forthcoming report, which, however, will not be ready for distribution before the end of the present year. Should I be able sooner to fill and return your blank, I will do so, and in the meantime have placed you on mailing list for copy of report.

Yours truly,

J. B. ERION,
Deputy Commissioner of Labour, and Industrial Statistics.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, SECRETARY OF STATE.
LINCOLN, 19th March, 1894.

Hon. PAT. MONAGHAN,
Secretary, Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 15th instant received.

Replying, would say we have what is known as the "Stocum Law" local option. I know of but one county in the state, York, where this law is in force.

I enclose herewith abstract of vote for year 1890. This gives the vote by counties on the amendment,

Very truly,

By C. C. CALDWELL,
Deputy.

JOHN C. ALLAN,
Secretary of State,

NEBRASKA.

Abstract of votes cast at the general election on the 4th day of November, 1890,
 "For" and "Against" the amendments to the constitution.

For prohibition.....	82,292
Against prohibition.....	111,728
For license.....	75,462
Against license.....	91,084

ARKANSAS.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
 LITTLE ROCK, May 17, 1892.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON,
 Chairman of Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic,
 Montréal, Canada.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 9th inst. making inquiry as to legislation in the State of Arkansas for the regulation of total prohibition of the traffic of spirituous liquors, was duly received.

I called on the Hon. Secretary of State—who is the distributor of all public documents—in order to secure and forward to you copies of existing laws etc., and was informed by him that your public library of Montreal had already been furnished with the same. This being the case you will not need additional copies. If you find anything short, after looking through the library, we will take pleasure in supplying it upon receipt of notification.

For answer to your other questions, your letter has been referred to Dr. Z. T. Bennett, this city, who will likely answer same.

Yours very truly,

JAMES P. EAGLE,
Governor.

By K. M. ALTHAM,
Private Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL., 10th April, 1893.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,
 Montreal, P. Q.

DEAR SIR:—In the absence of the Governor, I acknowledge receipt of your letter enclosing copy of your letter of 9th May, 1892, in regard to the liquor traffic in California. The sales of liquor are affairs of the counties, they having the right to adopt ordinances concerning sales, of which this office has no knowledge.

Yours very truly,

M. R. HIGGINS,
Private Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 SACRAMENTO, 15th Jany, 1894.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON,
 Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your circular dated the 9th inst., I have to say there are no data in this office from which to fill the form enclosed with the circular.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

The commitments for offences against the laws are matters of local concern, and neither counties or cities report commitments to any state office. Sentences to the state prisons and reformatories only are officially known by the state government.

Doubtless a knowledge of the number of commitments would be startling and productive of good, especially for drunkenness, and violation of liquor laws, but that knowledge is not readily to be obtained.

Very truly,

E. G. WAITE,

Secretary of State.

COLORADO.

STATE OF COLORADO, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
DENVER, 17th May, 1893.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,
Montreal, Canada.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your communication of 14th April, 1893, in relation to the Colorado liquor laws was duly received. Press of important official matters delayed its acknowledgement.

In reply, the governor directs me to say that in this state no laws have been enacted prohibiting the sale of liquor except those in relation to Sunday closing, and selling to minors, and habitual drunkards. Regulative laws are limited to issuing licenses. These matters are under the control of the county commissioners of the several counties, or of the police machinery in cities, and incorporated towns. The liquor laws, when enacted, are published only in the session laws of that year, and there is no provision by which those laws may be sent to your commissioners. I, however, transmit at your request, late reports by the boards of control of the penitentiary and reformatory, and by the state board of charities and corrections. There are no reports known of in relation to the effect of liquor drinking on the morals and welfare of our people. Regretting that the information given is so limited,

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

M. LORENTZ,

Private Secretary.

DENVER, 15th January, 1894.

Mr. J. HICKSON,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of 9th January, will say, that the statistics which you desire, it will be impossible for me to ascertain, as there is no report made by county officials to the state department, relative to the questions named.

Yours very truly,

NELSON O. McCLEES,

Secretary of State.

NOTE.—The request was for a copy of reports on jails, &c., and a statement of the commitments to the common jails for all offences and for drunkenness.

FLORIDA.

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TALLAHASSEE, June 1, 1892.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada,

DEAR SIR:—Your favour of the 19th ult., making inquiry in reference to the laws of this state, of the present and past, in regard to the traffic and sale of liquor, the effect of such legislation, etc., was duly received. I have delayed a reply to gather some statistics.

In reply to your inquiry I would state that up to 1883 liquor was sold simply upon the payment of a license tax; at that time an Act was passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, except a person desiring to sell the same should procure a petition signed by a majority of the registered voters in the election district of the county in which such application should be made, and also providing for the publication of such petition. Upon the presentation of such petition to the county commissioners, they were authorized to permit the applicant to sell liquor upon the payment of the license tax. The statute also prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors to any minor or person in a state of intoxication. The license tax at that time was \$300.00 to the state, and the county was also authorized to collect a license of \$150.00, and the city or town in which the liquor seller might be, a similar tax of \$150.00. The state license was increased in 1887 to \$400.00 and the city and county license proportionately. In 1889 the state license was increased to \$500.00 and the city and county proportionately. In 1886 a new constitution was adopted by the state, one feature of which provided for local option in the selling of liquor—that is, permitting each county by a vote to decide whether or not liquor should be sold therein. I enclose you a copy of such provision. The ensuing legislature of 1887 passed an Act in accordance with the constitutional provision providing the machinery for such elections, etc. In pursuance of such laws, elections were held in 1887 in some 18 of the 45 counties of this state, in 16 of which the result was in favour of prohibition of the sale of liquor; in 10 of which prohibition has been removed by subsequent elections. Two other counties have prohibited the sale of liquor since 1887, so that at the present time there are eight counties in which the sale of liquor is prohibited, 26 in which licenses to sell have been issued and 11 where, though not prohibited, no licenses are issued, the petition, as hereinbefore stated, being requisite to procure a license. The high license in some of the sparsely settled counties operates as a prohibition.

I am impressed that it is the opinion of the majority of our people, including those who are earnestly desirous of the promotion of temperance, that the experiment of prohibition in this state has generally proved to be a failure; and that in many of the counties which prohibited the sale, there was as much liquor sold clandestinely and as much drunk as before prohibition.

Where a license system prevails, there is but little temptation to sell in violation of the law; but the profits of the sale of liquor are such that to supply those desirous of procuring it, the temptation is great to sell clandestinely when the law prohibits, even at the risk of conviction, which is generally difficult. The trials in such cases frequently develop deceptive methods and the betrayal of confidence in the efforts to procure testimony to convict. There is no doubt that the closing of bar-rooms in "dry counties" removes convenient places for gratifying the appetite for intoxicating liquors; but, on the other hand, there are not a few instances where persons cut off from such sources, procure liquor by the quantity in consignment from places where the sale is not prohibited, keep it at home and drink more than before.

With every desire for the promotion of temperance I favour the system of high license, with reasonable restrictions and regulations as to the sale, rather than prohibition.

Very truly and respectfully,
F. P. FLEMING.

TALLAHASSEE, 6th June, 1892.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—With my letter to you a few days ago I omitted to enclose you the article of our constitution in reference to prohibition. Please find the same transmitted herewith.

Yours truly,
F. P. FLEMING.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

GEORGIA.

STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., 10th April, 1893.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Montreal, P. Q.

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret that I am not able to give you full information upon the matters of enquiry contained in your letter of the 6th inst.

We have no state law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in Georgia. We have a general local option law for the state, applicable to such localities, counties, as vote upon the question. Before this general law was enacted, we had the sale of whisky prohibited in many counties by local enactment.

We have 137 counties in this state. The sale of liquors under the provisions above named is prohibited in more than one hundred of these counties. This prohibition does not cover any county in which is located a large city.

Our laws are scattered throughout the legislation of so many years that it would not be possible for me to send them to you except at great expense.

I forward under separate cover, reports from our state penitentiary and lunatic asylum.

Truly, etc.,
W. J. NORDKIN,
Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., 12th January, 1894.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

Each of the 137 counties in this state have its own municipal regulations as to liquor license and arrests for drunkenness and minor offences, and none of these offences or commitments are reported to the state authorities.

Respectfully,
PHILIP COOK,
Secretary of State.

KENTUCKY.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, 14th May, 1892.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,
Montreal, Canada.

SIR.—In reply to yours of 9th inst., asking certain questions concerning legislation in Kentucky on the liquor traffic, I am directed by the governor to say that up to this time efforts in this direction have been only in the way of local laws affecting certain designated districts, and by a general law by which each magisterial district may, at stated periods, by a vote of a majority, prohibit the legal sale of liquors within such district. These local or special bills, by which the liquor traffic is regulated in designated localities, are printed in the session Acts extending through a number of years, but are not incorporated in the general statutes, and hence an accurate list of the counties coming within the provisions of such laws cannot be obtained without great trouble, but it is estimated that in about one-third in area of the state no whisky is sold, except surreptitiously and in violation of the law.

There are no reliable statistics obtainable on the other points in your letter.

Yours very truly,
ARCH. D. BROWN,
Private Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MICHIGAN,
LANSING, 12th May, 1892.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your esteemed favour of the 9th to His Excellency the Governor, relating to the liquor traffic, would say that we have no statistics from which we can answer your questions A, B, C, D, E, F, G, as our prohibition law which is in effect was not enacted until 1889, and only five counties have put it into effect, and four of these within the last few months. The first county to adopt it had considerable trouble in enforcing the law, as its officers were not in sympathy with the measure, but have since got the matter well in hand and are carrying out the law to the entire satisfaction of the people who favour it.

We send you, under separate cover, copies of our liquor law regulating the manufacturing and sale, and also prohibitory law for counties.

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT R. BLACKER,
Secretary of State.

MISSISSIPPI.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JACKSON, 23rd July, 1892.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Chairman Commission,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—You sometime since requested information as to legislation in the State of Mississippi, having for its object the regulation or total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the effect of such legislation.

I regret that I cannot give you any thing like an accurate reply, for the reason that the necessary data is not attainable, no statistics being kept in the state.

For many years we have had a license law in Mississippi, under which liquors were sold in quantities less than one gallon. Licenses were granted by local authorities upon a petition signed by a majority of the qualified electors of the city or town, or of supervisors district if the licenses were not to be within an incorporated town.

During the last twenty years we have had much legislation on the subject; so much, indeed, that it is impracticable to furnish you with the laws. There have been many local prohibitory laws enacted, and the sale is prevented in many counties under what is called the "local option law," by a vote of the electors of the county.

The present laws of the State, or rather the provisions of a new Code which takes effect 1st November, 1892, authorize the Boards of County Supervisors to grant license to persons resident in their respective counties, and not within a city, town, or village, for a sum not less than six hundred dollars, for a period of twelve months.

The corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages may grant license for twelve months for the sum of not less than six hundred, nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars. But no such license shall be granted unless a majority of the qualified voters of the district, city, town or village sign a petition for the license. Heavy penalties are imposed for selling on the Sabbath day, or to minors, or to intoxicated persons, or to habitual drunkards.

I will answer your questions as best I can with the lights before me, as follows.

(a) There has been a gradual decrease in the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

(b) There has been a marked diminution in drunkenness.

(c) The number of criminals has been very greatly reduced.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

(d) There is no perceptible change in the number of poor persons requiring to be assisted by the state, municipality or other means.

(e) The malady of insanity continues to increase, notwithstanding the reduction in the use of liquor.

(f) The expenditures of the state have been reduced in the same ratio that crime has been reduced.

I regret that I cannot answer you more definitely, but it would require more time and labor than I am prepared to bestow upon it at this time.

With great respect, I am,
Your obedient servant.

J. W. STONE,
Governor of Mississippi.

MONTANA.

HELENA, MONTANA, 22nd June, 1892.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, soliciting certain information respecting the regulations of the liquor traffic, the consumption of intoxicating beverages, a number of criminals, insane, etc.

I find it impracticable to furnish the information desired at this time. I am, however, having prepared the first reports of the several boards entrusted with these matters, and hope to have the same ready for distribution on or before December first next. When this is done I shall be glad to forward you same, and hope that it will reach you in time to serve your purposes.

Very respectfully,
JAS. K. TOOLE,
Governor.

STATE OF MONTANA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
HELENA, 28th April, 1893.

Mr. J. HICKSON,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of April 6th, addressed to Ex-Governor Toole, has been placed in my hands for reply by the present Governor, His Excellency J. E. Rickards. Mr. Toole does not recall having written you as quoted relative to reports on the liquor laws of this state. There are no such Boards in this state as referred to in your letter. So far as liquor laws are concerned we have a general license law regulated by municipalities. Saloons run wide open night and day, Sunday included. While there is a great deal of drinking there is very little drunkenness, and any one in an intoxicated condition is promptly arrested and fined. I can give you no statistics relative to this question as none have been gathered officially.

I am with respect,
Your very truly,
(Sgd.) A. B. KEITH,
Private secretary to the Governor.

TEXAS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, STATE OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, 1st July, 1892.

Hon. J. HICKSON, Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour addressed to His Excellency the governor of Texas, has been referred to this department.

You are respectfully advised that this state has no prohibitory legislation experience, or statistical data relative to the effect of intoxicating drinks.

The only laws of the kind in force in this state, are our laws which give to counties and subdivisions of counties, the right—by election for such purposes—to have local option; that is to decide that, within certain localities, intoxicating drinks shall not be sold.

I am, very respectfully,

J. R. CURL,
Chf. Clk. Act'g Secretary of State.

VIRGINIA.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., 28th June, 1882.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,

Chairman of Royal Commission on Liquor Traffic.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 25th instant was duly received by the governor and referred to me for reply.

The Code of Virginia, 1887, under the heads "Liquor" and "Local Option" gives our legislation upon these subjects. Copies can be had at any bookseller or public library.

We have no statistics by which it is possible to give answers to your interrogatories. Were it in our power, all the information solicited would be given.

Very truly yours,

R. CARTER SCOTT,
Ass't Att'y General.

VIRGINIA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
RICHMOND, Va., 10th January, 1894.

Mr. J. HICKSON,

Chairman, 157 St. James street,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—There is no report of the commitments to the common jails of the State of Virginia, printed or otherwise, showing the commitments for drunkenness or other offences.

The only way to get such information is by application to the clerks of the various county and corporation courts of the state, as such records are kept solely by them.

Regretting that I am unable to furnish you such information from this or any of the state departments.

Very truly yours,

J. T. LAWLESS,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

WASHINGTON.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OLYMPIA, 29th June, 1892.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Chairman, Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, asking for information and statistics in regard to the liquor traffic in this state.

The license system was in force during the entire period of territorial existence in Washington, and has been continued since the organization of the State government. The fees for license, both in municipalities and outside thereof, are determined by the municipalities themselves, and the county commissioners outside of the municipalities; hence there is no uniformity in this particular. The license fee ranges from \$300 to \$1,000.

It is impossible for me to give you the information requested under (a), (b), (c), (f) and (g) as there are no statistics in existence which will enable me to give this information.

At the time of the adoption of our state constitution the question of prohibition was submitted to a popular vote of the citizens of the state. The result was as follows:—For prohibition, 19,546; against, 31,487. Majority against, 11,914.

Enclosed, I hand you copies of all existing laws upon the subject.

Very truly yours,

ELISHA V. FERRY.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF
SECRETARY OF STATE.

J. H. PRICE,
Secretary of State.
BRAD. W. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk.

OLYMPIA, 19th January, 1894.

Mr. J. HICKSON,
Chairman Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic,
Montreal.

SIR,—Your favour of the 8th instant at hand. In reply I beg to say that I am unable to give you all the information called for in the letter and its accompanying blank.

The state receives from the incorporated cities and towns ten per centum of the gross amount collected by such cities and towns for licenses granted for the sale of all intoxicants. The amount received by the state for the last year was \$36,240.51.

Licenses for the sale of liquors outside incorporated cities and towns are granted by the boards of county commissioners of the several counties of the state, from which no direct revenue accrues to the state. No report is made to any state department of the amount thus received by the counties.

The license fee ranges from \$300 per annum to \$1,000. The amount to be charged per annum is fixed by the municipal and county authorities within the sums named above, nor do they report the amount to be collected to any of the departments.

I am unable to fill the blank submitted, having none of the reports of the several institutions named.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

BRAD. W. DAVIS,
Chief Clerk and Acting Secretary of State.

The form referred to is annexed.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HARTFORD, 18th April, 1893.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Montreal, Can.

DEAR SIR,—The governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant enclosing copy of one sent a year ago, which must have been received previous to our administration.

We send you by this mail copy of our liquor law as contained in our revised statutes, also the public acts of 1889, together with the reports of the State prison and hospital for the insane.

We have no public documents containing the answers to the other questions you ask.

Trusting these may prove of some value,

I have the honour to be,

Yours respectfully,

SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS,
Executive Secretary.

DELAWARE.

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, DEL., 24th Nov., 1893.

J. HICKSON, Esq.,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—We have what may be termed a high license law in this state. It has been in force for five years, and its practical results seem to be satisfactory.

Information respecting the increase or decrease of drunkenness could probably be obtained by addressing Mrs. Nathaniel Smithers, of Dover, Delaware.

Yours truly,

ROBERT J. REYNOLDS,
Governor.

[A letter was addressed to Mrs. Smithers, but no reply was received. In response to a request for information in regard to commitments to the common jails, etc., of the state, the following further letter from Governor Reynolds was received.]

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, DEL., 13th Jan., 1894.

J. HICKSON, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—We have no reports of lists of criminals in Delaware. Address Judge Frank Ball, Wilmington, Del.; superintendent at Farnherst, Del.; overseer at county almshouse, Farnherst, Del.; overseer county almshouse, Wyoming, Del.; overseer county almshouse, Georgetown, Del.; Pierce Gould, sheriff, Newcastle, Del.; Albert Dunn, sheriff, Dover, Del.; John H. Smith, sheriff, Georgetown, Del., and the combined reports of these officials will give you the information you desire and which will include the criminals, lunatics and paupers.

Yours truly,

ROBERT J. REYNOLDS.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

NEVADA.

STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CARRON CITY, 22nd June, 1892.

Sir J. HICKSON,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I mail you to-day public documents from which you may glean some of the information asked relating to the liquor traffic question.

Cannot supply you with copies of laws on this subject as they are bound in our general statutes, but we have laws prohibiting sale of liquors to Indians, to minors, to imbeciles, and requiring hotels and saloons to close all bars at 12 m. Also a law requiring the public schools to teach the effects of intoxicants and narcotics. We also had an anti-treating law, but it was repealed because of non-enforcement. The 12 o'clock closing law has been bitterly fought and contested in courts. It was upheld by Supreme Courts and at last legislature its repeal was passed, but Gov. Calcord vetoed it and his veto was sustained by a small majority. It has materially aided in securing a reduction in the number of criminals.

Respectfully,

E. D. VANDERHETH,
Private Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

PROVIDENCE, 24th May, 1892.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

SIR,—Governor Ladd requests me to acknowledge for him your favour of 9th May on behalf of your commission, and I have this day forwarded to your address a copy of our existing liquor laws together with the last report of our Board of State Charities and Corrections. The latter report furnishes criminal and charitable statistics, but the relation of these to liquor legislation is a matter of controversy rather than of statistics.

In 1886 a prohibitory amendment was engrafted on our constitution by a popular vote of 15,113 for, to 9,230 against. In 1889 this amendment was annulled by a vote of 28,315 to 9,956. The strong popular support for the repeal of the prohibitory amendment (outside either the liquor trade or the political prohibitory party), was due to a prevailing belief from the experiences of a three years' trial that the traffic in intoxicating beverages was only partially controlled thereby, and that the necessary effort and expense, due to costly official supervision and loss of revenue from license fees, were somewhat out of proportion to the results achieved. The existing law permits of local option, and since its passage, following the repeal of the prohibitory constitutional amendment, has been subject to remarkably little criticism, either from the liquor trade, or the citizens generally who seek to control the traffic rather than suppress it altogether.

Under the present act the state acquired from license fees in 1891 nearly \$100,000, the total amount secured from the traffic being \$400,000,—three fourths of which went to the cities and towns.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. HOWLAND,
Executive Secretary.

Of the 36 towns in the state, 16 are under "no license" local prohibitory laws at present and the local control is believed to be satisfactory.

C. H. H.

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, CHARLESTON, 16th May, 1892.

Sir JOSEPH HICKSON, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—In response to your favour of the 9th, Governor Fleming directs me to say that in the absence of any statistics on the subject, he is unable to supply you with any information as to the effect of state legislation on the liquor traffic, etc., etc., that at no time have prohibitory laws been enacted by our Legislature; that those at present in force (copies of which are enclosed) are local option laws, and are substantially the same as have been in force since the formation of our state; and that the question of prohibition within the limits of a municipality or county is left to the corporation itself.

I have the honour to be,
Very respectfully yours,

JAMES W. EWING,
Private Secretary.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, CHARLESTON,
January 16, 1894.

To the Hon. J. HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

ESTEEMED SIR,—I have your favour of 6th January, and beg to say in reply that I regret exceedingly that it will be impossible for me to give you the statistics asked for. I find that there are no reports made to any department of our state government giving the information you desire. These are matters which can only be obtained from the clerks of the various circuit courts in the state, and there are fifty-four such officers in the state.

I regret the delay in replying to your communication, but said delay was occasioned by the fact that your letter went to Charleston, South Carolina, before it reached this city.

If I can be of any service to you in any other way, command me.
With the assurance of my highest esteem, I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

J. B. WHITE,
Private Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In response to the letter addressed to the governor of this state, the following communication was forwarded without comment:—
State Prohibition Executive Committee.

Columbia, S. C., 15th September, 1892.

To His Excellency Gov. R. B. TILMAN, Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your note conveying a communication from the Royal Commission "Appointed in Canada to investigate and report upon the liquor traffic" in which they ask certain information respecting "legislation in the State of South Carolina having for its object the regulation or total prohibition of the traffic within the state &c."

While it would afford me great pleasure to aid in any degree, the worthy object had in view by the Commission, the scope of the enquiry is so extended and would require so much time to give anything like an intelligible or available answer that I am prevented from the pressure of other duties from undertaking it.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

As you are aware, statistics on the points embraced in the enquiry are no where attainable in this state there being no department of our government charged with their collection and collation, and no provision of law which imposes the duty of doing this on any public officer. The only source of information on the subject, that I am aware of, is the United State Census Report from a study of which the commission might obtain some general knowledge on the points involved as they relate to this state; but nothing exact even there. The entire law regulating the liquor traffic in this state is to be found in Gen. Statutes, chap. LV, sections 1731 to 1753 inclusive. In it the principle of local option and prohibition are both applied, the former to the traffic in cities, towns and villages having charters, the latter to all the territory of the state outside of such municipalities.

As to that portion of the enquiry which is matter for opinion, I think there can be no reason to doubt that the existing prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated places has had the effect of diminishing the consumption of intoxicants, and consequently of drunkenness, crime and pauperism to an extent at least as great as in the most favoured states where prohibition prevails. But little, if any, expense has been incurred by the state or county authorities in enforcing the prohibition, because there is no disposition manifested on the part of those engaged in the traffic to risk the penalties against illicit selling, as the diminished demand from the county can be easily supplied by the towns and cities where its sale is authorized by law. The great advantage gained by the operation of our prohibitory law is that the gratification of the appetite for strong drink is made more difficult by the removal of it from every cross-road and neighbourhood to the cities and towns at a distance, and the rural population—our agricultural labourers—thus constrained to bridle their appetites, have been gradually educated into habits of abstinence, industry and thrift, which largely contribute to the general peace and prosperity of the state.

This influence of the law as an educator is strikingly shown by the result of the election just held by the white voters of the state—constituting the Democratic party—on the proposition definitely presented, to extend prohibition over the whole state. Over 70,000 votes were cast on the question out of a total vote of about 88,000, and of this a majority of 10,000 favoured the measure. This after the partial prohibition has been in operation for ten years seems to me a very conclusive declaration that the people are satisfied with prohibition as far as it has gone, and believe it will do to extend its operation over the whole state.

Very respectfully

L. D. CHILDS.

OHIO.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.
COLUMBUS, O., 16th May, 1892.

J. HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 9th inst., addressed to Governor McKinley, has been received, and referred to this office for answer.

I have in turn referred the same to Dr. H. A. Thompson, chairman of the Prohibition State Executive committee.

We have no data in this office from which to give you the information asked for.

Yours very truly

JAMES P. BYERS.

Clerk.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES,
COLUMBUS, O., 16th June, 1892.

J. HICKSON, Esq., Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 14th is at hand. I regret to say that there has been no compilation of the laws of Ohio in regard to the liquor traffic. Will communicate with Dr. Thompson again, and ask him to forward to you any information he has on the subject.

Yours respectfully,
JAS. P. BYERS,
Clerk.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES,
COLUMBUS, O., 7th July, 1892.

J. HICKSON, Esq., Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to my absence from the state, yours of June 21st has not been heretofore acknowledged. I will send you, in the course of three or four days, copies of existing laws bearing on the liquor traffic in our state.

Very truly,
JOSEPH P. BYERS,
Clerk.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES,
COLUMBUS, O., 11th July, 1892.

J. HICKSON, Esq., Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose to you a typewritten copy of all the laws of the state of Ohio pertaining to the "Liquor Traffic" as requested in your letter of the 21st of June.

The laws of 1892 have not been available as they are not yet received from the printer.

I have carefully gone through the Revised Statutes of Ohio (issue of 1890) and also the laws and amendments of 1891, extracting therefrom everything relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and other legislation thereon. I trust that they will be entirely satisfactory.

Very truly,
JAS. P. BYERS,
Clerk.

PROHIBITION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COLUMBUS, O., July 28, 1892.

Hon. J. HICKSON,
Montreal.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your communication to the Governor of Ohio, asking for information concerning the legislation of the state with regard to the liquor traffic was referred to the Secretary of State and by him to the clerk of the State Board of Charities, and as he did not know what to do with it, he brought it to me as chairman of the Executive Committee of the prohibition party in the state and asked me to look at it and see what I could do. I am simply a private citizen, with strong convictions concerning the traffic. I have a conviction in my own mind that the official gentlemen were glad to unload it wherever they could, but I make no such charges. The treatment of the liquor traffic in this state has not been such as to invite the commendation of good men and hence I suspect there is no great desire to have it paraded.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

I want to say that the things you ask are the correct things and should be given. As a private citizen with but little time to spare it will require more on my part than it would on the part of some of the officials to ransack the records and find what you want. This in part, because records have not been very accurately kept and partly because they, so far as kept, are scattered in so many places. I have concluded herein to begin the matter and to do the very best for you I can. If you are not in too much of a hurry I may be able to meet what you wish.

You see I have written you frankly on the matter. If you have any further suggestions to make as to investigations other than those made in your first letter I shall be glad to have them, or if you think proper that the answers should come from some state official, you will do me the favour to write me.

Assuring you of my high regards and hoping to hear from you again I remain.

Very truly yours,

H. S. THOMPSON.

NOTE:—Some further letters were exchanged with Dr. Thompson, but no additional information was obtained.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, COLUMBUS, O., 11th January, 1894.

Sir J. HICKSON,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—I caused to be mailed to your address yesterday a copy of the Secretary of State's report for 1892, the last one published, giving all the statistical information we have on the subject mentioned in your letter, except as to the revenue received from the Dow liquor law, which, for the year 1892, amounted to \$2,683,939.07.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR,
Secretary of State.

APPENDIX No. 77.

UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT showing the population of each State and Territory in the Union, and the number of persons who have paid special taxes as vendors and manufacturers of liquors. Fourteen months ending 30th June, 1891, (S.A., U.S., p. 214.)

State.	Popula- tion, 1890.	Rec- tifiers.	Retail Liquor Dealers.	Wholesale Liquor Dealers.	Brewers.	Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors.	Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors.	Total.
Maine	661,086		1,193	8		126	11	1,338
New Hampshire	376,530	1	1,684	7	5	209	60	1,966
Vermont	332,422		488			21	9	518
Massachusetts	2,238,943	75	5,371	231	39	294	258	6,268
Rhode Island	345,506	9	1,799	51	4	24	22	1,909
Connecticut	746,258	22	3,208	57	33	126	145	3,591
New York	5,997,853	317	43,869	993	324	1,936	646	48,085
New Jersey	1,444,933	39	8,746	98	56	306	227	9,472
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	223	11,917	463	267	524	411	13,805
Delaware	168,193		369	7	5	7	4	392
Maryland	1,042,390	78	5,310	127	54	113	97	5,779
Dist. of Columbia	230,392		1,556	29	6	46	9	1,646
Virginia	1,655,980	20	3,646	37	3	62	42	3,310
Virginia, West	762,794	9	1,465	12	7	81	16	1,590
Carolina, North	1,617,947	15	1,563	24		33	23	1,658
Carolina, South	1,151,149		1,040	16	1	21	16	1,094
Georgia	1,837,353	12	2,325	57	1	125	34	2,554
Florida	391,422		547	15		108	13	683
Ohio	3,672,316	103	16,275	360	146	324	340	17,548
Indiana	2,192,404	20	7,766	72	49	359	172	8,438
Illinois	3,826,351	124	16,457	286	127	980	299	18,273
Michigan	2,093,889	13	8,551	58	121	295	190	9,228
Wisconsin	1,686,880	46	9,223	114	190	437	137	10,156
Minnesota	1,301,826	32	3,672	71	112	198	174	4,259
Iowa	1,911,896	11	6,874	54	29	395	267	7,630
Missouri	2,679,184	71	8,115	204	65	321	208	8,984
Dakota, North	182,719		591	3	6	10	9	619
Dakota, South	328,868		1,371	6	5	30	17	1,429
Nebraska	1,058,910	2	2,763	65	28	132	167	3,157
Kansas	1,427,096	2	2,811	19	1	525	61	3,419
Kentucky	1,858,635	83	5,125	225	29	195	70	5,727
Tennessee	1,767,518	25	2,878	77	6	31	41	3,058
Alabama	1,513,017	4	950	38	4	40	27	1,063
Mississippi	1,289,600		710	22		126	14	872
Louisiana	1,118,587	30	3,346	99	8	30	20	3,533
Texas	2,235,523	33	5,117	70	13	1,090	253	6,582
Oklahoma	61,834		453	6		38	20	519
Arkansas	1,128,179		1,065	46	23	23	27	1,155
Montana	132,150		2,655	80		61	44	2,863
Wyoming	60,705		606	10	6	10	21	653
Colorado	412,198	4	3,139	67	23	150	76	3,465
New Mexico	153,693	2	1,234	17	6	22	22	1,363
Arizona	59,620		721	12	5	12	24	779
Utah	297,905	5	319	4	3	8	5	339
Nevada	45,761		692	7	22	12	6	739
Idaho	84,385	1	1,218	13	30	21	29	1,321
Washington	349,390	2	2,674	58	45	55	71	2,905
Oregon	313,767	8	1,843	40	36	48	30	2,004
California	1,208,130	177	15,043	434	183	232	153	16,294
	62,622,250	1,618	230,335	4,869	2,134	10,378	5,089	254,393

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 78.

UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT showing the population of each State and Territory, and the number of persons who have paid special taxes as vendors and manufacturers of liquors, for the year ending June, 1892.

From Statistical Abstract, United States, 1892, page 218.

State.	Population (Census, 1890).	Rectifiers.	Retail Liquor Dealers.	Wholesale Liquor Dealers.	Brewers.	Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors.	Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors.	Total.	No. of Special tax papers issued per 1,000 of population.	No. of imbibing saloons to each special tax payer.
Maine	661,086		808	7		214	5	1,034	1.35	639
New Hampshire	376,530	1	1,669	9	5	169	68	1,912	5.00	197
Vermont	332,422		419		1	30	10	460	1.38	728
Massachusetts	2,238,943	63	4,918	223	34	206	241	5,685	2.54	394
Rhode Island	345,506	10	1,729	49	5	34	24	1,841	5.32	188
Connecticut	746,258	21	3,172	56	19	122	130	3,520	4.75	210
New York	5,997,853	303	38,678	942	394	1,581	607	42,415	7.09	141
New Jersey	1,444,933	31	8,367	81	52	268	228	9,027	6.24	160
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	213	12,119	427	272	619	476	14,126	2.68	372
Delaware	168,493	4	405	6	5	8	6	434	2.57	391
Maryland	1,042,390	62	4,355	105	36	61	69	4,688	4.49	223
Columbia, Dis. of	230,392		1,578	31	7	55	6	1,677	7.28	137
Virginia	1,655,980	16	3,474	44	4	63	38	3,639	2.19	453
Virginia, West	762,794	8	1,362	12	6	67	21	1,476	1.93	517
Carolina, North	1,617,947	13	1,468	31		39	26	1,577	0.97	1,034
Carolina, South	1,151,149		470	16	1	33	17	1,037	0.90	1,110
Georgia	1,837,353	10	2,025	55	5	100	34	2,229	1.21	824
Florida	391,422	5	475	15		29	19	543	1.38	721
Ohio	3,677,316	120	15,943	351	131	265	361	17,171	4.64	214
Indiana	2,192,404	36	7,561	94	48	355	206	8,300	3.78	264
Illinois	3,826,351	129	17,438	309	136	968	299	19,279	5.03	199
Michigan	2,093,889	12	8,183	58	114	266	172	8,805	4.20	238
Wisconsin	1,686,880	43	8,891	111	169	399	140	9,753	5.78	173
Minnesota	1,301,826	26	3,146	69	96	169	148	3,654	2.82	354
Iowa	1,911,896	10	4,706	58	37	250	158	5,219	2.72	367
Missouri	2,679,184	64	7,849	204	60	406	210	8,793	3.28	305
Dakota, North	182,719		393		2	24		329	1.83	555
Dakota, South	328,808	1	1,079	8	3	22	23	1,136	3.45	290
Nebraska	1,053,910	2	2,277	46	25	138	155	2,643	2.49	401
Kansas	1,427,096	2	2,068	16	1	432	51	2,570	1.79	555
Kentucky	1,858,635	77	4,888	239	28	188	61	5,481	2.95	339
Tennessee	1,767,518	26	2,704	70	4	23	36	2,863	1.61	618
Alabama	1,513,017	5	1,120	43	5	49	25	1,247	0.82	1,214
Mississippi	1,289,600	1	1,050	30		132	22	1,235	0.57	1,045
Louisiana	1,118,587	27	5,468	117	8	49	37	5,706	5.10	196
Texas	2,235,523	23	4,807	73	12	1,099	290	6,304	2.82	355
Oklahoma	61,834		339	6		17	23	385	6.22	161
Arkansas	1,128,179		794	9	3	13	24	843	0.73	1,354
Montana	132,150		2,217	54	29	48	38	2,377	17.91	55
Wyoming	60,705		419	9	6	8	15	457	7.32	133
Colorado	412,198	4	2,864	60	26	151	91	3,196	7.74	122
New Mexico	153,593	2	584	6	4	12	30	638	4.14	241
Arizona	59,020		666	9	3	13	34	725	5.16	82
Utah	207,905	4	642	13	11	28	14	712	3.40	292
Nevada	45,761		552	7	15	5		592	12.93	77
Idaho	84,385	1	898	16	19	11		935	11.30	88
Washington	349,390		2,012	44	41	38		2,181	6.26	199
Oregon	313,767	10	1,868	47	38	4	24	2,029	6.44	155
California	1,208,130	151	14,054	465	142	282	160	15,204	12.58	79
	62,622,250	1,536	215,371	4,750	1,966	9,532	4,947	233,102	4.44	390

APPENDIX No. 79.

RETURN of Convicts in Penitentiaries in the years 1890 and 1880 by States and Territories, and ratio per thousand of the population.

UNITED STATES.

	1890.			1880.		
	Population.	Convicts.	Per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Convicts.	Per 1,000 of population.
The United States.....	62,622,250	45,233	0.72	50,155,783	35,538	0.71
North Atlantic Division.....	17,401,545	14,477	0.83	14,507,407	11,138	0.77
Maine.....	661,086	170	0.26	648,936	213	0.33
New Hampshire.....	376,530	116	0.31	346,991	154	0.44
Vermont.....	332,422	91	0.27	332,286	143	0.43
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	1,530	0.68	1,783,085	1,085	0.61
Rhode Island.....	345,506	122	0.35	276,581	107	0.39
Connecticut.....	746,258	340	0.46	622,700	252	0.40
New York.....	5,997,853	8,190	1.36	5,082,871	6,300	1.24
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	1,557	1.08	1,131,116	1,047	0.93
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	2,361	0.45	4,282,891	1,837	0.43
South Atlantic Division.....	8,857,920	6,466	0.73	7,597,197	5,345	0.70
Delaware.....	168,493			146,608		
Maryland.....	1,042,390	690	0.66	934,943	685	0.73
District of Columbia.....	230,392			177,624		
Virginia.....	1,655,980	1,167	0.70	1,512,565	1,087	0.72
West Virginia.....	762,794	278	0.36	618,457	266	0.43
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	1,422	0.88	1,390,750	1,216	0.87
South do.....	1,151,149	806	0.70	995,677	404	0.41
Georgia.....	1,837,353	1,729	0.94	1,542,180	1,504	0.97
Florida.....	391,422	374	0.95	260,493	183	0.68
North Central Division.....	22,362,279	10,990	0.49	17,364,111	8,862	0.51
Ohio.....	3,672,316	1,652	0.45	3,196,062	1,278	0.40
Indiana.....	2,192,404	1,416	0.65	1,978,801	1,238	0.63
Illinois.....	3,826,351	2,057	0.54	3,077,871	1,838	0.60
Michigan.....	2,093,889	1,108	0.53	1,636,937	1,183	0.72
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	530	0.31	1,315,497	308	0.23
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	432	0.33	780,773	248	0.32
Iowa.....	1,911,896	623	0.33	1,624,615	546	0.34
Missouri.....	2,679,184	1,701	0.63	2,168,380	1,280	0.59
North Dakota.....	182,719	65	0.36	36,909		*
South do.....	328,808	97	0.29	98,248		
Nebraska.....	1,058,910	391	0.37	452,402	256	0.57
Kansas.....	1,427,096	918	0.64	996,096	687	0.69
South Central Division.....	10,972,893	9,241	0.84	8,919,371	7,951	0.89
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	1,235	0.66	1,648,090	802	0.49
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	1,484	0.84	1,542,359	1,464	0.95
Alabama.....	1,513,017	1,086	0.72	1,262,505	1,121	0.89
Mississippi.....	1,289,600	429	0.33	1,131,597	1,088	0.96
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	856	0.76	939,946	619	0.66
Texas.....	2,235,623	3,319	1.48	1,591,749	2,293	1.44
Indian Territory.....						
Oklahoma.....	61,834					
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	832	0.74	802,525	564	0.70

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

RETURN of Convicts in Penitentiaries in the years 1890 and 1880, &c.—*Concluded.*

UNITED STATES—*Concluded.*

	1890.			1880.		
	Population.	Convicts.	Per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Population.	Convicts.	Per 1,000 of popu- lation.
Western Division.....	3,027,613	4,059	1.34	1,767,697	2,242	1.27
Montana.....	132,159	225	1.70	39,159	53	1.35
Wyoming.....	60,705	10	0.16	20,789	19	0.91
Colorado.....	412,198	526	1.28	194,327	185	0.95
New Mexico.....	153,593	112	0.73	113,565	.....	+
Arizona.....	59,620	144	2.41	40,440	31	0.77
Utah.....	207,905	180	0.87	143,963	53	0.37
Nevada.....	45,761	96	2.10	62,266	150	2.41
Idaho.....	84,385	102	1.21	32,610	22	0.67
Alaska.....	313,767	362	1.15	174,768	180	1.03
Oregon.....	1,208,130	2,051	1.70	864,694	1,495	1.73
California.....	349,390	251	0.72	75,116	54	0.72
Washington.....						

NOTE.—There is no penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

do do Indian Territory.
do do Oklahoma.
do do Alaska.
do do Delaware.

* No statistics for 1880. † No statistics for 1880.

APPENDIX No. 80.

RETURN of Prisoners in County Jails in the years 1890 and 1880 by States and Territories, and ratio per thousand of the population.

UNITED STATES.

	1890.			1880.		
	Population.	Prisoners.	Per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Prisoners.	Per 1,000 of population.
The United States.....	62,622,250	19,538	0.31	50,155,783	12,691	0.25
North Atlantic Division.....	17,401,545	6,764	0.39	14,507,407	4,266	0.29
Maine.....	661,086	302	0.46	648,936	185	0.28
New Hampshire.....	376,530	113	0.30	346,991	57	0.16
Vermont.....	332,422	30	0.09	332,286	45	0.13
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	954	0.43	1,783,085	418	0.23
Rhode Island.....	345,506	229	0.66	276,531	47	0.17
Connecticut.....	746,258	675	0.90	622,700	431	0.69
New York.....	5,937,853	1,292	0.21	5,082,871	857	0.17
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	783	0.54	1,131,116	483	0.43
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	2,386	0.45	4,282,891	1,743	0.41
South Atlantic Division.....	8,857,920	2,696	0.30	7,597,197	1,725	0.23
Delaware.....	168,493	139	0.82	146,608	81	0.55
Maryland.....	1,042,390	163	0.16	934,943	148	0.16
District of Columbia.....	239,392	213	0.92	177,624	190	1.07
Virginia.....	1,655,980	390	0.24	1,512,565	266	0.18
West Virginia.....	762,794	153	0.20	618,457	106	0.17
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	442	0.27	1,399,750	329	0.23
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	374	0.32	995,577	220	0.22
Georgia.....	1,837,353	552	0.30	1,542,180	299	0.19
Florida.....	391,422	270	0.69	269,493	86	0.32
North Central Division.....	22,362,279	4,225	0.19	17,364,111	2,858	0.16
Ohio.....	3,672,316	502	0.14	3,198,062	466	0.15
Indiana.....	2,192,404	464	0.21	1,978,301	289	0.15
Illinois.....	3,826,351	727	0.19	3,077,871	686	0.22
Michigan.....	2,093,889	399	0.19	1,636,937	220	0.13
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	345	0.20	1,315,497	178	0.13
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	208	0.16	780,773	105	0.13
Iowa.....	1,911,896	327	0.17	1,624,615	255	0.16
Missouri.....	2,679,184	605	0.19	2,168,380	324	0.15
North Dakota.....	182,719	25	0.19	36,909	55	0.41
South Dakota.....	328,808	72	0.21	98,268	78	0.17
Nebraska.....	1,058,910	219	0.21	452,402	202	0.20
Kansas.....	1,427,096	432	0.30	996,096	202	0.20
South Central Division.....	10,972,893	4,118	0.37	8,919,371	2,848	0.32
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	646	0.35	1,648,690	471	0.29
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	654	0.37	1,542,359	483	0.31
Alabama.....	1,513,017	573	0.38	1,262,505	292	0.18
Mississippi.....	1,289,600	284	0.22	1,131,597	206	0.18
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	524	0.47	939,946	440	0.47
Texas.....	2,235,523	1,040	0.46	1,591,749	826	0.52
Indian Territory.....	61,834					
Oklahoma.....	1,128,179	397	0.35	802,525	190	0.24
Arkansas.....						

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

RETURN of Prisoners in County Jails in the years 1890 and 1880, &c.—*Concluded.*

UNITED STATES—*Concluded.*

	1890.			1880		
	Population.	Prisoners.	Per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Population.	Prisoners.	Per 1,000 of popu- lation.
Western Division.....	3,027,613	1,735	0 57	1,767,697	994	0 56
Montana.....	132,159	193	1 46	39,159	23	0 58
Wyoming.....	60,795	59	0 97	20,789	36	1 73
Colorado.....	412,198	275	0 67	194,327	84	0 43
New Mexico.....	153,593	85	0 55	119,565	40	0 33
Arizona.....	59,629	97	1 63	40,440	23	0 57
Utah.....	207,905	43	0 21	143,963	5	0 03
Nevada.....	45,761	54	1 18	62,266	49	0 79
Idaho.....	84,385	45	0 53	32,610	10	0 31
Alaska.....						
Washington.....	349,390	141	0 40	75,116	27	0 36
Oregon.....	313,767	61	0 19	174,768	30	0 23
California.....	1,208,130	682	0 56	864,694	657	0 76

NOTE.—There is no jail reported in Alaska, Indian Territory, or Oklahoma. The two Dakotas have been counted as one to secure uniformity.

APPENDIX No. 8i.

RETURN of Paupers in Almshouses in the years 1890 and 1880 by States and Territories, and ratio per thousand of the population.

UNITED STATES.

	1890.			1880.		
	Population.	Paupers.	Per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Paupers.	Per 1,000 of population.
The United States.....	62,622,250	73,045	1.16	50,155,783	66,203	1.32
North Atlantic Division.....	17,401,545	31,143	1.79	14,507,407	33,933	2.34
Maine.....	661,086	1,161	1.76	648,936	1,505	2.32
New Hampshire.....	376,580	1,143	3.04	346,091	1,198	3.45
Vermont.....	332,422	543	1.63	332,286	655	1.97
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	4,725	2.11	1,783,085	4,533	2.54
Rhode Island.....	345,506	490	1.42	276,531	526	1.90
Connecticut.....	746,258	1,438	1.93	622,700	1,418	2.28
New York.....	6,967,853	10,272	1.71	5,082,871	12,452	2.45
New Jersey.....	1,444,633	2,718	1.88	1,131,116	2,462	2.18
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	8,653	1.65	4,282,891	9,184	2.14
South Atlantic Division.....	8,857,920	8,100	0.91	7,591,197	6,975	0.92
Delaware.....	168,493	299	1.77	146,608	387	2.64
Maryland.....	1,042,390	1,599	1.53	934,943	1,187	1.27
District of Columbia.....	230,392	221	0.96	177,624	184	1.04
Virginia.....	1,655,980	2,193	1.32	1,512,565	2,117	1.40
West Virginia.....	762,794	792	1.04	618,457	711	1.15
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	1,493	0.92	1,399,750	1,275	0.91
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	578	0.50	995,577	519	0.52
Georgia.....	1,837,353	901	0.49	1,542,180	550	0.36
Florida.....	391,422	24	0.06	269,493	45	0.17
North Central Division.....	22,362,279	25,615	1.14	17,364,111	19,811	1.14
Ohio.....	3,672,316	7,400	2.01	3,168,062	6,974	2.18
Indiana.....	2,192,404	2,927	1.33	1,978,301	3,052	1.54
Illinois.....	3,826,351	5,395	1.41	3,077,871	3,684	1.20
Michigan.....	2,093,889	1,916	0.91	1,636,937	1,746	1.07
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	2,641	1.57	1,315,497	1,018	0.77
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	365	0.28	780,773	227	0.29
Iowa.....	1,911,806	1,621	0.85	1,624,615	1,165	0.72
Missouri.....	2,679,184	2,378	0.89	2,168,380	1,477	0.68
North Dakota.....	182,719	35	0.19	36,909	*	.....
South Dakota.....	328,808	53	0.16	98,268	*	.....
Nebraska.....	1,058,910	291	0.27	452,402	113	0.25
Kansas.....	1,427,096	593	0.42	966,096	355	0.36
South Central Division.....	10,972,893	5,049	0.46	8,919,371	3,676	0.41
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	1,578	0.85	1,648,690	1,366	0.83
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	1,545	0.87	1,642,359	1,136	0.74
Alabama.....	1,513,017	623	0.41	1,262,505	514	0.41
Mississippi.....	1,289,300	494	0.38	1,131,597	345	0.30
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	122	0.11	939,946	*	.....
Texas.....	2,235,523	464	0.21	1,591,749	210	0.13
Indian Territory.....		+				
Oklahoma.....	81,834	+				
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	223	0.20	802,525	105	0.13

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

RETURN of Paupers in Almshouses in the years 1890 and 1880, &c.—*Concluded.*

UNITED STATES.

	1890.			1880.		
	Population.	Paupers.	Per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Population.	Paupers.	Per 1,000 of popu- lation.
Western Division.....	3,027,613	3,138	1·04	1,767,697	1,808	1·02
Montana.....	132,159	132	1·00	39,159	*	
Wyoming.....	69,705			20,789		
Colorado.....	412,198	87	0·21	194,327	46	0·24
New Mexico.....	153,593	1	0·10	119,565		
Arizona.....	59,620	23	0·39	40,440	4	1·00
Utah.....	207,905	62	0·30	143,963		
Nevada.....	45,761	43	0·94	62,266	95	1·53
Idaho.....	84,385	20	0·24	32,610	7	0·21
Alaska.....		†				
Washington.....	349,390	71	0·20	75,116	11	0·15
Oregon.....	313,767	99	0·32	174,768	51	0·29
California.....	1,208,130	2,600	2·15	864,694	1,594	1·84

NOTE :—There are no paupers in Almshouses in Wyoming.

*North Dakota, no information for 1880.

South Dakota do do

Louisiana do do

Montana do do

†No information given for Indian Territory, Oklahoma or Alaska. (Census Bulletin No 154.)

APPENDIX No. 82.

RETURN of Inmates of Juvenile Reformatories in the years 1890 and 1880 by States and Territories, and ratio per 1,000 of the population.

UNITED STATES.

	1890.			1880.		
	Population.	Juveniles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Juveniles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
The United States.....	23,622,250	14,846	0.24	50,155,783	11,468	0.23
North Atlantic Division.....	17,401,545	7,388	0.42	14,507,407	6,805	0.47
Maine.....	661,086	169	0.26	648,936	116	0.18
New Hampshire.....	375,530	102	0.27	346,991	111	0.32
Vermont.....	332,422	86	0.26	332,286	149	0.45
Massachusetts.....	2,238,943	698	0.31	1,783,085	726	0.41
Rhode Island.....	345,506	270	0.78	276,531	180	0.65
Connecticut.....	740,258	626	0.84	622,700	429	0.69
New York.....	5,997,853	3,675	0.61	5,082,871	3,842	0.76
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	608	0.42	1,131,116	438	0.39
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,014	1,154	0.22	4,282,391	814	0.19
South Atlantic Division.....	8,857,920	1,293	0.15	7,597,197	927	0.12
Delaware.....	168,493	45	0.27	146,608	+	
Maryland.....	1,042,390	1,061	1.02	934,943	759	0.81
District of Columbia.....	230,392	187	0.81	177,624	168	0.95
Virginia.....	1,655,980	*		1,512,565		
West Virginia.....	762,794	*		618,457		
North Carolina.....	1,617,947	*		1,399,750		
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	*		995,577		
Georgia.....	1,837,353	*		1,542,180		
Florida.....	391,422	*		269,493		
North Central Division.....	22,362,279	5,451	0.24	17,364,111	3,184	0.18
Ohio.....	3,672,316	1,529	0.42	3,198,062	1,051	0.33
Indiana.....	2,192,404	636	0.29	1,978,301	463	0.23
Illinois.....	3,826,351	383	0.10	3,077,871	217	0.07
Michigan.....	2,093,889	696	0.33	1,636,937	314	0.19
Wisconsin.....	1,686,880	591	0.35	1,315,497	523	0.40
Minnesota.....	1,301,826	284	0.22	780,773	112	0.14
Iowa.....	1,911,896	527	0.28	1,624,615	257	0.16
Missouri.....	2,679,184	360	0.13	2,168,380	247	0.11
North Dakota.....	182,719	*		36,909		
South Dakota.....	328,808	*		98,268		
Nebraska.....	1,058,010	237	0.22	452,402	+	
Kansas.....	1,427,096	208	0.15	986,096	+	
South Central Division.....	10,972,893	359	0.03	8,919,371	387	0.04
Kentucky.....	1,853,635	273	0.15	1,648,690	223	0.13
Tennessee.....	1,757,518	*		1,542,359	12	
Alabama.....	1,513,017	*		1,262,505		
Mississippi.....	1,280,600	*		1,131,697		
Louisiana.....	1,118,587	86	0.08	939,946	144	0.15
Texas.....	2,233,523	*		1,591,749	8	
Indian Territory.....		*				
Oklahoma.....	61,634	*				
Arkansas.....	1,128,179	*		802,525		

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

RETURN of Inmates of Juvenile Reformatories in the years 1890 and 1880, &c.—*Con.*

UNITED STATES—*Concluded.*

	1890.			1880.		
	Population.	Juveniles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Population.	Juveniles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Western Division.....	3,027,613	355	0.12	1,767,697	165	0.09
Montana.....	132,159	*		39,159		
Wyoming.....	60,705	*		20,789		
Colorado.....	412,198	149	0.36	194,327	†	
New Mexico.....	153,593	*		119,565		
Arizona.....	59,620	*		40,440		
Utah.....	207,905	*		143,963		
Nevada.....	45,761	*		62,266		
Idaho.....	81,385	*		32,910		
Alaska.....		*				
Oregon.....	313,767	*		174,768		
California.....	1,208,130	206	0.17	804,694	165	0.19
Washington.....	349,390	*		75,116		

NOTE.—* No Juvenile Reformatories. † No information.

APPENDIX No. 83.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Boston, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

UNDER LICENSE.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness	Ratio per 1000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	362,839				
1880.....	438,600	37,592	85.70	25,244	57.55
1890.....	448,477	35,766	79.74	24,513	54.65
1891.....	458,000	37,047	80.88	25,726	56.17
1892.....	468,000	46,211	98.74	33,755	72.12
1893.....	478,000	44,653	93.41	32,821	68.70

APPENDIX No. 84.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Lynn, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	38,274				
*1889.....	53,850	2,299	42.69	1,676	31.12
*1890.....	55,727	2,340	41.99	1,714	30.75
*1891.....	57,800	2,842	49.16	1,960	33.91
*1892.....	59,900	3,922	65.47	2,832	47.27
†1893.....	62,000	2,544	41.03	1,836	29.61

* Under license. † No license.

NOTE.—Of the reduction in arrests in 1893, 557 took place after 1st July, 1893, when the law in regard to the duties of probation officers was changed.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 85

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Fall River, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	48,961				
a1889.....	70,500	2,329	32.90	1,361	19.30
b1890.....	74,398	2,442	32.82	1,561	20.98
a1891.....	78,000	2,337	29.96	1,231	15.78
a1892.....	82,500	2,830	34.30	1,104	13.38
b1893.....	86,000	3,122	41.02	1,623	18.87

a. Under license. b. No license.

APPENDIX No. 86.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Lawrence, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	39,151				
a1889.....	43,800	1,860	42.46	1,105	25.22
a1890.....	44,654	2,416	54.10	1,698	38.02
a1891.....	45,500	2,783	61.16	1,875	41.20
a1892.....	46,400	2,631	56.70	1,817	39.16
b1893.....	47,350	2,120	44.77	1,347	28.44

a. Under license. b. No license.

NOTE.—Of the reduction in arrests which took place in 1893, 470 occurred after 1st July, 1893, when the law re the duties of probation officers was changed.

APPENDIX No. 87.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Salem, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	27,563				
<i>a</i> 1889.....	30,400	1,502	49.40	1,166	38.35
<i>a</i> 1890.....	30,801	1,244	40.38	921	29.90
<i>a</i> 1891.....	31,250	1,362	43.58	989	31.64
<i>a</i> 1892.....	31,700	1,552	48.93	1,119	35.30
<i>b</i> 1893.....	32,200	1,302	40.43	874	27.14

a Under licence.*b* No licence.

NOTE.—Of the reduction of arrests for drunkenness in 1893, 212 took place after the 1st July, 1893, when the law in regard to the duties of probation officers was changed.

APPENDIX No. 88.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Cambridge, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

NO LICENCE.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	32,669				
1889.....	68,300	1,409	20.62	696	10.19
1890.....	70,028	1,617	23.80	754	10.76
1891.....	71,800	2,166	30.16	935	13.02
1892.....	73,000	2,809	38.47	1,515	20.75
1893.....	74,400	3,373	45.33	2,039	27.40

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 89.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Brocton, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

NO LICENSE.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	13,608				
1889.....	23,400	663	28.10	407	16.92
1890.....	27,204	720	26.37	481	17.62
1891.....	29,000	838	28.90	486	16.76
1892.....	30,800	1,195	38.80	788	25.84
1893.....	32,700	1,407	43.02	827	24.98

APPENDIX No. 90.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Quincy, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

NO LICENSE.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	10,570				
1889.....	15,800	160	10.12	76	4.81
1890.....	16,723	200	11.95	114	6.81
1891.....	17,650	218	12.35	132	7.47
1892.....	18,630	349	18.36	184	9.87
1893.....	19,600	410	20.91	234	11.93

APPENDIX No. 91.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Worcester, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	58,291				
a1889.....	81,200	3,837	47·25	2,935	36·14
b1890.....	84,655	3,269	38·61	2,301	27·18
a1891.....	88,000	3,719	42·26	2,470	30·34
b1892.....	91,000	4,064	44·66	2,827	31·06
a1893.....	94,200	4,624	49·08	3,167	33·61

a Under license.

b No license.

APPENDIX No. 92.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Gloucester, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	19,329				
a1889.....	24,000	794	33·08	439	18·29
b1890.....	24,651	805	32·65	479	19·43
a1891.....	25,300	945	37·35	593	23·43
b1892.....	26,000	1,533	58·96	1,123	43·19
a1893.....	26,700	1,891	70·82	1,494	55·96

b Under license.

a No license.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 93.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Chelsea, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	21,782				
1889.....	27,150	1,370	50.46	896	33.00
1890.....	27,900	1,171	41.95	814	29.16
1891.....	28,650	1,431	50.64	899	31.37
1892.....	29,450	1,671	56.74	993	33.73
1893.....	30,300	1,721	56.79	960	31.68

a. Under license. b. No license.

APPENDIX No. 94.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Malden, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

NO LICENSE.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	12,107				
1889.....	22,450	460	20.48	123	5.47
1890.....	23,031	441	19.14	105	4.52
1891.....	24,400	481	19.71	172	7.04
1892.....	25,800	540	20.93	252	9.76
1893.....	27,200	524	19.26	284	10.44

APPENDIX No. 95.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the City of Lowell, Mass., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
September 30, 1880.....	59,475				
a1889.....	75,600	4,305	56.94	3,219	42.57
b1890.....	77,696	3,836	49.35	2,787	35.87
a1891.....	78,000	4,803	61.57	3,658	46.89
a1892.....	80,500	6,043	75.06	4,684	58.18
a1893.....	83,000	5,540	66.74	4,159	50.10

a. Under license. b. No license.

APPENDIX No. 96.

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE TO SELL INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
No. 7 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, 4th March, 1893.

The board of police for the City of Boston is now ready to receive applications at their office for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, under the public statutes and amendments thereto, and hereby gives notice that the fees for licenses have been fixed to the following rates for the year commencing 1st May, 1893, and ending 30th April, 1894.

For Licenses of the 1st class, to sell all kinds of intoxicating liquors, to be drunk on the premises:

A. Innholders.....	\$1,500 00
B. Innholders.....	1,200 00
Common victuallers.....	1,000 00

For Licenses of the 2nd and 3rd class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises:

Common victuallers.....	500 00
-------------------------	--------

For Licenses of the 4th class, to sell all kinds of liquors not to be drunk on the premises:

Grocers.....	300 00
Wholesale druggists.....	300 00
A. Wholesale dealers (only to be issued in conjunction with a first-class victualler license)....	300 00
B. Wholesale dealer.....	1,000 00
For Licenses of the 4th class, to distillers.....	1,000 00

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

For Licenses of the 5th class, to sell malt liquors, cider and light wines, containing not more than 15 per centum of alcohol, not to be drunk on the premises:

Bottlers	\$ 500 00
Brewers	1,000 00
For Licenses of the 6th class, to druggists	1 00
Special club license	50 00

Licenses cannot be transferred during the year from one person to another.

The board of police requests that all persons now holding licenses and expecting to obtain new licenses for the ensuing year, will make their applications during the months of March and April. And the board hereby gives further notice that licenses will be issued in April; and all persons doing business will be compelled to have their licenses posted in their places of business the first day of May.

ALBERT T. WHITING. WILLIAM H. LEE. WILLIAM M. OSBORNE. }	Board of police.
----------------------------------------------------------------	------------------

APPENDIX No. 97.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
No. 7 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
189 .

The board of police for the City of Boston, pursuant to the provisions of section 16, chapter 100 of the Public Statutes, have decreed a forfeiture of the class license held by _____ at _____ it having been made to appear after due notice to the licensee and reasonable opportunity for him to be heard, that he has violated, or permitted to be violated, the conditions of said license.

By order of the board of police,

Clerk of the board.

I certify that on this _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and ninety-_____, I served an original notice, of which the within is a true copy by _____

Suffolk, ss. _____ BOSTON, _____ 189 .

Subscribed and sworn to
Before me,

Justice of the peace.

APPENDIX No. 98.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.
BOARD OF POLICE,
7 PEMBERTON SQUARE.

No. 189 .

To No.

SIR,—The board of police will issue to you a license of the class upon the receipt by them of the certificate of the city collector that you have deposited with him the sum of dollars, as a license fee, and of the city treasurer that you have filed a satisfactory bond in accordance with section 13, chapter 100, of the public statutes, and acts in addition thereto and amendments thereof. And also, upon condition that your place of business shall be closed on the Lord's day.

Please find enclosed blank bonds to be filled by you and presented, with this notice, to the city treasurer, at city hall. After approved by him, you will pay the fee to the city collector, at city hall, and bring the receipt to the clerk of the board of police, forthwith.

Respectfully yours,

Clerk of the board.

If the license fee is not paid within ten days from the date, the application will be cancelled.

APPENDIX No. 99.

BCND FOR LICENSE.

[PUBLIC STATUTES, C. 100. § 13.]

Chap. 233, Acts of 1888.

Know all men by these presents, that we of the City of Boston, and County of Suffolk, as principal, and of as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the treasurer of the City of Boston, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to which payment, well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and our legal representatives.

Scaled with our seals, this day of , A.D., 189 .
The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above bounden has this day been licensed by license No. by the board of police for the City of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, now if the said shall well and truly comply with all the provisions of law under which said license is issued, and shall also pay all damages incurred by violation of such provisions of law, then this bond shall be void; but otherwise in force.

Executed in presence of

[Seal.]
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 100.

STATEMENT OF SURETY ON LICENSE BOND.

Given under Chapter 100 of the public statutes.

My name is _____, I am over twenty-one years of age, I reside in
at No. _____ Street, and am engaged in business
as _____ at No. _____ Street.

The cash value of my real estate above all incumbrances is not less than
dollars, and it is situated in _____

The cash value of my personal property above all incumbrances is not less
than _____ dollars, and consists of _____ in _____

The cash value of my real and personal property, above all incumbrances and
above all my liabilities, is not less than _____ dollars.

I am surety on _____ bonds and obligations of every kind, except license
bonds, for not more than _____ dollars.

I am surety on _____ other license bond under chapter 100 of the public
statutes.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Suffolk, ss.

BOSTON,

189 .

Then personally appeared the above-named _____ to me known to
be the person who signed the foregoing statements, and made solemn oath that said
statements are true.

Before me,

Justice of the peace.

APPENDIX No. 101.

POLICE REPORT.

ON APPLICATION FOR LICENSE AS A COMMON VICTUALLER AND INN-HOLDER
WITHOUT LIQUOR.

Name of applicant:

Street and number:

Part of premises for which a license is wanted:

Has license ever been revoked?

Has he been convicted of selling liquor?

What is the principal business of the applicant?

Does the applicant do a victualling business?

Has the applicant the facilities for doing a victualling business? State fully.

Name and residence of the owner of the premises?

Have the premises been licensed for victualling during the past year?

Do you approve of the place being licensed to do business on the Lord's day

Date of examination:

Name of examining officer:

Respectfully forwarded:

* Approved:

Capt. of Police Division No.

*Give reasons for disapproval.

APPENDIX No. 102.

POLICE REPORT.

ON APPLICATION FOR LICENSE AS INN-HOLDER, VICTUALLER, OR TO SELL INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

1. Name of applicant :
2. Street and number :
3. Part of premises for which license is wanted :
4. Reputation of applicant :
5. Reputation of locality :
6. Has the applicant ever been licensed before? If so, when and where?
7. Has the license of this applicant ever been forfeited?
8. Has he been complained of before the board of police for violation of the conditions of this license? If so, when?
9. Has he ever been convicted in court of violating his license? If so, when—in what court—and who was the complainant?
10. Has he been prosecuted for selling without license? When, and what was the result?
11. Is there a bar on the premises? State particularly.
12. Are there any arrangements about the premises which would be favourable to a violation of the law, especially on Sundays? State particularly all matters showing anything relative to this inquiry.
13. What was the principal business of the applicant? State fully.
14. What other business on the premises? State fully in detail.
15. If the application is for an inn-holder's or victualler's license, state the facilities for doing business. State fully.
16. If the application is for a 4th or 5th class license, is there any appearance of an intention to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises, such as glasses, bar, or a screen? State particularly.
17. Have the premises been used either openly or secretly for carrying on any Sunday business during the past year? State fully.
18. Name of owner of premises, if known. Name the residence and place of business.
19. Do any householders in the immediate vicinity object to granting the license? Of how many neighbours have you inquired? Name them and give street and number.
20. If there are any other liquor shops in the immediate vicinity, state the number and nearness.
21. If the applicant is a woman, is she married? Has she any children? What is her husband's business? What does he earn per day?
22. If this applicant held a victualler's license this year or last, did he do a victualler's business? State fully.
23. Have the premises been licensed this or last year? If so, who held the license, and what was the reputation of the place?
24. Are there any interior passages between the part of the building asked to be licensed and any part of said building used as a dwelling?
25. Is there any other mode of egress from, or ingress to, the premises than that mentioned in the application? If so, describe it.
26. Is there a school-house on the same street? If yes, how many feet distant from any part of the premises described in this application?

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

27. Date of examination,
28. Name of examining officer,

189 .

Respectfully forwarded,

approved :
Reason for disapproval,

Capt. Police Division No.

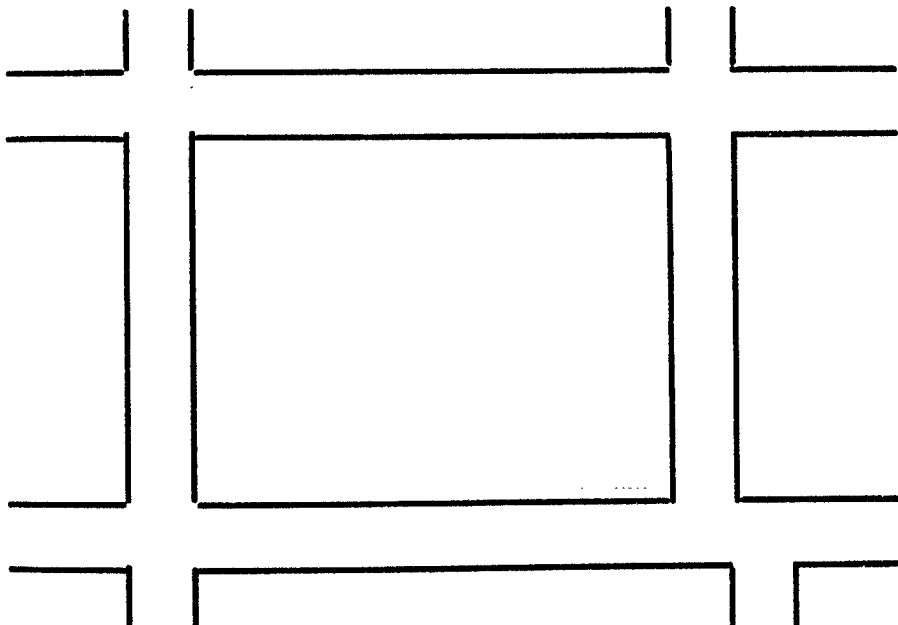
PLAN OF PREMISES.

No.
Application for a
Name of applicant,

class license.

Street.

The examining officer will make on the following diagram a plan of the premises examined, showing the location of all doors and windows and the position of the bar or counters and any interior screens or partition. Show interior passages, if any, and give names of surrounding streets and passageways. Designate plainly any doors that ought to be permanently closed. Make any explanation under the head of remarks.



REMARKS.

APPENDIX No. 103.

POLICE REPORT.

ON APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE AS A DRUGGIST.

Name of applicant.

Street and number.

Part of premises for which a license is wanted.

Is the applicant a registered pharmacist?

Is the applicant's certificate of registration displayed on the premises?

Reputation of the applicant.

Reputation of the locality.

Has the applicant been licensed as a druggist in this city before?

If so, when and where?

Has his license ever been forfeited?

What is the principal business of the applicant?

What other business does he do on these premises?

Give name and address of the owner of the premises.

Does any person owning property adjoining the premises object to a license being granted to the applicant?

Is the interior arrangement of the premises favorable for the unlawful sale of liquor?

Date of examination.

Name of examining officer.

Respectfully forwarded.

* approved.

 Captain of Police Division N. O.—.

 *Give reasons for disapproval.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 104.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW OF MAINE

AS AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891 and 1893.

CHAPTER 17.

NUISANCES.

Section 1.—All places used as houses of ill-fame, or for the illegal sale or keeping of intoxicating liquors, or resorted to for lewdness or gambling; all houses, shops or places where intoxicating liquors are sold for tipping purposes, and all places of resort where intoxicating liquors are kept, sold, given away, drank, or dispensed in any manner not provided for by law, are common nuisances. The supreme court shall have jurisdiction in equity, upon information filed by the county attorney or upon petition of not less than twenty legal voters of such town or city, setting forth any of the facts contained herein, to restrain, enjoin or abate the same, and an injunction for such purpose may be issued by said court or any justice thereof.

R. S. as amended by laws 1891, c. 98. Common nuisances. 1880, c. 247, s. 1. 1873, c. 152. 63 Me., 219. 64 Me., 529. 65 Me., 295, 430. 69 Me., 419. 67 Me., 125. 69 Me., 136. 74 Me., 153. 75 Me., 123. 78 Me., 193, 439.

Section 2.—Whoever keeps or maintains such nuisance, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in jail not more than one year.

Punishment. R. S., ch. 17, s. 2.

Section 3.—If any tenant or occupant, under any lawful title, of any building or tenement not owned by him, uses it or any part thereof for any purpose named in section one, he forfeits his right thereto, and the owner thereof may make immediate entry, without process of law, and may avail himself of the remedy provided in chapter ninety-four.

Lease void R. S. ch. 17, s. 3. —owners may enter or he may apply ch. 94.

Section 4.—Whoever knowingly lets any building or tenement owned by him, or under his control, for any purpose named in section one, or knowingly permits the same or part thereof to be so used, is guilty of aiding in the maintenance of a nuisance, and shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

66 Me., 323. 68 Me., 545. Liability of owner, R. S. ch. 17, s. 4. 67 Me., 125. —punishment.

CHAPTER 27.

STATE AGENCY FOR SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Section 15.—The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint a commissioner to furnish municipal officers of towns in this state, and duly authorized agents of other states, with pure, unadulterated, intoxicating liquors, to be kept and sold for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Said commissioner shall reside and have his place of residence in this state, and hold his office during the pleasure of the governor and council and until another is appointed in his stead, and be paid an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly out of the state treasury. He shall be allowed rea-

State Commissioner how appointed. R. S. ch. 27, s. 15. amended by laws 1887, ch. 140, s. 1. 68 Me., 189. —term of office. —salary of.

--expenses of office.

sonable expenses of office, and present his account, under oath, with vouchers therefor, to the governor and council, annually, in December to the last day of the preceding month, who shall audit the same and direct payment from the state treasury. He shall not sell to municipal officers of this state, any intoxicating or fermented liquors except such as have been tested and found to be pure by a competent assayer, under a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment. He shall take of such officers, for such pure and unadulterated liquors sold to them, six per cent above the cost thereof, at the place where they were by him purchased, and pay the same over to the state treasurer, on or before the first day of January, annually. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the treasurer of state, in the penal sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, for the benefit of such towns as may be injured by a breach of the conditions, for the faithful performance of his duties and compliance with such regulations and conditions as the governor and council prescribe. In case of his resignation, removal from office, or death, and the appointment of a successor, the stock of liquors remaining on hand at the time of his resignation, removal or death, shall be taken at cost by the new commissioner, and he shall, before entering upon his office, pay for the same in cash or settle therefor, to the satisfaction of his predecessor or his legal representatives.

-- penalty for selling impure liquors. he shall take a commission of 6 per cent, and pay the same into state treasury.

-- shall give bond.

--in case of resignation, removal, or death, successor shall take and pay for liquor.

Notice of appointment to town officers. R. S., c. 27, s. 15. 68 Me., 189.

-- liquors, of whom to be bought. 1877, c. 215, s. 2.

Penalty for buying liquors contrary to law. R. S. c. 27, s. 16, 68 Me., 189, 190.

or for adulterating or diluting them.

--how recovered.

Commissioner to keep record of sales. R. S., ch. 27, s. 17.

--to report annually to governor and council.

--to mail quarterly statement to purchasing towns.

Municipal agents to keep record of sales. R. S. ch. 27, s. 19.

Section 16.—Immediately after appointing such commissioner, the governor shall issue to the municipal officers of towns, a notice of his name and place of business, and such officer shall buy such intoxicating liquors as they may keep on sale for the purpose specified herein, of such commissioner or of such other municipal officers as have bought such liquors of him, and of no other person.

Section 17.—If a municipal officer buys any intoxicating liquors to be sold according to law, of any other persons except those specified in the preceding section, or if he or any person in his employment, or by his direction, sells or offers for sale any such liquors that have been decreed to be forfeited, or causes any intoxicating or malt liquors which he or they keep for sale, to be adulterated, by mixing with the same any colouring matter, drug or ingredient, or mixes the same with other liquors of a different kind or quality, or with water, or sells or exposes for sale liquor so adulterated, knowing it to be such, such offender forfeits to the town to which he belongs, not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Section 18.—Said commissioner shall keep a record of the names of the towns to which liquors are sold, and of the persons buying for said towns, the kind and quantity of liquor sold to each, and the price paid for the same, and shall make report thereof to the governor and council annually in December, to the last day of the preceding month, to be by them laid before the legislature. And said commissioner shall, under oath, on the first days of March, June, September and December, furnish a printed statement of all liquors purchased by him, enumerating the different kinds and the quantity of each kind, the prices paid and the terms of payment; also, the names of the parties of whom the liquors were purchased, and their place of business and date of purchase, which statement shall be sent by mail at the end of each quarter, to each town that purchases at his establishment.

Section 19.—Agents of towns authorized to sell intoxicating liquors shall keep a record in a suitable book, of the amount of intoxicating liquors purchased by them, specifying the kind and quantity of each, the price paid, and of whom purchased; and they shall also keep a

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

record of the kind and quantity of liquors sold by them, the date of sale and the price, the name of the purchaser and the price for which it was sold; specifying in case such sale is made to the municipal officers of any other town, the name of such town, which record shall be open to inspection. And if such agent fails to keep such record, he forfeits to his town for every such offence not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered on complaint or indictment. Whoever knowingly misrepresents to said agent the purposes for which he purchases such liquors, forfeits to his town twenty dollars, to be recovered on complaint or indictment.

Section 20.—No contract made under this chapter shall pledge the credit of the state for the payment of any sum to said commissioner, or for the payment of any liquors purchased by him.

CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES.

Section 21.—The selectmen of any town, and mayor and aldermen of any city, may, on the first Monday of May, annually, or as soon thereafter as convenient, buy such quantity of intoxicating liquors as is necessary to be sold under this chapter, and may appoint some suitable person, agent of said town or city, who shall not be one of the municipal officers of said town or city, to sell the same at some convenient place therein, to be used for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, and no other; such agent shall receive such compensation for his services and in the sale of such liquors, shall conform to such regulations not inconsistent with law, as the board appointing him prescribes, and shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by them, or their successors. Vacancies occurring during the year, shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments are made. No such agent shall have any interest in such liquors or in the profits of the sale thereof. He may sell intoxicating liquors to such municipal officers, to be by them disposed of, in accordance with this chapter.

Section 22.—Such agent shall receive a certificate from the board by which he is appointed, authorizing him as the agent of such town or city to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes only; but it shall not be delivered to such agent until he has executed and delivered to said board a bond, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of six hundred dollars, in substance, as follows:

"Know all men, that we _____, as principal, and _____ and _____, as sureties, are held and stand firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of _____, (or city as the case may be) "in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid to them, to which payment we bind ourselves our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this day _____ of _____, 18—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden _____ has been duly appointed an agent for said town (or city) "to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes and no other, until the _____ of _____, 18—, unless removed from said agency: now if said _____ shall in all respects conform to the provisions of law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such regulations as are or shall be from time to time established by the board making the appointment, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise shall remain in full force."

Section 23.—No person authorized as aforesaid to sell intoxicating liquors, shall sell the same to any minor without the written direction of his parent, master or guardian, to any Indian, soldier, drunkard, intoxicated person, or to any person described in section four of chapter sixty-seven

to be open for inspection.
failure or neglect, penalty, for.
how recovered fines to whom paid.
false representation to agent.
penalty how recovered.
State credit not pledged to pay for liquors.
R.S., c. 27, s. 19.

Municipal officers to purchase.
1872, c. 59.
Sec. 16.
1887, ch. 140, s. 11.
48 Me., 533.
51 Me., 255.
agents to be appointed to sell for certain purposes.
42 Me., 307.
67 Me., 61.
68 Me., 189.
—their pay and duty.
Term.
—vacancies, how filled.
—not to be interested.
Agents must have a certificate.
R. S., ch. 27, s. 27.
40 Me., 310.
—give bond.
67 Me., 61.—amount.
—form.

—condition of bond.

Agents not to sell to minors
Indians, soldiers, drunkards, &c.

R. S., c. 27, s. 52. as being liable to guardianship, knowing either of them to be of the condition herein prescribed; nor to any intemperate person, of whose habits he has been notified by his relatives, or by the aldermen, selectmen or assessors, of any city, town or plantation. And proof of notice so given by said officers or by their authority, is conclusive of the fact of the intemperate habits of such person, in any prosecution or suit under this chapter; and notice so given by the relatives of such person is presumptive evidence of such habits.

--notice by town officers, sufficient evidence.
--by relatives, presumptive.

--town officers to give notice to agents on information.
R. S., c. 27, s. 53.

Section 24.—Whenever such municipal officers are informed by their relatives of any person that he is of intemperate habits, and are satisfied that such is the fact, they shall forthwith give notice thereof, to all persons authorized to sell intoxicating liquors within their respective towns, and in such adjoining places as they deem expedient.

Commissioner or agents violating law, how punished.
R. S., c. 27, s. 54.

Section 25.—Any person, authorized as aforesaid, who violates section thirty-three shall be fined twenty dollars for every such offence, and shall also be liable, notwithstanding such punishment, to a suit upon his bond; and the aldermen, selectmen or assessors, of the city, town or plantation to which such bond was given, shall cause the same to be sued and prosecuted to judgment and satisfaction in behalf of the city, town or plantation. The court by which judgment is rendered upon any bond required by this chapter, has such chancery powers therein as the supreme judicial court has in cases of forfeiture of penalties to the state. Whenever such a conviction is obtained or judgment recovered as aforesaid, the authority of such person to sell intoxicating liquors is vacated; and such aldermen, selectmen or assessors shall revoke such authority whenever they are satisfied of the violation of any of its conditions.

--liable also on bond.
--duty of town officers to sue bond.
--chancery powers of court.
--authority to sell, to be revoked on conviction or violation s. 27.

Liquors owned by towns or kept by agents, casks, and vessels to be marked.

R. S. c. 27, s. 51.
68 Me., 190.

--not so owned may be seized although marked.

--false marks conclusive, and liquors forfeited.

--adulterated or factitious, not protected.

Unfaithful agents forever disqualified.
1872, c. 73, s. 25.

Section 26.—No such liquors owned by any city, town or plantation, or kept by agent thereof, as provided by law, are protected against seizure and forfeiture, under the provisions hereof, by reason of such ownership, unless all casks and vessels in which they are contained are at all times conspicuously marked with the name of such municipality and of its agent. When such liquors are seized, bearing such marks as are herein required, if such liquors are in fact not owned by any such municipality, such false and fraudulent marking is conclusive evidence that the same are kept or deposited for unlawful sale, and renders them liable to forfeiture under this chapter. The liquors kept for sale by such agents shall not be adulterated or factitious; and they shall not be protected from seizure and forfeiture by reason of being kept for sale by such agents, if they have knowledge that the same are adulterated or factitious.

Section 27.—If an agent appointed under section twenty-one to sell intoxicating liquors is convicted of a violation of this chapter, he is forever thereafter disqualified from holding such office.

MANUFACTURE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS FOR SALE.

Manufacturing for sale, 1877, c. 215, s. 2.

--and sale punished.
1877, c. 215, s. 3, see s. 51, 60, Me., 134.

Section 28.—Whoever manufactures for sale any intoxicating liquor, except cider, and whoever sells any intoxicating liquor manufactured by him in this state, except cider, shall be imprisoned two months and fined one thousand dollars.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Section 29.—This chapter does not apply to the sale of unadulterated cider, unless the same is sold to be used as a beverage or for tipping purposes.

Sale of pure cider regulated, 1881, c. 89, 1880, c. 247, s. 3.
R. S. amended 1887, c. 140, s. 2.

LIQUOR PEDDLING AND LIQUORS IN TRANSIT.

Section 30.—No person shall travel from town to town, or from place to place, in any city, town or plantation, on foot or by public or private conveyance, either by land or water, carrying for sale or offering for sale, or obtaining or offering to obtain, orders for the sale or delivery of any intoxicating or fermented liquors, in any quantity, under a penalty of not less than twenty or more than five hundred dollars and costs, for each offer to take an order, and for each order taken, and for each sale so made, to be recovered on complaint or by indictment; half to the complainant and half to the county in which the offence is committed; and in default of payment thereof, said persons shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than two nor more than six months.

Travelling liquor pedlars and dealers punished.
R. S. c. 27, s. 20.
64 Me., 425.
65 Me., 136.
R. S. c. 27, s. 30, amended, 1885, c. 366, s. 1.
68 Me., 420.
—penalty, how recovered.
—to whom it accrues.

Section 31.—No person shall knowingly bring into the state or transport from place to place in the state, any intoxicating liquors, with intent to sell the same in the state in violation of law, or with intent that the same shall be sold by any person, or to aid any person in such sale, under a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and sixty days imprisonment. Any servant, agent or employee of any railroad corporation, or of any express company doing business in this state, who shall remove any intoxicating liquors from any railroad car at any place other than the usual and established stations, depots or places of business of such railroad corporation, or who shall aid in or consent to such removal, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offense; provided, that said penalty shall not apply to any liquor in transit when changed from car to car to facilitate transportation. All such liquors intended for unlawful sale in the state, may be seized while in transit and proceeded against the same as if they were unlawfully kept and deposited in any place. And any steamboat, railroad or express company knowingly transporting or bringing such liquors into the state shall be punished, upon conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$200 and costs for each offence. Knowledge on the part of any authorized agent of such company shall be deemed knowledge of the corporation.

Intoxicating liquors not to be brought into the state for unlawful sale.
1875, c. 42, s. 1.
penalty.
74 Me., 562.
removal of, by any employee of R. R. or express company, from car at any place other than usual, etc., prohibited.
penalty.
—may be seized while in transit.
penalty if any steamboat, R. R. or express company brings such liquors into the state.
R. S. c. 27, s. 31, amended by laws.
1887, c. 140, s. 3, and further amended.
1891, c. 112, s. 2.

Section 32.—Municipal and police judges and trial justices within their counties, have concurrent jurisdiction with the supreme judicial and superior courts in all offences arising under sections fifteen to twenty-three inclusive and section thirty, and may punish by fine when the penalty does not exceed twenty dollars.

Magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction with supreme and superior.
R. S. c. 27, s. 21.

UNLAWFUL SALE OF LIQUORS. COMMON SELLERS. DRINKING HOUSES
AND TITTLING SHOPS. SEARCH AND SEIZURE. DRUNKENNESS.

Sales of intoxicating liquors prohibited.

Intoxicants defined.

1880, c. 247, s. 2.
1881, c. 80.
See c. 17, ss. 1, 2, 3, 4.

R. S. amended by laws.
1887, c. 140, s. 4.
See c. 17, ss. 1, 2, 3, 4.

R. S. as amended by laws 1887, c. 140, s. 5.

Penalties for selling liquors in violation of laws, R. S. c. 27, s. 28.

65 Me., 326, 247-8.

Subsequent convictions.

— clerk, servant, assisting in violating, subject to the same penalties.

R. S. as amended by laws, 1885, c. 366, s. 3, and further by 1887, c. 140, s. 5.

Common sellers.

Punishment, R. S. c. 27, s. 29. See s. 52, second and subsequent convictions.

Who not common sellers, R. S. c. 27, s. 30.

R. S. as amended by laws 1885, c. 366, s. 4, by 1887, c. 140, s. 7 and by 1891, c. 132, s. 3.

Drinking houses prohibited, R. S. c. 27, s. 31.

69 Me., 135.

— defined, 48 Me., 217.

See c. 17, ss. 1, 2, 3, 4. See s. 51, penalty, 45 Me., 436, 53 Me., 539.

Section 33.—No person shall at any time, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, sell any intoxicating liquors, of whatever origin, except as herein before provided; wine, ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, and all other malt liquors, and cider when kept or deposited with intent to sell the same for tipping purposes, or as a beverage, as well as all distilled spirits, are declared intoxicating within the meaning of this chapter; but this enumeration shall not prevent any other pure or mixed liquors from being considered intoxicating.

Section 34. Whoever by himself, clerk, servant or agent, sells any intoxicating liquors in this state, in violation of law, shall pay a fine of no less than fifty dollars and costs, and in addition thereto be imprisoned thirty days.

In default of said payment he shall be imprisoned thirty days additional, and on each subsequent conviction he shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars and cost, and in addition thereto be imprisoned six months, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, he shall be imprisoned six months additional. Any clerk, servant, agent or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, who violates or in any manner aids or assists in violating any provisions of this act, or any other act relating to intoxicating liquors, is equally guilty with the principal and shall suffer like penalties.

Section 35.—No person shall be a common seller of intoxicating liquors. Whoever violates this section shall be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days, or instead of such fine he may be imprisoned sixty days additional. On a second and every subsequent conviction, he shall be fined two hundred dollars and imprisoned four months, and in default of payment of fine and costs, he shall be punished by four months additional imprisonment.

Section 36.—Persons selling by authority of and according to sections fifteen and twenty-one are not common sellers.

Section 37.—No person shall keep a drinking house and tipping shop. Whoever sells intoxicating liquors in any building, vessel or boat, contrary to law, and the same are there drank, is guilty of keeping a drinking house and tipping shop, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined one hundred dollars and costs, and in addition thereto be imprisoned sixty days. In default of payment of said fine and costs, the party shall suffer an additional imprisonment of sixty days.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Section 38.—No person shall deposit or have in his possession intoxicating liquors with intent to sell the same in the state in violation of law, or with intent that the same shall be so sold by any person, or to aid or assist any person in such sale.

Section 39.—Intoxicating liquors kept and deposited in the state, intended for unlawful sale in the state, and the vessels in which they are contained, are contraband and forfeited to the cities, towns or plantations in which they are so kept at the time when they are seized under this chapter. And in all cases where an officer may seize intoxicating liquors or the vessels containing them, upon a warrant, he may seize the same without a warrant, and keep them in some safe place for a reasonable time until he can procure such warrant.

Section 40.—If any person competent to be a witness in civil suits, makes sworn complaint before any judge of a municipal or police court or trial justice, that he believes that intoxicating liquors are unlawfully kept or deposited in any place in the state by any person, and that the same are intended for sale within the state in violation of law, such magistrate shall issue his warrant, directing any officer having power to serve criminal process, commanding him to search the premises described and specially designated in such complaint and warrant, and if said liquors are there found, to seize the same, with the vessels in which they are contained, and them safely keep until final action thereon, and make immediate return on said warrant. The name of the person so keeping said liquors as aforesaid, if known to the complainant, shall be stated in such complaint, and the officer shall be commanded by said warrant, if he finds said liquors or has reason to believe that such person has concealed them about his person to search the said person, and if such liquors are found upon his premises or person to arrest him and hold him to answer as keeping said liquors intended for unlawful sale. Any person who may be suspected of selling from, or keeping for illegal sale in his pockets, intoxicating liquors, may be searched in the same manner and by the same process as is provided for the search of places and if liquors are found upon his person, may be held to answer as though such liquors were found upon the person in the premises described in this section. If fluids are poured out or otherwise destroyed by the tenant, assistant or other person, when premises are about to be searched, manifestly for the purpose of preventing their seizure by officers authorized to make such search and seizure, said fluids may be held to have been intoxicating and intended for unlawful sale, and the penalties shall be the same as if said liquors had been seized. If the name of the person keeping such liquors is unknown to the complainant, he shall so allege in his complaint, and the magistrate shall thereupon issue his warrant as provided in the first sentence of this section. If upon trial, the court is of opinion that the liquor was so aforesaid kept and intended for unlawful sale, by the person named in said complaint, or by any other person with his knowledge or consent, he shall be found guilty thereof, and sentenced to a fine of one hundred dollars and costs and in addition thereto be imprisoned sixty days. In default of payment of fine and costs the party shall be imprisoned sixty days additional. The payment of the United States special tax as a liquor seller, or notice of any kind in any place of resort, indicating that intoxicating liquors are there sold, kept or given away unlawfully, shall be held to be prima facie evidence that the person or persons paying said tax, and the party or parties displaying said notices, are common sellers of intoxicating liquors, and the premises so kept by them common nuisances.

Possession or deposit with intent to sell prohibited.
 R. S., c. 27, s. 33.
 Liquors for unlawful sale, forfeited.
 R. S., c. 27, s. 34.
 33 Me., 561.
 47 Me., 427.
 54 Me., 37.
 55 Me., 424.
 56 Me., 91-92.
 63 Me., 227.
 65 Me., 102.
 556 68, Me.
 420, 71.
 Me., 357.
 R. S. as amended by law 1887, c. 140, s. 8 and further 1891, c. 132, s. 4
 Warrants of search and seizure may be granted on complaint.
 1889, c. 257, s. 7.
 See s. 51.
 33 Me., 530,
 541, 569.
 38 Me., 288.
 42 Me., 305.
 46 Me., 526.
 47 Me., 360,
 392, 429.
 48 Me., 581.
 49 Me., 286.
 53 Me., 173.
 54 Me., 36.
 56 Me., 92.
 62 Me., 224,
 422.
 64 Me., 430,
 537.
 66 Me., 130.
 67 Me., 425.
 68 Me., 410,
 411, 421.
 71 Me., 454.
 74 Me., 562.
 76 Me., 201.
 78 Me., 37.
 79 Me 78-104
 78 Me., 401.
 81 Me., 34.
 persons may be searched.
 fluids poured out to prevent seizure, may be held to have been intended for unlawful sale.
 -- name of person.
 -- penalty.
 -- payment of U. S. special tax or liquor seller, shall be prima facie evidence, the person paying such tax a common seller

Duty of officer on seizure.
C. S., c. 27, s. 36.
33 Me., 561.
573.
47 Me., 400.
48 Me., 1881.
581.
53 Me., 172.
54 Me., 37.
libel what to set forth.
62 Me., 265.
proceedings of magistrate in case of libel.
61 Me., 523.
notice of hearing.

In case no claimant appears.
R. S., c. 27, s. 37.
48 Me., 583.

claimant how to proceed.
61 Me., 523.
62 Me., 422.
60 Me., 525.
75 Me., 279.
what shall be stated in claim.
declaration.
oath.
claimant to be admitted as a party.
trial.
duty of magistrate if claimant is entitled.

Otherwise, judgment for costs, and liquors forfeited.
appeal.

Dwelling house not to be searched, except in certain cases.
R. S., c. 27, s. 38.
62 Me., 422.

Section 41.—When liquors and vessels are seized as provided in the preceding section, the officer who made such seizure shall immediately file with the magistrate before whom such warrant is returnable, a libel against such liquors and vessels, setting forth their seizure by him, describing the liquors and their place of seizure, and that they were deposited, kept and intended for sale within the state in violation of law, and pray for a decree of forfeiture thereof, and such magistrate shall thereupon fix a time for the hearing of such libel, and shall issue his monition and notice of the same, to all persons interested, citing them to appear at the time and place appointed, and show cause why said liquors and the vessels in which they are contained should not be declared forfeited, by causing a true and attested copy of said libel and monition to be posted in two public and conspicuous places in the town or place where such liquors were seized, ten days at least before the day to which said libel is returnable.

Section 42.—If no claimant appears, such magistrate shall, on proof of notice as aforesaid, declare the same forfeited to the city, town or plantation in which they were seized. If any person appears and claims such liquors, or any part thereof, as having a right to the possession thereof at the time when the same were seized, he shall file with the magistrate such claim in writing, stating specifically the right so claimed, and the foundation thereof, the items so claimed, the time and place of the seizure, and the name of the officer by whom the same were seized, and in it declare that they were not so kept or deposited for unlawful sale, as alleged in said libel and monition, and also state his business and place of residence, and shall sign and make oath to the same before said magistrate. If any person so makes claim, he shall be admitted as a party to the process; and the magistrate shall proceed to determine the truth of the allegations in said claim and libel, and may hear any pertinent evidence offered by the libellant or claimant. If the magistrate is, upon the hearing, satisfied that said liquors were not so kept or deposited for unlawful sale, and that the claimant is entitled to the custody of any part thereof, he shall give him an order in writing, directed to the officer having the same in custody, commanding him to deliver to said claimant the liquors to which he is so found to be entitled, within forty-eight hours after demand.

If the magistrate finds the claimant entitled to no part of said liquors, he shall render judgement against him for the libellant for costs, to be taxed as in civil cases before such magistrate, and issue execution thereon, and shall declare said liquors forfeited to the city, town or plantation where seized. The claimants may appeal and shall recognize with sureties as on appeals in civil causes from a magistrate.

Section 43.—No warrant shall be issued to search a dwelling house occupied as such, unless it, or some part of it, is used as an inn or shop, or for purposes of traffic, or unless the magistrate before whom the complaint is made, is satisfied by evidence presented to him and so alleges in said warrant that intoxicating liquor is kept in such house or its appurtenances, intended for sale in the state in violation of law.

Section 44.—All spirituous and distilled liquors and all other liquors, declared forfeited by any court under this chapter, which shall have been found by said court to contain more than twenty per cent. of alcohol, shall, by order of the court rendering final judgment thereon, be turned over to the sheriff of the county where such seizure was made by any officer competent to serve the process on which they were forfeited and he shall make return accordingly to said court; and said sheriff shall receipt to said officer therefor; said sheriff shall mingle said liquors together and as soon as he has accumulated a quantity equal to five

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

barrels, he shall ship the same to some responsible rectifying distiller outside of this state and have the alcohol re-distilled therefrom, as is hereinafter provided. Said sheriffs shall annually contract with some responsible rectifying distiller outside the limits of this state to take such liquors and distill the alcohol therefrom and to account for and pay over to the treasurer of the county from which said liquors are received, in cash at an agreed price for each gallon of one hundred degrees strength, determined by the United States internal revenue inspector at place of rectification. Before delivering any liquor under the aforesaid contract, said sheriff shall take a bond, with sureties residing in this state, and to be approved by the treasurer of the county, from said rectifying distiller to the treasurer of his county in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that all of said liquors so received under said contract, shall be rectified and the alcohol distilled therefrom, and that the contractor will account for and pay over to the treasurer of said county from which said liquors are received, in cash, the amount due under said contract. In all suits upon bonds given under this section, the damages shall be the full penal sum of said bond. For all services in connection herewith the said sheriff shall receive from the county treasurer five per cent of the net amount received from said contractor. All other liquors declared forfeited by any court under this chapter, shall, by order of the court rendering final judgment thereon, be destroyed by any officer competent to serve the process on which they were forfeited, and he shall make return accordingly to said court. Such liquors shall be destroyed by pouring them on the ground. Vessels forfeited may be sold by said officers at public or private sale, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of such city, town or plantation.

Section 45.—If complaint is made upon oath to any magistrate against any claimant under this chapter, alleging that the liquors so claimed by him were, prior to, and at the time when the same were seized, kept or deposited by said claimant, or by some person by his authority, and intended for unlawful sale in this state, either by such person, or the said claimant, the magistrate shall issue his warrant against such claimant so charged, and he shall be arrested thereon, and be brought before such magistrate, and on conviction shall be punished as is provided in the preceding section.

Section 46.—If an officer having a warrant, issued under this chapter, committed to him, directing him to seize any liquors, and to arrest the owner or keeper thereof is prevented from seizing the liquors by their being poured out or otherwise destroyed, he shall arrest the alleged owner or keeper named in the warrant, and bring him before the magistrate, and make return upon the warrant that he was prevented from seizing said liquors by their being poured out or otherwise destroyed, as the case as may be, and in his return he shall state the quantity so poured out or destroyed, as nearly as may be, and the magistrate shall put the owner or keeper so arrested upon trial; and if it is proved that such liquors as were described in the warrant were so poured or destroyed, and that they were so kept or deposited and intended for unlawful sale, and that the person so arrested was owner or keeper thereof, he shall be punished in the same manner as if the liquors described in the warrant and in the return had been seized on the warrant and brought before the magistrate by the officer.

All dumps or appliances for concealing, disguising or destroying liquors, so that the same cannot be seized or identified, found in the possession or under the control of any person or persons, shall be taken by the officer making said search or seizure, so far as the same is practicable, together with all bottles and drinking glasses or vessels found in the possession or under the control of any such person or persons, and

Warrant to be issued against claimant upon oath of complainant. R. S., c. 27, s. 40, amended laws 1891, c. 132 s. 5. — arrest. — trial. — punishment.

R. S. amended laws 1883, c. 366 s. 5. Officer having a warrant, duty of, when prevented. R. S., c. 27, s. 41. 65 Me., 102. — to arrest the alleged owner. — how to make return in such cases. 47 Me., 300. trial of owner. — penalty.

Dumps and appliances for preventing seizure or identification of liquors shall be taken and presented to

grand jury for consideration. carried before the next grand jury sitting in said county where said seizure and search is made, and the same, together with all evidence of such dumps or appliances for concealing, disguising or destroying liquors, shall be presented to said grand jury for their consideration, and the same shall thereafter be subject to the order of the court issuing the warrant for said search and seizure.

Deputy sheriff dying, &c. R.S., c. 27, s. 42.

Other officer dying, duty of magistrate.

Persons drunk in streets shall be punished.

Person drunk in his own house and disturbing the peace, shall be punished.

Formal arrest and trial.

R.S. amended by laws 1885, c. 366; 1887, c. 140 and further by 1891, c. 132 s. 6.

Parties injured by drunken persons, what parties are responsible to.

1872, c. 63, s. 4 66 Me., 472. 67 Me., 519. 69 Me., 84.

Exemplary damages. Liability of owner or lessee of building.

Relationship to drunkard, reputation prima facie proof of

Section 47.—If any deputy sheriff, after having executed such warrant by a seizure dies or goes out of office before final execution in the proceedings is done, the liquors shall be held in the custody of the sheriff or another deputy. If any other officer dies or goes out of office under like circumstances, the magistrate before whom the proceedings were commenced, shall designate in writing some officer lawfully authorized to execute such a warrant, who shall hold such liquors in his custody until final judgment and order of the court thereon.

Section 48.—Any person found intoxicated in any street, highway or other public place, shall be punished for the first offence by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, and upon any subsequent conviction by imprisonment for thirty days. Any person found intoxicated in his own house, or in any other building or place, who is disturbing the public peace, or the peace of his own or any other family, shall be punished for the first and any subsequent conviction, as provided in the preceding clause of this section. Any such intoxicated person shall be taken into custody by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, deputy marshal, police officer or watchman, and committed to the watch house or police station or restrained in some other suitable place, until a complaint can be made and a warrant issued against him, upon which he may be arrested and tried.

Section 49.—Every wife, child, parent, guardian, husband, or other person who is injured in person, property, means of support or otherwise, by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, has a right of action in his own name against any one who by selling or giving any intoxicating liquors, or otherwise, has caused or contributed to the intoxication of such person; and in such action the plaintiff may recover both actual and exemplary damages. The owner, lessee, or person renting or leasing any building or premises, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are sold therein, are liable, severally or jointly with the person selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid. And in actions by a wife, husband, parent or child, general reputation of such relationship is prima facie evidence thereof, and the amount recovered by a wife or child shall be her or his sole and separate property.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE PROSECUTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

Liquors and vessels seized, not repleviable pending proceedings.

62 Me., 535. Final judgment bar to all suits. R.S. c. 27, s. 43.

Prosecutions, how commenced and conducted. R.S., c. 27, s. 44.

Section 50.—Liquors seized as hereinbefore provided, and the vessels containing them, shall not be taken from the custody of the officer by a writ of replevin or other process while the proceedings herein provided are pending; and final judgment in such proceedings is in all cases a bar to all suits for the recovery of any liquors seized or the value of the same, or for damages alleged to arise by reason of the seizure and detention thereof.

Section 51.—Prosecutions for manufacturing liquors in violation of law, for keeping drinking houses and tippling shops, and for being common sellers of intoxicating liquors, shall be by indictment; but in all other prosecutions under this chapter, judges of municipal and police

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

courts and trial justices have by complaint, jurisdiction, original, and concurrent with the supreme judicial and superior courts. All prosecutions in the supreme judicial and superior courts shall be by indictment. Said magistrates, in cases not within their jurisdiction, may examine and hold to bail. And in appeals from any judgment or sentence before such magistrate, the penal sum in every recognizance shall be two hundred dollars. No recognizance before such magistrate, shall be in a sum less than two hundred dollars; nor in the supreme judicial or superior court in less than five hundred dollars.

Section 52.—Every trial justice, recorder, clerk, and judge of a municipal or police court, and every county attorney, having knowledge of a previous conviction of any person accused of violating this chapter, in preparing complaints, warrants, or indictments, shall allege such previous conviction thereon; and, after such indictment is entered in court, no county attorney shall dismiss or fail to prosecute it except by special order of said court. If any trial justice, recorder, clerk, or judge of a municipal or police court, or county attorney, neglects or refuses to allege such previous conviction, or if any county attorney fails so to prosecute, he forfeits one hundred dollars in each case, to be recovered in an action of debt, to be brought by the attorney general in behalf of the state.

Section 53.—When a person has been convicted in the supreme judicial or superior court, of a violation of this chapter, the county attorney shall have him sentenced at the same term, unless for reasons satisfactory to the court, the case is continued for sentence one term, but no longer.

Section 54.—In appeals the proceedings shall be the same in the appellate court as they would be in the court of the magistrate, and shall be conducted in said appellate court by the attorney for the state. The jury shall find specially under the direction of the court, on all facts necessary to determine the adjudication thereof; and if a claimant or other respondent fails to appear for trial in the appellate court, the judgment of the court below, if against him, shall be affirmed. No portion of the penalty of any recognizance taken under so much of this chapter as relates to intoxicating liquors shall be remitted by any court in any suit thereon, nor shall a surety in any such recognizance be discharged from his liability therein by a surrender of his principal in court after he has been defaulted upon his recognizance unless the principal has been actually sentenced upon the indictment or complaint on which the recognizance was taken. The appeals of claimants, provided for in section forty-two, shall be entered as all other appeals in criminal cases, and be subject to the requirements of law appertaining to them.

Section 55.—Custom house certificates of importation, and proofs of marks on the casks and packages corresponding thereto, shall not, in proceedings under this chapter, be received as evidence that the identical liquors contained in said casks and packages were actually imported in said casks and packages.

Section 56.—No action shall be maintained upon any claim or demand, promissory note, or other security contracted or given for intoxicating liquors sold in violation of this chapter, or for any such liquors purchased out of the state with intention to sell the same or any part thereof in violation thereof; but this section shall not extend to negotiable paper in the hands of a holder for a valuable consideration and without notice of the illegality of the contract.

Section 57.—Whenever an unlawful sale is alleged, and a delivery proved, it is not necessary to prove a payment, but such delivery is

8 Me., 113.
54 Me., 566.
60 Me., 107.

penalties of
recognizance.

Previous
convictions to be
alleged
1877, c. 215, s. 5
Indictments
not to be dis-
missed, but by
special order
of court.

neglect to
allege previous
conviction, or
failure to prose-
cute, penalty
for.

County attorney
to cause
speedy
sentence.
R. S., c. 27, s. 46.

Appeal, pro-
ceedings in
case of, 1871,
c. 189. Jury
to find
specially.

Affirmation
of judgment.
—recogni-
zances.

33 Me., 537.
37 Me., 161.
48 Me., 581.
49 Me., 286.
60 Me., 105.
61 Me., 117.

—penalty not
remitted, nor
surety dis-
charged by
surrender of
principal, un-
less sentenced
1879, c. 89.
Sec. c. 133 s. 25

Custom house
certificates,
and marks not
evidence.
R. S. c. 27, s. 48.
49 Me., 287.

Action not
maintainable
for liquors
sold or kept in
violation of
law. R. S.,
c. 27, s. 50.
—exception.

Delivery, evi-
dence of sale.

R.S., c. 27, s. 55.
67 Me., 129.
partner
liable. 54 Me.,
563.

who may be
included in
complaint.
Town officers
may com-
mence suit on
bond.
Duty to prose-
cute for vio-
lation.

penalty for
municipal offi-
cers neglect-
ing to prose-
cute.

officer ne-
glecting to ex-
ecute process,
is liable.

What the
judgment
shall be.

assessors
plantations.

allegation of
previous con-
viction suffi-
cient.

65 Me., 247,
273.

69 Me., 576-7.
may be
amended,
before final
judgment.

any process
may be
amended as to
form.

Persons en-
gaged in un-
lawful traffic
not to sit upon
jury. R. S.,
c. 27, s. 56.

duty of
court to in-
quire.

False answer,
effect of.
may decline
effect.

Pro ceedings
under this
chapter not
barred within
six years 1874,
c. 228,
absence de-
ducted.

sufficient evidence of sale. A partner in business is liable for the unlaw-
ful keeping or selling of his copartner, done in the copartnership busi-
ness, or by any other person, in any shop, store or other place of business,
of such copartnership, with his knowledge or assent. A principal and
his agent, clerk and servant, may all be included in the same complaint
and process. The mayor or aldermen, selectmen or assessors, may cause
a suit to be commenced on any bond or recognizance given under this
chapter in which his city, town or plantation is interested, and the same
shall be prosecuted to final judgment unless paid in full with costs. The
mayor and aldermen, selectmen, assessors and constables, in every city,
town and plantation, shall make complaint and prosecute all violations
of this chapter, and promptly enforce the laws against drinking houses.
If a municipal officer, after being furnished with a written notice of a
violation of this chapter, signed by two persons competent to be wit-
nesses in civil suits, and containing the names and residences of the
witnesses to prove such offence, willfully neglects or refuses to institute
proceedings therefor, he shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than
fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment. The oath required by any
such officer to the complaint may be, in substance, that from a written
notice signed by two persons competent to be witnesses in civil suits,
he believes the complaint signed by him to be true.

If an execution or other final process, issued in any civil or criminal
suit instituted under this chapter, is placed in the hands of any proper
officer to be by him executed, and he unreasonably neglects or refuses
so to do, an action may be commenced against him by any voter in the
county, and prosecuted to final judgment, which shall be for the full
amount of the judgment and interest on such execution; and if it is a
process that requires him to take and commit an offender to prison, the
damages shall not be less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Selectmen of towns herein mentioned include assessors of plantations,
and the word town includes plantations.

In suits, complaints, indictments, or other proceedings for a violation
of any provision of this chapter relating to intoxicating liquors, other
than for the first offence, it is not requisite to set forth particularly the
record of a former conviction, but it is sufficient to allege briefly that
such person has been convicted of a violation of any particular provision,
or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any
criminal process, legally amendable in any stage of the proceeding before
final judgment, may be amended, without terms, and as a matter of
right. Any process, civil or criminal, legally amendable, may, in any
stage of the proceedings, be amended in any matter of form, without
costs or motion, at any time before final judgment.

Section 58.—No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating
liquors is competent to sit as a juror in any case arising under this
chapter; and when information is communicated to the court that a
member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed
to be so engaged, the court shall inquire of the jurymen of whom such
belief is entertained; and no answer which he makes shall be used
against him in any case arising under this chapter; but if he answers
falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury; but he may decline
to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all
further attendance as a jurymen.

Section 59.—The offences described in this chapter fall within section
fourteen of chapter one hundred and thirty one, and no such offence is
barred by any period of time less than six years after the commission
thereof. No portion of time during which the offender is not usually
and publicly a resident in this state shall be a part of said six years.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Section 60.—Sheriffs and their deputies and county attorneys shall diligently and faithfully inquire into all violations of law, within their respective counties, and institute proceedings against violations or supposed violations of law, and particularly the laws against the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, and the keeping of drinking houses and tippling shops, gambling houses or places, and houses of ill-fame, either by promptly entering a complaint before a magistrate and executing the warrants issued thereon, or by furnishing the county attorney promptly, and without delay, with the names of alleged offenders and of the witnesses. For services under this section, sheriffs, and their deputies acting under their directions, shall receive the same per diem compensation as for attendance on the supreme judicial court, and the same fees for travel as for the service of warrants in criminal cases, together with such necessary incidental expenses as are just and proper; bills for which shall be audited by the county commissioners, and paid from the county treasury. But said commissioners shall not allow any per diem compensation to said sheriffs or their deputies, for any day for which said sheriffs or their deputies are entitled to fees or compensation for attendance at or service in any court.

Special duty of sheriffs and county attorneys, to enforce the laws against the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors and the keeping of gambling places and houses of ill-fame.
1872c. 62, s. 2.
67 Me., 375.
—special per diem compensation.
R. S., as amended by laws 1861, c. 132, s. 7.
—but not during attending court.
1875, c. 54.

Section 61.—County attorneys shall cause to be summoned promptly before the grand jury, all witnesses whose names have been furnished them by any sheriff or his deputies, as provided in the preceding section, and shall faithfully direct inquiries before that body into violations of law, prosecute persons indicted, and secure the prompt sentence of convicts. Whenever the governor is, after investigation and hearing of the parties, satisfied that any county attorney has wilfully refused or neglected to discharge the duties imposed upon him by this section, he shall remove him from office, and fill his place by appointment.

Similar duty of county attorneys.
1872, c. 62, s. 3.
—governor after hearing, may remove delinquent county attorneys.
1880, c. 247, s. 5.

Section 62.—Upon petition and representation of thirty or more well known tax payers in any county, that chapters seventeen and twenty-seven are not faithfully enforced by county or local officers, the governor and council shall inquire into such representations, and if, in their judgment, they are well founded, the governor, with the advice and consent of council, shall appoint two or more constables for such county, who shall diligently enforce said chapters, and for this purpose such constables shall have like powers and duties as sheriffs and deputies. For such services such constables shall receive the same compensation as sheriff and deputies.

When constables may be appointed by governor to enforce c. 17 and 27.
1880, c. 247, s. 4.
R. S. amended by laws 1885, c. 366, s. 7.
pay.

State constables appointed under this section shall give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of their duties, and said constables may be removed from office by the governor and council for good and sufficient reasons and their places may be filled by appointment.

shall give bonds.

Section 63.—The forms herein set forth, with such changes as adapt them for use in cities, towns and plantations, are sufficient in law, for all cases arising under the foregoing provisions, to which they purport to be adapted; and the costs to be taxed and allowed for the libel, shall be fifty cents; for entering the same, thirty cents; for trying the same, one dollar; for motion, fifty cents; for posting notices and return, one dollar; order to restore or deliver, twenty-five cents; executing the order, fifty cents.

What forms are sufficient. Costs taxable.
R. S., c. 27, s. 57.
59 Me., 384.
65 Me., 247-279.
67 Me., 129
69 Me., 578

PROVISIONS ADDITIONAL TO THE REVISED STATUTES.

1885, c. 366 s.
8.
Penalty for
advertising
sale of liquors,
to whom it
accrues.

Whoever advertises or gives notice of the sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, or knowingly publishes any newspaper in which such notices are given, shall be fined for such offence the sum of twenty dollars and costs, to be recovered by complaint. One-half of said fine to complainant and other one-half to the town in which said notice is published.

1885, c. 366, s.
9, as amended
by c. 44, laws
1887.
clerk of courts
shall publish
disposition of
appealed cases
and indict-
ments.

It shall be the duty of the clerk of courts, within thirty days after the adjournment of any superior or supreme judicial court, to publish in some newspaper of the county, the disposition of each appealed case and indictment for violations of the laws regulating the use and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Chap. 43, 1891.

All of the provisions of chapter twenty-seven, section twenty-three of chapter one-hundred and thirty-three, and section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the revised statutes, with all amendments thereof, and all additions thereto, so far as they relate to intoxicating liquors, are hereby made to apply to all intoxicating liquor imported in the original package.

NOTE.—The foregoing compilation of the law is edited by Washington R. Prescott, county attorney for Knox county, and a member of Knox bar.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 105.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

DWELLING.

To the judge (recorder, the judge being absent from the court room) of our municipal court for the city of Portland, in the county of Cumberland.

H. E. Gould, of Portland, in said county, competent to be a witness in civil suits, on the day of A.D. 189 , in behalf of said state, on oath complains that he believes that on the day of , in said year at said Portland, intoxicating liquors were and still are kept and deposited by of Portland, in said county, in the dwelling house and its appurtenances situated on the side of street, in said Portland, and numbered on said street, and occupied by said said not being then and there authorized by law to sell said liquors within said state, and that said liquors then and there were and now are intended by said for sale in the state in violation of law, against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

And the said complainant on his oath aforesaid further alleges and complains that the said has been before convicted in the municipal court, for the city of Portland, to wit, on the day of A.D. 18 , of unlawfully keeping and depositing in this state, in said county of Cumberland, intoxicating liquors with the intent that said liquors should be sold in this state in violation of law against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

And the said complainant on his oath aforesaid further alleges and complains that the said has been before convicted in the superior court, at a term of said court begun and holden at Portland, within and for the county of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of A.D. 18 , to wit, on the day of A.D. 18 , of unlawfully keeping and depositing in this state in said county of Cumberland intoxicating liquors, with the intent that said liquors should be sold in this state in violation of law, against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

HE THEREFORE PRAYS that due process be issued to search the premises hereinbefore mentioned, where said liquors are believed to be deposited, and if there found that the said liquors and vessels be seized and safely kept until final action and decision be had thereon, and that said be forthwith apprehended and held to answer to said complaint, and to do and receive such sentence as may be awarded against him.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

On this day of aforesaid, personally appeared the said H. E. Gould and made oath that the above complaint, by him signed, is true.
Before me , said judge.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

To the sheriff of our said county of Cumberland, or either of his deputies, or either of the constables or police officers of the city of Portland, or of either of the towns within said county, GREETING.

Being satisfied by evidence presented to me that intoxicating liquors intended for sale in the state, in violation of law, are now kept in the premises described and specially designated in the foregoing complaint.

In the name of the state you are commanded to enter the said premises described and specially designated in the foregoing complaint of said search for said liquors, and if there found to seize and safely keep the same, with the vessels in which they are contained, until final action and decision be had thereon, and to apprehend the said person, you are hereby commanded to search him, and if said liquors are found upon his person to arrest him), if he may be found in your precinct, and bring him forthwith before said court, holden at the municipal court room in said Portland, to answer to said complaint, and to do and receive such sentence as may be awarded against him.

WITNESS Geo. F. Gould, Esquire, our said judge at Portland aforesaid, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, ss. A.D. 189 . By virtue of the within warrant I have entered the within named premises, and therein searched for intoxicating liquors, and found and seized the following described intoxicating liquors, with the vessels in which they are contained, viz:

FEEs.

Service of warrant.....	.50
Arrest.....	.50
Travel.....	.12
Attending court.....	.37
Aid.....	.50
Travel.....	.08
Conveyance.....	

And I have arrested the within named this day of A.D. 189 , and have before the court for trial.

Deputy Sheriff.
Police officer of the city of Portland.

NOTE.—These fees are not in all cases payable to the sheriff.

No.					
MUNICIPAL COURT.					
COMPLAINT AND WARRANT SEARCH—LIQUORS.					
State vs.					
189 . Bill of Costs.					
Court:					
Complaint and warrant.....	.50				
Entry, &c.....	.75				
Subpoena.....	.10				
Recognizance.....					
Mitimus.....					
Officer:					
Service of warrant.....	.50				
Arrest.....	.50				
Travel.....	.12				
Attending court.....	.37				
Aid.....	.50				
Travel.....	.08				
Conveyance.....					
Witnesses:					
					.62
					.62

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 106

STATE OF MAINE.

SHOP. CUMBERLAND, SS.

To the judge (recorder, the judge being absent from the court room,) of our municipal court for the city of Portland, in the county of Cumberland.

of Portland, in the said county, competent to be a witness in civil suits on the day of A.D. 189 , in behalf of said state, on oath complains, that he believes that on the day of , in said year, at said Portland, intoxicating liquors were, and still are kept and deposited by of Portland, in said county, in the shop and its appurtenances, situated on the side of street, in said Portland, and numbered on said street, and occupied by said said not being then and there authorized by law to sell said liquors within said state, and that said liquors then and there were, and now are intended by said for sale in the state in violation of law, against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

And the said complainant on his oath aforesaid further alleges and complains, that the said has been before convicted in the municipal court, for the city of Portland, to wit, on the day of A.D., 18 , of unlawfully keeping and depositing in this state, in said county of Cumberland, intoxicating liquors, with the intent that said liquors should be sold in this State in violation of law, against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

And the said complainant on his oath aforesaid further alleges and complains, that the said has been before convicted in the superior court, at a term of said court, begun and holden at Portland, within and for the county of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of A. D. 18 , to wit, on the day of A.D. 18 , of unlawfully keeping and depositing in this state in said county of Cumberland, intoxicating liquors, with the intent that said liquors should be sold in this state in violation of law against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

HE THEREFORE PRAYS that due process be issued to search the premises hereinbefore mentioned, where said liquors are believed to be deposited, and if there found, that the said liquor and vessels be seized and safely kept until final action and decision be had thereon, and that said be forthwith apprehended and held to answer to said complaint, and to do and receive such sentence as may be awarded against him.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

On this day of aforesaid, personally appeared the said and made oath that the above complaint, by him signed, is true.
Before me, , said judge.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

To the sheriff of our said county of Cumberland, or either of his deputies, or either of the constables or police officers of the city of Portland, or of either of the towns within said county, GREETING:

In the name of the state, you are commanded to enter the premises described and specially designated in the foregoing complaint of said which is expressly referred to as a part of this warrant, and therein search for said liquors, and, if there found, to seize and safely keep the same, with the vessels in

which they are contained, until final action and decision be had thereon, and to apprehend the said _____ forthwith (or if you shall have reason to believe that said _____ has concealed said liquors about _____ person _____ you are hereby commanded to search him _____ and if said liquors are found upon his _____ person to arrest him _____) if he _____ may be found in your precinct, and bring him _____ forthwith before said court, holden at the municipal court room in said Portland, to answer to said complaint, and to do and receive such sentence as may be awarded against him _____

WITNESS, Geo. F. Gould, Esquire, our said _____ judge at Portland aforesaid, this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS. A.D. 189 . By virtue of the within warrant, I have entered the within named premises, and therein searched for intoxicating liquors, and found and seized the following described intoxicating liquors, with the vessels in which they are contained, viz:

FEEs.

Service of warrant.....	.50
Arrest.....	.50
Travel.....	.12
Attending Court.....	.37
Aid.....	.50
Travel.....	.08
Conveyance.....	

And I have arrested the within named _____ this _____ day of _____ A.D. 189 , and have before the court for trial.

Deputy Sheriff.
Police Officer of the city of Portland.

NOTE—These fees are not in all cases payable to the Sheriff.

No..... MUNICIPAL COURT. COMPLAINT AND WARRANT SEARCH—LIQUORS. State vs. 189 . <i>Bill of Costs.</i>	Court: Complaint and Warrant..... .50 Entry, &c..... .55 Subpena..... .10 Recognizance..... Mitimus.....	Officer: Service of Warrant..... .50 Arrest..... .50 Travel..... .12 Attending Court..... .37 Aid..... .50 Travel..... .08 Conveyance.....	Witnesses: ..... .62 ..... .62
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 107.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS. RAILROAD. To the judge (recorder, the judge being absent from the court room,) of our municipal court for the city of Portland, in the county of Cumberland.

of Portland, in said county, competent to be a witness in civil suits, on the day of A. D., 18, in behalf of said state, on oath complains, that he believes, that on the day of, in said year, at said Portland, intoxicating liquors were, and still are kept and deposited by of Portland, in said county, in the freight house and in the cars standing on the track in said freight house and in the freight yard of the Railroad Company, Division, said freight yard being situated on the side of street from street in said Portland, said not being then and their authorized by law to sell said liquors within said state, and that said liquors then and there were, and now are intended by said for sale in the state in violation of law, against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

HE THEREFORE PRAYS that due process be issued to search the premises hereinbefore mentioned, where said liquors are believed to be deposited, and if there found, that the said liquors and vessels be seized and safely kept until final action and decision be had thereon, and that said be forthwith apprehended and held to answer to said complaint, and to do and receive such sentence as may be awarded against him.

On this day of the said aforesaid, personally appeared and made oath that the above complaint, by him signed, is true. Before me, said judge.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

To the sheriff of our said county of Cumberland, or either of his deputies, or either of the constables or police officers of the city of Portland, or of either of the towns within said county. GREETING.

In the name of the state, you are commanded to enter the premises described and specially designated in the foregoing complaint of said which is expressly referred to as a part of this warrant, and therein search for said liquors, and, if there found, to seize and safely keep the same, with the vessels in which they are contained, until final action and decision be had thereon, and to apprehend the said forthwith, (or if you shall have reasons to believe that said has concealed liquors about person you are hereby commanded to arrest the said) if he may be found in your precinct, and bring him forthwith before said court, holden at the municipal court room in said Portland, to answer to said complaint, and to do and receive such sentence as may be awarded against him.

WITNESS, George F. Gould, Esquire, our said judge at Portland aforesaid, this day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, ss.

A. D., 18

By virtue of the within warrant, I have entered the within named premises, and therein searched for intoxicating liquors, and found and seized the following described intoxicating liquors, with the vessels in which they are contained, viz.:

FEES.

Service of warrant.....	.50
Travel.....	.12
Attending court.....	.37
Aid.....	.50
Travel.....	.08
Conveyance.....	

And I have arrested the within named this day of A. D., 18, and have before the court for trial.

Deputy Sheriff.
Police officer of the city of Portland.

No.....
MUNICIPAL COURT.
COMP. AND WAR. SEARCH—LIQUORS, SECOND OFFENCE.

State vs.
18 . Bill of Costs.

Court:	
Complaint and warrant.....	.50
Entry, &c.,.....	.75
Subpoena.....	.10
Recognition.....	
Mittimus.....	

Officer:	
Service of warrant.....	.50
Travel.....	.12
Attending court.....	.37
Aid.....	.50
Travel.....	.08
Conveyance.....	

Witnesses:	
.....	.62
.....	.62

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 108.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXPORT CUMBERLAND, SS.

(To the judge recorder, the judge being absent from the court room) of our municipal court, for the city of Portland, county of Cumberland.

of Portland, in said county, competent to be a witness in civil suits, on the day of A.D. 189 , in behalf of said state, on oath complains that he believes that on the day of in said year, in said Portland, intoxicating liquors were kept and deposited by of Portland, at said county, in the shop and its appurtenances, situated on the side of street, in said Portland, and numbered on said street, and occupied by said said not being then and there authorized by law to sell said liquors within said state, and that the said liquors then and there were intended by said for sale in this state in violation of law, against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

And the said on oath further complains that he the said at Portland, on the day of A.D. 189 , being then and there an officer, to wit, a deputy sheriff, within and for said county (a police officer of the city of Portland), duly qualified and authorized by law to seize intoxicating liquors kept and deposited for unlawful sale and the vessels containing them, by virtue of a warrant therefor, issued in conformity with the provisions of law, did find upon the above described premises intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, and vessels containing the same, then and there kept, deposited, and intended for unlawful sale as aforesaid, within the state by said and did then and there by virtue of this authority as a deputy sheriff (police officer) as aforesaid, seize the above described intoxicating liquors and the vessels containing the same, to be kept in some safe place for a reasonable time, and hath since kept and does still keep the said liquors and vessels to procure a warrant to seize the same.

And the said complainant on his oath aforesaid further alleges and complains, that the said has been before convicted in the Municipal Court, for the city of Portland, to wit, on the day of A.D. 18 , of unlawfully keeping and depositing in this state, in said county of Cumberland, intoxicating liquors, with the intent that said liquors should be sold in this state, in violation of law and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

And the said complainant on his oath aforesaid further alleges and complains, that the said has been before convicted in the superior court, at a term of said court begun and holden at Portland, within and for the county of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of A.D. 18 , to wit, on the day of A.D. 18 , of unlawfully keeping and depositing in this state, in said county of Cumberland, intoxicating liquors, with the intent that said liquors should be sold in this state in violation of law, and against the peace of the state and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

HE THEREFORE PRAYS that due process be issued to seize said liquors and vessels, and them safely keep until final action and decision be had thereon, and that said be forthwith apprehended and held to answer to said complaint, and to do and receive such sentence as may be awarded against

On the day of aforesaid, the said makes oath that the above complaint, by him signed, is true.

Before me said judge.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

To the sheriff of our said county of Cumberland, or either of his deputies, or either of the constables or police officers of the city of Portland, or of either of the towns within said county. GREETING.

In the name of the state you are commanded to seize the liquors and the vessel in which they are contained, named in the foregoing complaint of said and now in his custody as set forth in said complaint, which is expressly referred to as part of this warrant, and safely keep the same, until final action and decision be had thereon, and to apprehend the said forthwith, if may be found in your precinct, and bring before said court, holden at the municipal court room at Portland, to answer to said complaint, and to do and receive such sentence as may be awarded against

WITNESS, George F. Gould, Esquire, our said Judge at Portland, aforesaid, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, SS.

A. D. 189 . By virtue of the within warrant, I have seized the following described liquors, with the vessels in which they are contained, viz:

FEES.

Service of warrant .....	.50
Arrest.....	.50
Travel.....	.12
Attending court .....	.37
Aid.....	.50
Travel.....	.08
Conveyance.....	

And I have arrested the within named this day of A.D. 189 , and have before the court for trial.

Deputy Sheriff.
Police Officer of the City of Portland.

No.....

MUNICIPAL COURT.

COMP. AND WAR. SEARCH—LIQUORS.

State vs.

189 . Bill of Costs.

Court:	
Complaint and warrant .....	.50
Entry &c. ....	.75
Subpoena.....	.10
Recognizance	
Mittimus	
Officer:	
Service of warrant.....	.50
Arrest.....	.50
Travel.....	.12
Attending court .....	.37
Aid.....	.50
Travel.....	.08
Conveyance.....	
Witness:	
.....	.62
.....	.62

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 109.

ABSTRACT OF THE SWEDISH LAW.

The whole of the liquor traffic (including the manufacture) in Sweden is under the control of three laws, viz.:

1. The law of July 13th, 1887, governing the manufacture and sale of brandy.
2. The law of December 31st, 1891, governing the conditions under which brandy and other burnt and distilled spirituous liquors may be sold.
3. The law of October 24th, 1885, governing the sale of wine, malt drinks, coffee, and other prepared and non-spirituous beverages in Sweden.

The following abstract deals with them as they were in force in March, 1893:

The law of July 13th, 1887, controlling the manufacture and sale of brandy in Sweden is divided into five articles, viz.:

Article 1, concerning the license to manufacture and distill brandy.

Article 2, the taxation of brandy and storing in bond.

Article 3, inspection of distilleries and warehouses.

Article 4, responsibility for offences against this law.

Article 5, how the law should be enforced.

Article 1 provides: Section 1 (a) that a manufacturer or distiller must be a person of good repute who owns or leases ground assessed or specially taxed, and who is capable of carrying on the business of manufacture. In case of death or bankruptcy provision is made for the heirs or assigns to carry on the business. The exceptions to this rule are (that is, persons who cannot hold licenses) all officers who may be called on to take part in the regulations relating to the manufacture or inspection of brandy, or the administration or enforcement of the law; whilst (c) dwellings not legally tenanted, or that are the property of the crown are disqualified from being licensed as manufactories of brandy.

Section 2 fixes the legal season for the manufacture of brandy from 12 o'clock on the first week day in October to 12 o'clock on the first week day in May. The manufacture of brandy in connection with the production of German yeast, under conditions sanctioned by the king, can be carried on at all times. Government can suspend all manufacture for a definite time when desirable. (b) Manufacture between 10 p.m. of the day before Sundays and holidays and 10 p.m. of those days is prohibited, except where government sanction is obtained on account of the methods employed.

Section 3. Any size or kind of apparatus may be used in the manufacture under limitations for the sake of inspection.

Section 4.—To obtain a license, written application must be made to the royal governor 14 days before the intended date for opening the business. The application must set forth the intended date for the commencement of business, the place of manufacture, and be accompanied by a certificate of qualification. In case of a company the application must be made by the registered officer of the company. No one convicted of any crime, as stated in sections 23 and 25 can be granted a license.

Section 5.—A licensee changing his mind, and deciding not to commence distilling must notify the governor, and pay all incidental expenses.

Section 6. (a) Any brandy distiller can stop distilling before the end of the usual season, upon giving the inspector written notice at least five days before the intended day of stopping. In case of any serious injury by fire or accident to the building or apparatus the right of manufacture may cease at once upon the distiller notifying the inspector in writing. The inspector shall give receipts for such notices and shall notify the governor and chief inspector thereof. (b) No distillery where work has been closed down can be started up again without new notice

as per section 4 being given. (c) The term "day of distillation" means from noon one day to noon the next.

Section 7.—In case distilling is not commenced within "5 days of distillation" of the time appointed by notice, or in case of the suspension of distillation without due notice, and permission, then the distiller shall pay the cost of inspection for each idle day.

Section 8.—A record of notices and reports shall be sent by the chief inspector to the bureau of inspection of the department of finance.

Section 9.—Refining brandy by special distillation may be done under proper inspection, and after 8 days notice to the chief inspector.

ARTICLE II. TAXATION AND STORING OF BRANDY.

Section 10.—Provides (a) that brandy of domestic manufacture, after deducting 2 per cent which is exempt, shall be taxed at the rate of 50 öre per litre (i. e. about 12½ cents per quart) of normal strength (i. e. containing 50 per cent of alcohol at 15 degrees of centigrade). (b) the manufacturers' tax shall be paid at the district treasurer's office, each payment being for not less than 1,500 litres (about 396½ gallons). (c) rebates shall be allowed on all exports at the rate of 51 öre (13c) for every litre of refined brandy; and 50 öre (12½c) for every litre of unrefined brandy of normal strength. (d) the duty on brandy made unfit for consumption (denaturalized) may be rebated; in the case of distilleries licensed for the production of such brandy exemption from taxation may be granted, but a fee for denaturalization is imposed.

Section 11.—(a) If the quantity manufactured for a season does not amount to 8,000 litres (about 2,113 gallons) of taxable brandy a fee of 10 öre per litre (2½c. per quart) less than the quantity mentioned shall be paid in addition to the other tax; and in case the manufacture has not reached 500 litres (about 132 gallons) or exceeds 5,000 litres (about 1320 gallons) of an average per day of manufacture, a fee of 10 öre shall be paid for every litre that the output shall fall short of, or shall exceed such daily average. These taxes shall be paid during stoppage even under cessation as provided in section 6, and any, or what exemption, shall be at the option of the king. (b) these special fees shall be paid at the district treasurer's office within two weeks of the date of the cessation of the right to manufacture. In case of default the Governor shall proceed to collect by sheriff's sale, and brandy manufactured at the distillery, and in bond at the time of cessation shall be seized in pledge.

Section 12.—(a) 85 per cent of brandy on which taxes have not been paid shall be stored in bonded warehouses as security. The remaining 15 per cent shall be handed over to the manufacturer on condition that the taxes unpaid be paid before the 1st October then next approaching. (b) denaturalized brandy shall not be stored as such security.

Section 13.—Bonded ware-rooms for the storage of brandy as such security shall be provided at each distillery.

Section 14.—(a) Distillers desirous of bonding untaxed brandy, must notify the governor 10 days before the cessation of manufacturing. (b) Should manufacturing recommence before such bonded rooms are empty the inspector at the distillery shall take possession thereof.

Section 15.—(a) No rebate of duty will be allowed for diminution of bulk or strength owing to either leakage, evaporation or accident. Should the accident be owing to circumstances beyond the manufacturer's control a rebate of taxation shall be at discretion of the government. (b) brandy stored in the ware-rooms shall be insured to the full extent of the unpaid taxes, and the policies accompanied by a certificate showing the crown's lien shall be lodged with the inspector. In case of neglect the inspector shall report to the governor who without delay shall make the necessary arrangements for enforcing the payment of the taxes.

Section 16.—The government shall decide in all cases under what conditions subject to what inspection and on the payment of what fee domestic brandy may be stored; and how exported without the payment of the tax.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Article III.—Section 17 provides for the appointment, pay, and lodging if necessary of chief inspectors and inspectors.

Sections 18, 19, and 20 provide for the furnishing, use, etc., of controlling apparatus; and the measurement and reduction of spirit thereby.

Section 21.—All disputes between the manufacturer and the inspector concerning the strength of spirit to be settled by the chief inspector to whom also (section 22) all illegal acts are to be reported.

Article IV.—Responsibility for offences under the law. Section 23 (a) every one manufacturing brandy without a license, or during the prohibited season shall pay the tax fixed in section 10, and shall be fined from 100 to 2,000 kroner (i. e. from \$26.80 to \$536) with from one to six months imprisonment; (b) the amount of secret distillation shall be estimated by the productive power of the apparatus used, but shall not be placed at less than 800 litres (about 211½ gallons) in one calendar day. If the size of the apparatus cannot be estimated taxes shall be paid on 500 litres (132 gallons) for each calendar day. In any case taxes for at least 30 calendar days shall be enforced; if the manufacture has continued for more than 30 days, but less than 60, then taxes for 60 calendar days shall be collected, and if for more than 60 days, but less than 90 days, then 90 days taxes shall be collected.

Section 24.—All apparatus and all vessels used in secret distillation shall be confiscated as well as the brandy produced.

Section 25.—(a) Anyone secreting a portion of brandy distilled, or using illegal apparatus or appliances to escape paying taxes, or breaking, or opening locks placed by the inspector, or illegally breaking seals or meddling with the controlling apparatus shall be fined from 500 to 5,000 kroner (\$134 to \$1,340) or be imprisoned from one month to one year; if the fraud is extensive or the circumstances aggravated the imprisonment (with hard labour added) may be doubled. The brandy, if recovered, to be confiscated.

Section 28. For working on Sundays or holidays the penalty is from 5 to 50 kroner (about \$1.34 to \$13.40.)

Section 29.—For manufacturing brandy in connection with German yeast and for offences against section 9, the penalty is 100 to 1,000 kroner.

Section 32 imposes fines from 20 to 200 kroner for offering an inspector anything in the way of a bribe, and on the inspector (with loss of position) for accepting the same.

Section 33.—Anyone connected with inspection convicted of illegal distillation or conniving thereat, shall be imprisoned with hard labour for from 6 months to two years.

Section 34.—Any inspector making fruitless inspection between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. shall be fined from 5 to 50 kroner.

The other sections provide for the punishment of minor offences. Section 35 provides for the commutation of any of the above fines; section 36 provides that in case sufficient funds are not forthcoming to satisfy any penalty under this act, corresponding imprisonment shall be substituted for the balance. By section 37 one third of the fines goes to the crown, and two thirds to the public prosecutor. Under certain circumstances of illicit distillation special remuneration is provided for the detection.

Article V.—Enumerates the officers whose duty it is to enforce this law, and prosecute under it; the conduct of investigations, mode of confiscation and for the marking (for the purposes of identification) of confiscated apparatus. Every person has a right to bring an action for illegal distillation, except parents, husband or wife, brothers or sisters, who shall not bring an action against each other, nor a kinsman against the one who supports him, nor an adopted child against an adopted parent, nor workmen against masters whilst in their employ.

The law of December 31, 1891, governing the conditions under which brandy and other burnt and distilled spirituous liquors may be sold in Sweden.

Brandy may be sold at wholesale, retail and over the bar (section 1). The same provisions relating to the quality, strength, etc., of brandy, shall apply to alcohol

and other burnt or distilled spirituous liquors (domestic and foreign), and beverages prepared therefrom, or containing more than 25% of alcohol (b).
By section 2 the smallest quantities that may be sold are:—

At wholesale	250 litres.....	about 66 gallons.
At retail	1 "	" 1.06 "

over the bar as small a quantity as desired.

Liquor sold under the two former must not be consumed on the premises, and what is sold shall not be divided nor delivered to several buyers in smaller quantities than the smallest quantity which can legally be sold.

Section 4. No one may serve the public by supplying brandy in smaller quantity than he has a right to sell; and no licensee is allowed to deliver brandy by proxy to buyers at any other place than the one licensed, in quantities of less than 250 litres.

Section 5. (a) A licensee for the sale of brandy by retail or over the bar must have the confidence of his fellow-citizens, be known as trustworthy, be able to write and cipher, be his own master, and otherwise show himself capable of undertaking such business. (b) Neither retail nor bar trade in brandy shall be carried on in connection with any other business to conduct which a special permission is necessary, with the exception of the sale of wine and malt drinks. (c) no one disqualified from being a manufacturer of brandy, as well as apothecaries, shall be licensed to sell brandy either by retail or over a bar.

Section 6. Continues privileges held previous to the operation of the law of 1885, unless the same have been forfeited, but (b) burgess rights conferred since the publication of that law do not confer the right of selling brandy by retail or over the bar.

Section 7 provides for the continuance of the right of selling at retail or over the bar to country inns where said right was exercised prior to the law of 1885, and where it has not been discontinued or forfeited, but only to the holder of the right at the becoming effective of the law of 1873, or his legal representative under this law. (b) Where the inn was owned by a parish, community, or company the right to sell brandy was only continued for 20 years from the 26th of August, 1873. (c) Where the proprietorship of an inn is divided between several owners, each one shall exercise the right to sell brandy over the bar, only during the time he is in charge of the business. Either partner desirous of surrendering his right may do so by giving notice as per section 16.

Section 8. Magistrates in towns must send the governor a list of tradespeople entitled to sell brandy before January 1st in each year (a) before which date (b) the town council or town meeting having reported to them, the magistrates shall state to the governor, whether in their opinion the number of privileges to sell brandy at retail or over the bar should be increased, and if so, to what extent and in what part of the town. (c) the governor shall then decide for or against increasing the number, but he cannot increase the number contrary to the vote of the magistracy and the towns meeting, nor can he exceed the number decided upon by them.

Section 9. New privileges, for a period not to exceed three years, as well as any to supply the places of licenses given up or forfeited, must be offered by auction before the end of July in each year, to the person or persons willing to pay taxes on the largest number of litres. Only one license may be put up at a time, and two weeks notice of sale must be given. The bids must be submitted to the magistracy, who shall be guided in their decision as much by the character and competency of the bidder as by the amount of consideration offered; (b) where it is considered advisable to grant the privilege of all the sale of brandy by retail or over the bar to a company the magistrates shall issue a month's notice calling for tenders within a specified period. Tenders, accompanied by the by-laws of the companies, shall be decided by the magistrates on the same principle as other bids, and finally ratified by the governor. No tender to be accepted unless the fees are as great as would result from individual license, or that provided by section 17. All contracts must be completed before the 30th of June in each year.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Section 10.—Provides for the increase in the number of licenses in country districts upon the receipt of a petition to that effect from any resident by the local board of government. The chairman of the board shall by fourteen days notice call a meeting of the parishioners and the decision arrived at this meeting shall be final. This meeting shall be held during the month of April. Section 11 provides that licenses granted under section 10 shall be disposed of by auction by the bailiff, the acceptance or non-acceptance of any bid being decided on the principles already laid down. (b) the government shall decide whether and under what conditions licenses to sell at retail or over the bar in small towns shall be granted to companies.

Section 12.—Any licensee forfeiting his right to sell can only obtain a new license under section 9 or section 11.

Section 13.—Special licenses for various periods, may be granted to spas, hydropathic establishments, passenger steamers, restaurants, etc., but not for camps or military gatherings.

Section 14.—The license year commences on October 1st in towns, and on November 1st in country places.

Section 15.—A license purchased at auction may only be transferred with the consent of the authorities, and no other license may be transferred. A company having taken charge of the sale in any place may not alienate their license, but with the consent of the authorities they may transfer one of their special privileges. On the death of a licensee the business may be carried on for the heirs till the close of the than current year, and in case of the death of a privileged licensee till the end of the term of the privilege.

Section 16.—In towns, assessors, and in country places, the local board of government, shall make a yearly estimate for each existing license of the number of litres of brandy which will probably be disposed of under such license during the ensuing year; and every licensee who within 14 days of the close of the assessors work has not surrendered his license to the magistrates shall be liable for the legal fee on the so assessed amount.

Section 17.—No assessment shall be put at less, nor shall any bid at auction be accepted for less, than 3,000 litres (about 792½ gallons) in towns, and 1,500 litres (about 396½ gallons) in the country.

Section 18.—Fixes the fee for licenses to sell brandy at retail, or over the bar at 15 or per litre (about 3½c.) on the estimated sale. Adulterated brandy, under inspection, is not subject to the tax on sales made; (b) in case of a company being entrusted with the sale of brandy by retail or over the bar, the company shall, in addition to the tax fixed, give away the net profit which, after deducting the necessary running expenses, is shown by the accounts of the company to have accrued from all the business in brandy done by the company, and also the fees which the company has paid for the privileges according to section 15 (c). The accounts of the company shall be kept in the manner and after the formula provided by the bureau of control and assay of the royal department of finance. These accounts, as well as the management of the company, shall be examined into during the month of January of every year, on a day fixed by the authorities, by five auditors, of which the town council, or, where such is not found, the town meeting, shall appoint two, the *landsting* (meeting of the commissioners of supply of a county) one, the agricultural society one, and the governor the fifth. When a town does not take part in a *landsting*, the town council shall appoint the auditor, otherwise to be chosen by the *landsting*.

In Stockholm the town council shall appoint three auditors and the Governor General two.

A report of the investigation shall be sent to the town council or town meeting, the *landsting*, and the agricultural society before the expiration of the month of February succeeding.

The auditors shall receive the compensation of the fourth grade mentioned in the regulations, which compensation shall be paid out of the profits mentioned above. If the *landsting* or the agricultural society declines to assume any responsibility for the management of the company the matter shall be appealed to the governor.

The company is in duty bound to be controlled by the orders given by the governor in the matter of desirable modifications. If the company declines to do this the governor shall impose a suitable fine.

Section 19.—License taxes or fees shall be paid in advance half-yearly.

Section 20.—The fee for a license to sell over a bar, as per section 13, shall be fixed by the assessors, but it shall not be less than the proportion for the time of the duration of license which corresponds to the tax which ought to be paid annually. The fee for a passenger vessel license shall be paid in the town where she is owned.

Section 21.—Appeal is allowed against the assessor's decision, but the tax must be paid pending decision.

Section 22.—All fees for licenses to sell brandy by retail or over the bar, as well as the net profits which the companies must pay over shall be divided as follows:— In Stockholm eight-tenths to the city, if the trade in brandy be in the hands of a company; otherwise seven-tenths to the city and the rest shall in either case be paid into the public treasury. (II.) In towns not taking part in a landsting, if the sale be in the hands of a company seven-tenths go to the municipality, one-tenth to the local agricultural society, and two-tenths to the public treasury. If the sale be not in the hand of a company, six-tenths shall go to the municipality, one-tenth to the agricultural society, and three-tenths to the public treasury. (III.) In towns taking part in a landsting: when the sale is in the hands of a company, five-tenths shall go to the town, two-tenths to the local landsting, one-tenth to the agricultural society of the district, and two-tenths to the public treasury. When it is not in the hands of a company, four-tenths shall go to the municipality, two-tenths to the landsting, one-tenth to the agricultural society, and three-tenths to the public treasury. (IV.) In country parishes the whole shall be deposited with the receiver of the district who shall distribute it as follows: seven-tenths to all the country parishes of the district, according to their population; two-tenths to the landsting of the district, and one-tenth to the agricultural society. (V.) In a village where the sale is in the hands of a company, the division shall be the same as in a city. The portions falling to the agricultural societies and to the landstings shall be deposited in the district receiver's office; the portion paid to the public treasury shall be distributed amongst the county revenue districts according to the number of inhabitants, not including those resident in towns. These amounts shall be redivided, the county parishes receiving one-half, and the landsting and agricultural society one-fourth each according to inhabitants. Companies must surrender profits before May 1st in each year. A statement of the disposition of the profits shall be supplied the chief of the royal department of finance on demand.

Section 23 provides that places of sale shall be publicly situated and shall be airy, clean, wholesome, and convenient.

Licensed premises shall be inspected (section 24) before the business is commenced, in towns by the public prosecutor, in the country by the police together with two persons appointed by the magistrates, or the local board of government. The sale of brandy is prohibited in the country within 3 miles of an auction, fair, market, parish meeting, or muster of recruits; and the governor may prohibit sales on the occasion of any public gathering of people.

Section 26.—Sale by retail is allowed from 8 o'clock a.m. to 7 p.m. on week-days only; sale over the bar may take place from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. in towns, and till 8 p.m. in the country. On Sundays and holidays the sale over the bar shall be limited to meal times, and then only to guests ordering food. The governor may extend, or curtail the hours at his pleasure. All bars must always be closed during the hours of divine service. This means total prohibition (section 27) during the hours. Cooked food must always be kept on hand in bar trade places, and drunkards and minors cannot be supplied. Signs and copies of this statute must be displayed; and in case of co-partnership a notice signed by the police showing the hours during which each partner is in charge, and has the right to sell.

Exposing brandy for sale in an open booth with other goods (section 31); bartering with brandy (section 32); adulterating brandy (section 33); are all prohibited. Payment for brandy sold on credit, if less than 20 litres, is not recoverable (section

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

34).—In cities the police, and elsewhere the police and the local board of government, shall see that these regulations are enforced; and recommend the closing of premises for valid reasons. In case of disturbance the governor shall limit or suspend the license. The owner may claim a proportionate rebate of fees (section 35). Apothecaries may only sell brandy for medicinal purposes (section 36). Brandy can be shipped in bond (section 37). The following penalties attach to selling without a license:—

1st offence, 30 to 60 kroner, about.....	\$ 8 04 to \$16 08
2nd " 60 to 120 " "	16 08 to 32 16
3rd " 120 to 240 " "	32 16 to 64 32

Fourth and subsequent offences, imprisonment from two months to one year. All brandy found in illicit places up to 150 litres (about 39½ gallons) shall be confiscated. The convicted illicit vendor shall pay also the tax on the quantity that he is supposed to have sold, provided it be not less than one-fourth of the amount for which he would have been assessed. This applies also to retail licenses selling over the bar. A second offence by a licensee forfeits the license.

Anyone carrying on a retail or bar trade on which the dues have not been paid incurs a penalty of:

For the 1st offence, 15 to 30 kroner, about.....	\$4 02 to \$ 8 04
" 2nd " 30 to 60 " "	8 04 to 16 08

The first clause applies to companies.

Carrying on business during illicit hours, and illegally, incurs the same penalties as selling without a license, but, in addition, the license shall be forfeited (section 42). This applies also to section 31.

A fine of from 10 to 50 kroner is meted out to offences against sections 24, 28, 29, 30 and 33. In the latter the brandy also shall be confiscated (section 44).

An official engaged in illicit traffic shall pay double fines and be dismissed the service (section 45). Anyone indicted for an offence, and repeating his offence before trial, shall be fined for every offence, but the whole term of imprisonment shall not exceed one year.

The master of a house is responsible for the acts of his inmates (section 47). Brandy in course of transportation contrary to section 37 shall be confiscated (section 48). Unsatisfied fines shall be commuted according to the general penal code (section 49), but if a license fee, as well as fines, is imposed without the necessary funds being forthcoming, imprisonment shall be substituted for the fines (section 50). Two-thirds of all penalties, as well as of the value of confiscated brandy, shall go to the public prosecutor, and one-third to the municipality. In cases where a special informer is concerned, his remuneration shall be one-half of the public prosecutor's share (section 52). The latter clauses of this act enjoin the duty of enforcement on the governors, public prosecutors, police and others. Every one has a right to bring an action under it, except children against parents and servants against employers. The right of confiscation appertains to the public prosecutor; all confiscations must take place in the presence of two witnesses.

Law of October, 1885, governing the sale of wine, malt drinks, coffee, and other prepared and non-spirituous beverages in Sweden.

Section 1 (a) places the whole traffic in wine, malt drinks, coffee, tea, chocolate and other prepared and non spirituous beverages under license, and all sales of wine for consumption off the premises in country districts in less than 10 litres. (b.) Any license vendor of brandy over the bar can vend these lighter drinks for consumption on the premises. (c.) A license to sell wine for consumption on the premises includes all light drinks. (d.) A license to sell malt drinks covers all light drinks, except wine. (e) The right to sell wine to be taken away in less quantities than 10 litres pertains to all holders of licenses to sell brandy, or wine over the bar.

Section 2.—The mode of application for license to sell wine and light beverages is precisely similar to that for obtaining license to sell brandy at retail, or over a bar. Each license is held temporarily at the pleasure of the governor. Before

April 15th in each year the magistrates shall forward the governor a list of licenses existent in their district, and of those qualified to hold licenses; also of the number of licenses that they, and the town council, think should be issued for the sale of light drinks in their district. The governor shall decide on the number to be issued, but he cannot authorize an increase in the number against the wishes of the authorities, or exceed the number named by the magistrates and council.

Section 6 provides for the issue of extra licenses on the petition of some citizen, or for their refusal. The procedure is precisely similar to that in the case of licenses to retail brandy, and the mode of disposal by tender.

Section 7 provides that the governor may issue licenses for spas, hydropathic establishments, and passenger steamers, or in connection with the hostelry business for a portion of a year.

Section 8.—Applications for licenses to sell coffee, tea, chocolate and other prepared non-spirituous beverages for profit must be made to the magistrates in writing and will be granted to them.

Only license holders living in the place may sell beverages (which are not allowed to be given away) at any fair, auction, ting, advertised general market day, or public meetings without the permission of the governor, nor may any one vend these beverages at any camp or military gathering without the license of the commanding officer. No beverages may be sold or given away in open booths.

Section 11.—Licenses to sell wine to be taken away in less quantities than 10 litres in rural districts may be granted by the governor after consulting with the authorities.

Section 12 provides penalties for selling wine as in section 11, without a license, viz:—

1st offence, from 5 to 50 kroner, or \$1.34 to \$13.40.

2nd offence, from 50 to 100 kroner, or \$13.40 to \$26.80.

3rd offence, from 100 to 200 kroner, or \$26.80 to \$53.60.

If the offence be committed on a Sunday an extra fine of from 5 to 20 kroner shall be imposed. (b.) Any licensee under this law convicted of the illegal sale of brandy shall lose his license; (c) the penalties shall be doubled on the conviction of any one, who has forfeited his license, or had it revoked.

The vendor is responsible for drinks consumed on, or near unlicensed premises, and for drinks consumed on licensed premises, but not paid for.

The magistrates shall prohibit the continuance of business of any licensee permitting disturbance or immoral conduct.

Section 15 prohibits the holders of "off-premises" licenses from selling by the glass, and all peddling of liquors.

Section 17.—Bar sales are forbidden after 10 p.m., on Sundays and holidays, and during the hours of divine service under a penalty of from 5 to 50 kroner. Visibly intoxicated persons may not be supplied, nor may minors. An intoxicated person shall not be ejected from a place where he has been supplied with liquor, nor shall he be left without protection.

Section 18.—The bar door must be unlocked during business hours. The licensee must expose a sign under a penalty of 5 kroner.

Section 20.—Debts for liquor may not be recovered or collected.

Section 21.—Anyone indicated under this law continuing, or repeating the offence shall be fined for each transgression. Commutation of fines and distribution of funds under this law are the same as those under the law regulating the sale of brandy.

Section 22. This law does not apply to inn-keepers holding a general license nor does it apply to Stockholm, which is under special regulations made by the governor general. The directors of state railroads must make special regulations for the sale of refreshments at their stations.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 110.

Appendix No. 3 M.

STATE OF MAINE.

MEMO OF CASES TRIED BY THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF THE STATE.

Year.	No of Cases.	Violations of Liquor Law.
1870.....	2,319	1,037
1880.....	1,063	521
1885.....	1,309	798
1889.....	1,236	786
1890.....	1,292	810

APPENDIX No. 111.

Copies of replies received to circular issued by *Lewiston Journal* :—

ANDROSCOGGIN.

No open bars in the county, and almost no secret selling outside of Lewiston.

LEWISTON.

Judging from the number of intoxicated persons seen upon our streets I conclude there are quite a number of secret grog shops in our city. How many I cannot tell. There are no open grog shops in our city. I think drunkenness has increased in our city in the last two years. There is no temperance society or club here that attempts to reform rumsellers by moral suasion. (But we have active reform clubs and temperance organizations.)

The law is but partially enforced for the reason that our city government, city and state officers, are lax in the performance of their duty. I believe public sentiment would fully sustain a vigorous enforcement of the law.

I think the number of grog shops, disguised as drug stores, have considerably decreased since the new law took effect. Would suggest that we need to have penalties of imprisonment and fines attached to our laws, for our officers, whose duty it is, who neglect to enforce them.

We also need a law that will close up the numerous drinking club rooms. And I would also suggest that our state greatly needs the organization of a strong and vigorous temperance republican party that will at all times place its seal of condemnation on the nomination of any man to an office of trust who either drinks intoxicating liquors or is known to sympathize with the drinking of such liquors.

I believe such a party would be a powerful political regulator in our state. For there can be no doubt that our official laxness grows out of the catering of both parties to the rum vote. And before a reform can be effected they must be made to feel that other votes are of greater importance to their success.

AUBURN.

I know of no secret grog shops in this city; certainly there is no open sale of liquor. I think drunkenness has increased in the last two years here.

Where the law is not enforced I charge it largely to lax public sentiment.

I think the new law has reduced the number of rum shops disguised as drug stores.

It is my opinion that we have law enough. What the temperance movement needs now is an educational period, so that the temperance people of Maine who habitually use liquor in some form as a medicine, shall learn that it is not necessary or that something else will do as well as liquor without the possible danger from its use. The fact that in Bangor and many other towns the law is not respected is proof of the need of intellectual as well as moral culture on this subject.

Another Auburn correspondent says:

I know of no open or secret grog shop in Auburn, and think none exists there. I am very certain drunkenness has not increased in Auburn within the past two years. We have a reform club and women's temperance societies.

The law is well enforced, better enforced in my judgment, than the law against stealing, gaming, assaults, and similar offences. During the time of Judge Dresser's service as police judge, now about fifteen years, there has been no let-up on liquor sellers, whether selling openly or secretly. Actual prohibition has been the policy persistently followed, and the result is that there is no place in the city where the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors is so much as suspected.

No rum shop of the druggist class has ever existed in the city. The great need as regards prohibition is the persistent enforcement of the law with the *bona fide* purpose of suppressing the sale of liquors, whether open or secret. Actual suppression should be the end and aim constantly. Prosecutions in which there is a manifest half-heartedness amount to but little. An occasional prosecution, where there might be many, is of no use. Enforcement of the law by fits and starts, with long interims of no enforcement, is utterly futile. Nothing short of a determination to suppress the grog shop, followed up by a constant, persistent following-up of this determination by prosecuting every one, high or low, who sells or keeps for sale, will ever amount to real prohibition. But where this determination followed up by such persistent effort, exists, there is no more difficulty in enforcing the prohibitory law than any other law.

And let me say in this connection that at the present time, one of the chief hindrances to the full effect of the law is the disposition on the part of the courts and prosecuting officers to minimize the penalty. There seems to be a feeling that if the county can make sure of a fine, even a small one, it is better to take it than to send the respondent to jail. And so it would be if liquor prosecutions were to be pursued as a source of revenue merely. But if they are to be used for the actual suppression of the liquor traffic, then the penalty should be one that hurts. Imprisonment hurts and is dreaded. A fine, especially the small one, can easily be paid, and made up from the profits of the business before a proportion of imprisonment would expire.

As to the needs of temperance generally, let me say that no one method, however faithfully pursued, will carry it on to triumph. Prohibition actually enforced is an efficient, but by no means a sufficient, instrumentality. Moral suasion must go with it, a moral suasion which includes education, training, example, social and religious influence, everything, in fact, which tends to incite men upwards rather than downwards. And never were all these instrumentalities more needed than now.

MECHANIC FALLS (MINOT AND POLAND).

We have one secret grog shop and probably one or two more places where the article can be had in our village. There are three or four cider mills, within two or three miles, that are about as bad as rum shops. We have no open bars in town and have had none for forty years, and we are determined never to have another. The

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

The secret ones are doomed. Drunkenness among the young is too common, but it has not increased. We have a Good Templars' lodge, doing good work. The law and order league of our place have been doing some good work, and now that we have some good officers, hope to do more and better work. Our officers heretofore have not kept up with public opinion. The new law has had a good effect on drug stores—one less here. I believe our law is as stringent as public opinion will sustain and enforce. What we need in every city, village and town in Maine is an efficient law and order league, made up of the best men you have, with ample funds to work with. Let that be supported by temperance societies and all the Christian denominations.

The "one less" drug shop which was spoken of above, sold only for mechanic and medical purposes, and it seemed almost a necessity as we had no agency. A well kept agency seems almost a necessary evil until rum can be annihilated, and that may never be.

TURNER.

No open or secret grog shops in Turner and no increase in drunkenness or in drinking. We have active moral suasion societies, and I think the law is well enforced. Turner is a strong temperance town. There is a Good Templars' lodge at Chase's Mills, and one in Turner village. At Chase's Mills there is a reform club.

AROOSTOOK.

Sale of liquor generally suppressed, but some trouble in border towns.

FORT FAIRFIELD.

I do not know of any open or secret grog shops in our town. We made a raid last winter and cleaned them out. Drinking has not increased. We have several temperance societies for children and a W. C. T. U. The new law, too, had a good effect on drug stores—liquor cannot be obtained in them, even for medicine.

HOULTON.

I think there are no open or secret grog shops here. Drunkenness has diminished in the last six months; previously there was a good deal. We have the W. C. T. U. for moral suasion. There is a lax public sentiment, and the officers are lax in their duty. Many of our so-called leading men are inclined to shield offenders. The druggists were at first frightened, but took out licenses. Yes, I am sure that they are more particular as to whom they sell to than before. Being situated within two miles of the New Brunswick line—where liquor can be obtained freely—there are peculiar difficulties in the way of preventing drunkenness.

CARIBOU.

There are a few domestic groggeries here, but no other. The W.C.T.U. is working for temperance here. Our officers do their duty, and drinking and drunkenness have decreased in the last two years.

My opinion is, that we have law enough, and that all that is needed now is an honest pulling together of all the professed temperance men and women. At the W. C. T. U. convention, held at Presque Isle on the 13th and 14th, a resolution was presented to the committee on resolutions, approbating Gov. Bodwell for his efforts in behalf of the suppression of the traffic, but it never got out of the committee room. My opinion also is that this third party and its friends are doing more to injure a good healthy public temperance sentiment in this state than all other influences combined.

CUMBERLAND.

No open bars reported, and secret selling very small outside of Portland.

PORTLAND.

Open rum shops, such as we had in old license times, do not to the best of my knowledge and belief, exist in Portland; but there is a good deal of the secret and semi-secret grog shop. In Portland the law is enforced fairly but not rigidly. Portland in this respect is better off than Bangor.

Our esteemed correspondent "Occasional" writes us the following:—Great efforts are being made by the saloon interest throughout the country to get the impression abroad that the "Main law" in this state is a failure. They start off entirely ignoring the great fact that in nearly all the rural districts of Maine the liquor traffic has been completely abolished by the operations of the law. Keeping this out of sight as much as possible, they raise a great hue and cry about rum-selling and drunkenness in the cities, with the old stale falsehood that "prohibition does not prohibit, and the Maine liquor law is a failure." The arrests for drunkenness in Portland are cited as evidence of these oft-repeated allegations. That a portion of these men get their liquor in Portland is not denied, but it is equally true that a large per cent supply themselves through the agency of "clubs" run in the interest of the saloon, from Boston, and they always will, so long as they have free rum in that city.

Another lie is sent travelling around the country, to wit, that public sentiment does not sustain the faithful enforcement of the law. Efficiently, as the law is executed at the present time in this city, it is a fact that public sentiment is ahead of the officers of the law in their efforts to stop rum-selling. There is no doubt about it. Laying aside political prejudice, you can scarcely find a respectable person in the city who does not in his heart approve of the noble stand taken by Governor Bodwell to stop the traffic. And yet the "hoodlum" element in some of our city newspapers now and then crops out in little squibs and flings at the governor, the officers of the law and the active friends of the cause. But these insidious attacks fall harmless at the feet of all the better portion of the community, and the press, in indulging in them, will find ere long that it will be for their own interest to discontinue all such dirty work. The recent attempts of Mayor Chapman and the marshal to bring about a better observance of the Sabbath, has met with more or less opposition, mainly from interested parties, who would make Sunday a holiday and a day of business.

When the apothecaries were told that they must discontinue the sale of cigars and other articles of merchandise and confine themselves to the sale of medicines on the Sabbath, they set up the cry of "Blue laws," "Puritanism," etc., and in their wrath they attempted a combination of all the druggists in the city to shut up their shops entirely on the Sabbath, but they soon got sick of this, for when their "total abstinence" Sunday came round a few of the craft who were disposed to observe the law, kept open and every one in need of medicines had no difficulty in getting prescriptions filled. This cured the "conspirators," so last Sunday they all kept open. Some months since, all the druggists in this city with the exception of less than half a dozen, agreed to keep open on Sunday only certain hours of the day, but those who stood out against the proposed arrangement said they made more money in Sunday's trade than any other day in the week.

Every one will see that this traffic in merchandise on the Sabbath, by the druggists, was a discrimination in their favour against other trades as well as an open violation of the Sabbath.

The newspaper depots in the city have been ordered to close their shops after 10 o'clock forenoons on the Sabbath. This raised another breeze among those whose sensitive nerves are shocked at the old puritanical idea of Sabbath observance, and who seem extremely anxious to introduce French and German customs, to the annoyance of all decent people. One of these newsdealers acknowledged to the

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

marshal that he trades in other things besides newspapers on Sunday. The common sense of every man will teach him that there is no such work of "necessity" as requires these shops to be open after the time they have been ordered to close.

It is but justice to the people of Portland to say that all the better portion of its citizens sustain the mayor and marshal in their efforts to require a better observance of the Sabbath day.

It is quite amusing to see some of these, our pious croakers, blowing against the city government, haranguing the dwellers in "Centre street and Christian Shore" upon what they are bound to do; stop all the steam cars, horse cars and even travelling to church on the Sabbath. The theory that unless every violation of law is stopped, all legal restraints in the interests of religion, morality and good order should be thrown off, is just about as consistent as the doctrines of the anarchists and those who would roll back the civilization of the nineteenth century and plunge us into the murky mists of the dark ages. The "Sabbath was made for man," and every good citizen is interested in its due observance.

SACCARAPPA, WESTBROOK AND CUMBERLAND.

There are several liquor-selling places at Cumberland Mills that are fined quite regularly, once or twice a year,—one of them recently twice within a fortnight. There are no open grog shops, but there are so many places where bottled goods of different kinds are displayed in more or less suspicious manner, that I am not very confident in my reply.

There is no sign that drinking has increased within two years. There is a Division of Sons of Temperance in Cumberland Mills with good membership (150) and a Lodge of Good Templars in Saccarappa which has also, I think, good numbers. In relation to the enforcement of the law, officers and public are lax. Each find fault with the other, and each has good opportunity to hide behind the other's delinquencies. I see no reason to think the drug stores have made any change, except for the first few days of new law, and then the change did not bear heavily upon the drinker. As to temperance, what we need in Maine is an awakening to the fact that the person who uses intoxicating liquors is a sinner against God and against himself. The person who in the light of to-day begins the use of intoxicants, shows himself or herself wanting in understanding and in character. We need renewed teaching in the home, school and church upon this subject.

I have spoken in general in my replies, for the two principal villages of Westbrook—Saccarappa and Cumberland Mills—the one village with four or five and the other with two drug stores.

DEERING.

No open rum-shops here, and I think no secret ones. Drinking has not increased in the past two years. We have active moral suasion societies and the law is well enforced. Humbug drug stores have diminished under the new law.

YARMOUTH.

I do not think there is any grog shop in town, either secret or open. Nevertheless, liquor is easily obtained by those in the ring.

Drunkenness has not increased, but, on the contrary, we seldom have a case, excepting two or three confirmed and habitual toppers. They find plenty to take, but probably it comes from out of town.

During the celebration, July 4th, which was quite an event for old Yarmouth, there were only one or two cases where men showed the effect of liquor. It was a subject of general comment and congratulation.

Within my recollection beer and strong liquors have been sold openly in town over bars. Now nothing can be obtained by the average citizen, except he send out of town.

We had a Reform Club here for several years, which did good work in our midst. We have no temperance organization except the Good Templars, which is probably doing some good among the younger portion of the community.

FRANKLIN.

The secret sale of liquor very effectually suppressed.

STRONG.

There is no secret or open rumselling here, and there has been no increase of drunkenness here in the past two years. We have a lodge of I. O. G. T., and also a Juvenile Templars' Lodge. There has been but one case of liquor selling here within the last two years, and that was promptly seen to. We have no drug store rum shop in town and never had. If we could have a sort of vigilance committee, whose business it should be to ferret out, obtain evidence and promptly prosecute every violator of the law in every town, I think it would be of great advantage to the cause. If there could be any means brought to bear upon the publishers of professed prohibition periodicals, such as the *Portland Herald* and the like, by which they could be induced to refrain their vituperation, malicious insinuations and, to say the least, the very unfair maligning the motives of our chief executive and his subordinates in executing the law, and bend their talents and influence to help them, it would be very much more to their credit and much more to the advancement of the cause they profess to love so well.

CHESTERVILLE.

We have no open or secret grog shops here, except two or three places where cider is sold.

There has been no increase of drunkenness. We have temperance societies. Our officers are active. Illicit drug stores have diminished under the new law.

Educate the people. Bring facts prominently before the public, and the officers will be more fully sustained by the people.

EAST WILTON.

There are no open or secret grog shops in town and no increase of drinking. We have I. O. G. T. lodges here. Illicit drug stores have decreased.

There is some intoxicating fluid used in town, and I think the great part of it is received by express, in small quantities, and used by the parties themselves and a few confidential friends.

Public sentiment is all right, and will sustain any administration that enforces the law.

PHILLIPS.

We have no increase of drunkenness here. There is no active temperance society here. Public sentiment and officials are a little lax. I think disguised drug stores have diminished since the new law went into effect.

HANCOCK.

A lax public sentiment, but renewed energy in the execution of the law.

SOUTHWEST HARBOUR, TREMONT.

One hotel is suspected to sell secretly, but there is no open bar. Drinking and drunkenness have decreased in the past two years. The moral suasion movement is represented by a Good Templars' Lodge. All clear cases of violation are prosecuted. We had one drug store suspected of secret sale, but there is no suspicion now of any drug store handling liquor illegally here.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Opinion is that we ought to be more zealous in the cause. Our pulpit is radical on the subject. Our town is becoming a great summer resort and is suffering from the practice of visitors, many of whom bring liquors with them, and give them to boatmen and others. This, however, is true only of a small number.

We are not going back to the rum and ruin of the past. On the whole, we are improving and will continue to if the law is kept up tight. There has been some chuckle over the "original package" process, but Governor Bodwell has knocked that higher than a kite. So mote it be.

BLUEHILL.

There is one place in our village that there is some reason to suspect as selling some liquor, but everything is very sly. The chief reason to suspect this is the fact that certain individuals spend their time around there. Drinking has decreased the past two years.

There is a remnant of a reform club that holds a meeting every Sunday. But one drug store is kept, on temperance principles, as far as I know.

CASTINE.

I do not know personally of any secret grog shop, but believe there are a very few places, one, at least, where intoxicating liquors are sold on the sly.

There are no open grog shops in Castine. Drinking or drunkenness has not increased in the past two years. Some think there is less drinking. At the present time we have no existing temperance organization. The organizations of past time, one after another, have had their day of earnest and efficient action and have passed away, their effect remaining in a hearty temperance sentiment and in a very general disuse of intoxicating drinks in this community. There are no special efforts made by our town authorities to enforce the law. Probably we now have enough of law, but in some places we lack in judicious and earnest enforcement of law. Our danger is in failing to keep up right moral sentiment, without which the law will be a dead letter.

ORLAND.

We have no open or secret grog shops here.

Drinking has lessened very much in two years.

The Good Templars are our moral suasion organization here.

BUCKSPORT.

I know of no open or secret sales of liquor in this town. Drunkenness has diminished. We have no temperance society here, but a healthful public opinion. Our drug stores were all right before the new law.

ELLSWORTH.

There are no secret grog shops in this town but there were some sixteen open ones (said to be.) The law was flagrantly violated and drunken men shamelessly reeled our streets. Drunkenness has increased very much in the last two years. We have two temperance societies, the Good Templars and the W. C. T. U. Both do good work, but work against great odds.

The fault in the enforcement of the law is both official and public. We have a lax public sentiment. I am unable to state as to the number of grog shops disguised as drug stores, but have been informed that since the new law our druggists are careful and from outward appearance do not sell. My opinion has always been that if the law was honestly enforced every grog shop in the state would be closed. I believe in the doctrine of prohibition, but am not a third party man. I believe in Governor Bodwell.

Later.—Allow me to add that Sheriff Field has closed every grog shop in the place. This was done last Friday morning and now for four days not a sign of liquor has been seen. It can be done, not only for four days but for all time, only enforce the law.

KENNEBEC.

Very vigorous execution in the country towns, but several cities cursed with secret grogeries.

AUGUSTA.

We have no open bars here, but we have five rum shops that come pretty near it (besides the original package shop). I know of fifteen other places that I suspect are rum shops. I do not see that there has been any increase of drunkenness in the past two years. We have no active moral suasion movement. Officers will do as the public desire—for lax enforcement officers and public are to blame.

When public sentiment is in favour of closing all the rum shops, it can and will be done. For a few weeks after the new law came into effect, the officers did their duty, and it was hard to get any liquor, and now it is plenty again. I think there are more private packages of liquor coming by express now than before the new law, showing that there is less liquor sold in town.

HALLOWELL.

I do not know of any secret grog shop in this city, though it is probable there may be facilities for the initiated to obtain a sly dram occasionally. There are certainly no "open grog shops" here, and drinking and drunkenness have obviously decreased withing the past two years. Several flourishing temperance organizations exert a healthful influence in the cause of temperance reform. The law is well enforced and our city marshal and police are fully sustained by public opinion and private co-operation on the part of our governor and best citizens. It is believed that our apothecaries have observed the requirements of the law since last amended; and it is certain that several known violators of the law have closed their places of business and entered into legitimate occupations within the past few months. Several saloon proprietors who have thus given up the rum business, have indictments pending against them, awaiting final action of the courts. The law, as amended last winter, seems to have driven out the traffic, or confined it in close and disreputable quarters, so far as this city is concerned. In our judgment the success of prohibition and temperance in Maine depends largely upon the faithful enforcement of the liquor law, and the arousing of public sentiment to the importance of the entire suppression of the unlawful traffic. Not only the best moral and social interests of the people of this state may thus be promoted but also the business and financial prosperity of all assured.

GARDINER.

We have no open grog shops here, but we have six secret shops—with some of the symptoms of grog shops. There has been no increase of drunkenness here in the past two years.

We have a reform club here—not very active.

Public sentiment is lax, and the law is not enforced as it should be, on that account. I don't think disguised drug stores have diminished here.

Our city cannot be taken as a criterion for our state. A large majority of our citizens (voters) would vote in favour of enforcing the law, but very few men of influence are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and labour for its enforcement. The passiveness of our people is from two causes. First, there are a few stirring

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

men opposed to prohibition who are continually saying our city is opposed to prohibition and many of the people believe it. Second, the few active prohibitionists here, for nearly all of them voted a third party ticket, practically saying by their vote the Democratic party is a better temperance party than the Republican party and have disgusted the Republican party by their course.

READFIELD.

There are no secret or open rum shops here. Drunkenness has decreased during the last two years. We have a Good Templars' lodge. I think the law is well enforced and public sentiment is good. I think the new law has hurt the illicit drug store business.

WINTHROP.

There is one secret grog shop in Winthrop, but sales are very limited, to those only who are well known to the proprietor, and who would perjure themselves every time to shield the one who sells to them, but even this one's days are numbered. He is under \$2,800 bonds to appear for sentence in September in six cases, and he must then go to jail for a long period. No other place where liquors can be bought in any quantity, not even at a drug store or hotel. Drunkenness is seldom seen here, except among the foreigners, and they send to Boston and get it for themselves and keep it in their houses; but drunkenness among all classes has much decreased in two years. We have a Reform club, Women's Christian Temperance Union, lodge of Good Templars, Band of Hope or Juvenile Templars, public meeting every Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m., under the auspices of each society in their turn. Meetings are well attended.

No rum shop can live here. Public sentiment is too much against it, and officers are ready to do their duty. All the difficulty we have laboured under has been an unwillingness on the part of the citizens to assist the deputy sheriff in searching for the contraband stuff. The new law and the vigorous enforcement of the old at the last criminal term of court unquestionably drove three men out of the business entirely, viz., two apothecaries and hotel keeper. Enforce the law. We have law enough—enforce it. But how? Public sentiment must compel it. My experience is the officers will do no more than they are obliged to. If a community don't want the law enforced, it won't be; if they do want it enforced and will take the pains to let it be known it can be done as well as the enforcement of any other law. I have never found any difficulty in getting convictions in Kennebec when I could get the evidence. The only trouble has been to get the evidence. Juries are willing enough to convict, but there is one thing that hampers us and hurts; we are constantly taunted with the non-enforcement of the law in Bangor, Portland and Lewiston. We are told on every hand that we are inconsistent, that we will drive all out of the business in the country towns and let it be sold openly in these places; that it drives trade away from us to Lewiston and that there is no fairness in it. If the local officers in these places won't enforce the law, if public sentiment is powerless to drive them to it, the governor should appoint special constables who will do it if they can be found. If they cannot be found the temperance people through the various organizations and through the churches should agitate and agitate the question until the public conscience is aroused. Divorce the question from politics as much as possible.

WATERVILLE.

There is no open grog shop in Waterville; but I see the fruits of some secret sales. I think drinking has not increased here. We have I. O. G. T. and Sons of Temperance. The law is pretty well enforced. Disguised and illicit drug stores have diminished. In my judgment the opinions of a few active and prominent men in the community (especially, leading party politicians) are too often mistaken by the officers for public sentiment. I think what we need most is agitation. Let the

clergy and the press and the people talk more upon the subject and keep the matter eternally stirred up. Let more attention be paid to it in the schools. I believe the governor is doing just what he ought to do in calling the attention of the prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs to the violation of the law in their respective counties and urging upon them the importance of a faithful discharge of their duty in this direction. Officers need encouragement. They naturally shrink from what they regard as an unpleasant, and in many instances a thankless task. They also need help in securing evidence. The devil is crafty and the ways that are dark, and tricks that are (not always) vain, which are practised by the rumseller of Maine require sharp wits and active minds to circumvent.

LITCHFIELD.

We have no open or secret grog shops here. Drunkenness and drinking have decreased in the past two years. We have two I. O. G. T. lodges. The illicit drug store got scared when the new law went into effect, but has begun to increase again.

Another correspondent says: Cider is Litchfield's grog, but less and less is drunk each year and fewer and fewer still will sell it for drinking, still a few more are mean enough to put out cider legally or otherwise where it does only harm. Some who a few years ago would do it, now would not. The general temperance sentiment of the town improves steadily. The Good Templars' lodges to help tone up this sentiment. A rumseller could not live a week in this town. I know apothecaries have been much more careful in selling drink since the last law was passed. But they are less careful than at first, growing bolder. Some examples are needed. Many of our good people want a place to get alcoholics for medicines and are willing to wink at sales to others for this privilege. The law is ahead of public sentiment when it is "I" who wants to buy. Our rum shops are at Monmouth, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta and Richmond, and not in town. It is easier to get it now than early in the season. Still, less is now sold to come into this town by one-half than last year. We have few drunkards in town, very few.

MONMOUTH.

I have no knowledge of any open or secret grog shop here. I do not think drunkenness has increased here. We have a Reform Club that has existed for years. It had its formation at the first instance and has ever been an active body, holding its meetings every other Sabbath evening at the town hall with large attendance, both churches arranging their prayer meetings so as not to interfere with the temperance meeting. The ministry are often present, taking part. While liquor has been sold the general public at the drug stores, yet it has been so handled and disposed of that no complaint has ever been made. If there has been any fault it has been on the part of the public. While the number of drug stores in Maine may not be less, the number keeping spirits for unlawful sale have materially decreased. The drug store in Monmouth does not at the present, I have reason to believe, sell unlawfully.

There can be no question as to the needs of a prohibitory law and temperance in Maine, and, moreover, it should be enforced; yet, public opinion has not, nor is it at the present time, up to the enforcement of the present law. Somehow the public is often, in many towns, opposed to an agency, and prefers that the drug stores keep it, and that they be allowed to get what they need there instead of at the agency. Now this may arise from the appointment of inadequate men to conduct the agency. It is often a difficult thing to get the right man to take it.

The law should be mandatory in requiring agencies in every important town. A large portion of people who thus think they need spirits for family use are among our best citizens. Now, while this sentiment prevails, without some source for supplies a feeling of apathy will prevail in enforcing the law.

Now, the facts are, many towns have refused to establish agencies in their several towns. This to make the law odious and of none effect, this, too, by temper-

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

ance men, for instance, the city of Augusta, notwithstanding the petition of citizens and personal appeal before the board of officers by such men as ex-Governor Morrill and Honourable J. L. Stevens and others. From my experience and observation the public morals in regard to temperance are not sound and must be aroused to the inconsistency of its present attitude. The mind of the temperance public is not really in working sympathy with the present law. No fault of the officers, but of the general public, that the law is not fully and generally enforced.

KNOX.

The amended law causes a stampede of the sly ones, but yet secret selling prevalent.

ROCKLAND.

Immediately after the passage of the new law there was quite a scare among Rockland rum sellers; but I think they are getting over it unless Governor Bodwell's recent orders renew their alarm.

UNION.

I do not know of any open or secret grog shops in this town, and I do not believe there are any. We are troubled by having liquor brought into our town by teamsters and stage drivers. They bring it in their pockets usually.

I think drunkenness has not increased here in the past two years. There have always been a few persons who would drink. There are, perhaps, about the same number now.

We have a Good Templars lodge and W. C. T. U. and two churches, Methodist and Congregationalist, to promote moral suasion.

The law is well enforced in our town. Public sentiment is in favour of the enforcement of the law.

We have no disguised rum shops in our town. We had one started but it got "stepped on."

We need to have the law enforced in the larger towns and cities. Let our public officers do their duty. The people will stand by them. There are few persons who want a third party.

THOMASTON.

There is some liquor selling here,—not so secret as I wish it was.

LINCOLN.

The law splendidly enforced in the entire county.

DAMARISCOTTA.

It is not suspected there are any grog shops in this town. There are no open grog shops here, and none have been suffered to exist for the past sixteen years. No person familiar with the condition of society here, will deny that there is less tipping and less drunkenness here than was the case two years since. There is no active temperance organization here at present, except the W.C.T.U. The law is faithfully executed by the local officers. Public sentiment demands its execution. We have three drug stores, all of which sold liquors with great caution, but since the late amendments to the prohibitory laws, none of them sell in any quantity for any purpose. The law executes itself. The same is true all over the county. When anybody says that prohibition does not prohibit in Lincoln county he lies, and knows he lies. The cause of temperance, in my judgment, would be promoted by a more pronounced endorsement of the law by the Christian churches.

You may rely upon it, total abstinence is the rule, and tipping the exception, in this county.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

BOOTHBAY.

There is no open or secret sale of liquors here, and drunkenness has decreased. The law is well enforced and drug stores sell less liquor. I know that two persons who, for years, secretly sold liquor to the "right man" have abandoned it since imprisonment is the punishment.

WESTPORT.

I am happy to write you that there is not a grog shop in town, nor, as far as I am able to know, is there a person in Westport who uses liquor except in medical use. In conclusion it is safe to say there is not the amount of one gallon of spirits in the entire township.

WALDOBORO.

I think there are several secret grog shops here but none open. Drunkenness has diminished the past year. We have no active moral suasion society, and public sentiment needs education. I think rum shops in druggists' disguise have diminished.

Rum, and I mean by that all intoxicants, comes here by express and in various ways, from Boston, to private parties by the quantity, and I trace nearly all the drunkenness hereabouts now, to that source.

OXFORD.

The law admirably efficient throughout the county.

PARIS.

There may be two or three places in this town where intoxicants can be obtained secretly and in limited quantities, but no open sales. In the past two years, drinking doubtless has increased in some of the villages, among young men, but not generally. We have no temperance society in town, except a Good Templars' Lodge at South Paris.

Our officers do not deem it their duty to enforce the law unless complaint is made and the name of witnesses furnished them, and this is generally the excuse for the non-enforcement of the law.

I think illegal drug stores have diminished under the new law.

In my judgment, the principal difficulty in enforcing the prohibitory law lies in the reluctance of the people to make complaint and give evidence of liquor selling, and the unwillingness of the properly constituted officers to enforce the same. The rum power is strong in our villages, and makes itself felt in our elections, hence officers who depend upon the votes of the people are wary about giving offence to rum sympathizers, unless they feel compelled to do so by pressure.

I would suggest that the prosecuting officers be appointed in all cases by the Governor and given sufficient pay to make it an object for them to enforce the law. I would also have them prosecute and punish all cases of drunkenness.

Another difficulty is the practice of officers of summoning only the lowest classes for witnesses. Respectable men, if known to be purchasers of intoxicating liquors, are seldom if ever summoned, while the degraded class, who will not hesitate to commit perjury, are called as witnesses. This, of course, is the fault of the officers. If our present law could be enforced as other laws are, I have no doubt that rum-selling would within one year be virtually ended in Maine.

DENMARK.

I have no proof that there is any secret sale of liquor in this town, but I suspect one to be selling in a small way. We have no open grog shop and there has been no recent increase in drunkenness or drinking here. We have no active moral reform organization in town.

I think when the law is not well enforced one cause is that many who profess temperance secretly side with the rum-seller when there is an attempt at enforcement.

We never had a drug store in this town.

I suggest that the Good Templars organize a lodge in every town in Maine, where there is none at present, and thus educate the young.

NORWAY.

I know of no grog shops in town either open or secret. I think there may be one place where a few can obtain liquor; not more than one. There are several places, four I think, where lager beer is kept and sold to the "right persons."

I think drunkenness on the streets has decreased the past two years, owing, perhaps to the fact that quite a number were prosecuted and some confined in jail for disturbance. We have a large and flourishing lodge of I. O. of G. T. and occasional temperance meetings are held by the citizens. I think the law is as well enforced as in any place of our size of my acquaintance. We have but two drug stores. Neither of them could ever be called grog shops under the old law. I think neither of them "dabbles" at all now.

The thing most needed is some effective way of stopping the importations by express and the peddling from the pocket of a bottle at a time. Pocket peddling is the worst thing we have to contend with here. No doubt a great deal of liquor is obtained in small quantities by low-lived fellows and sold in smaller quantities to their associates. It is very difficult, perhaps impossible to deal with this kind of liquor selling effectively, but it is the most troublesome of anything here and I have not a doubt the same may be said truthfully of other places.

BETHEL.

There are no secret or upon rum shops in this town. There has been no increase in drinking here the past two years. We have a Lodge of Good Templars here and a healthy public sentiment.

EAST SUMNER.

I am not aware of, nor do I believe, that any secret places exist in town where intoxicants are sold. Cases of intoxication are very rare indeed, in town, and these are usually by non-residents. Sumner is practically a strong temperance town. We have at the east a strong efficient Lodge of Good Templars of 18 years experience, and our young men are eager to identify themselves therewith as soon as they arrive at the required age. I am confident that our municipal officers would be on the alert if any attempt were made to sell liquors contrary to law, in town. We have no saloons or drug shops, and it is a decidedly unpopular act for one to openly drink liquors or furnish them to others.

In Sumner, liquor drinking is most certainly on the decrease. The popular sentiment of the people is strongly against such a practice. Our leading idea is, to early educate our young men in habits of sobriety and prohibition.

FRYEBURG.

There is no secret grog shop here, but I suspect there may be one or two places here where liquor may be obtained by those who give the wink.

There is less general drunkenness here than two years ago; but the pocket bottle is passed around oftener for a drink.

We have the Fryeburg Temperance Association, which holds its meetings fortnightly.

The law is quite well enforced and is well sustained by public sentiment.

There are fewer rum shops in druggists' disguise.

We are so near the New Hampshire line that pocket carriage across the border is our great evil. More tippie comes to us in that way now than in any other.

CANTON.

There are no open and I know of no secret grog shops here. Drunkenness, however, has increased here in the past two years. We have the Good Templars and Reform club here. Both officers and public are generally to blame where the law is not enforced. No change in the number of drug stores here. The alleged temperance officials and politicians who drink behind the curtain are the greatest injury to the cause.

PENOBSCOT.

The law well enforced in country towns, but not enforced in Bangor.

BANGOR.

In Bangor there is no attempt to enforce the prohibitory law, as far as I can see. Public opinion here is chiefly at fault.

GARLAND.

We have had no open grog shops in this town for the last 35 years. There has been but little intemperance in the period named. Most of this "little" has been from cider which has been consumed and sold by those that made it from the products of their own orchards. Ten years ago, the active friends of temperance united in an effort to make cider-making and cider-drinking disreputable. As the result, cider-drinking has dwindled to a small fraction of what it was ten years ago, and cider-drinking in like ratio.

We are now suffering from this evil less than ever in the past.

Except at short intervals, there has been one or more temperance organization in existence for more than 50 years. There are now two—a Citizen's Temperance society and a lodge of Good Templars. Our comparative exemption from intemperance has been due mainly to a sound public sentiment. "The terrors of the law" have aided.

EXETER.

We have one or more secret grog shops, I suspect; but we have no open rum shop. I think there is more drinking than two years ago, because they can get it handier. We have no drug store here.

ORONO.

I do not know whether there are any secret grog-shops in town or not. By common report there are three or four open shops. I don't think there is so much drunkenness as two years ago. We have a Good Templars' lodge here. We never had any rum shops disguised as drug stores.

DEXTER.

I do not know that there is any secret grog shop in Dexter, but I strongly suspect there are such. I could not say there is no open grog shop here, but I do not believe there is any. So far as outside appearances go, there is very little drinking or drunkenness here, but there are those who claim that there is a great deal of drunkenness that does not appear in public.

The Reform club movement was strong here for several years but died out for lack of interest. A Good Templars lodge and a Juvenile Temple have been organized within a few months, and are now very prosperous. Several attempts to enforce

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

the law of late have only partially succeeded. I will not undertake to say where the fault lies. I believe there is a disposition to sneer at and ridicule or even abuse any person who undertakes to enforce the law.

I believe there has been more caution as to the sale of liquors since the new law was enacted, but believe the fear of punishment is fast disappearing. If I were to suggest anything in regard to the needs of prohibition it would be that the violations of the law by purchasers should be visited with as heavy penalties as those placed upon the sellers, and that drunkenness should be *prima facie* proof of an illegal purchase. I believe enforcement from this side of the spirituous stronghold would strike its most vital point.

NEWPORT.

No open or secret grog shops in our village. It is said that there are one or two places outside the village (farmers) who peddle some old cider. No liquor of any kind has been sold openly as a beverage for many years. Our druggist has always sold for medicinal purposes and with perfect satisfaction, so far as I know, to the temperance people, but since the law of last winter went into effect, he sells none at all. At the present time, there is a flourishing order of Good Templars and there is now, and has been for many years a strong public sentiment in favour of prohibition.

My opinion in regard to prohibition in our state, is that our law is good enough and all we need is officers who will not yield to the influence of hush money, but enforce the law without fear or favour. When such officers can be elected and supported by the people in the performance of their duties, then our state will have prohibition in reality as well as in name.

PISCATAQUIS.

A very dry and prosperous and happy county.

GUILFORD.

I do not know of a place in our village where strong drink can be purchased. There are two places where we are at times a little suspicious that all is not right.

We see but very little drunkenness. There are half a dozen men in our village who are most certain to get intoxicated when they can obtain the ardent but we seldom see them going wrong.

I think that the punishment for selling intoxicants should not be by fine, but imprisonment wholly and for a longer time than the law specifies. One thing is certain, that in many places, the officers of the law do neglect duty.

MONSON.

We have no open and no secret grog shops. There has been no increase of drinking in the past two years. We have a vigorous and healthy public sentiment but no temperance society. The new law has diminished the number of grog shops disguised as drug stores. We have good officers and our people back them.

GREENVILLE.

I do not know of any secret grog shops in this place, though certain events seem to point to the existence of such. There are no open grog shops in this place; what of liquor is sold for tipping purposes is sold secretly. There has been an increase of drunkenness in this place within the past few months. This is the result of a large influx of men who come to work on the railroad. I do not think there has been any increase of this vice among our citizens. So far as I can judge,

the failure in the matter of a proper enforcement of the law against liquor selling and tipping is due both to a laxness on the part of the proper officers, as to a prompt performance of their plain duties, and to a sad indifference on the part of the public in the matter. We have an active lodge of Good Templars, that is doing good, to the young, especially. It seems to me that the great need in the matter of prohibition is the rousing of the public mind to the fearful work that is being done by the rum power, until there shall be such a demand for the earnest enforcement of our laws as shall compel the proper officials to promptness and vigor in the discharge of their duties. When there occurred in this village a few weeks since, a solitary case of small pox, there was such a realization in the public mind of the danger, and such demand for prompt measures to stamp out the infection, that had the health officers been indifferent to the matter—though they were not—they would have been compelled to take stringent measures at once to prevent the spread of the infection. In this community, or in any other in the state, a similar realization of the vastly greater dangers that emanate from the grog-shops, and a similar demand from the people for prompt measures to stamp out this far more dangerous infection, would compel the officers to see that the law was rigidly enforced.

BLANCHARD.

There are no open nor secret grog shops in our town, and no drug stores of any class. A drunken man is an object seldom seen in our midst, and when seen it is some transient person. We have a flourishing lodge of Good Templars, and thus our young men are kept from the habit of tipping. We have no grog shops disguised as drug stores. In my judgment one great need of the prohibition move, in our state, is the co-operation of the more influential and business men and leaders in whom the public have confidence. I am pleased that your paper takes so strong ground on the temperance question.

DOVER.

There is no open or secret rumselling here. Drinking and drunkenness have decreased here the past two years. We have active temperance societies. The law is well enforced and is supported by a strong public sentiment. The present law works admirably. More efficient than any previous one. It is all we need here. No liquor can be purchased. An occasional package comes by express from Boston. One half is usually seized by the sheriff. We are working 75 Italians without the least disturbance. They are quiet and orderly. Cannot get even cider. One small lot was furnished when they first came, but the parties furnishing it quickly left town, since which time all is quiet.

MILO.

There are no secret or open grog shops in Milo, there are no open grog shops in town or anything that has the appearance. I should say that in the past two years drunkenness has decreased and is still decreasing.

We have a Good Templars organization which is in active operation, the law has been well enforced by our sheriff, and public opinion sustains it. We think that there are no rum shops disguised as drug stores. Our tavern is strictly a temperance one.

SAGADAHOC.

The law well enforced in general but not in particular.

BATH.

The law is not well enforced here. The sale of liquor is practically un-restrained, except by night, Sundays and on holidays. There are no open bars with a layout on the street front, so far as I have observed. I am told that the bars here are one room back from the street, and that anybody can buy.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

SOMERSET.

The traffic driven into secret holes and corners.

SKOWHEGAN.

I think that there are seven places where intoxicating liquors are sold secretly and contrary to law. There are no open grog shops, no layout of decanters and bottles. I do not think drunkenness has increased any the past two years.

There are active temperance organizations in town that are the means of restricting the sale.

The law is fairly enforced—perhaps as well as public opinion will back up the officers. Public opinion or sentiment is not what it should be.

The druggists are not now selling as much as before the new law. Two or three do not sell any. A town agency has been established and the trade that went to the drug stores, now goes to the agency. One thing we surely need in Maine, is a stronger genuine sentiment in favor of prohibition, not more men who will vote for more law, but more men who will live and act as they vote. Especially should the young be trained to have right views. There is not so much less rum sold here than before the new law. It is sold more secretly—more sold from the pockets. What is sold at the agency makes up for those that have discontinued. If a man has a dollar that he wants to spend for rum, he will find in almost any town in Maine, somebody who wants and will take his dollar.

FAIRFIELD.

I have no knowledge of any open or secret grog shops in town. Drinking or drunkenness has not increased in this place in the past two years.

We have no active moral suasion movement, except a Juvenile Temperance Society, in our midst.

The law is not well enforced. The fault is official. The officers are lax because of a lax public sentiment.

In my judgment the number of rum shops, disguised as drug stores, has decreased since the new law took effect.

Instructions from the Governor to executive officers in all the counties, to execute the laws faithfully and impartially without fear or favor, and continue these instructions from time to time will be very effectual in creating public sentiment, and in having the laws enforced.

DETROIT.

I do not know that there is any secret grog shop in Detroit, but have good reason to suppose there are four, at least and possibly five. There are no open grog shops. "Drinking or drunkenness" remains about the same as for two or three years past. There being no "active moral suasion movement in our midst," the temperance question and sentiment is rather in the background. There is a very lax public sentiment and the officers are as lax (or more so) as the public. In my judgment, the number of rum shops disguised as drug stores has "decreased since, the new law took effect," in this vicinity. Let the good work of enforcing the law or laws, begun by Governor Bodwell, go on. Let there be uniformity of it all over Maine. Let temperance organizations do all in their power to subdue intemperance in the midst of every community and if this fails let there be a special "true blue" officer in every community who has good right and full authority to enforce the law to the letter regardless of public sentiment in that community. In my humble opinion were many towns provided with a special state officer to look after grog shops, there would be less of them at the present.

HARTLAND.

I do not know of any grog shops, but we see parties under the influence of drink; it is evident it is obtained here. There are no open shops here. I think drunken-

ness has diminished a little for the past two years. We have the W. C. T. U., at present, and have until recently had an order of Good Templars; it seems the latter has been replaced by the former. The temperance law is not well enforced, owing principally to a lax public sentiment. Our druggist has sometimes furnished liquors for medicinal use strictly; now he only uses it for compounding medicines.

Our community is made up of three classes:—First, those who would do away with intoxicants altogether, and do not deem it needful as a medicine. There are others to the other extreme, would like to have it free to all; and the third use it as a medicine only. These three divisions are probably of about equal numbers. The last has usually acted with the first,—not always,—and are at the present time a little dissatisfied with the present situation. Our agency has been abolished. The druggist cannot supply their wants. There is beyond a doubt considerable dissatisfaction among this third class.

I am of the opinion that the state should have control of the whole matter; furnish pure liquors for legitimate purposes at a low price; see that it is in the hands of parties in sympathy with temperance principles, and no other. Rum sellers and rum drinkers should be punished alike. They should be made to labor for their families and the public instead of being allowed to ruin both. The towns cannot do this but the state can quite well, and the nation could do it still better, if they wished to do so. The parties whose duty it is to execute the law should be as high in authority as those who legislate or make the same. Towns and communities differ so much in public sentiment on this question, that it is impossible to get a thorough, continuous enforcement of the laws.

NORRIDGEWOCK.

There are neither open nor secret grog shops or other places where liquor is sold here.

The sale and use of intoxicants in this town has decreased steadily for the last ten years. This has been due to the fact that there has been a strong public sentiment against it which has led to the seizure of nearly all packages brought from out the state by the express companies, and the prosecution of pocket sellers. We have a Good Templars' Lodge here but it is very largely social in its character. The most of the liquor used here comes from Skowhegan.

I think the new law has had no effect upon our drug stores. In my opinion, the great danger to the temperance cause lies in the fact that its friends put too much confidence in the effect of the constitutional amendment and the act of the last legislature, believing that by them the rumseller is to be so badly frightened that the sale is to stop within the state; that the newspapers, in saying so much in regard to the good results of last winter's legislation in decreasing the number of United States licenses and the consequent falling off of sales, help to increase the feeling of security, when, as a matter of fact unless the press and the active temperance people warn the public and keep them strong in the support of the officers in the enforcement, liquor selling will go on in the larger towns and many of the cities in the future as in the past. I regard the press and the heads of families as responsible for the suppression of the traffic. I believe there has been law enough within the last ten years, if enforced.

WALDO.

The law well enforced, except in Belfast, and a revival of enforcement in Belfast.

BELFAST.

We have in Belfast five, perhaps six rum shops, but are very secret, and are run very darkly.

We have four or five open grog stores. There were twenty years ago; but even these five are cautious not to display bottles and glasses. Persons go in, and undoubtedly drink in the back shops.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Drinking and drunkenness remain about the same as for five or ten years, on an average. During the past few weeks, since Gov. Bodwell appointed a special constable, drunkenness has decreased.

We have a Good Templars Lodge, W.C.T.U., and the pulpits.

The public sentiment is not very healthy. The officers have often said they would enforce the law, when borne out by public sentiment. Mr. Mitchell by enforcing the law, is creating public sentiment. The recent movement of Gov. Bodwell has given much aid in that direction.

There are four drug stores. Two of them, at least, are now doing a legitimate business.

LIBERTY.

There are no open and no secret grog shops in town. At times within two years I have seen some drunkenness, but it has been caused by old cider. We have no moral suasion society in town. The people want the law enforced, but want the officers to execute it.

I think we should have an agency either here or at Belfast, and why we don't have it is because the rum element want to make it hard for honest needs to be supplied in order to kill the present law.

The number of rum shops disguised as drug stores has slightly decreased since the new law went into effect.

THORNDIKE.

No open or secret grog shops and very little drinking. We have an active temperance society. There is less and less drinking here as the years go by.

UNITY.

I am happy to say I think there are no open and no secret grog shops in ex-Governor Dingley's old town.

I think drunkenness has not increased in the last two years.

We have an active Templars' Lodge in town. I think there is both official and public fault in executing the law. Neither the public nor its officers are fully in earnest.

I think there are no dram shops disguised as drug stores here. The two great trigs under the car of temperance are cowardice and inaction.

We need more Frances E. Williards to drive these two great enemies out of hearts of the American men and women.

Our hope of success is with the children. If every S. S. superintendent would introduce to his school the threefold pledge, intemperance, the use of tobacco and profanity would be very greatly checked. Such scholars when they become voters will sustain none but temperance men.

If all our public papers would take the noble stand of the *Journal*, king alcohol would have hard work to drive his car along.

WASHINGTON.

Some tribulations in the border towns.

From Washington county our correspondents report good enforcement in general, but in the border towns there is more or less trouble.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

YORK.

Biddeford's dram shops secret, but outside of Biddeford law well enforced.

OLD ORCHARD.

There is no open bar here so far as I know, but the thirsty can get a little uthin' for their often infirmity, judging by their symptoms.

BIDDEFORD.

There are no open bars here, but a good deal of semi-secret liquor selling.

AN EX-DRUGGIST'S SUGGESTION.

One gentleman, an old druggist, writing from a Maine town, says: "I have good reasons to believe the morals and general intelligence will compare favourably with others. Now, I was in the drug business twelve years, with a good trade. We kept on hand spirits, as do all druggists. We sold more or less, mostly alcohol, to the very best people of our town, men and women of the best society, members of churches and of the temperance club. This was not for drinking, but for bathing and for the various preparations used in cooking. I often attended the club, listened to the speeches of many of our good citizens against the use of spirits—and before the week was out they would come in with their bottle to be filled with alcohol. Now, these were all temperance people, they do not drink, but do use more or less of the article. I write this that you may see plainly that while such sentiment pervades the mind there will not be a general movement to enforce prohibition. Now, my opinion is this: spirits as a medicine are seldom needed, and in most cases when needed at all, alcohol will answer just as well. Alcohol is all that is really needed by the druggist in the compounding of medicine. In fact, it is the base of all compounding, so that, in fact, no other spirit is needed by the druggist. All other kinds are kept for doctors' recipes and for sale for drinking purposes. Hence, there is no call for the keeping of any kinds but alcohol. Now, if we could have a law requiring towns to appoint an agent to keep alcohol and nothing else, it must remain objective to a rigid enforcement of the present law. Let me say here, you would be surprised to find so many of our best people, temperance people, too, who are in the habit of wanting some spirit for family use. I could not think it, did I not know it to be so from experience.

APPENDIX No. 112.

NOTE.—In the following returns of arrests in cities in the State of Maine, the population for the years 1880 and 1890 is taken from the United States Census returns. In other years, where it has not been obtained from local records, it has been estimated.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and total arrests for drunkenness, in the city of Bath and Maine, for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness	Per 1,000 of population.
1880	7,875				
1887	8,430	344	40.80	102	12.68
1888	8,525	300	35.19	173	20.29
1889	8,625	384	44.52	190	22.02
1890	8,723	336	38.51	246	28.20
1891	8,850	394	44.51	199	22.48
1892	8,980	286	31.84	194	21.60

APPENDIX No. 113.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and total arrests for drunkenness, in the city of Bangor, Maine, for the undermentioned years:—

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880	16,857	520	30.84	262	15.54
1881	17,017	622	36.55	340	19.98
1882	17,195	674	39.19	317	18.43
1883	17,380	792	45.98	397	22.84
1884	17,600	672	38.18	344	19.54
1885	17,795	1,175	66.02	745	41.86
1886	17,990	1,094	60.81	813	45.19
1887	18,200	1,443	79.28	875	48.07
1888	18,460	1,389	75.24	898	48.64
1889	18,750	1,490	79.46	915	48.80
1890	19,103	1,625	85.06	945	49.46
1891	19,555	1,696	86.72	1,048	53.59
1892	20,160	1,491	74.17	975	48.50

APPENDIX No. 114.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness, in the city of Lewiston, Maine, for the undermentioned years :—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1889.	19,083				
1890.	21,701				
1891.	22,000	419	19.04	312	14.18
1892.	22,350	403	18.03	265	11.89

REMARKS.

The Commissioners have not been able to obtain the return of arrests prior to 1891.

The following is a copy of a letter from the city Marshal of Lewiston. It refers to the arrests in that place and the working of the prohibitory law there:—

OFFICE OF CITY MARSHALL,
LEWISTON, MAINE, 13th Nov., 1892.

Sir J. HICKSON,
Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic,
Montreal.

Mr. Brown, agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Lewiston, called my attention to-day to your letter to Deputy Marshal Lejounesse in reference to arrests not presented to the court.

Now as the deputy is not here, and is at present in Canada, and has been for the past three months, I will try and inform you as to the facts, as follows:—

You say that he promised to forward the number for the past two years. Now that is impossible, as there is no records kept of such arrests, and the only way left is to estimate, and that, in my judgment, would make the number not presented about equal, as I am quite positive that we let off as many as are prosecuted, and for this the following reasons. First. Many that are arrested for drunkenness have large families, and if they are taken before the court they are fined or imprisoned, and in a great many cases the families of such are left as wards of the city during such imprisonment, and often lose their jobs. And others, as a rule, when it is the first offence, we consider the promises and past of such and give a chance to do better, in many cases they would borrow the fine from the grocer or some friend, and the family often suffer for the necessaries of life while paying such bills; and for that and several reasons, we think it best to give them one more chance, and in fact we give some several chances, sometimes, on account of family connections. That is not only the facts in the case in Lewiston, but I know it to be the same in other cities of this state, and if I was to figure on the number of arrests made in Maine the past year, I would take the court records and multiply them by two, and then I think I would get nearer to the correct number of arrests, and in some cases the municipal officers intercede for certain constituents when arrested, so you will have to judge for yourself to a great extent.

Now, in addition to the above, I give you my opinion of the prohibitory law, as I was absent from the city when you and the other members were here.

First. It does not prohibit.

Second. It seems to furnish the poorest kind of liquor.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Third. The cheapest kind of criminals engage in the business, and we have a great amount of pockets picked by such men in the business when their customers are drunk, so that in many cases it encourages sneak thieving.

Fourth. The officers that are appointed to enforce the law, enforce it as a rule in the interest of the political party that they represent, so some are continuously being prosecuted, while others are never troubled. Now, in relation to a temperance life, I give you my own.

I am thirty-four years of age, and have never drunk a glass of intoxicating liquor in my life, and have never used tobacco in any form, and I think that temperance is the proper thing for everybody, if it could be so. I have belonged to temperance societies, and held office in such for the sake of trying to get others into them, not that I have feared my own weakness, as my mother raised four sons to manhood, and not one of them up to the present time have ever drunk a glass of liquor or ale, and only two ever used tobacco.

I state the above to show you that I and my family believe in temperance, but I am positive that if it came to a question of high license or prohibition, that we would all vote for high license, as I think the cause of temperance would be benefited more with high license than with prohibition, and public sentiment would stand behind the officers of the law in its enforcement, which is not the case at present.

Hoping that the above will answer your enquiry and would assist you in any way to have you get the best information to do justice to the question.

I remain, respectfully,

A. E. McDONOUGH,
City Marshal.

APPENDIX No. 115.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and total arrests for drunkenness, in the City of Portland, Maine, for the undermentioned years:—

Year ending February 28.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	33,810	2,213	65.45	1,459	43.44
1881.....	34,035	2,065	60.67	1,219	35.81
1882.....	34,265	2,336	68.17	1,455	42.46
1883.....	34,505	2,250	65.20	1,427	41.32
1884.....	34,755	2,281	65.63	1,510	43.44
1885.....	35,015	2,038	58.20	1,088	31.07
1886.....	35,275	2,098	59.47	1,142	32.40
1887.....	35,545	2,362	66.45	1,561	43.90
1888.....	35,820	2,169	60.55	1,368	38.19
1889.....	36,120	1,947	53.90	1,230	34.05
1890.....	36,425	1,922	52.76	1,211	33.24
1891.....	36,725	1,500	40.84	917	24.96
1892.....	37,050	1,313	35.43	874	23.58
1893.....	37,400	2,110	56.42	1,464	39.14

APPENDIX No. 116.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness, in the City of Auburn, Maine, U.S., for the undermentioned years:—

Year ending February.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1881.....	9,565				
1882.....	9,800	70	7.14	20	2.04
1883.....	9,945				
1884.....	10,095	100	9.90	47	4.65
1885.....	10,255	88	8.58	45	4.38
1886.....	10,430	53	5.08	20	2.78
1887.....	10,615	57	5.36	34	3.20
1888.....	10,800	134	12.40	83	7.68
1889.....	11,005	187	16.99	132	11.99
1890.....	11,250	159	14.13	98	8.71
1891.....	11,530	176	15.23	112	9.69
1892.....	11,850	183	15.31	131	10.96
1893.....	12,400	207	16.69	151	12.17

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

REMARKS.

The following letter has been received from the city marshal in regard to the arrests for 1893-4 (year ended in February). This letter shows a very large increase in the arrests for drunkenness:—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
AUBURN, MAINE, 28th February, 1894.

B. N. MONAGHAN, Secretary,

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 23rd at hand. My report in full is as follows, viz.:—

Intoxication.....	293
Vagrancy, tramps and idle persons.....	112
Intent to cheat and defraud.....	23
Assault and battery.....	25
Larceny.....	19
Taking logs from river.....	5
Trespassing.....	5
Ball playing.....	4
Search and seizure.....	5
Unlawful assembly.....	4
Fast driving.....	3
Arson.....	3
Adultery.....	3
Obstructing side-walk.....	1
Insane persons.....	2
Cruelty to animals.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	1
Fornication.....	1
Nuisance.....	1
Obstructing street.....	2
Common runaway.....	1
Resisting an officer.....	1
Selling cigarettes to minors.....	1
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1
Contempt of court.....	1
Bicycle riding on sidewalk.....	1
Eavesdropper.....	1
Seizure of intoxicating liquor.....	7

—
527
—

My experience tells me one cause to be the large number of people out of employment, and another the non-enforcement of the law in liquor traffic, and the strickness on the part of the Auburn police to do their duty for the past year.

Respectfully,

W. S. LARRABEE.

APPENDIX No. 117.

STATEMENT of the total number of persons arrested during the undermentioned periods in the city of Augusta, Me., and of the number arrested for drunkenness.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880	8,666	391	66.13	130	14.54
1882	8,936	422	46.47	217	23.89
1883	9,080	397	42.94	253	27.36
1884	9,245	372	39.49	215	22.82
1885	9,420	375	39.68	162	16.88
1886	9,594	330	33.72	225	22.99
1887	9,786	403	40.30	233	23.30
1888	10,000	619	60.14	374	36.33
1889	10,292	567	53.86	364	34.57
1890	10,527	301	27.96	194	18.02
1891	10,764	229	29.81	113	10.27
1892	11,000	299	27.18	158	14.36

APPENDIX No. 118.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness, in the city of Biddeford, Maine, U.S., for the undermentioned years:—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880	12,652	245	17.73	118	8.54
1887	13,812	300	21.42	233	16.64
1888	14,000	341	23.94	249	17.48
1889	14,240	300	20.78	219	15.16
1890	14,443	449	30.57	252	17.08
1891	14,683	528	35.32	340	22.74
1892	14,948				

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 119.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Hallowell, Maine, U.S., for the undermentioned years:—

Year ending February.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	3,154				
1888.....	3,176	48	15·11	21	6·61
1889.....	3,179	34	10·69	18	5·65
1890.....	3,181	57	17·91	30	9·43
1891.....	3,185	75	23·54	39	12·24
1892.....	3,190	63	19·74	24	7·52
1893.....	3,200	52	16·25	33	10·31

APPENDIX No. 120.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Waterville, Maine, for the undermentioned years:—

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	4,672				
1891.....	7,350	134	18·23		
1892.....	7,593	81	10·66	53	6·98
1893.....	7,836	144	18·37	100	12·76

APPENDIX No. 121.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness, in the city of Westbrook, Maine, U.S., for the undermentioned years:—

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	3,981				
1885.....	5,000	34	6·80	4	0·80
1886.....	5,250	59	11·23	6	1·14
1887.....	5,525	62	11·22	12	2·17
1888.....	5,800	36	6·20	11	1·89
1889.....	6,250	58	9·28	19	3·04
1890.....	6,632	51	7·68	19	2·86
1891.....	6,950	39	5·61	6	0·86
1892.....	7,450	19	2·55		0·26

APPENDIX No. 122.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness, in the city of Rockland, Maine, U. S., for the undermentioned years :—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	7,530	327	42.68	120	15.66
1881.....	7,669	259	33.61	94	12.20
1882.....	7,704	259	32.19	121	15.61
1883.....	7,750	172	22.59	100	12.82
1884.....	7,860	184	20.75	115	14.64
1885.....	7,875	163	14.01	48	6.06
1886.....	7,920	185	23.16	131	16.40
1887.....	7,985	223	27.54	185	22.85
1888.....	8,095	295	36.09	221	27.03
1889.....	8,174	298	35.90	195	23.51
1890.....	8,294	322	46.50	298	35.35

APPENDIX No. 123.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Gardiner, Maine, U. S., for the undermentioned years :—

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	4,430	284	64.40	162	31.63
1888.....	5,220	357	66.61	275	51.31
1889.....	5,359	505	91.96	300	71.02
1890.....	5,491	439	76.74	330	58.50
1891.....	5,616	328	58.11	268	46.07
1892.....	5,816	272	45.33	214	35.66

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 124.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Saco, Maine, U.S., for the undermentioned years :—

Years.	Populat.on.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1886.....	6,396				
1887.....	6,361	95	14.93	51	8.01
1888.....	6,341	73	11.51	41	6.46
1889.....	6,316	88	13.93	50	7.91
1890.....	6,291	71	11.28	37	5.88
1891.....	6,266	66	10.53	37	5.90
1892.....	6,226	44	7.06	22	3.53
1886.....	6,181	71	11.48	42	6.79
1887.....	6,115	99	16.18	56	9.15
1888.....	6,075	125	20.57	76	12.51
1889.....	6,000	97	16.16	40	6.66
1892.....	5,925	116	19.57	57	9.62

APPENDIX No. 125.

STATISTICS of persons convicted of the offence of intoxication, and for being common drunkards, before the Municipal Court, Portland, Maine, from 1st January, 1888, to 1st January, 1893 :—

Year.	Intoxication, fines imposed and result of same.				Intoxication, jail sentences.		Common drunkards, jail sentences.	
	No. of imposed fines.	No. paid.	No. suspended.	No. committed for non-pay.	No. sentenced.	No. suspended.	No. sentenced.	No. suspended.
1888.....	420	159	91	170	146	47	146	35
1889.....	417	169	79	169	168	44	162	15
1890.....	421	135	64	222	103	34	128	22
1891.....	462	189	118	155	93	22	78	21
1892.....	191	83	37	71	84	21	50	11

NOTE—The judge of the Municipal Court, Portland, stated that in 1892 the police did not make all the arrests they should have made, and that drunken men went up to the officers and dared them to arrest them.

APPENDIX No. 126.

STATE OF MAINE.

STATEMENT showing number of inmates remaining in Maine insane hospital at end of undermentioned years:—

Year ending November 30th.	No. of inmates remaining at end of year.
1881.....	450
1882.....	461
1883.....	464
1884.....	460
1885.....	486
1886.....	528
1887.....	552
1888.....	578
1889.....	580
1890.....	626
1891.....	673
1892.....	685

EXTRACT FROM TRUSTEES' REPORT, MAINE INSANE ASYLUM, 1892.

"We are confronted with the fact that the insane population of the hospital is larger than at any previous period, and that the present accommodations for patients are entirely exhausted. We find a list on the hospital books for 51 patients who pay all of their own bills from their own funds. There are 87 patients who are entirely beneficiaries of the state, and 547 patients who receive respectively from the state \$1.50 as a weekly stipend towards their support. The balance for board is either paid by towns or individuals. The institution receives for board, and taking care of an individual patient, from \$4 to \$8, according to accommodations, as a weekly compensation for such services, and the annual aggregate sum which the state receives from these sources is \$154,386.18. This apparently large amount of money is nearly exhausted in furnishing food, clothing, medicine, employees, and meeting other necessary expenditures connected with hospital life. Such surplus of profit as arises therefrom is judiciously expended towards repairing the wear and tear incident to the appurtenances and surroundings of an immense hospital structure. The number of insane in the state of Maine, as returned by the superintendent of the last census, was 1,542. We have 685 of this number cared for in our hospital, leaving probably as many more to be provided for in some other way. The enrolment of the population of the hospital represents citizens of every vocation, situation, and condition of life, but there appears to be an excess of those who move in the more humble walks of life, and are subject to the misfortunes of poverty. No citizen, however rich or gifted, has any royal power to bar his entrance into the gateway of the hospital; we find many such representative men here well cared for; but, the statement that public humanity and generosity step in to aid so many who are indigent and unfortunate records one of the proudest acts of our history as a state.

The requirements of the laws of the state call for a monthly thorough examination and inspection of the hospital and its inmates by a committee of the trustees, and a written report thereon is duly made to the full board. This duty has been faithfully performed, and we have found but few, if any occasion for adverse criticism in regard to the management of the hospital."

APPENDIX No. 127.

CHAPTER 247.

An Act to provide for the treatment and cure of habitual drunkards.

Section 1.—*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any inhabitant of this state who is of kin to or a friend of an habitual drunkard as hereinafter defined, may petition the circuit court of the county of the residence of such drunkard or the circuit court of Baltimore city if said habitual drunkard resides therein, for leave to send such drunkard at the expense of said county or city of Baltimore to such institution for the medical treatment of drunkenness as the said court may designate. Which petition shall set forth the name, age and condition of such habitual drunkard and that such drunkard or those of his kin petitioning are not financially able to incur the expense of his cure, and shall set forth that said drunkard is willing and will agree to attend such institution for the cure of drunkenness; which petition shall be verified by the person making such request, and shall contain in addition thereto the written agreement of such habitual drunkard to take such treatment and obey the rules of the institution administering the same, and the names of three taxpayers in the county of his residence, or of Baltimore city, if he resides therein, stating that they are familiar with the facts set forth in the petition, and that they are familiar with the financial circumstances of such drunkard and of the petitioning kin, and think it a proper case for assistance from the county wherein the said habitual drunkard resides, or Baltimore city if he resides therein.

Section 2.—When such petition is filed, any judge of the circuit courts referred to in section one, shall, if satisfied from examination, that the facts set forth in the petition are true and that the said drunkard has been a resident of the county or of Baltimore city for six months next preceding the application, and that such drunkard of his own free will desires to take such treatment, send such habitual drunkard to some institution for the cure of drunkenness; provided such institution is located in the state of Maryland and that the managers of such institutions will agree to treat such patient for a sum not to exceed \$100, but such court shall not be compelled to send such habitual drunkard to any institution making a lower bid than the sum herein specified, unless in their judgment the best interest of such drunkard shall be promoted thereby, and the said judge of the circuit shall thereupon make an order that the expense of such treatment be paid out of the treasury of the county or city of Baltimore, as the case may be, in the same manner that other claims against such county or city of Baltimore for the administration of justice are paid, provided that no county or the city of Baltimore shall be required to send the same habitual drunkard to any institution for the medical treatment of drunkenness a second time at its expense.

Section 3.—No provision of the Act shall be at any time construed as in any way abrogating, limiting or abolishing the powers of judges of circuit courts under section 47, article 16 of the Code of Public General Laws, providing for the committal of inebriates.

Section 4.—The officers of whatever institutions may be designated for the treatment of the habitual drunkards, payment for whose cure is provided by this act, shall become sworn officers of the court committing said habitual drunkards to their care, and shall have power to enforce such reasonable rules as may be necessary for the administration of treatment to the patient provided for and created by this act, but they shall receive no fee or compensation from any county or the city of Baltimore other than the sum provided and limited by section 2 of this act.

Section 5.—A drunkard as mentioned in the foregoing sections of this Act shall be deemed to include any person who has acquired the habit of using spirituous,

malt or fermented liquors, cocaine or other narcotics to such a degree as to deprive him or her of reasonable self-control.

Section 6.—And be it enacted that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 3, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, *Governor.*

JOHN WALTER SMITH,

President of the Senate.

JAMES H. PRESTON,

Speaker of the House of Delegates.

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1894.

J. ROGER McSHERRY,

Secretary of the Senate.

B. L. SMITH,

Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

APPENDIX No. 128.

An enquiry into the history of the license law as the same has from time to time existed in the former Province of Upper Canada, afterwards Canada West, and now the Province of Ontario, shows that, apart from any legislation of the Kingdom of France, or decree of the French King or other French authority, the first statute bearing upon the subject was an Imperial Act 14 George III., cap. 88, entitled "An Act to establish a fund towards further defraying the charges of the administration of Justice and support of the civil Government within the Province of Quebec, in America," in and by which, after reciting that certain duties had been imposed by the authority of His Most Christian Majesty, (meaning the King of France), upon wine, rum, brandy, eau de vie de liqueur, imported into the Province of Canada now called the Province of Quebec.....which duties subsisted at the time of the surrender of the said Province to the forces of His (Britannic) Majesty in the late war, and that it was expedient that the said duties should cease and discontinue, and that other duties should be raised.....for making a more adequate provision for defraying the charges of the administration of justice and the support of civil government in the said Province, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, did most humbly beseech His Majesty that it might be enacted and it was enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and commons in that present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the fifth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, all the duties which were imposed upon rum, brandy, eau de vie de liqueur, within the said Province.....should be and were thereby discontinued, and that in lieu, etc., there should from and after said fifth day of April 1775, be raised, levied, collected and paid unto His Majesty, His heirs and successors, the following:—

For every gallon of brandy or other spirits of the manufacture of Great Britain, three pence.

For every gallon of rum or other spirits which should be imported or brought from any of His Majesty's sugar colonies in the West Indies, six pence.

For every gallon of rum or other spirits which should be imported or brought from any other of His Majesty's colonies or dominions in America, nine pence.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

For every gallon of foreign brandy or other spirits of foreign manufacture imported or brought from Great Britain, one shilling.

For every gallon of rum or spirits of the produce or manufacture of any of the colonies or plantations in America, not in the possession or under the Dominion of His Majesty, imported from any other place except Great Britain, one shilling. (Then follow duties on molasses and syrup, a discrimination being made between those brought in ships of His Majesty's subjects, and those lawfully brought in other ships.) The rates to be sterling money of Great Britain.

From and after 5th April, 1775, there should be levied and paid to the receiver general of said province for the use of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, a duty of one pound sixteen shillings sterling money of Great Britain, for every license that should be granted by the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, of the said province, to any person or persons, for keeping a house or any other place of public entertainment or for the retailing of wine, brandy, rum, or any other spirituous liquors within the said province, and any person keeping any such house or place of entertainment or retailing any such liquors without such license, should forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for every such offence, upon conviction thereof; one moiety to go to the informer, the other to the receiver general.

An imperial statute passed in 1774 and chaptered 40, says that it has been provided that if any goods chargeable with any of the duties in the act mentioned should be brought into the province (Quebec) by land carriage the same should pass and be carried through "the port Saint Johns near the River Sorol," and, after reciting that "there is reason to apprehend that the regulations and restrictions contained in the said hereinbefore recited clause, so far as they relate to the bringing, rum, brandy, or other spirits into the province of Quebec, by land carriage, may, without further explanation operate to the prejudice and disadvantage of the commerce carried on with the Indians in the upper or interior parts of the said province," enacted that it should and might be lawful to and for all His Majesty's subjects freely to bring, carry or convey by land carriage or inland navigation, into any part of the province of Quebec, not theretofore comprehended within the limits thereof by His Majesty's proclamation of the seventh of October one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, any quantity of rum, brandy, or other spirits, anything contained in the before recited Act of Parliament to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

That the provincial authorities did not concur with the imperial in what seems to have been the view of the latter as to the advisability of permitting intoxicants to be furnished to Indians may be judged from the fact that there appears to have been an ordinance of the province of Quebec, 17 George III, Cap. 7, entitled, "An ordinance to prevent the selling of strong liquors to the Indians in the province of Quebec as also to deter persons from buying their arms or clothing and for other purposes relative to the trade and intercourse with the said Indians."

In the 31st George III., cap. 31, Sec. 2, mention is made of His Majesty's royal intention to divide the province of Quebec into two separate provinces to be called the province of Upper Canada and the province of Lower Canada.

The first legislation in upper Canada in regard to spirituous liquors appears to have been contained in Chapter 8 of the statutes passed in the first session of the first parliament. An act as to building gaols, etc., which contained a provision that no license should be granted for retailing any spirituous liquors within any of the said gaols or prisons and imposed a penalty on any gaoler, keeper or officer of any gaol or prison who shall lend, use, or give away, or knowingly permit or suffer any spirituous liquors or strong waters to be sold, used, lent or given away in such gaol or prison or brought into the same, other than except such as should be prescribed.

In the second session of the first parliament, 33 George III., cap. 10 (1793), there was passed an act to establish a fund for paying the salaries of the officers of the legislative council and assembly, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof, which provided that there should be levied above all other duties by any act of the parliament of Great Britain payable in the province upon wines brought therein, as

follows:—Upon every gallon (wine measure) of wine, the growth or produce of the island of Madeira, which should be legally imported from any part, etc., four pence, and for every gallon (wine measure) of other wines of the growth or produce of any other country so imported, two pence.

In the year of our Lord 1793, during the second session of the first parliament of Upper Canada, there was passed the act 33 George III., cap. 13, in and by which, after reciting, in the preamble some of the provisions of the 14 George III., cap. 88, above mentioned, as to duty of £1 16s. for license, and that "it is necessary that the said revenue should be increased for the purpose of paying the salaries of the officers of the legislative council and house of assembly, and for defraying the contingent expenses thereof," it was enacted that, in addition to the said sum of £1 16s. sterling as aforesaid, which should still be and continued to be levied, collected and paid as it hitherto had been, etc., there should be raised, etc., to and for the use of his majesty, his heirs, etc., and to and for the use of the province and towards the support of the civil government thereof, the further sum of twenty shillings currency upon every license that should be granted by virtue of that act in manner following, that is to say:—That from and after the fifth day of April, 1794, it should and might be lawful for the governor, lieutenant governor or person administering the government, by or through the secretary of the province or other person empowered to issue licenses for the vending of wines, brandy, rum or other spirituous liquors, to ask for, demand and receive, over and above the sum of one pound sixteen shillings sterling, as aforesaid, the further sum of twenty shillings currency, for every license that should be granted to any person for keeping a house or any other place of public entertainment, or for the retailing of wine, brandy, rum or other spirituous liquors in the province.

In every district throughout the province, one month at least before the 5th day of April in every year, being the day whereon the said sums of £1 16s. sterling and 20s. currency should be due and payable the secretary of the province or other person empowered to issue licenses should give public notice in the *Upper Canada Gazette* or otherwise, to every person selling wine, brandy, rum or other spirituous liquors, as aforesaid, to pay the said sums and to take out a license, and by such public notice to warn every person who should neglect, omit or refuse to take out a license and still continue to retail any wine, brandy, rum or other spirituous liquors in less quantities at any one time than three gallons, of the pains and penalties, etc.

Every person who should keep a house, etc., for retailing wine, etc., should cause to be written, painted or printed over the door of such house, "licensed to sell wine and other spirituous liquors;" (and a penalty was provided in case any person neglected to obey this enactment).

Provision made for every person taking out a license to enter into a bond in the penal sum of £10 to his Majesty, "well and truly to keep a decent and "orderly house" during the continuance of the license.

The secretary or other person should receive from each person to whom a license granted, over and above the duty, the sum of 2s. 6d. for his trouble in making out and issuing the license, and the clerk of the peace or other person who should draw the bond should receive 2s. 6d. for his trouble.

The additional duty of 20s. should not extend to a person not keeping a house of public entertainment for a longer space of time than two years next after 5th April, 1794, but after the expiration of the said two years no person other than such as should keep a house of public entertainment should be obliged to pay for license more than £1 16s. 0d.

Provision as to how the receiver general should apply the moneys paid, and allowing him to deduct £3 out of every £100.

In the third session of the said first parliament of Upper Canada (1794) there was passed a statute (chapter II), entitled "An Act to lay and collect a duty upon stills," in and by which, after reciting that for the better support of the government it was expedient to increase the revenues, it was enacted that from and after the 5th

See 45 George III., cap. 1, secs. 1 and 3, as to change of date from: 5th April to 5th January.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

April then next, there should be raised, etc., to and for the uses of the province, and towards the support of the civil government thereof, of and from all persons having and using a still or stills, or hereafter to have and use a still or stills for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors for sale, a sum not exceeding 1s. 3d. of lawful money of the province for every gallon which the body of such still or stills should or might be capable of containing in manner in said Act mentioned. Provision was made for the payment of duties for the seven months between the 5th September and 5th April next ensuing, at the rate of 7½ pence per gallon; that no person should, after 5th November, 1794, make use of a still for distilling spirituous liquors *for sale* until he should have obtained a license, and that in his application for such license the capacity of the still or stills (number of gallons) should be stated, penalties of a fine of £10, forfeiture of still, and incapacity to obtain a license for distilling spirituous liquors *for sale* for three years being provided; that no license should be granted for a still unless capable of containing 10 gallons, wine measure; that a search warrant might be issued to examine still houses; and that it should not be lawful for any person working any licensed still to sell or barter any quantity of such distilled liquor less than three gallons; nor should it be lawful to grant a license for distilling spirituous liquors to a person licensed at the same time to retail spirituous liquors; or to grant to a person licensed to distil, a license to retail. By this statute £3 of every £100 was to be allowed to the receiver general.

In the same session of parliament (1794) there was passed an act (chapter 12) for regulating the manner of licensing public houses and for the more easy convicting of persons selling spirituous liquors without license. After reciting that some of the provisions contained in an ordinance passed in the 28th year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act or Ordinance for the better security of the revenue arising on the retail of wine, brandy rum or spirituous liquors," had been found inconvenient, this act provided that after the 20th March 1793, no license should be granted to any person to keep an inn or public house for the purpose of vending wines, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, unless he should have first obtained a certificate of his being a proper person to keep an inn or public house, from the magistrates of the division wherein he resided or was about to reside, to be granted to him as thereafter specified; and that all licenses which should thereafter be granted to the contrary should be null and void. The certificate to obtain a license was not to be granted to any person not licensed the year preceding unless such person should produce to the justice at the said meeting, should they require it, a testimonial under the hands of the parson and church or town wardens, or of four reputable and substantial householders and inhabitants of the said division wherein the said inn or public house was intended to be kept, showing such person to be of good fame, sober life and conversation, and that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the King. Provisions were made for the case of death or removal of licensee, and as to licensee entering into a recognizance (see *ante*) which should be transmitted to the clerk of the peace, and might be forfeited for the reason and in the manner by the act provided, and it was declared that after it had been entred, the offender should be disqualified from selling any wine, brandy, rum, or spirituous liquors, or strong waters for the space of three years, and any license granted to such person during such time should be null and void. The secretary of the province was required yearly, and every year to cause the names of the several persons, who should have taken out a license for keeping an inn or public house, to be published in the *Upper Canada Gazette* on or before the 21st of June, and the clerk of the peace in each and every district was to cause the names of all persons who should have entered into the recognizance to be affixed in two of the most public places in the district for public inspection:

In the fifth session of the first, or first session of the second Parliament, 36 George III., there was passed on 3rd June, 1796, an amending act in and by which it was provided that if any person should keep an inn or public house for the purpose of vending wine, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, unless licensed, £20 should be levied on such person's goods and chattels upon being convicted on the oath of any one creditable witness of his, her, or their, having offended against the

said act, one moiety of said sum to go to the informer, and the other moiety to the Crown.

The Act 37 George III., passed in the first session of the second Parliament (3rd July, 1797), and chapter XI, enacted that from and after the 5th August in that year, and the 5th April in every year ensuing, every shop keeper, or other person whatsoever, who should sell or vend any wine, brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors in less quantity at any one time than three gallons should be possessed of a license for that purpose, whether he or she did or did not keep a house of public entertainment, such license to be granted upon payment of the same fees as the law required to be paid by a person licensed to keep a house of public entertainment. On the 4th July, 1800, in the fourth session of the second Parliament there was passed an act for the summary conviction of persons selling spirituous liquors by retail without a license, and in such Act it was declared that from and after the next 5th April, it should not be lawful for any shop keeper licensed to sell wine, brandy, rum and other spirituous liquors by retail, to sell or vend the same in any less quantity or by any smaller measure than one quart, a penalty of £20 being imposed for infraction of this provision.

In the first session of the third Parliament (1801), there was passed a statute in and by which after reciting that "it is necessary for the comfort of the Moravian Indians inhabiting that certain tract of land on each side of the River Thames, called the township of Oxford, and for the better regulation of the said Indians, that no rum or spirituous liquors shall be sold within that township," it was provided that from and after the passing of that act it should not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to sell or barter any rum, brandy, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors or strong waters within the said tract so occupied by the said Indians, and that any person so doing should be liable to the same penalty as if guilty of selling without license.

In 1803 an Act in reference to the collection of the revenue was passed, in and by which it was provided that an inspector might be appointed for each district, who should superintend, collect, and account for the revenue arising from licenses, that to him application for license should be made, and that he should look after illicit sale and manufacture.

In 1805, the date from which licenses should be granted was changed from 5th April to 5th January in each year.

On the 13th March, 1813, and about the time of the last war between Great Britain and the United States, there was passed an act which may be considered as evidencing the limited means of inter-communication and of transport which prevailed then as compared with the present time. After reciting that doubts have arisen as to the sufficiency of the late crops to supply the probable wants of the province, and that it may be expedient and necessary to restrain and prohibit the exportation of grain and provisions, as also the consumption of grain by distillation, it enacts that it shall and may be lawful for the governor and by and with the advice of the executive council to prohibit the exportation, etc., and to prohibit in like manner after the first day of May then next, the distillation of spirits, strong waters and low wines from any wheat, corn or other grain, meal or flour, within the province, and provided as a penalty in case of distillation that the stills and vessels used for distillation should be forfeited, and the owners should forfeit and pay treble the value of the same. This act was continued by the statute 54 George III., cap. 8.

By the Act, chapter 5, 1813, it was declared not lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to sell, barter or give or aid and assist in procuring or distribution any rum, brandy, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors or strong waters or low wines to any Indians.

Cap. 7, 1814, provided that in addition to one shilling and three pence per gallon then raised on licenses on stills, there should be a charge of three shillings and nine pence per gallon. The preamble of the Act gave as a reason for the increase the necessity that "the revenue of the province should be increased to meet in some measure the expenditures occasioned by the present war."

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

By Act 54 George III., cap. 8 (1814), it was provided that the governor may license a person or persons to work stills for making spirituous liquors from rye for the use of His Majesty in this province, and that if such licensee should vend any spirituous liquors so made otherwise than for the use of His Majesty, he should pay the penalty provided in the Act.

By Act 54 George III., cap. 10, it was declared that it was necessary that the revenues of the province should be increased to meet in some measure the expenditure occasioned by the then present war, and that in addition to the duty of £1 16s. sterling, and 20s. currency, there should be levied for the time being the further sum of £5 currency upon every license granted after 5th January, 1814, or that should be granted thereafter, and that if any person who had paid the £1 16s. and the 20s. should prefer to relinquish the keeping of such house of entertainment, or the retailing of spirituous liquors rather than pay the additional duty of £5, the inspector might repay him the 20s. It was provided that the Act should remain in force until the termination of the war with the United States of America, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session of parliament.

The Act of 56 George III., cap. 3, refers to the inspectors rendering accounts verified on oath, the payment over by them of moneys, etc.

Chapter 5 of the same year, 1816—an Act to extend the jurisdiction of the court of requests,—provided that nothing in it contained should extend to authorize the holding plea in such court for any debt contracted at a tavern for spirituous liquors or for any gambling debt whatever.

The Act 56 George III., 1816, chapter 10, repealed all of 54 George III., cap. 10, except the preamble and the second section, and enacted that after the 5th January, 1817, every person keeping a house or other place of public entertainment should provide a good and sufficient yard or shed for the accommodation of sleighs or carriages of travellers, such yard or shed to be so enclosed as to prevent any inconvenience to them from hogs, horses or horned cattle that might be running at large about such house or place of public entertainment, and provided in case of neglect or refusal to comply with the law for forfeiture of license, and disqualification to receive one until the yard or shed should be provided.

In 1818 there was passed an Act which appears to have been the first providing for wholesale licenses. It provided that from the 1st June then next ensuing, and from and after 5th January in each ensuing year, there should be taken out a license by every merchant, shop-keeper, trader or dealer who might sell or vend any wines, brandy or other spirituous liquors by wholesale; that is to say, three gallons and upwards, and who had not taken out a license to sell, vend and retail wines, brandy or other spirituous liquors, for which license there should be paid at the time such license was taken out the sum of five pounds of lawful money of the province.

On the 27th November, 1818, there was passed an Act to alter the laws now in force, etc. By it several enactments were repealed, and the second section provided that the justices of the peace in general quarter sessions assembled should hold an adjourned sitting on the last Monday in December in each year, at which they should have power to limit the number of inns and public houses in their respective districts, and receive applications from persons desirous of taking out licenses for opening inns or public houses, and they were directed to inquire into the life, character and behaviour of the applicant; and, if it should appear proper and necessary, to grant a certificate, and that the party applying "is a sober, honest and diligent person and a good subject of the king," the presiding magistrate should grant him a certificate which should enable him to apply for and take out a license on or before the 5th January then next, and which license the inspector should grant on receiving the duties. The fourth section allowed the magistrate to name the sum to be paid to the inspector, in fixing which there was to be taken into account the situation of the inn, but it should not exceed twelve pounds ten shillings nor be less than the old rate, one pound sixteen shillings sterling, and twenty shillings currency. The sixth section required the magistrate to make rules and

regulations for observance by inn-keepers, a copy of which for the information of travellers should be fixed in some conspicuous place in the licensed house.

Another section required the inspector to pay the money to the Receiver General.

Another act of the same session (1818) continued the increase of the license fee to be paid by shop-keepers (see 54 George III., chapter 10, ante), while still another provided that nothing in the act in reference to wholesale licenses should prohibit any person from exposing for sale and vending in the usual manner such liquor as they might obtain from the distillation of grain raised upon their own farms, or to prohibit any person who should have taken out or who might thereafter take out a license for the distillation of spirituous liquors from selling such liquors as he shall have distilled, without taking out the license required by this act.

The Act 59 George III., chapter 6, passed 12th July, 1819, after reciting "whereas laws now in force, imposing a duty on distillation of spirituous liquors, are evaded by a new and improved method of distillation by steam; and whereas it is expedient such distillers should equally contribute to the support of the Government of this province, and that said duty should be increased from and after the 5th January next from 1s. 3d. the gallon, and another 1s. 3d. be collected for each and every gallon which the body of such still is capable of containing," provided for the duty to be collected, and that each and every wooden still used as a boiler or receiver for the beer or wash for the distillation of spirituous liquors for sale should be gauged and duty paid on the whole number of gallons such still is capable of containing.

We now pass from the reign of George III. to that of his son and successor, George IV., and find that the first enactment was one to remove doubts, and provided that a person licensed to keep a house of public entertainment for retailing spirituous liquors might to sell wine, brandy, etc., by retail to be consumed out of his house in the same quantities as he might retail within his house, without additional license.

The Act George IV., chapter 13, prescribed the mode of measurement of contents of wooden stills, and the amount of duty to be paid.

In the year 1823 there appears to have been the first legislation in reference to the selling of beer, ale, cider, and other liquors not spirituous and to regulate the manner of licensing ale houses. The act is the 4 George IV., chapter 15, and is in the form of a prayer to the sovereign. It recites that it is expedient to provide by law for licensing houses for the sale of beer, ale, cider and other liquors, not spirituous, by retail in certain towns in the province, and asks His Majesty that it may be enacted, and proceeds to enact that from and after the first day of May then next, licenses should be taken out to be granted under the hand and seal of two justices of the peace, and prescribes the form of the license, which appears to have been confined to towns and villages, and to have authorized the licensee in the house described by the sign of _____ in said town or village, "to keep a common ale and victualling house, and to utter and sell therein by retail, ale, beer, cider and other liquors not spirituous, also bread and other provisions; provided that no unlawful game or games, or any drunkenness or other disorder, be suffered in said house or in the yard, garden, or premises thereto belonging; but that good order and rule be maintained therein."

The act also required the licensee to give a bond in £10 with two sureties, and fixed the duties on licenses. If in or within one mile of towns or villages containing not less than 20 nor more than 50 dwelling houses, the fee to be ten shillings; if not less than 50 nor more than 100, twenty shillings; and in all containing more than 100 dwelling houses, forty shillings. There were provisions for punishing persons offending against the act, for allowing during the time of a fair, "every person to use common selling of ale, beer or cider or other liquors not spirituous, in booths or other places, in such house or place as aforesaid, without being required to take out a license for so doing," and for leaving it to the magistrate to whom application for license was to be made to determine the number of houses to be licensed, with an appeal to the quarter sessions by any person to whom a license was refused.

The Act 4 George IV., cap. 19, made provision as to wholesale licenses, enacted that a retail dealer could only sell in one shop and that thereafter a description

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

of the premises or shop should be inserted in the license, and declared that no person should by that act be prevented from selling by wholesale liquors obtained from distillation of grain raised upon their own farms, or a licensed distiller from selling by wholesale in his distillery.

An Act passed in 1827, chapter II., gave power to magistrates in general quarter sessions assembled to grant licenses.

The Act 2 George IV., passed 6th March, 1830, and chaptered 9, recited that 59 George III, chapter 2, had expired and that "it is expedient for the purpose of raising a revenue for the improvement of the roads and bridges within this province, to revive and amend the same," continued the said act with certain exceptions, and provided that the revenue should be subject to the disposition of parliament for the purpose of improving public highways and bridges and should not be applicable to any other purpose.

We now pass to the reign of William IV., and find that in the second year of his reign an Act was passed continuing an additional duty named as £2, over and above the £1. 16s. and the 20s., and providing for a license to sell wine, brandy or other spirituous liquors on board of steamboats or vessels. The revenues under this Act were to be applied to the improvement of public highways and bridges.

The Act 4 William IV., chapter 18, was passed for the purpose of preventing liquors sold in shops from being consumed therein, and provided penalties for the shop keeper allowing such consumption, and the purchaser who, without permission of the shop-keeper or person in charge, should consume.

The Act 4 William IV., chapter 37, prohibited the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the Kingston penitentiary, and the bringing of any such liquors into said penitentiary for the use of any convict confined therein, without a special written permit from the physician.

By the fourth chapter of the Act of 5 William IV., it was recited that the Indians residing at the Grand River, Credit, Muncey, and other places in the provinces, had petitioned that the sale, barter, exchange or gift of any spirituous liquors to any Indian, man, woman, or child, should be prohibited, and that it was expedient for the promotion of the peace, comfort, prosperity and happiness, and for the better regulation of the Indians of the province, that the prayer of the petition should be granted, and enacted penalties for sale or gift to any Indians.

The Act 6 William IV., chapter 14, was intended to put in better shape and make more effective the penal clauses applying to persons selling without license. In the fourth clause it is said that the increase of licensed inns and public houses in the city of Toronto and liberties thereof, and other district towns, or any other town, or village, containing twenty dwelling houses within a distance of one mile in this province tends greatly to the increase of vice and immorality, and does not effect the object desired, namely, the accommodation of the public, and it is enacted that after the passing of that Act, within the places above named, the applicant for a license must show that he is or they are possessed of a dwelling house held from year to year, or for a term of years, containing at least three rooms beyond those required for the use of the family; and that he or they have at the time of the application at least three good beds in such house, over and above those required for the use of the family, and are also possessed of a good stable capable of stabling at least two pairs of horses. The license fee in the city of Toronto and other places above mentioned was to be not less than £7 10s. Provision was also made that no brewer resident in the city of Toronto, or liberties, or within one mile thereof, or any district town, should sell beer by retail in less quantities than three gallons without first having obtained a license for the purpose, the fee for which was not to exceed £2 10s.

Coming now to the reign of our present gracious Queen, we find that the first enactment on this subject was in the third year of her reign (1840), and made provision for duties to be imposed and collected on wooden stills.

The Act 3 Victoria, chapter 20, passed on 10th February, 1840, repealed certain enactments and made provision as to the time at which justices of the peace in

quarter sessions should receive and grant applications for licenses; that a refusal to grant should not be reconsidered at any session in the same year unless a greater number of justices should be present than were on the bench when the license was refused; that the owner or person in charge of a steamboat or vessel should be entitled to receive from the inspector of the district in which such steamboat or vessel should be laid up during the winter season, a license to vend, etc., without entering into bonds to keep an inn, upon payment of £7 10s. currency; special provision as to Hamilton, owing to certain powers possessed by the corporation thereof as to licensing victualling houses and ordinaries where fruit, victuals, and liquors not distilled, shall be sold; makes provision that licensed persons who shall keep a billiard table shall be subject to the provisions of an act 50 George III., chapter 6; provides for the inspector visiting and inspecting twice a year all licensed houses, distilleries and shops where spirituous liquors are sold; enacts that from and after 1st June, 1840, every person who shall open a house of public entertainment, or a house for sale of ale, beer, cider, or other liquors not spirituous, within this province by retail shall be required to take out a license for so doing, which shall be applied for and granted in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and restrictions as licenses now granted to inn-keepers; provides for inspectors demanding fees from licensed vendors of beer and other liquors not spirituous; that the license fee for such ale-houses, etc., shall not exceed £5, or be less than £1, and that the revenue shall be paid to the Receiver General for the public uses of the province. It is also enacted that no justice of the peace who shall be a brewer, distiller or retailer of spirituous liquors, or in partnership, etc., shall act or be present when licenses are granted, nor shall any justice act in the case of a house of which he is owner. To the Act are appended, as forms or schedules, two certificates: the first, that the applicant has conducted his house to the satisfaction of the public and maintained his character for loyalty and sobriety, with a recommendation that his license be renewed; the other a certificate that the man is of good habits and has accommodation for travellers.

It may not be out of place in passing to notice how continuously the legislation looks to a license only being granted to a person of good habits.

The Act 3 Victoria, chapter 21, gave all moneys obtained from licenses to inn-keepers, and all fines for keeping a house for retailing without license, to the general purposes of the province, and the support of the civil government thereof. Chapter 22 of 3rd Victoria made 6 William IV. perpetual, and provided that £7 10s. should be required upon all licenses to vend wine, brandy and spirituous liquors by retail granted or issued to shopkeepers in this province.

The last legislation on the subject of licenses by the Upper Canada legislature was the above mentioned act, chapter 22 of 3rd Victoria; in fact, that legislature ceased to exist for the union of Upper and Lower Canada having been consummated the duty and power of legislating devolved upon the parliament of united Canada, or, as it should be called, the province of Canada.

The legislation from this date which applied to Canada West (Ontario) will be found in Appendix No. 68, under the head of "Province of Canada," and dates from 1841 to 1867. Where any act named therein applied to Lower Canada only, it is so described.

From 1-67 the legislation of the Dominion Parliament which applied to the province of Ontario as well as to the other provinces is set out in the same appendix.

At the date of the confederation of the provinces what was formerly known as Upper Canada, and more recently as Canada West, became the province of Ontario.

In that province a good many acts have been placed upon the statute book. To these it is hardly necessary to refer, further than to call attention to the present law, commonly known as the Crooks act, passed on the 10th February, 1876.

The principal provisions of that act are as follows:—

1. No one shall sell intoxicating liquors without a license.
2. Three commissioners are appointed to each license district, who have the sole and exclusive right to grant or withhold licenses.
3. Inspectors are appointed for each district to enforce the law.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

4. The statute fixes fees to be paid for licenses, part of which is to be paid to the municipalities and part to the province.

5. Municipal councils have power to increase the fees, such increase to be for the sole use of the municipalities.

6. In cities, towns and incorporated villages tavern licenses are limited according to population, as follows:—One for each 250 for the first 1,000, and one for each full 400 over 1,000.

7. Municipal councils also have power to limit the number of tavern and shop licenses to be issued.

8. Every applicant for license for premises not previously under license is required to produce a certificate signed by the majority of the electors of the polling subdivision in which the premises sought to be licensed are situate, to the effect that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be licensed, that the premises are suitable and are situate in a place where the carrying on of the business will not be an annoyance to the general public.

9. All licenses are issued as of the first day of May and are valid for one year.

10. Shop licenses are confined to premises in which no other goods are sold.

11. No licenses are granted to vessels or ferries nor to license commissioners or inspectors.

12. Beer and wine licenses are granted for a less fee to persons to sell lager beer, ale, porter and native wines containing not more than fifteen per cent of alcohol, or light foreign wines containing not more than fifteen per cent of alcohol in quantities less than one quart.

13. The holder of a tavern license is required to have certain accommodations for his guests over and above what is sufficient for his family use.

14. Brewers and distillers are required to take out wholesale licenses for selling the liquors manufactured by them, when sold for consumption within the province. Such sales are also confined to the holders of licenses under the act.

15. Chemists and druggists registered under the pharmacy act are permitted to sell liquors for medicinal purposes in quantities of not more than six ounces, such sales to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose. Sales in greater quantities are permitted only on the production of a certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner, and all sales by druggists are prohibited on Saturday nights and Sundays, except upon the order of a justice of the peace or a medical practitioner.

16. Unincorporated societies or clubs and those incorporated under the act respecting benevolent, provident and other societies, together with their members, are prohibited from selling or keeping, or having liquors upon the premises for sale or barter.

17. Sales of liquors in licensed premises are prohibited from the hour of 7 o'clock on Saturday night until 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

18. Holders of licenses are prohibited from taking in pledge for liquors sold any wearing apparel, tools, etc., etc.

19. Commissioners and inspectors are liable to heavy penalties for issuing licenses contrary to the provisions of the Act.

20. A license commissioner or inspector is not eligible for a seat in a municipal council.

21. A licensed tavern-keeper is bound to supply meals to guests, and all except the keepers of saloons are bound to supply lodgings.

22. Sales of liquors to minors under 18 years of age are prohibited, and also to those under the age of 21, after having received a notice not to do so from the father, mother, guardian or master.

23. Keepers of disorderly inns and those who permit gambling therein are subject to certain penalties.

24. Holders of licenses are subject to penalties for harbouring or entertaining constables belonging to any police force.

25. Licenses improperly issued may be revoked by a county judge.

26. Inn-keepers and holders of licenses are liable to the legal representatives of a deceased person if he has come to his death by suicide or drowning, or has perished

from cold or other accident while in a state of intoxication, and having become so intoxicated in the premises of such inn-keeper or holder of license.

27. Habitual drunkards may be prohibited by notices served upon all holders of licenses not to sell or deliver liquors to them or to any one in their behalf.

28. Search for liquor may be made either with or without warrant in all unlicensed places where liquors are suspected of being sold, and if liquors are found they may be confiscated and destroyed.

29. It is the duty of every officer, policeman, constable or inspector, in each municipality, to see that the several provisions of the act are duly observed.

30. Municipal councils may by by-law prohibit wholly the issue of any tavern or shop license within the boundaries of the municipality.

APPENDIX No. 129.

BY-LAWS OF THE GOTHENBURG BRANDY COMPANY.

Section 1. The Gothenburg brandy company is organized under the law for limited liability companies of October 6, 1848.

The company's board of directors has its seat in Gothenburg.

Section 2. (a.) The object of the company, if they obtain the required sanction, is to undertake, within the town of Gothenburg and its suburbs, the entire public house and retail traffic in brandy, spirits, and other distilled Swedish or foreign spirituous liquors, as well as such liquors of which the above form an ingredient, the licenses for which would otherwise have been disposed of by auction, and to conduct the traffic in question without any view to private profit.

Section 3. The company's capital is fixed at a minimum sum of 100,000 kroner (\$26,800) and a maximum of 200,000 kroner (\$53,600), to be divided into shares of 500 kroner (\$134) each.

Participation in the company takes place by subscribing to a certain number of shares, and an obligation to pay up the whole amount of the shares.

The capital is paid in as it is deemed necessary for carrying on operations, which will be made known by the directors through advertisements in the Gothenburg papers, at least a fortnight before every day of payment.

Separate receipts will be given for the sums paid in.

Section 4. Not until the share has been paid up in full shall the stock certificate be issued, signed by the chairman of the board of directors and two other members of the board, marked with its own number, and issued to each particularly named shareholder.

Section 5. A special register, which shall, on demand, be accessible to every one, whether shareholder or not, shall be kept by the directors, in which shall be recorded:—

- (1) The name, position and abode of each shareholder.
- (2) The number of the share.
- (3) The sums paid in for the shares.
- (4) The changes that have taken place in the right of ownership of the shares, of which the directors have received due notice.

Section 6. The shareholder who fails to pay at the time appointed, shall pay 6 per cent annual interest on the sum due until payment is made. If the shareholder fails to pay his assessments with the interest, within three months of the time appointed, the company may, at its option, drop such shareholder from its membership and cancel the share for which payment should have been made.

In said case such amounts as has been previously paid shall fall to the company and the share be declared null and void. If the share thus forfeited is not returned

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

to the company within two months from the time it was forfeited, the directors shall, by advertisement in the public papers, declare such share to be null and void, after which a new share, in place of the one cancelled, shall be issued to another person.

Section 7. The shareholder who transfers to another person his right to the share, before full payment has been made, continues responsible for the fulfillment of the obligation incurred, unless the company, at its meeting, shall see fit to accept the obligation of the new shareholder for the debt incurred, in which case the former shareholder shall cease to be a member of the company.

Section 8. As far as the company's claims are concerned, the shareholder who has been struck out in accordance with sections 6 and 7 is exempt from further payment; whereas he is bound to observe the obligations laid down in clause 6 of the limited liability company's act of October 6, 1848, regarding the claims of creditors and the repaying of a given obligation.

Section 9. The shareholder is not bound for any payment beyond the number of shares subscribed for, nor is he answerable for the company's debts, further than what he, as above enacted, has paid to the company, or undertaken to pay, unless he has bound himself to still further responsibility. But if the shareholders, as members of the company's board of directors, or at one of its meetings, have taken part in a resolution, opposed to these statutes or to the liability company's act, as now in force, then those who have agreed to such resolution shall be jointly and severally bound to make compensation for all losses that may result therefrom.

Section 10. Whoever has by inheritance or marriage become a legal shareholder may, after given notice to the directors, enter into the company. Transfer of the holder's right to share in any other manner cannot be made, except to a certain specified person, when, to be valid, it must be endorsed on the stock certificate itself, and attested by two witnesses; but neither the shareholder, his heir, nor executor, can retire from the company, nor make over his shares to any other person, unless the company has agreed thereto at a general meeting. The person to whom the share has been transferred shall offer it to the company in a written notice addressed to its directors, certifying his acquired right to said share, whereupon the directors, within a fortnight after the offer thus made, shall inform the person who made it whether they intend to make use of their right to redeem the share or not. If it is not redeemed, or if the owner receives no communication on the subject within the time appointed, he can, on condition of his fulfilling all obligations towards the company to which the former owner may possibly be liable, enter into all the rights to which the shareholder is entitled, but in case the company accepts the share, the holder is entitled, on transferring the share to the company, to receive at once the purchase money paid for it, together with the legal interest from the day he paid it, after which the company may dispose of the share thus redeemed to any other person, upon which the latter assumes the same obligations and partakes of the same rights as the former shareholder in accordance with these by-laws.

Section 11. As far as the company is concerned, the share can not be divided; therefore, if several persons hold it conjointly, one alone must exercise and attend to their rights with regard to the company.

Section 12. No property belonging to the company may be seized or pawned for the shareholder's private debts, nor may his supposed share of the company's income be withdrawn; but his share, with the rights appertaining to it, may be seized and pawned for the owner's debts, in which case they may be dealt with like any other pawn.

Section 13. If a share is lost and its holder has given notice and certified to the company that an advertisement for its recovery has been three times inserted in the public papers, the company is entitled, one year after the last time of advertising, to issue a new stock certificate bearing the same number as the lost one, and issued to the same person, who, according to entry in the register, held it when the old one was lost; but all such precautions must be taken as may be necessary to guard against fraud. Stock certificates that have been damaged by accident, or wear and tear, may be exchanged for new ones, which shall be marked with the same number as the old ones.

Section 14. The company's board of directors is to consist of five ordinary members and five substitutes, who divide the work among themselves, three members at least having to be present to give validity to a decision. They are first to be elected at a general meeting, duly advertised in the public papers, and afterwards at the ordinary annual meetings of the company. Persons may be elected as directors and substitutes though they do not hold shares in the company.

Section 15a. As the object of the company is solely to promote the general welfare, it follows that the members of the company may not lay any claim to its profits, which, as soon as all expenses of management, as well as six per cent annual interest on the capital invested in it by the shareholders, have been paid, shall be annually made over to the town treasury, to be distributed in such manner as is, or shall be, provided in the current statutes.

Section 16b. The board of directors shall appoint as managers, either male or female, for the company's public-house traffic, as well as managers for the retail traffic, such persons as, according to current statutes, possess the requisite qualifications; but said managers shall personally answer for the strict observance of all the regulations which, as regards the public-house and retail traffic in brandy in towns, are, or shall be, laid down in the statutes.

For the rest, all such instructions as the board of directors shall draw up and issue, shall hold good as well for the above mentioned persons as for any of the other officials whom the company may engage in its service.

Section 17. All written documents issued by the directors for the company shall be signed on behalf of the company and bear its signature; otherwise such of the members of the board of directors as have signed the document shall be answerable for the fulfillment of the obligations, which may thereby have been incurred by the company, jointly and severally, as for individual debt.

Section 18. It behooves the directors to keep accurate accounts of all the company's income and expenditure, which accounts shall be made annually, reckoning from October 1. These accounts shall also be balanced by the 1st of the following December, for due auditing.

After said balance has been made, the accounts shall without delay be submitted by the board to two auditors, who, together with two substitutes have been elected at the previous meeting for the year ending October 1; which auditors shall have finished their work and handed in their report thereon to the board before the end of the last mentioned month.

With regard to the special auditing of accounts, which is required in consequence of the company's position with respect to the community and to the other bodies, to whom a part of the tax for spirits sold at the bar is due, such instructions as have been, or may hereafter be issued, shall be observed.

Section 19. The general meeting of the company shall be held in Gothenburg every year in March, and the summons thereto shall be issued by the directors and inserted three times in the Gothenburg papers; the first time one month at latest, and the third time a fortnight at latest before the meeting.

Section 20. An extraordinary meeting of the company is to be held whenever the board of directors consider it necessary, or when shareholders who hold at least one-fourth of all the shares issued unite in demanding such meeting by a written notice to the board, in which is distinctly set forth the reason why an extra meeting is desired. Such meeting shall be advertised by the board of directors in the same manner as that provided for a general meeting, but no other matters than those expressly stated in the advertisement may be there decided on.

Section 21. A meeting shall be duly constituted when the shareholders who represent one-fourth of the whole subscribed capital are present. The chairman of the meeting shall be elected by the majority of the shareholders present, and a protocol kept of all that is discussed and decided on at the meeting, which protocol shall be signed by the person keeping it, and its correctness attested by the chairman and two members present at the meeting.

Section 22. Questions discussed at the meetings shall be decided by simple plurality of votes. All voting, except when the election of members of the board of

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

directors, auditors, or substitutes is concerned, must be open, but may be by ballot if the majority of those present agree upon it.

Section 23. At the company's meeting every shareholder has a vote whether he hold few or many shares. Absent shareholders may vote by proxy.

Section 24. The board of directors shall, at the general meeting of the company, give in a written report of its administration and of the company's condition, as well as the auditors' report after auditing the accounts.

The following questions are then to be decided on:—

- (1) Such as are occasioned by the reports of the directors and the auditors.
- (2) Whether approval shall be granted the board.
- (3) The election of members of the board and substitutes.
- (4) The election of auditors and substitutes.

Section. 25. Should a private shareholder desire to submit some special question or proposal for discussion at the company's ordinary meeting, he must hand in a written statement of the same at least one month before the meeting takes place. In no other than the above-mentioned way may such shareholder, in the intervals between the meetings, influence, still less interfere with, the management of the company's affairs, nor may he call the directors to account for its operations in any respect.

Section. 26. At the company's meetings all questions shall be decided by plurality of votes in the manner above enacted. If the votes on both sides be equal, the chairman appointed to preside at the meeting shall have the casting vote.

No resolution may be adopted, as regards any change in these statutes nor as to the question of dissolving the company, unless two-thirds of the votes, which must represent three-fourths of the company's stock, are cast in favour of the measure; and the change in the statutes thus decided on may not go into force until it has received the royal assent.

Section 27. Disputes, which may possibly arise between the members of the company regarding its operations, or between the shareholders and the board of directors, or between the members of the board of directors themselves, as to their mutual rights and obligations, if they cannot be amicably settled, shall not be brought before a court of justice, but are to be referred to the decision of arbitrators. On receiving due notice from the board of directors, each party shall choose two such arbitrators, who conjointly choose a fifth. If the one party fail to choose such arbitrator within eight days of the time that the choice of the opposite party has been duly communicated to it, or if the four arbitrators cannot, by plurality of votes, decide on whom they will appoint as the fifth arbitrator, the governor of Gothenburg and the province of Bohus shall be asked to appoint the wanting arbitrator or arbitrators. The decision, by plurality of votes, arrived at by these arbitrators, after hearing both parties, in case they see fit to plead their cause in person, shall by them be considered irrevocable, and shall be acted upon like any other judicial sentence without the possibility of reversing or objecting to it.

Section 28. The governor of Gothenburg and the province of Bohus shall, through an appointed deputy, watch over the company's administration of affairs and see that its operations tend to carry out the object for which it was created. Should the governor see reason to find fault with said administration, it behooves him to take such measures as appear to him best adapted for the needed reform.

Section 29. In case the company is dissolved, after the accounts have been duly balanced, the company's creditors shall without delay be summoned to the annual meeting; and in the meantime, until all the debts of the company have been paid, no payment of dividends to the shareholders shall take place.

Section 30. These statutes shall, without delay, be submitted to the magistracy of Gothenburg, who, after having agreed to ratify them, are to enter them upon their records and see that the company thus established be duly advertised, at their expense, in the public papers.

APPENDIX No. 130.

"TEMPERANCE ACT, 1864."

Commonly known as the "Dunkin Act," was passed by the legislature of Canada (prior to Confederation).

Conferred power on municipalities to, at any time, pass a by-law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issue of licenses therefor; said by-law not to have embodied therein any other provision than the declaration "that the sale of intoxicating liquors and the issue of licenses therefor is by such by-law prohibited."

By-law "may" be submitted to the electors, and not to take effect unless approved.

Thirty or more qualified electors of any municipality in Upper Canada, "or if the by-law is for a county, then of each municipality in the county, may at any time by a requisition require that the by-law be submitted (to the electors) for approval; not to take effect unless approved. The poll for a county to be taken in each municipality."

In any municipality where the council "has not passed a by-law under authority and for enforcement of the Act," thirty electors may propose such by-law and demand a poll to determine whether it shall be adopted. No such poll to be taken in any municipality in which the by-law had not been approved or adopted or in which it had been repealed, before the expiration of two years.

When a poll is held electors to vote "yea" or "nay." A majority of votes required to approve or adopt the by-law. A repealing by-law to be submitted to the electors, and, if not approved, no similar by-law to be submitted within the full term of two years thereafter.

"The municipal council of any two or more neighbouring municipalities wherein any such by-law is in force, may each of them by a further by-law, concur in and confirm, mutually, such by-law or by-laws of the others or other of such municipalities;" such further by-law to be submitted to the electors. No by-law so mutually concurred in, not to be repealed unless with like consent on the part of the municipalities concerned.

While a prohibitory liquor law remains in force in Lower Canada the Collector of Inland Revenue not to issue licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, in a quantity of less than three half-pints at one time. "No person shall be liable by reason of his not having therein any license" (for the sale of liquors mentioned) "to the penalty of fifty dollars imposed by the twenty-second section of the act, chapter six of the consolidated statutes of Lower Canada."

In Upper Canada the collector of Inland Revenue not to issue licenses for the retail of "spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors."

While by-law in force no intoxicating liquor to be sold on any pretense for any but medicinal or sacramental purposes, or for use in some art, trade or manufacture.

A licensed distiller or brewer having his distillery or brewery within the district, or a merchant or trader having a store or place for sale of goods, permitted to sell in quantity of not less than five gallons or one dozen bottles, at one time, to be removed from the premises; brewers and distillers to sell only such liquor as they may manufacture.

Selling by the intervention of others forbidden, under penalty of \$20 to \$50 for each offence; agent equally guilty with the principal.

Delivery of liquor in other than private houses, or to residents, deemed evidence of a sale.

A prosecution for penalty may be brought by or in the name of the collector of Inland Revenue, by or in the name of the corporation of a municipality, or by or in

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

the name of any person, whether authorized by the council or not; where the by-law is a county by-law, the corporation of the county equally with that of the municipality comprised therein, may prosecute or authorize any person to prosecute. The excise officer is bound to prosecute "whenever he shall have reason to believe that an offence has been committed." Every prosecution to be commenced within three months after the alleged offence.

Two or more offences may be included in any complaint, but the maximum penalty not to exceed \$100. Amounts of penalties disposed of to various officials and for various purposes, under sections 33 and 34 of the act.

On conviction, in default of sufficient goods to satisfy judgment, defendant to be imprisoned in jail for not less than one nor more than three months.

No by-law void for defect of form. No *certiorari* allowed nor appeal in certain cases.

APPENDIX No. 131.

TARIFF of prices for spirituous liquors sold at the (Bergen) Society's Bars.

	PER GLASS.	
	Small.	Large.
	Ore.	Ore.
Common native spirit (free from fusel oil).....	7	10
Refined spirit (spiced) No. 1.....	10	15
" (circum-equatorial).....	16	24
" (10 years old).....	18	27
French brandy.....	10	15
Refined spirit (spiced) No. 1 (sweet).....	10	15
" No. 2 ".....	3	12
Cognac brandy No. 1.....	25	..
" No. 2.....	20	..
" No. 3.....	18	27
Whisky.....	18	27
Rum No. 1.....	20	..
" 2.....	14	21
Gin (Schiedam).....	20	..
".....	14	21
Liqueur.....	16	24
Swedish banco (shrub) fine.....	16	24
".....	14	21
Ratafia.....	14	21
Cognac extract (liqueur).....	18	27
Rum extract.....	14	21
Arrack extract.....	14	21
Krauter-Magen.....	25	..
Aromatic bitters.....	10	..
" (fine).....	20	..
Von Oosten's bitters.....	20	..
Angostura bitters.....	25	..
Boonekamp stomachic bitters.....	35	..
Teddy.....	25	40
".....	20	40

1 penny—7½ ore.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 133.

MEMORANDUM OR PAPER CONCERNING THE EFFORTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO TO PROMOTE VOLUNTARY TEMPERANCE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE BY ORGANIZED SOCIETIES OR OTHERWISE.

In the preparation of a paper upon this subject, it was natural that information should be asked for from the churches and from the officials of societies having for their especial object the promotion of temperance and the suppression of intemperance.

There was in Ontario, among witnesses who gave evidence before this Commission, an almost unanimous expression of opinion that much good had been done and is being done by means of religious and moral efforts, and that to these is owing the great advance that has taken place in temperance sentiment and temperance habit. And, while there was no evidence to show that there had been at any time a lull in the active work of the religious communions on these lines, it was repeatedly asserted to have been the general experience that, in a community which adopted the Canada Temperance Act or any other prohibitory law, the temperance societies as a general thing relaxed their efforts, apparently owing to an idea being entertained that the law would do the work which they had been doing.

The principal religious communions, while wholly agreed as to the great evils of, and caused by, intemperance, are not of one mind as to the means to be adopted for its suppression.

Of the Church of England it may safely be affirmed that she holds that "nothing but the grace of God, and, therefore," so far as her people are concerned, "nothing but the use of the means of grace which God has provided in His church can be of real benefit" to the victim of intemperance. But, all the same, she has made provision for the education and maintenance of her people of all sorts, conditions and ages in the principles and habits of true temperance. She has bands of hope for the children and the great Church of England temperance society for those who are grown up. This society is not based upon a hard and fast line, but has its dual pledge, so that a member may pledge himself to total abstinence, or limit his promise to what is practically abstention from treating.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the diocesan branch of this society in the early part of 1893, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle said that while he was president of that society he would always put his foot down upon strong language. Such expressions as "that hell-broth, beer," and the statement that no man could be near to Jesus Christ who was not a total abstainer, did great injuries to the cause, and the man who spoke in this manner was the worst enemy which the temperance cause could have.

In the diocese of Toronto in 1881 a committee was appointed to organize a temperance society on a basis similar to that of the parent society, and an instruction to the committee appointed to organize it made reference to what is known as the general section, and there was a suggestion referring to the "pernicious custom of treating." At the synod of 1882 the constitution prepared by the committee was presented and approved.

The church of Rome holds that the question is one for the church to deal with, and that in her care for her members is included the preservation of them from the evils of intemperance, and their maintenance in habits of sobriety.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, says that during his episcopate he has made it a practice of giving to children, whom he has confirmed, the pledge of total abstinence, to be kept until they shall have reached the age of twenty-one years, and that inquiry has proved that on the part of the many thousands to whom this pledge has been administered, there has been a faithful adherence to it.

The late Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, a priest of the church of Rome, was one of the most faithful temperance workers in Ontario. The League of the Cross, and the Catholic Total Abstinence Union are temperance societies in this church.

The Presbyterian church has done much to aid the cause of temperance, and, while there are many of her communion who favour prohibition, yet to her members and adherents she allows the full exercise of private judgment as to the reasonable use or the non use of intoxicants. Her ministers are earnest in exposing the evils of intemperance and battling against them, and have done good service in behalf of temperance.

The Methodist Church as a body has assumed a very strong attitude against the use of intoxicants as a beverage, or in religious ordinances, and has declared in favour of a prohibition law. And even those who may not agree with her position in this respect, or who may think that position to rather interfere with the promotion of voluntary temperance work, will readily admit that her communicants are always among the most active members of total abstinence societies, working faithfully for the reclamation of the drunkard.

The position of the Baptist communion is probably much the same as that of the Methodist. The pastors are generally active temperance workers, and it is probable that the great majority of their people agree with them.

It is not needful to refer to the other religious communions, but it is perhaps well to say that the Salvation Army has been in Ontario the means of rescuing from intemperance and its evils a class of people apparently inaccessible to other bodies.

Leaving the churches and coming to the societies, we find that at Brockville, Upper Canada (now Ontario), in the fall of the year 1828, a few people met to consult with the Rev. Mr. Christmas, a visiting clergyman, as to what could be done on behalf of temperance, and the outcome was the formation of the first temperance society in Canada with a pledge, and that pledge not one of teetotalism.

From that time the work progressed, and open temperance societies were formed here and there. After 1839 the pledge of total abstinence became the rule.

In the year 1847 the organization of the Sons of Temperance was introduced into Canada, and in 1848 it was organized in Canada West (now Ontario.) As this society was the pioneer in co-operative temperance work and is still engaged therein, it deserves an extended notice. The following has been taken from official sources: "This order was instituted in the city of New York, September 29th, 1842, and at once assumed a prominent place among the fraternal and benevolent societies, having as its foundation principle, abstinence from all intoxicating beverages. Its object was, to shield its membership from the evils of intemperance, to afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and to elevate the character of the membership."

"It has three distinct branches, viz: The subordinate or local division, which meets weekly and is the life and strength of the order; the grand division, meeting semi-annually or annually, supervises the work in the state or province; the national division, convening annually, and in it is vested the supreme power of the order, and its jurisdiction is North America.

"The purpose of this order is to reclaim the inebriate, rescue the moderate drinker, and save the young from the power of the drink habit. It admits to membership persons of fourteen years of age and upwards, and its quarterly dues and initiatory fees are regulated by the local or subordinate division.

"There is a children's organization connected with the order. Its name is 'Loyal Crusaders.'

"The order not only enjoins total abstinence, but it takes all legitimate and honourable means to suppress and prohibit the manufacture of and the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and will never rest satisfied until the annihilation of the drink traffic is secured."

On 21st June, 1848, the banner of the order of the Sons of Temperance was first unfurled in Ontario in Brookville, and upon it was inscribed in golden letters, "Love, Purity and Fidelity." The little band numbered only eighteen, but with God's blessing it grew and spread, and now, after all the varying fortunes and cir-

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

circumstances of forty-seven years, the order in Ontario has over 10,000 members. The grand division was instituted at Brockville, 12th April, 1849, there than being six divisions, viz., Brockville, Frontenac (at Kingston), North Augusta, Farmersville, Coleman's Corners and Gananoque, all of which were represented. The first G. D. officers were: G. W. P., Wm. Boyle, Kingston; G. W. A., J. L. Macdonald, Gananoque; G. S., W. H. Ellerbeck, Brockville; G. T., C. Leggo, Brockville; G. chap. R. Dick, Brockville; G. con., A. B. Pardee, North Augusta; G. son., J. P. Sutton, Kingston. At the first annual session, held on 10th October, 1849, twenty-three divisions, with 1,032 members were reported.

Mr. W. H. Bewell, of Whitby, grand scribe of the order, kindly furnished much information in reference to it. The membership for the year ending 31st March, 1850, was 3,605; for that ending 31st March, 1892, 10,010.

Writing under date of 2nd June, 1892, Mr. Bewell says:—

"There are at present 190 divisions of our order in Ontario—183 on 31st March, and 7 instituted since that date. I presume that I am not expected to analyze the figures given or account for fluctuation in membership. I may be permitted, however, to say that when the order began work in the province it had the whole field, and grew rapidly in numbers until 1853. A split took place that year, and from that time the I. O. G. T. divided the field, many falling out of the Sons. Our order then for several years maintained a pretty steady membership, until the outbreak of the American war. Shortly after this the Dunkin Act was passed, and agitated and voted upon extensively. Many foolishly thought that now the victory was won, that the law had intervened to prohibit the traffic, and so laid down their arms. Others, finding that the act did not accomplish all that was sought for, became discouraged and ceased working. Others, again, almost wholly dropped the reformatory, protective and educational work of the order, and devoted themselves to advocating prohibition by law almost wholly. These, among other causes, weakened the order. About 1872 the people seem to have realized that both moral and legal suasion were necessary, and greater attention was again paid to educative work and our order prospered again. In 1876 and 1877 a widespread agitation began for the re-enactment of the Dunkin Act, and again former experience was repeated even more disastrously to our order and kindred others. About this time also other orders and many open societies and open movements, blue ribbon, etc., started operations. Many earnest workers for years dropped membership in the Sons and kindred orders, and entered service in blue ribbon and other societies. These generally were fleeting movements, but those who were leaders or active workers therein rarely returned to the orders whose work had made even the brief existence of these open movements possible. In most cases those who went out of the orders to assist in these movements ceased activity in the work when the excitement of these public meetings had passed. From about 1879 the order for several years had a struggle to hold even a small membership. This was largely owing to the discouragement of some, the indifference of many, large numbers of organizations dividing the field, financial difficulties owing to heavy expenditure, partly in agitations and contests, and in the fact also that there was a growing desire for the enactment of the Scott Act, i.e., legal suasion advocacy held prominence. The order was just getting fairly under way again when the extensive agitation and adoption of the Scott Act took place, and again many workers dropped out under the plea that now the law would do the work, an utter fallacy, no matter how good the law. Many seem to think that if we have prohibition, Scott Act, etc., there is no need for individual reformatory, or educational work, and again the orders suffered heavily. After the Scott Act was repealed the people again began to inquire "What next?" and once more turned to the old order that never failed them, though oftentimes deserted. The grand division about this time elected a vigorous executive who had unlimited confidence in the abilities and possibilities of the old order. Much hard work has been done, and the order has since made and is now making rapid progress. I need scarcely say that the excellence of the educative work of the order is beyond question. Wherever established it does good, and where established the longest its influence for good is greatest. This is marked at all times, but was

particularly noticeable during the repeal votes on the Scott Act. Wherever the Sons of Temperance was established, almost without exception, there the majority were in favour of retaining the Scott Act. In Darlington township, where the "Sons" have been well established for many years, the majority in favour of retaining the Act was overwhelming, even on the repeal vote. At Greenbank, a rural polling subdivision in this county, there is a division of Sons of over 30 years standing, and Greenbank polling subdivision gave a majority of 47 against repealing the Scott Act. I examined the returns from many counties and found that the same thing held good throughout the province, with but rare exceptions, and these chiefly in cities and large towns where a division of our order had not the same influence upon the community as a whole as in rural districts, though it may have as great an influence on as many individuals.

"Sons of Temperance are prohibitionists and seek the annihilation of the traffic by law, yet they believe that it is a great mistake to devote all their energies to the advocacy of legal suasion, to the neglect of moral suasion, and the educative work of our division. Both are necessary, the latter indispensable.

"Of course you will understand that in these lines I speak for myself and not for the order. I simply give my views based upon long experience in the work, but these are not official, though I am of the opinion that these are the views held by the majority of the active workers in our order. We want legal prohibition, nothing less will satisfy, but we do not want the educative work of our order to be neglected in a great struggle therefor. We want prohibition, and we want to keep it when we get it, and this can only be secured by keeping the training process always in active operation."

It will be seen that Mr. Bewell is another witness to the fact that when prohibitory legislation comes in voluntary action begins to flag.

There was in existence for a time, and as early as 1850, a juvenile order called the Cadets of Temperance, which was directly in connection with the Sons of Temperance.

There was also a society called the Rechabites.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in 1853, the first lodge, called Harmony Lodge No. 1, having been organized at Merrickville on 25th October, 1853. In June, 1893, there was a membership of 8,616, as against 10,085, the previous year, a decrease of 1,369. The annual report of the grand secretary stated that in 1876 the order numbered 25,270 but had been gradually decreasing in numbers since that time. It had been registered as a fraternal insurance society.

In 1858 the British American order of Good Templars was formed by dissatisfied members of the independent order, and after one or two changes of name was absorbed by the Royal Templars of Temperance about the year 1883. This last named body came into existence in 1878 as a benefit society with total abstinence as a condition of membership, but eventually a non-beneficiary membership was established.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was established in Ontario in 1874, the first union having been organized at Owen Sound in that year by Mrs. R. J. Boyle. It has become a strong association, and numbers among its members many devoted christian woman who have given and do give of their time and substance for the promotion of temperance. Closely allied with this society is the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1891.

There may be other societies of a local character or not so widely known as those above specified, but each in its own way doing what it can by sympathy and co-operation and precept, and example of its members to save men and women from the awful evils of drunkenness, and to bring them under those influences which make for good.

Even at the risk of reiteration, it does not seem out of place to remark upon the beneficial and ameliorating results which have followed from the work of the religious communions and of societies along the line of voluntary effort on behalf of temperance. Of these results a striking example was afforded in the budget speech of the treasurer of the province of Ontario, delivered on or about 28th February, 1895.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Speaking of the items of revenue for 1894 he is reported by a Toronto daily journal of 1st March, 1895, as follows:—"The second item in importance was the revenue from licenses, though this source of revenue had been gradually declining during recent years, the cause being the decrease in the number of licenses, which was reduced from 3,523 in 1890 to 3,276 in 1893. There had been a great reduction in the number of licenses during the last two decades, the number issued in 1873 having been 6,185, equal to one for every 262 of the population, as against one for every 645 now. After dealing briefly with the division of the licenses among the municipalities, the treasurer referred to the number of commitments for drunkenness, which had fallen from 1 for every 400 in 1884 to 1 for every 900 in 1894."

Of course, it must not be forgotten that in Ontario the license law contains stringent provisions for regulation of the liquor traffic, and that these have had their part in bringing about the results above mentioned; but these regulations would probably not have been in existence had it not been for the educating influences—religious and moral—exercised by the religious communions and the societies.

APPENDIX No. 134.

MONTREAL, November 1, 1894.

MEMORANDUM of an interview with Mr. C. Constantine, an inspector in the Northwest Mounted Police, who has recently visited the territory in the valley of the Yukon River.

The inspector presented to Sir Joseph Hickson an extract from his report, which refers to the liquor traffic; it is attached. Also a letter from Rev. W. C. Bompas, B.D., bishop of Selkirk to himself; a copy of a letter from the bishop to the Governor of Alaska, and a copy of a letter from the Governor of Alaska to Bishop Bompas.

Q. Were you in the territory of Alaska at all, inspector?—A. Yes; I was at Wrangle, Juneau, and a place called Daiyah.

Q. Did you take notice if there was any sale of liquor in Alaska?—A. In Juneau liquor is sold openly in nearly all of the hotels, as well as in saloons.

Q. What kind of liquor; had you an opportunity of seeing?—A. No; I did not take notice, but it was whisky. You could get almost any kind of whisky.

Q. It seemed to be ordinary whisky, I suppose?—A. Yes.

Q. There was no secrecy about the traffic?—A. No. There did not seem to be so to me.

Q. Did you notice any attempt to stop the traffic on the part of the authorities?—A. No; I did not see anything that would lead me to suppose that they attempted to stop it.

Q. Do you know of any other place where liquor was sold?—A. Juneau was the only place where I had an opportunity of seeing it.

Q. Is there any liquor sent from Juneau to British territory?—A. I am informed that liquor is shipped from Port Simpson to Juneau by boat, then smuggled up through the inlets and back across the range. A good portion of it is traded to Canadian Indians at Forty Mile Creek.

Q. Did you learn anything about the traffic elsewhere than in Juneau whilst you were in the territory?—A. No; I had not an opportunity of seeing anything.

Q. What is the population of Juneau?—A. 1,500 or 2,000 people.

Q. Are they whites?—A. Yes, and Indians. The Indian village is a short distance—about a mile—from Juneau. Near enough to permit of the Indians getting their liquor from that place.

Q. Is there anything else to mention that you think would be of interest in regard to the liquor traffic?—A. No; but the only way that I can see to get control of the liquor traffic there is to impose a high license and put it (the traffic) under police surveillance.

Q. Do the American officers take any notice of the sale of liquor in Juneau?—A. From what I heard there, they do not interfere.

Q. Do they not attempt to fine vendors for selling liquor contrary to law?—A. They do not bother about it at all. They do not appear to take any notice of it.

Q. How long were you in Juneau?—A. I was there the 27th, 28th and 29th of June last.

Q. Did you notice any sale of liquor in any other places in Alaska?—A. No; I did not make any particular inquiry about it. When returning from the Yukon on an American war vessel I stopped at Onalaska, and was there about two days. I did not see any sale of liquor there, but there was plenty of it to be had in private houses.

C. CONSTANTINE,
Inspector Mounted Police.

Witness, FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.

Extract from Inspector's Report.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic in the country is assuming large proportions and will have to be dealt with by a strong hand, and a sufficient force will be necessary to enforce the provisions of the law. The country at present is ruled by a "whiskey ring." At present there are five saloons running, and I hear more will be opened as the miners come in for the winter.

The liquor sold to the whites is of good quality, and retails at 50 cents a drink. It comes in principally from Port Simpson, on the coast, is packed over the "summit" and brought down the river in boats. I hear 3,000 gallons have come in during the year just past.

The Indians make out of molasses, sugar and dried fruit a liquor locally known as "hoo-chin-oo," and is very like the liquor made at the cape, and styled "cape smoke." It is very strong, more like pure alcohol both in appearance and taste.

So far as my information goes, miners would like to see a high license and a stop put to the sale of liquor to Indians. Prohibition would be very hard to enforce, if not almost impossible, owing to the nature of the country, with its facilities for hiding liquor and illicit stills in the many ravines and gulches, which Indians could only find and travel to.

The prohibitory law in Alaska is in reality a dead letter.

In Juneau liquor is sold openly, and no real attempt, so far as I could learn, is made to enforce the law there. Some difficulty might arise in the working of the present liquor law of the North-west Territories, and special legislation might be required to suit the situation. I refer more particularly to the machinery for the granting of licenses, as the inspector or the commissioners would necessarily be men of extreme views either way, and would suggest that should it be determined to grant them, that it be left in the hands of the police, if it is decided to send them in to that country.

Many of the miners do not drink at all, and but few to excess, and those who do would wherever they are. When they come in from the mines for the winter they have a general carouse, but this is not confined to that section of the country alone. After this has been gone through the camp settles down for a time, and is then quiet for a mining camp in winter.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

(Copy.)

BUXTON MISSION, 18th August, 1894.

MY DEAR SIR,—I think you may like to see my correspondence with Governor Knapp which may be the cause of his sending the revenue officer that we hear is expected, but I do not think my last letter could have been received in time for this.

If the United States officer proceeds to the mines he may doubtless do good there, for I suppose many hundred gallons of whiskey have already been forwarded thither, and some disturbance was feared in consequence.

Last winter I believe that liquor was sold to Indians up Forty Mile Creek on the American side of the border, and I fear such would be the case again immediately on the enforcement of Canadian law, unless there were some authority on the American side also. Possibly on the arrival of the American officer you may be able to arrange this with him in private consultation.

Of course, I do not wish myself to move further in the matter after your arrival, but to leave all in your hands.

I hope you will also be able to see Governor Knapp, whom, you will gather from his letter, to be courteous and civil.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. B. BOMPAS, D.D.

C. CONSTANTINE, Esq.

BUXTON MISSION,

UPPER YUKON RIVER, 1894.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I thank you for the courteous reply which I received last summer to the communication which I ventured to address you in January, 1893.

The mines in this neighbourhood continue to be worked as before with varying success. From some points a large amount of gold has been taken out, but these spots seem to be scattered and uncertain. The working season is so short in summer (about three months) that it requires a large yield to make it worth the while to spend the rest of the year in idleness, and amid the rigours of our severe climate. Fresh mines are opening lower down the Yukon River, and it is impossible to say as yet where will be the chief attraction.

But the subject which induced me to trouble your honour with another letter is not the yield of gold, in which I take but small interest. I wish rather to bring before you the alarming extent to which the liquor traffic is increasing among us.

Many thousand gallons of whisky have been imported and a large quantity manufactured in the country. It is said that last winter nearly every house was a still, and the liquor is sold freely to the Indians, though little better than poison for them. Several miners are going outside with the object of bringing in a large cargo of liquor next summer. Most of it appears to be brought across the mountains from Juneau. You will suppose that the facts I mention refer to British territory, and such is indeed the case; but I am told that the liquor is now begun to be carried up for sale from hence to the mines on the American side of the border.

We have applied to the Canadian government for police to restrain the liquor traffic and manufacture on the British side, and we trust these will be sent, but you will easily gather that their efforts will be liable to be defeated unless there is law on the American side of the border. My object in writing now is therefore respectfully to suggest to your honour the desirability of appointing a deputy marshal for this district, to act on the American side of the border, in concert with the British authorities that may be sent in on this side, with the object of checking the ruinous liquor traffic on both sides of the border, at least so far as the Indians are concerned.

Believe me to be, honourable sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. BOMPAS, D.D.,

Bishop of Selkirk.

His Honour the Governor of Alaska, Sitka, Alaska.

[Copy.]

SITKA, ALASKA, 29th March, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 20th January arrived here 25th March. It afforded me much gratification to learn of the winter situation of the miners on 40-Mile Creek, and especially the tribute you offer to the peaceable character of those whom we are accustomed to think of as somewhat rough. I am glad to receive so vivid a picture of the general situation. Our knowledge of the interior is very limited. I am not sure anything can be done in the direction of your suggestions without legislation, but I am sure they are good suggestions, and possibly some action can be taken by the national authorities. The new administration may be slow in getting through the usual preliminaries to business in the way of changing officers on the overturning of party control. —But I trust this matter will not be lost sight of. I believe no United States vessel has been sent by the government as far east in the Arctic as Herschel Island since 1889, when the "Thetis" visited that region, and I think it is not always an easy or safe undertaking for ships to come out of the Arctic ocean around Port Barrow after September, and our government vessels cannot be allowed to winter up there. I will call the attention of the revenue department to the alleged abuse of privileges by some of the whaling cruisers, and perhaps a closer inspection of the ships' cargoes and supplies may be made before they are allowed to clear.

Permit me to express my hearty sympathy with you in your noble and self-sacrificing work, and my sincere hope that you may be privileged to see abundant fruits of your labour in the elevation of the degraded people among whom you are labouring to a higher civilization and a pure christian faith.

Yours, very sincerely,

LYMAN E. KNAPP,

Governor of Alaska.

Rt. Rev. W. C. BOMPAS,

Missionary to the Indians and English Bishop of Selkirk.

APPENDIX No. 135.

Extracts from the Reports of the Governors of Alaska, 1891-2-3.

Extract from the report of His Excellency, Governor Lyman E. Knapp, dated 1st October, 1891:

"Of the criminal business a large proportion was either directly connected with the sale and importation of intoxicating liquor or grew out of its use, directly or indirectly. The unfortunate conditions of non-enforcement of the laws on these subjects reported last year are still continued, and the results of efforts to enforce them are no less unfortunate. In order to bring the information in its details before the executive and legislative departments of the government I addressed a letter of inquiry to the United States district attorney asking a report of matters connected with the business of his office during the year ending 30th June, 1891, especially, among other enquiries asking what steps had been taken to enforce the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors within the territory and what is the present status of things in relation to its violation within the district."

The following are extracts from the district attorney's reply to Governor Knapp's letter, which letter was appended to his report:—

"The violations of the liquor laws have been a source of more anxiety and labour to all the officials in Alaska, than any, I may safely say than all, other violations of law combined. I find public sentiment almost a unit against the present prohibi-

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

tory laws, and against the enforcement of the same * * * There now are, and for many years have been, within the territory two or three breweries manufacturing and selling beer for other purposes than those prescribed by the statutes. There are also many persons openly engaged in selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law. These facts I have laid before each grand jury, advising them that it was their sworn duty to indict all such persons. Yet in every instance they not only have refused to indict, but have refused to hear any testimony upon the subject whatever. Some of these grand juries have been composed of the best representative citizens of the territory, yet the sentiment is so universally against the enforcement of the present liquor laws that no indictment can be had and no conviction secured except where the liquor has been sold or given to a native. In the latter cases the sentiment of all the better classes of citizens is in favour of a rigid enforcement of the law. The consequent result is that comparatively little intoxicating liquor finds its way to the natives."

Extract from the report of Governor Knapp, dated 1st October, 1892:—

"While the general condition of the territory has been peaceful and quiet, there have been several outbreaks of crime and lawlessness and resultant consequences so serious that special reference to them seems to be required. Like most of the crimes and misdemeanours of the foregoing record, they were directly connected with the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. On the 11th day of January, Charles H. Edwards, a government school teacher, located at Hamilton Bay, on Koprianoff Island, with a number of Indians over whom he had acquired influence in his work there, boarded a sloop lying in the bay, seized and destroyed a small quantity of liquor which they found on board. Mr. Edwards was detained in a struggle with the captain after the Indians left and was finally shot, death resulting in a few days. Two of the natives also failed to reach the shore. The testimony taken in the case tended to prove that they too were shot in the water while swimming to the shore. The details of the case, with the evidence, have been forwarded to the attorney general in a special report and need not be repeated here. Mr. Edwards was a worthy, candid, and earnest christian worker, having the entire confidence of all good men, and without question one of the most efficient and successful teachers in Alaska. He had abundant reason for believing that the vessel was there to sell intoxicating liquor to the natives with whom he was labouring, and, though betrayed by his zeal into action not warranted in law, his motive was a high one, and only his nobleness of character, his devotion to his work, the efficiency of his service, and the sacrifice of his life in the cause of morality and civilization, should be remembered. But the record cannot end with the death of Mr. Edwards and the two natives. A most dastardly act of lawlessness in the tarring and feathering of Dr. J. E. Connett, at Douglas, by masked men, was a direct sequel to the original shooting. The doctor had been active in searching for testimony against the man who shot Mr. Edwards and somewhat severe in his characterization of the offence in a newspaper communication, and he fell a victim to the hatred of interested parties not yet identified. The better people of the territory condemn the outrage and demand the use of all legitimate means to discover and punish the perpetrators of it. Another tragical result of the shooting is feared. The natives who perished in the water belonged, respectively, to the Hydah tribe and the Hennegah clan of the Tblinkets, and their friends now threaten the killing of two white men, in accordance with their customs. There are very few white men in these neighbourhoods and those are in no way responsible for the death of the Indians, whoever else may be to blame. But personal responsibility is not considered by them, and the murder, or execution, as they think of it, of some worthy and peaceable citizen is not an impossible or improbable occurrence in the near future. Prompt punishment of the homicide would have had a tendency to prevent further action on their part, through the convincing influence of a conviction that the white man's law is just and that the punishment of offenders under that law is prompt and certain. Whether justice has had free course in this matter is not for me to decide. An investigation has been made by the Department of Justice, Capt. Allan H. Dougall, examiner, and his report must be more complete and his conclusions more satisfactory than

anything I can offer upon that subject. A drunken row with the most serious results occurred at Chilkat on the 4th day of July last. Intoxicating liquor has been sold freely for a long time. Three canneries have been in operation during the summer for a number of years. There are also three or four stores for the sale of general merchandise, several saloons, quite a number of white and Chinese residents, and a large number of Indians residing in their seven villages during the winters, but congregating at times about the canneries. These Indians have always been considered dangerous, and drunken brawls have before resulted fatally to some of the Indians themselves. Generally these accidents have been kept out of sight and the evidence suppressed and the difficulties settled according to Indian custom. Enough transpired however to suggest the necessity from prompt and vigorous action. As stated in my last annual report, I organized a force of Indian police, and under the efficient management of Deputy Marshal Healy they did excellent service in destroying "hoochinoo" and the native manufacture, and were full of zeal to reform the whole neighbourhood of all drunkenness. To this end they made complaint of the sale of liquors disguised under the name of lemon extract, in which complaint white men joined. I communicated the facts to the district attorney. After some months the complaints were renewed, and I requested the district attorney to accompany me to that place and make an investigation. We went there on the U.S.S. "Pinta," as stated in my last annual report, in July, 1891, and while I was having a conference with the natives about their troubles with canneries, the district attorney was supposed to be investigating the charges of selling lemon extract to Indians. I supposed that action was to be taken to stop the nefarious business at once. But nothing grew out of it, and the complaints were repeated. Finally, in October I learned that a large stock of lemon extract had been landed at Chilkat, presumably for the winter's trade, and I again called the attention of the district attorney to the complaints and the fact of the landing of the liquor. As no action followed this urging, on the 13th day of February, 1892, I addressed a letter to the attorney general, calling attention to the necessity for some action toward suppressing the liquor nuisance in Alaska, not referring especially to the Chilkat troubles, but having them in mind. In due time the district attorney informed me that the attorney general had sent him a copy of my letter and instructed him to proceed with prosecution at once, and he then said that he should do so. Meanwhile Deputy Marshal Healy, was away, the Indian policemen without a head were of no account, and saloons multiplied until pandemonium ensued, and the culmination was reached on the 4th of July last, when, in a drunken row, one Indian was killed, one white man and one Indian severely wounded, and another white man was shot down in cold blood the next day as a resulting sequence. The circumstances of the affray need not be recounted here. The killing of Marx on the 5th of July seems to have grown out of the drunken riot of the night before, and through the influence of the Indian custom of requiring blood for blood. The wife of the Indian who had been killed went to a friend, probably a member of her husband's clan, and appealed to him to avenge his death, an appeal which in the olden times was never disregarded. She recited the catalogue of her wrongs and closed by saying:—'Tom, you are a great warrior. You are my friend and the friend of my husband. You claim to be a brave man. The white men have come here and taken away our fishing grounds, driven away our game, treated us with contempt and have now killed my husband. Avenge his death and take away our shame.' Tom took his gun and shot the first white man he met, Frank Marx, who was not engaged in the drunken row at all and was in no way responsible for what had happened. Prompt action was taken by Deputy Marshal John Dalton, and Commissioner Hoyt of Juneau hold inquests on the bodies of the deceased men and made arrests as follows, viz.:—John Wade, white, for manslaughter of the Indian, who was held for trial in the sum of \$1,000; Tom, an Indian, for murder of Frank Marx, who was committed to jail to await trial; Nualth, an Indian, for assault with intent to kill, who was committed to jail; Kowtsh-ish, an Indian, for assault, warrant issued; Sitka Jack, an Indian, for assault, warrant issued and arrest made some time later; Yalth-ta, an Indian, for disturbing the public peace, tried, found guilty and fined \$30, in default of payment committed;

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Martin Oleson, white, for selling intoxicating liquor, held for trial in \$400; M. V. Sharp, white, for selling liquor, held for trial in \$400; Lyme Stearns, white, for selling liquor, held for trial in \$400; Joe Tugnerie, white, for selling liquor, held for trial in \$400; Silas Gibson, white, for selling liquor, held for trial in \$400. The expense incurred thus far in connection with the unfortunate affair has been very large, perhaps amounting to \$600, and only one out of the eleven cases has yet been tried, and that was for a minor offence coming within the jurisdiction of the commissioner. I forbear making comments upon this affair. Captain Dougall, who was here as examiner from the Department of Justice, gave the subject careful investigation, and it may be assumed that he has reported the results of his inquiry to the attorney-general and perhaps given his opinion of the causes of the trouble. In December, 1888, two homicides occurred at Hoonah, which were reported to the acting governor, Hon. Henry E. Hayden. On account of the difficulty of communication and transportation, or for some other reason, no action was taken at the time, and a change of administration occurring soon after, the matter was lost sight of. Last November Rev. J. W. McFarland, missionary to Hoonah, represented the case to me as one causing much injury, because the failure of punishment gave encouragement to the Indians to continue their old customs and sometimes in acts of lawlessness. The trouble was reported as beginning with drunken insults and attempted outrage upon a woman, and the first part closed with the killing of one man by another. A friend of the murdered man named Goolzuc demanded the life of the murderer. The missionary explained the wrongfulness and illegality of taking the law in his own hands to Goolzuc, but the latter only laughed and said he should do it. The first murder occurred at 9 a.m., and at 1 p.m., in sight of the whole town, Goolzuc deliberately shot the other man and has since been at large. Mr. McFarland's letter giving an account of the murder was dated 23rd October, 1891. 7th December Mr. McFarland again referred to the matter and added:—"I feel the Goolzuc affair should not go unnoticed. Our people need a lesson. They are pretty bold." I referred the matter to the district attorney and expressed my opinion that it should be investigated, which he promised to do, at the same time expressing doubts about a crime having been committed. In August, 1892, I again called the attorney's attention to the matter and he went to the scene of the crime with a deputy marshal to arrest the man Goolzuc, who, however was not there. The witnesses, too, were absent, and in fact very few of the people were seen. They were supposed to be scattered among the neighbouring bays in search of game and fish. The pursuit was then abandoned for the summer. The attorney now informs me that he has grave doubts whether these circumstances constitute an offence against the law, and seems inclined to take the responsibility of letting the matter rest. By the last mail from Kadiak in 1891, I received a letter from Rev. Nicholas Metropolsky, priest and missionary of the Græco-Russian church, who is located at Kenai, some 200 miles or more from any mail station, complaining of outrages upon the native members of his church by temporary residents employed in the cannery located at that place belonging to the Northern Packing Company. The complaint alleges drunken brawls, breaches of the peace by threatening and reckless shooting, intimidating the men and outraging the women, and in one case the beating of a native so that in three weeks he died. There being no way of communicating with or reaching the place where the outrages occurred, I could take no action other than to report the case, as I did on the 13th day of November, 1891, by sending a copy of the letter to the Secretary of the Interior. On the 19th day of February, 1892, I made application for transportation to Kenai in the early spring, so that an investigation of these outrages might be made. I have heard nothing further of the affair, and so far as I am informed no investigation has been made, and the appeal of these people through their priest for protection has met no response."

"Section 14 of the organic act required the president to make regulations for the sale, manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors for the purposes allowed by law. For that purpose were issued treasury circulars No. 30, division of customs, approved by President Arthur, 26th February, 1885, treasury circular of 4th May, 1887, approved by President Cleveland; and treasury circular No. 34, 1892, division

of special agents, approved by President Harrison, 11th March, 1892. Under the regulations as existing prior to 11th March, 1892, five licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in the territory, for the purposes allowed by law, had been issued by me, three of which were in force at the date of my last annual report, and this fact so appeared. Those three licenses expired by limitation in December, after which I issued none until treasury circular No. 34, for 1892, appeared. Since that time three licenses have been issued under the revised regulations, one each, respectively, at Sitka, Douglas and Juneau, all of which are still in force. My action in granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, under executive regulations requiring me to do so, has been so persistently misconstrued and misunderstood that it seems proper to refer to the matter here. A learned senator, who is, perhaps, as well informed on matters connected with the territory as any one not residing here, speaking from his place in the senate, characterized my action as an unlawful act—an attempt to foist upon the territory a system of license not authorized by law. He proceeded to draw his inferences as to my opinion of the expediency of a general license system for Alaska and to use it as an argument in favour of such system as embodied in senate bill 1076, now pending in that body. For any person informed as to the law and regulations of the president for its enforcement, I need not say anything. For the benefit of those not so informed, permit me to say, my action in granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquor for the uses allowed by law, issued under the law and regulations and for the purpose of complying with them, is no indication whatever of my opinion upon the rightfulness and expediency of a general license system for Alaska. I do not hesitate to say that while I am by education and natural habit of thought a prohibitionist in theory, I can easily think of conditions which would induce me to favour a system of license for the regulation of the liquor traffic in localities where these conditions exist. But these conditions do not exist in Alaska. A large proportion of the people are native or of mixed blood, and mere children in many things, especially dangerous under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and certainly needing the protection which prohibition is designed to afford. The distinction between whites and Indians, as in senate bill 1076, if such class legislation is allowable in a territory where the absence of the tribal relation gives the Indian the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, does not take away the objection that liquor sold to whites in many cases finds its way to the Indian ranche. For these, and for other reasons not necessary now to name, I do not think a system of license, however high, would inure to the benefit of Alaska and its people. These licenses must not be confounded with the certificates given by the revenue officers in the collection of the internal revenue special tax, which are not licenses to sell at all. Special tax-payers during the fourteen months ending 30th June, 1891, in Alaska, may be summarized as follows:—

“ Retail liquor dealers.....	46
“ Manufacturers of cigars.....	3
“ Dealers in leaf tobacco.....	2
“ Dealers in manufactured tobacco.....	92
“ Brewers.....	4
“ Retail dealers of malt liquors.....	2

 149

“The internal revenue collected in Alaska for this period amounted to the sum of \$2,917.33. While these certificates are not considered licenses, the effect of taking the special revenue tax for the sale of liquor while the law is prohibitory is exceedingly unfortunate, as implying an expectation that the payer will make sales. From

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892, 102 permits to land liquor within the territory have been issued by the collector of customs, as follows:—

"To church representatives for sacramental purposes	3
"To physicians	4
"To druggists	4
"To U. S. navy	5
"To persons for mechanical purposes.....	2
"To persons for scientific purposes	4
"To persons holding licenses to sell, issued by governor.....	11
"To individuals in Sitka.....	24
"To individuals in Juneau.....	35
"To individuals in Wrangel.....	6
"To individuals in Loring	4

102

"During the year ending 30th June, 1892, the collector of customs made twenty-five seizures of liquor unlawfully landed, and shipped the same to Portland for sale under the directions of the department. The expenses were so great that only a limited net sum was realized from it."

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the governor of Alaska, by the United States attorney at Sitka, dated 8th September, 1892, and appended to the governor's report as appendix F.

"It affords me pleasure to say the sentiment against the sale of intoxicants to Indians is decidedly growing. As to the importation, manufacture and sale of liquors generally, there is little improvement in public sentiment. All efforts, and there have been many, to enforce the law have been defeated where the intervention of a jury was necessary."

In the report of His Excellency, the Honourable James Sheakly, governor of Alaska, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, on 1st October, 1893, he says:—
 "The law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors in Alaska is (in its present construction) a source of irritation and discontent amongst all classes of people in the territory. It gives rise to a large traffic in smuggled liquors, mostly from British Columbia, which our custom officers cannot prevent and have not the means to suppress. Either the law should be changed or the revenue officers provided with the means to enforce its provisions. Under the regulations made by the President and promulgated in treasury circular No. 34, dated 12th March, 1892, the governor of the territory may grant permits to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. He may also revoke these permits for any violations of the regulations under which they were granted."

APPENDIX No. 136.

COMPARATIVE statement showing ratio per 1,000 of population of arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness in the undermentioned cities and towns in the United States and Canada for four years ending 1893.

City.	Population.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
		Ratio per 1,000.		Ratio per 1,000.		Ratio per 1,000.		Ratio per 1,000.	
		All offences.	Drunk- enness.	All offences.	Drunk- enness.	All offences.	Drunk- enness.	All offences.	Drunk- enness.
<i>a</i> State of Maine									
Portland	37,000	52.76	33.24	40.84	24.96	35.43	23.58	56.42	39.14
Lewiston	22,000			19.04	14.18	18.03	11.89		
Bangor	20,000	85.06	49.46	86.72	53.59	74.17	48.50		
Biddeford	15,000	20.78	15.16	30.57	17.08	35.32	22.74		
Auburn	12,000	14.13	8.71	15.23	9.69	15.31	10.96	16.69	12.17
Augusta	11,000	53.86	34.57	27.06	18.02	20.81	10.27	27.15	14.36
Bath	9,000	38.51	28.20	44.51	22.48	31.84	21.60		
Rockland	8,000	36.09	27.03	35.90	23.51	46.50	35.35		
Waterville	8,000			18.23		10.66	6.98	18.37	12.76
Westbrooke	7,000	7.68	2.86	5.61	0.86	2.55	0.80		
Saco	6,000	20.57	12.51	16.16	6.66	19.57	9.62		
Gardiner	6,000	91.96	71.02	76.74	58.50	58.11	46.07	45.33	35.66
Hallowell	3,000	17.91	9.43	23.54	12.24	19.74	7.52	16.25	10.31
<i>a</i> State of Vermont									
Bennington	6,500	14.24	6.10	39.90	14.65	62.78	22.47	43.54	10.92
*Brattleboro	6,862								
Burlington	15,815	19.05	10.28	28.19	11.27	29.96	11.40	32.43	10.37
Rutland	11,505	16.58	4.42	17.47	5.82	24.23	7.33	22.51	6.43
<i>a</i> S. of New Hampshire									
Portsmouth	9,950	71.13	51.59	75.37	59.45	67.83	48.84		
Rochester	8,200	9.46	3.65	15.30	5.10	17.70	11.21	25.48	17.56
Manchester	50,400	43.19	27.87	41.28	25.75	45.90	31.61	42.85	29.76
Keene	7,665	17.31	14.77	21.85	16.29	33.13	29.35		
Concord	18,080	33.69	19.05	39.48	22.85	38.66	22.06		
Nashua	21,300	61.57	30.64	61.58	37.22	78.69	40.02		
<i>a</i> State of Michigan									
Grand Rapids	71,300	30.77	12.02	27.37	9.45	28.07	10.08	25.84	9.98
Saginaw	51,800	56.64	22.94	46.42	22.76	41.73	15.07		
Bay City	31,000	43.60	21.59	41.10	20.56	39.07	18.42	36.77	19.90
Detroit	224,000	42.22	17.22	40.58	13.11	34.69	10.81		
<i>a</i> State of Kansas									
Atchison	13,370	73.33		64.34		63.22		79.95	23.78
Fort Scott	12,000	51.90	16.90	45.00	9.75	36.25	8.00	44.50	7.66
Leavenworth	20,900	34.15	17.85	33.96	13.10	26.02	8.28	28.75	12.44
Wichita	30,500							66.55	19.24
Topeka	36,450	54.11	12.61	49.90	10.70	45.71	9.62	34.92	7.68
Kansas City	45,000	62.63	12.13	62.89	16.43	58.04	12.02	46.46	9.28
<i>c</i> State of Nebraska									
Beatrice	19,300	5.78	2.68	3.39	3.08	6.88	2.58	2.59	2.07
Omaha	173,000	57.76	15.91	48.21	10.98	40.16	10.38	36.10	9.16
<i>b</i> State of Minnesota									
St. Paul	148,500	30.63	15.66	38.71	14.38	33.80	11.87	41.27	12.05
Minneapolis	200,000	31.66	13.19	28.45	10.98	31.40	12.92	31.88	12.51

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

COMPARATIVE statement showing ratio per 1,000 of population of arrests for all offences, &c.—*Concluded.*

City.	Population.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
		Ratio per 1,000.		Ratio per 1,000.		Ratio per 1,000.		Ratio per 1,000.	
		All offences.	Drunk- eness.	All offences.	Drunk- eness.	All offences.	Drunk- eness.	All offences.	Drunk- eness.
<i>State of Iowa</i>									
Keokuk	15,600	81.69	19.14	70.78	12.78	54.94	12.02	66.79	15.38
Des Moines	66,000	48.73	19.16	53.01	18.42	55.75	18.55	58.03	18.32
Sioux City	49,200	72.02	19.91	60.50	18.02	68.02	19.43	73.39	16.59
Cedar Rapids	20,170	44.56	20.23	37.68	24.08	34.77	22.60	42.88	29.20
Dubuque	33,100	25.25	15.14	28.62	15.45	27.76	14.64	24.83	11.81
Davenport	30,000	21.88	1.93	38.02	4.53	48.85	6.75	43.76	3.03
Clinton	15,000	39.28	15.34	62.66	24.70	77.93	23.52	62.67	20.27
Council Bluffs	21,409	80.19	27.24	69.11	32.45	66.98	24.19		
<i>Canadian Cities and Towns.</i>									
Montreal	235,000	43.64	14.20	39.21	12.93	32.17	11.36	20.20	10.38
Toronto	200,000	61.84	28.74	54.60	20.76	47.19	19.19	46.98	18.22
Quebec	64,000	17.03	10.90	14.12	7.73	12.90	7.68	11.46	6.75
Hamilton	52,000	54.32	17.69	42.37	8.73	38.05	7.13	36.73	6.83
Ottawa	48,000	23.80	12.71	18.86	9.17	16.38	8.03	12.10	5.45
St. John, N. B.	39,000	44.03	26.57	42.82	26.28	40.62	23.32	39.48	24.15
Halifax	39,000	35.41	15.41	32.64	14.28	35.24	19.48	39.36	19.42
London	33,000	52.67	33.78	38.21	20.98	42.56	21.80	40.48	21.68
Winnipeg	30,000	33.37	22.42	31.00	19.69	34.06	22.98	32.15	19.66
Kingston	21,000	31.77	21.91	26.31	18.27	21.68	13.73	21.88	15.69
Brantford	13,000	69.86	15.98	58.73	13.01	62.62	17.11	68.59	16.26
†Charlottetown	11,000	25.00	21.75	33.93	28.31	21.93	20.70	25.87	17.48
Hull	12,000	16.07	6.16	11.36	4.70	10.97	3.37	17.84	6.88
Guelph	10,000	10.44	7.37	12.43	6.16	15.21	6.95	13.85	9.57
St. Thomas	10,000	34.35	6.93	20.92	5.49	24.24	3.01	25.46	6.11
Sherbrooke	10,000	31.64	18.64	26.80	16.32	28.90	16.50	26.60	20.30
Belleville	10,000	64.51	24.91	58.70	18.45	51.43	12.95	50.70	11.80
Peterboro'	10,000	41.06	15.80	42.20	10.90	38.10	8.20	36.89	9.32
St. Catharines	9,000	30.67	15.60	22.57	10.14	26.20	12.06	35.08	9.70
Brockville	9,000	26.06	16.03	21.15	14.10	24.32	14.34	30.98	18.02
Moncton	9,000	32.75	21.67	30.00	19.85	13.45	8.96		
Woodstock	9,000	39.19	10.86	23.22	4.18	22.30	4.25	21.56	4.52
Owen Sound	8,000	48.40	10.43	38.01	8.02	42.29	6.66	34.03	5.17
Berlin	8,000	2.53	0.29	1.21	.....	0.77	.....	1.62	0.12
Point Levi	7,000	18.14	12.55	14.51	10.40	17.03	11.26	11.29	7.57
‡Fredericton	7,000	37.95	14.40	39.21	12.76	38.32	16.48	46.29	21.18

*Report says:—"Not a single saloon in town."

†Scott Act in force 1890. Free sale 1891-2. Under police regulation July, 1892-93.

‡Scott Act in force.

αProhibition. βLicense. γHigh License.

APPENDIX No. 137.

STATEMENT of the total number of persons arrested during the undermentioned periods in the city of Bennington, Vt., and of the number arrested for drunkenness.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000.
1888.....	6,350	92	14.49	45	7.08
1889.....	6,370	110	17.26	41	6.43
1890.....	6,391	91	14.24	39	6.10
1891.....	6,416	256	39.90	94	14.65
1892.....	6,451	435	62.78	145	22.47
1893.....	6,500	283	43.54	71	10.92

APPENDIX No. 138.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Battleboro, Vt., U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....		9		5	
1889.....		8		4	
1890.....		7		5	
1891.....		10		6	
1892.....		10		5	
1893.....		11		3	

NOTE—(Population in 1890, 6,862). Not a single saloon in town where beer or any intoxicating liquors are sold. Prohibition law enforced." (Sgd.) G. W. Hooker, chairman board.

APPENDIX No. 139.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Burlington, Vermont, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	13,400	215	16.04	120	8.95
1889.....	13,855	180	12.99	96	6.92
1890.....	14,590	278	19.05	150	10.28
1891.....	14,900	420	28.19	168	11.27
1892.....	15,350	460	29.96	175	11.40
1893.....	16,815	513	32.43	164	10.37

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 140.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Rutland, Vermont, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888*	11,925	375	31.44	103	8.63
1889*	11,850	375	31.64	102	8.60
1890	11,760	195	16.58	52	4.42
1891	11,680	204	17.47	68	5.82
1892	11,595	281	24.23	85	7.33
1893	11,505	259	22.51	74	6.43

* Combined in returns.

APPENDIX No. 141.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888	9,790	916	93.56	736	75.17
1889	9,800	790	80.61	573	58.47
1890	9,827	699	71.13	507	51.59
1891	9,857	743	75.37	586	59.45
1892	9,950	675	67.83	486	48.84

APPENDIX No. 142.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Rochester, New Hampshire, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888	6,740	81	12.01	26	3.85
1889	7,050	143	20.28	80	11.34
1890	7,366	70	9.46	27	3.65
1891	7,648	117	15.30	39	5.10
1892	7,850	139	17.70	88	11.21
1893	8,200	209	25.48	144	17.56

APPENDIX No. 143.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1889.....	42,000	1,860	44.28	1,102	26.23
1890.....	44,126	1,906	43.19	1,230	27.87
1891.....	46,170	1,906	41.28	1,189	25.75
1892.....	48,270	2,264	46.90	1,526	31.61
1893.....	50,400	2,160	42.85	1,500	29.76

APPENDIX No. 144.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Keene, New Hampshire, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	7,250	199	15.03	76	10.48
1889.....	7,350	82	11.97	60	8.16
1890.....	7,446	129	17.31	110	14.77
1891.....	7,550	165	21.85	123	16.29
1892.....	7,665	254	33.13	225	29.35

APPENDIX No. 145.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Concord, New Hampshire, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	16,200	320	19.75	138	8.51
1889.....	16,650	545	32.73	252	15.13
1890.....	17,004	573	33.69	324	19.05
1891.....	17,500	691	39.48	400	22.85
1892.....	18,080	699	38.66	399	22.06

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 146.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Nashua, New Hampshire, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	17,800	765	42.97	282	15.84
1889.....	18,450	1,209	65.62	527	28.56
1890.....	19,311	1,189	61.57	591	30.64
1891.....	20,200	1,244	61.58	752	37.22
1892.....	21,311	1,677	78.69	853	40.02

APPENDIX No. 147.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences, and arrests for drunkenness, in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	53,500	1,737	32.46	722	13.49
1889.....	57,000	1,849	32.43	787	13.80
1890.....	60,278	1,855	30.77	725	12.02
1891.....	63,778	1,746	27.37	603	9.45
1892.....	67,450	1,894	28.07	686	10.08
1893.....	71,300	1,843	25.84	712	9.98

APPENDIX No. 148.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Saginaw, Michigan, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	42,500	2,059	48.44	747	17.57
1889.....	44,650	1,754	39.29	634	14.19
1890.....	49,322	2,624	56.64	1,063	22.94
1891.....	49,022	2,276	46.42	1,116	22.76
1892.....	*51,800	2,162	41.73	781	15.07

* Year ended 22nd March.

APPENDIX No. 149.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Bay City, Michigan, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	26,000	972	37.38	497	19.11
1889.....	26,950	1,156	42.88	550	20.40
1890.....	27,839	1,214	43.60	601	21.59
1891.....	28,839	1,188	41.19	593	20.56
1892.....	29,900	1,188	39.77	551	18.42
1893.....	31,000	1,140	36.77	617	19.90

APPENDIX No. 150.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Detroit, Michigan, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	185,000	9,142	49.41	3,815	20.62
1889.....	195,200	8,746	44.80	3,451	17.62
1890.....	205,876	8,693	42.22	3,555	17.22
1891.....	214,876	8,720	40.58	2,816	13.11
1892.....	224,000	7,769	34.69	2,421	10.81

APPENDIX No. 151.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Atchison, Kansas, for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population. 1880, 15,105.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1889.....	14,000	790	56.42	.....	.....
1890.....	13,963	1,024	73.33	.....	.....
1891.....	13,770	886	64.34	.....	.....
1892.....	13,570	858	63.22	.....	.....
1893.....	13,370	1,069	79.95	318	23.78

REMARKS ON RETURN.

A new chief of police and new officials, unable to give any statistics (re drunkenness.) The town being in debt, there is practically high license, the 25 joints being assessed from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 152.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Fort Scott, Kansas, for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1890.....	11,946	629	51.90	202	16.90
1891.....	12,000	540	45.00	117	9.75
1892.....	12,000	435	36.25	96	8.00
1893.....	12,000	534	44.50	92	7.66

REMARKS ON RETURN.

In 1890 they tried to enforce the law. Since then they have allowed the joints, fining them \$105 a month, each.

APPENDIX No. 153.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population. 1880, 16,546.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	19,000	411	21.63	149	7.84
1889.....	19,400	388	20.00	199	10.25
1890.....	19,768	675	34.14	353	17.85
1891.....	20,140	684	33.96	264	13.10
1892.....	20,520	634	26.02	170	8.28
1893.....	20,000	601	28.75	260	12.44

REMARKS ON RETURN.

The soldiers' home and the fort account for much of the drunkenness. Public sentiment largely in favour of enforcement of prohibitory law.

APPENDIX No. 154.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Wichita, Kansas, for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population. 1880, 4,911.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1890.....	23,854	2,030	66.65	587	19.24
1893.....	30,500	2,030	66.65	587	19.24

REMARKS ON RETURN.

Can give information for 1893 only, as no correct record was kept by the clerk prior to that time. Police force organized in 1893, when they entered the new city hall. Old records not to be found.

APPENDIX No. 155.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Topeka, Kansas, for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	15,452	705	54.62	*384	24.84
1881.....	27,500	1,205	43.81	228	8.29
1882.....	29,200	1,503	51.47	428	14.65
1883.....	31,007	1,678	54.11	391	12.61
1884.....	32,700	1,632	49.90	350	10.70
1891.....	34,500	1,577	45.71	332	9.62
1892.....	36,450	1,273	34.92	280	7.68

REMARKS ON RETURN.

* Probably convictions for drunkenness. Being the capital and being peopled with a better class has fewer common drunks.

(Letter from city clerk, 22nd January, 1894.)

APPENDIX No. 156.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Kansas City, Kansas, for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1882.....	34,000	2,440	71.76	725	21.32
1883.....	36,200	2,666	73.64	694	18.34
1889.....	38,316	2,400	62.63	465	12.13
1890.....	40,350	2,538	62.89	421	10.43
1891.....	42,500	2,467	58.04	511	12.02
1892.....	45,000	2,091	46.46	418	9.28

REMARKS ON RETURN.

Joints are fined \$50 for each offence. Population of Kansas City 1888 and 1889 estimated.

(Letter of chief of police, 26th February, 1894.)

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 157.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Beatrice, Nebraska, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1890.....	13,836	80	5.78	37	2.68
1891.....	15,000	53	3.39	48	3.08
1892.....	17,450	120	6.88	45	2.58
1893.....	19,300	50	2.59	40	2.07

APPENDIX No. 158.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	119,000	12,543	104.61	2,592	21.36
1889.....	130,400	8,449	64.79	2,012	15.42
1890.....	140,452	8,113	57.76	2,295	15.91
1891.....	151,000	7,281	48.21	1,659	10.98
1892.....	162,000	6,597	40.16	1,682	10.38
1893.....	173,000	6,246	36.10	1,586	9.16

APPENDIX No. 159.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S., for the undermentioned years:

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	124,000	6,862	55.21	2,368	19.09
1889.....	128,700	7,098	55.15	2,434	18.91
1890.....	133,156	5,277	39.63	2,086	15.66
1891.....	138,086	5,346	38.71	1,982	14.38
1892.....	143,190	4,840	33.80	1,700	11.87
1893.....	148,500	6,128	41.27	1,790	12.05

APPENDIX No. 160.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	146,200	6,039	41.30	2,647	18.10
1889.....	158,500	6,132	38.69	2,588	16.33
1890.....	164,738	5,216	31.66	2,274	13.19
1891.....	178,700	5,136	28.85	1,963	10.98
1892.....	190,900	5,966	31.40	2,455	12.92
1893.....	200,000	6,376	31.88	2,502	12.51

APPENDIX No. 161.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Keokuk, Iowa, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	13,290	974	73.28	184	13.84
1889.....	13,685	995	72.70	258	18.85
1890.....	14,101	1,152	81.69	270	19.14
1891.....	14,561	1,030	70.78	186	12.78
1892.....	15,051	827	54.94	181	12.02
1893.....	15,601	1,042	66.79	240	15.38

APPENDIX No. 162.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1887.....	36,500	1,137	31.15	500	13.69
1888.....	39,100	1,460	37.84	517	13.22
1889.....	44,500	1,406	31.59	500	11.24
1890.....	* 50,993	2,441	48.73	940	19.16
1891.....	55,100	2,921	53.01	1,015	18.42
1892.....	60,000	3,345	55.75	1,113	18.55
1893.....	66,000	3,891	58.95	1,209	18.32

*In 1890, 46 square miles added to city, with about 10,000 population.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 163.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Sioux City, Iowa, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1880.....	33,660	1,380	40.99	584	17.34
1890.....	37,806	2,723	72.02	753	19.91
1891.....	41,600	2,517	60.50	(Estd) 759	18.02
1892.....	45,400	3,088	68.02	882	19.43
1893.....	49,200	3,611	73.39	816	16.59

APPENDIX No. 164.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U. S., for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	15,850	945	59.62	374	23.59
1889.....	17,100	762	44.56	346	20.23
1890.....	18,020	679	37.68	434	24.08
1891.....	19,070	663	34.77	431	22.60
1892.....	20,170	865	42.88	589	29.20

APPENDIX No. 165.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, for the undermentioned years.

Year.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	28,480	874	30.69	504	17.69
1889.....	29,350	698	23.78	446	15.19
1890.....	30,311	764	25.25	459	15.14
1891.....	31,200	893	28.62	482	15.45
1892.....	32,160	893	27.76	471	14.64
1893.....	33,100	822	24.83	391	11.81

APPENDIX No. 166.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Davenport, Iowa, U.S., for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	25,200	600	23.80	12	0.47
1889.....	26,000	644	24.76	7	0.27
1890.....	26,872	688	21.88	52	1.93
1891.....	27,800	1,057	38.02	126	4.53
1892.....	28,720	1,403	48.85	194	6.75
1893.....	30,000	1,313	43.76	91	3.03

APPENDIX No. 167.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness, in the city of Clinton, Iowa, for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	12,860	276	21.46	107	8.32
1889.....	13,200	278	21.06	113	8.56
1890.....	13,619	535	39.28	209	15.34
1891.....	14,044	880	62.66	347	24.70
1892.....	14,500	1,130	77.93	341	23.52
1893.....	15,000	940	62.67	304	20.27

APPENDIX No. 168.

STATEMENT of the total arrests for all offences and arrests for drunkenness in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for the undermentioned years.

Years.	Population.	Total arrests.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Arrests for drunkenness.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1888.....	21,520	1,815	84.34	736	34.20
1889.....	21,500	1,863	86.65	598	27.81
1890.....	21,474	1,722	80.19	585	27.24
1891.....	21,444	1,482	69.11	696	32.45
1892.....	21,409	1,434	66.98	518	24.19
1893.....		1,081	.....	378	.....

NOTE.—Year ends 1st March 1894, consequently figures shown for 1893 are only for ten months.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 169.

EXTRACT from the inaugural address of Governor Daniel F. Davis to the legislature of the state of Maine, 5th February, 1880:—

"All agree that intemperance is one of the worst evils that can afflict a people. The way to eradicate it is a question that should address itself to all classes. The women's temperance movement, the reform clubs and the other temperance organizations have accomplished a great and lasting work. Like all other evils intemperance will succumb, at least in part, to true moral force, well directed. It is to be regretted, however, that there are those whom moral forces will not reach. To restrain this class, prohibitory laws have been found necessary. The principle of prohibition has been so long the settled policy of the state, and has been found so useful and effective in suppressing the liquor traffic, that no party or class of men now dare assail it. A proper and vigorous enforcement of the law upon this subject is reasonably demanded by the friends of temperance. None of the agencies which can be invoked for the suppression of intemperance should be impaired."

Extract from the inaugural address of Frederick Robie, Esq., Governor, to the legislature of the state of Maine, January 4th, 1883:—

"Temperance has been for many years one of the leading public questions and has enlisted the service of many of the best men and women of our state. Prohibition had been prominent in the politics of the state; and, after an active agitation through many years, the Maine law was adopted in 1851. The evidence is unmistakable that a majority of our people favour the policy of prohibition, and there are few localities which do not favour a wise and impartial enforcement of all law relating thereto. There has undoubtedly been a difference of opinion among good and conscientious citizens in regard to the best mode of eradicating intemperance, but there are few who are unwilling to admit that there has been a wonderful change for the better in public sentiment where the law has been rigidly enforced. In a large part of the state, embracing more than three-fourths of our population, the liquor traffic is practically unknown. It lingers on a small scale, and more or less secretly, in our larger towns and cities, producing in them the evils which inevitably arise from it wherever it exists.

"The successful party at the recent election affirmed the principles of prohibition in its resolutions, and also recommended that the people of our state be allowed the opportunity of expressing an opinion at the polls, on a constitutional amendment, which, if adopted, will make prohibition a part of the organic law of the state. Kansas and Iowa, by a vote of the people, have incorporated prohibition into their respective constitutions, and a very active agitation is now in progress in many other states to the same end. The right of the people to determine for themselves what is most conducive to their interests is in accord with the theory of popular government. Furthermore, constitutional prohibition would have the effect of keeping the question, to a considerable extent, if not entirely, out of party politics. In view of these facts, the legislature will be called upon by petition and otherwise, as it has already been asked by the voice of the sovereign people, to submit to them the determination of this question. It is your province to consider this request, and, whatever may be the final result, let the voice of the people be the law of the land."

Extract from the inaugural address of Governor Robie, 8th January, 1885:—

"By a resolve of the last legislature, an amendment to the constitution of the state, so as to make the sale of intoxicating liquors forever prohibited by the provisions of that instrument, was submitted to the voters of Maine at the election last September, and the return of 70,783 votes for its adoption, and 23,811 votes against

it, indicates an emphatic declaration on the part of the people in favour of prohibition. The amendment became part of the constitution on the first Wednesday of the present month. The constant agitation of the subject of temperance has created a firm adherence of the people of our state to the principles of prohibition. I am able to say that during the past year, there have been 818 prosecutions for violating the liquor law, and 163 prosecutions for maintaining nuisances, making a total of 981 cases, against an average of 588 for the past six years. And this increased number of prosecutions has had a good influence upon the amount of other crime in the state. Our example has been potent in the promotion of temperance reform in other states, and the 'Maine law' which in earlier times was looked upon as premature, or too progressive legislation, is now pointed to with pride by the faithful advocates of temperance, not only at home, but in foreign countries. Its claim for public support rests upon its good effects in our own state and wherever else it has been adopted. The value of the prohibitory law has been shown by the restrictions imposed upon the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the state. Statistics furnish us with conclusive evidence that far less intoxication and its fruitful evil consequences exist, than were seen in earlier periods. In no city or town in our state does one see the open advertisements of the bar-room inviting the young, as well as old, to indulge in a habit so degrading as the habitual use of intoxicating liquors. Criminal statistics show that the law has been beneficial in restraining crime, and the number of indictments found against the violators of the law in all of our courts, and the fines and costs, or sentences of imprisonment imposed, prove the general willingness of the people to assist in its enforcement. The present prohibitory law is the growth of over thirty years, the original law of 1851, having been followed by thirty-nine statutes in reference to intoxication and the sale of intoxicating liquors. The present law may, therefore, be considered sufficient to cover all violations of its provisions than can possibly occur, and its weakness seems to be in its non enforcement by those officers whose duty it is to execute the laws of the state. The laws of the state are well defined and emphatic and should compel officers, not only by a sense of duty and honour, but by the religious regard for a sacred oath, to specially enforce the provisions of the prohibitory statute. In a very few localities, its general enforcement is disregarded. Special provisions have been incorporated into the law to remedy this negligence on the part of the county and municipal officers, and governor and council have frequently been called upon to appoint special constables to enforce it. In some cases such officers have been appointed, and always when needed and practicable. While I would not recommend the repeal of that portion of the law, I have failed to see its good effects even when an opportunity has been given to test it. An appointment of this kind brings with it an implied unpleasant censure and reprimand, not only to the officers, but to the citizens of the locality thus temporarily placed under the guardianship of the state. This is considered so offensive that county and municipal officers and citizens are too apt to fall back into inactivity and leave the state constable single handed, to execute, the law. Every endeavor should be made to secure the enforcement of the prohibitory law by the regularly chosen officers. Public sentiment has much to do with this question; the enforcement or non enforcement of prohibition in any locality depends upon the general disposition of the people. Prohibition is no longer a question for a political campaign; it is forever settled, and cannot be changed until the people give their consent. If anything further can be done to increase the sobriety and morality of the people by temperance legislation, I hope it will receive your careful consideration. It should not be forgotten that too frequent changes destroy the efficiency and moral power of enforcing laws, and that 'no principle of criminal law is better settled than that the certainty of punishment is more important than severity.' One objection to the constabulary law could be removed by requiring state constables to give sufficient bonds for faithful performance of duty, as is required of all county and municipal officers of like character. Provisions should also be made for removal from office for good and sufficient reasons."

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

Extract from inaugural address of Governor Joseph R. Bodwell, to the legislature of the State of Maine, 6th January, 1887:—

"The question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Maine has engaged popular attention within the last year to a considerable extent. The agitation has resulted in a reaffirmation on the part of the people, at the polls, of their full faith in the prohibitory system, and of their desire to see the law fairly administered and properly enforced. The situation in the state respecting the law may be briefly and candidly stated. In from three-fourths to four-fifths of the towns of the state, the law is well enforced and has practically abolished the sale of spirituous and malt liquors as a beverage. In the larger cities and towns, on the seaboard and at railway centres, it has been found more difficult to secure perfect compliance with the law, but it can still be said that at very few points in the state is liquor openly sold. The offences against the law are in a large part clandestine, and therefore difficult to detect and expose by legal testimony. But it is a great moral gain when the liquor seller is driven from the light of day to secret places and to stealthy devices to carry on his hurtful and demoralizing traffic.

"Some of the more zealous friends of the temperance cause think that an increase of the penalties, especially for the first offence of liquor selling, would cure the admitted evil of imperfect enforcement, but the more prudent, and I think by far the larger number, are of the opinion that an increase of the penalty would do harm, rather than good. What is actually needed at the points named, is a sound public opinion to urge and uphold the enforcement of the law. Where that is wanting, the case is made difficult with the prohibitory law, and indeed it always is with every form of law. Perhaps an increase of penalty would, in the places referred to, enhance rather than diminish the evils of indifference and of hostility.

"It can, however, be said with satisfaction that even with this imperfect enforcement at certain points, the law has been of immeasurable value in reducing the liquor traffic, and has correspondingly increased the wealth of the state by increasing the sobriety of the people and saving the fruits of industry. One evil, inseparable from a law enacted after a strong popular contest, is that the prevailing side is looked to as the one to enforce its provisions, whereas every law should be as binding upon those who oppose its enactment as upon those who laboured for it. The experience of Maine for the last thirty years abundantly justifies the adoption of the prohibitory system, and it will be the duty of the legislature to add to its efficiency in whatever way, after full and impartial investigation, may be found practicable—always remembering that legal penalties must be kept inside, and not pressed beyond the bounds of public opinion."

Extract from the inaugural address of Governor Edwin C. Burleigh to the legislature of the State of Maine, 3rd January, 1889:—

"The great evils of the liquor traffic, the pernicious influence of the saloon upon the public morals, and the disorder and crime resulting from intemperance, have rendered restrictive and prohibitory legislation imperatively necessary in the opinion of a large majority of the people of the state. Both by constitutional provision and by statutory enactments, Maine has permanently prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Long experience has demonstrated the wisdom and advantages of this policy. Yet like all other laws against public evils, that against the liquor traffic has its violators, those who wantonly disregard the interests of the community, and the authority of the state. This renders it necessary that those intrusted by the people with the enforcement of the laws should be prompt and faithful in the discharge of their sworn obligations. So long as it shall be incumbent upon me to discharge the duties of the executive of the state it will be my endeavour to enforce the laws with vigour and with impartiality. To successfully discharge my official duty in this connection, it is necessary that the governor should have the earnest and hearty aid of all other executive officers and the active co-operation of the people."

Extract from the inaugural address of Governor Burleigh, 8th January, 1891:—

"The past year has been an important one for the temperance interests of our state. For the first time since the adoption of the prohibitory amendment to our

constitution, the people of Maine have been afforded an opportunity to pronounce at the polls upon a movement looking to its repeal, and the substitution of the high license system. There was no uncertainty in their decision. By an emphatic majority they declared their belief that the best interests of temperance in this state, and the highest welfare of all our citizens demand the maintenance of prohibition.

"It cannot be denied that the law for the suppression of the liquor traffic is often violated, and that officials charged with its enforcement are frequently derelict in duty. But it is undoubtedly true that this condition of affairs is mostly confined to our cities and larger villages. In other places the law appears to have been faithfully and successfully administered. During the past two years I have personally written the officials in the various counties upon whom had devolved the duty of enforcing the law, urging the vital importance of the suppression of the dram shop. I did this that such officers might clearly understand that they would have the support of the executive department of the state in all their efforts to enforce prohibition.

"That the various officers of the state, upon whom devolves this duty, have accomplished a great deal in the enforcement of the law, is everywhere conceded. It is, nevertheless, necessary to the highest success of prohibition, that there should be in every community a strong temperance sentiment demanding a vigorous enforcement of the law and sustaining the officers in their efforts to secure it. When the sentiment against the liquor traffic is as universal and emphatic as against other forms of crime, the violations of the prohibitory law will be no more numerous than those of other penal enactments. That prohibition has accomplished a vast work for temperance in this state no candid man will deny. The liquor traffic is no longer respectable. It is under the ban of popular condemnation. Those who engage in it are criminals in the sight of the law. The open dram shop with its flaunting signs and alluring windows, is no longer a feature of our state. The rum-seller is forced into dark corners. He has been obliged like other criminals to resort to concealment and stealth, where, before the advent of prohibition, he pursued his traffic with openness and ostentation. The whole traffic has been forever relegated to the furtive ways of crime. It is not easy to estimate fully the great temperance work which this change has wrought in Maine. But there still remains much to be done in so educating the public sentiment that it shall everywhere insist upon the faithful enforcement of the laws. Maine stands, by the emphatic declaration of her citizens, in the very van of temperance states. In keeping her there, the friends of prohibition must spare no effort or shrink from no responsibility."

Extract from the inaugural address of Governor Henry B. Cleaves, to the legislature of the State of Maine, 1893:—

"The restraining influence of our laws upon the sale of intoxicating liquors, has had a marked and beneficial effect. The people of Maine have, repeatedly, re-affirmed their adherence to all reasonable provisions for the suppression of intemperance; and the educational, moral and religious influences constantly being exerted to maintain a healthful public sentiment, have had a controlling force in repressing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within our state. There must be an active public opinion in support of the laws; and whatever advance can be made in this direction will tend to lessen the blighting influences of intemperance, and command general approval."

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

APPENDIX No. 170.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., 30th July, 1892.

To the Honorable the Commissioners
Appointed to enquire into the Liquor Traffic, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to apologize for not answering your communication of 21st April last, before. The reason I did not do so is that I have been so busy that I have not had time. However, I have now to say that I have not sat in any criminal court of first instance, and therefore have no knowledge to enable me to answer the first question.

As to the second and third questions, if what is meant by the third question is, whether a law that would make it a crime to manufacture, sell, use or have alcoholic liquors or alcohol could be successfully carried out if enacted? I do not believe that such a law could or would be successfully carried out, and therefore such would, if enacted, produce no material reduction in the number of criminal offences, but would increase such of them as would arise from the breach of such a law.

As to the fourth question, I take it that what is meant is, whether drunkenness would have been more prevalent if the different laws that have hitherto been enacted, restricting the sale of intoxicating liquor, had not been passed and all persons had at all times been at liberty to sell, when, where and how they choose? I think that drunkenness must have been prevented to a considerable extent by such laws.

The only way that I can conceive that the restriction on the general right of sale by the license laws could have increased drunkenness is that the confining the sale to persons licensed under them may have induced the persons having such licenses to fit up saloons or places of pleasant resort and to take methods that have induced youths and inexperienced persons to resort to such places and thereby acquire an appetite for alcoholic drinks. I think that in a great majority of instances the substitution of the Scott Act for laws restricting the sale by license, as they existed in a great many places, has not resulted in benefit; but this result has not been uniform, but whenever that law has been brought into force in places in which public sentiment was nearly unanimous in favor of total abstinence it has, I think, done good.

I think a great deal of the injury is not so much from the sale as in the existence of attractive places in which it is sold and drank, and my belief is that more good can be done by a law forbidding the existence of such places and only allowing the sale under circumstances of great restriction, such as in packages labelled with a chemical analysis of its contents, and not allowing it to be drunk on the premises where sold, and that persons buying not being at liberty to sell again except under like regulation.

Whatever failure there has been to diminish drunkenness by enacting laws hitherto I can best give my idea of the cause by stating what in my opinion should be the direction of legislation in the future to further that purpose. I think such legislation should be directed to the education of the people as to the degradation and injury the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, would bring upon themselves and others and to impress upon them the consequent sin of the habit and to this end the general dissemination of information, particularly to the young, through the schools. The regulating and restricting the sale and use so that persons who sell will not fit up places to entice people, particularly the young, to drink and to secure the purchaser against noxious drugs by forcing the seller to give with the liquor a chemical analysis of it, and forbidding the use of drinking in the place of sale, pro-

viding an analytical chemist to whom any person could submit what has been sold to him with the result of his being furnished with an analysis of it and thus obtain evidence to convict a person who has not furnished a proper analysis.

I think also that drunkenness should be made a crime by law, to which however all persons charged therewith should be allowed to make the defence usual in criminal cases, that is, that he was insane, and I think a person so far gone as a drunkard that he has lost control of his will is insane, but when such a defence is made the court should be directed to treat the defendant as an insane man and direct the proper proceedings to be taken to put the control of his person and property under the care of his friends subject to the control of the courts. I think there has been hitherto too much sentimentalism on this subject. I think a drunkard should be treated as a criminal or an insane person, for if he is accountable he commits a crime against himself, society and his family; and if not accountable he is insane and our common humanity dictates that he should not be allowed to destroy himself, and his property, in his insanity.

But in the passing of laws to secure the community from the effects of this vice, I think, the legislature should take care not to put therein any provisions that are arbitrary or unjust or prevent the case being fairly tried. I think the main reason why some of the laws hitherto passed for this purpose have failed is because their arbitrary provisions have outraged the public sense of justice. I think many inexperienced persons in their honest zeal to rid the community of this scourge forgot that it is the abuse, and not the proper use, of this dangerous article that is wrong.

Legislators should I think take into account that a man, as a general rule, will not be coerced by law from doing what his conscience tells him he has a perfect right to do, as in that case he thinks the passing of such a law is an act of tyranny. Inexperienced persons are apt to think that, because they have the power to put a law upon the statute book that others, whose conscience tells them not to obey it because it seems to them a violation of their right and who do not obey it, are necessarily intentionally evil and wicked, and they are prosecuted accordingly; and as a consequence people are made bad citizens and the peace of an otherwise harmonious community, perhaps, completely destroyed.

After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that it is extremely injurious to pass any law respecting the action of the community in regard to the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of its members where the consensus of opinion is not almost universally in its favour.

Persons are apt to think that matters in themselves harmless if moderately and properly indulged in can be successfully forbidden by law and ought to be so, when they realize the injury and misery inflicted when the same matters are immoderately used. This is the idea that was indulged in by the moralists when they discovered the injury caused by giving the rein to the animal passions; they treated those passions themselves as the evil and advocated the suppression of them, and it was only after the revolt of mankind against such teachings that it was made clear that morality was not the destruction but the regeneration of passions.

Laws may well be made to aid and give direction to an almost universal sentiment, but they are seldom useful and almost always dangerous if an attempt is made to carry them any further. To bring the community up to this point, can only be done by moral suasion or an appeal to the intelligence and moral sense of each individual.

Experience shows that, when the doing of a thing right and harmless in itself if used only in a proper manner, but is dangerous to the public because it is liable to be mis-used, before making a law forbidding the use of it at all there must be created an almost universal sentiment in favour of such a course. In such cases, in the nature of things, before men submit to be deprived of the use of a thing that they consider not only right but beneficial they would look to the legislature trying every means to prevent the injury by so treating the subject as to rid it of its dangerous character.

In what I have said, I think I have answered, as far as I can, the six first questions.

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

As to the seventh, I think the reduction in the number of establishments licensed to sell intoxicating liquors to the smallest possible number consistent with the ability of every person being able to obtain it under proper restrictions, would very much tend to diminish drunkenness in the community.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. PALMER,

A Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

APPENDIX No. 171.

229 SIMCOE ST., TORONTO, 30th October, 1893.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 27, I have to state that I cannot conveniently attend the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic.

I can however state briefly the little I have to say on the subject.

I am very strongly opposed to the enactment of any prohibitory law, although I should be very glad to see a material reduction in the number of liquor licenses granted in cities and towns, and I think much can be done to reform the present system, and thus materially lessening the facilities of temptation.

In forcing a prohibitory law on every community we outrage individual liberty in a most doubtful attempt to abolish the intemperate use of intoxicants.

I am one of those old fashioned people who humbly believe that He who made us and gave the vine to His creature over the fairest portions of His world, knows at least as much as the modern advocates of prohibition, as to what is good for men and what is a gift to be used and not abused, like all His other gifts.

It seems to me that with a frontier line of 3,000 miles it will be impossible to prevent the constant violation of any law of prohibition. We can anticipate the lamentable amount of smuggling and perjury likely to occur.

Some people may justly regard the prevalence of false swearing as a demoralizing evil as much to be dreaded as occasional over-indulgence in liquor.

Looking back on a long life, I am positive that drunkenness is in all classes of people materially on the decrease, and I shall be truly grieved if harsh legal restrictions on individual liberty will create a reaction of feeling and opinion.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JOHN H. HAGARTY.

APPENDIX No. 172.

Resolutions of the Free Baptist Conference of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The following resolution was adopted at the conference of the Free Baptist Church for the province of Nova Scotia, held in the year 1892:—

“Resolved, to forward the following address and resolution to the Royal Commission on Prohibition:—

“*To the Members of the Royal Commission on Temperance:*

“HONOURED SIRS,—On behalf of the Free Baptist Conference of Nova Scotia, we enclose for your consideration and most respectful attention the enclosed resolution passed at our last general conference.

“Trusting that our long cherished desire and hope may soon be realized through the fruit of your labours,

“We are, &c.

“Resolved, 1. That we the Free Baptists of Nova Scotia, representing 6,000 inhabitants of their province, believe that the entire and immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic can alone satisfy the claims of righteousness, the needs of home and country, and conserve the highest interests of our Dominion.

“2. That we consider that prohibition is the only righteous solution of the perplexing problem and conflicting interests you have been called to consider, and that prohibition is the trend of legislative thought both on this continent and in Great Britain, as expressed in the moral forces of the church, in organized temperance societies, and by enlightened statesmanship. Three times the British parliament has endorsed the principle of “Local option,” which aims at the suppression of the liquor traffic.

“3. We believe that in our own province, by the past restrictive legislation, the way has been prepared for prohibition, and to change to “high license” for the province at large, would be a destructive and fatal step, which would cause bitter and deadly antagonism.

“4. That in our opinion prohibition is the demand of the great body of the people of this province, and that such a law would be honoured and could be enforced.

“5. That we are opposed to all compensation in the suppression of the traffic, for in all the restrictive and suppressive legislation of the past in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, compensation both in this province and the Dominion has been ignored.

“6. That as a great moral question we believe it should be considered free from political bias and party relations, and simply in the interests that we all deeply cherish, the welfare, blessedness and prosperity of our beloved Dominion.”

The following is the presentment of the conference of the Free Baptist Church in New Brunswick, adopted 16th October, 1893.

“Resolved, That a copy of the report of the committee on temperance be presented to the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, and that the Commission be respectfully requested to embody the same in their report of evidence, &c.

“The temperance reform is one of the striking features of present day civilization. Everywhere in Christendom consideration is being given to the effects of the liquor traffic on the physical, intellectual, social, moral and religious conditions of the people, and its relation to industrial and commercial interests; and everywhere conscience has been so quickened that the evils of the traffic are being realized as never before. There is, we are glad to believe, a growing spirit of revolt against

Liquor Traffic—Commissioners' Report.

the tyranny of the traffic, and a strengthening purpose to have done with the bondage which, in the form of manifold evils, it has so long imposed on the individual, the home, the community, the nation. In our own country the conviction that the traffic should be absolutely prohibited grows, year by year, and we are hoping that soon the demand for prohibition will be with an emphasis that cannot be mistaken nor denied.

"That the record of this conference as to total abstinence and prohibition has never been equivocal, is gratifying.

"Before other denominations were dealing definitely with the question Conference was doing so, incurring, doubtless, a degree of ill-will, but being faithful in the face of all prejudice and opposition.

"The position of the denomination, declared in church covenant by oft repeated resolutions of Conference, from the pulpits and in the organ of the body, is:—

"(a). That every Free Baptist church member is a pledged total abstainer from all intoxicants.

"(b). That every member is required to give the help of his positive influence to temperance reform, and to further prohibitory legislation by every means in his power.

"(c). That it is the duty of every Free Baptist minister to give earnest advocacy from pulpit and platform, and in every way open to him, to temperance and prohibition.

"(d). That it is the duty of all good men, rising above selfish and party considerations, to give their support only to such candidates for representative positions as guarantee, by their character and pledges, that they will advocate and support temperance legislation.

"We reaffirm all previous declarations and resolutions of the conference on this vastly important question, and pledge ourselves anew to the fullest sympathy with and the most earnest endeavour on behalf of every movement to overthrow and destroy the liquor traffic. In political action we know no party as such. We are against any and every form of legalizing the deadly traffic; we desire its utter and absolute prohibition. We do not advise our people to support one or the other party, but to support, irrespective of party, men who are out-and-out prohibitionists. We do not desire the triumph of one or another party as such, but the triumph of Christian conscience in the delegalization and utter suppression of the hideous, hateful thing, which, established in our midst, makes such ghastly havoc.

"Reaffirming, with all possible emphasis, the position taken by conference from year to year, on this subject, we again declare that the attitude of Free Baptists is that of uncompromising opposition to the liquor traffic, and to every form of its legalization; and that we are pledged, in the most solemn manner, as a denomination, to do everything in our power to procure prohibition."