

The LICENSED VICTUALLERS

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THE SPORTING REVIEW AND LICENSED VICTUALLERS' GAZETTE has been appointed the Official Organ of the Trade.

It offers special facilities for advertising "transfers" and other official announcements, embracing as it does the extensive circulation of an already popular New Zealand and Australian sporting journal.

Any paragraphs of interest to the Trade, whether of simply local significance or otherwise, will be received and considered in our columns. Questions on legal points or other matters connected with the Trade will be paid careful attention to and answers given. Our readers throughout the colony and in Australia are requested to communicate with "Bacchus," who will always be pleased to offer them a medium through which the public may be reached.

FOLLOW THE DRUM!

We have frequently urged the Licensed Victuallers, the Brewers and friends of Trade generally to be up and doing, so that they may be prepared for the General Election next November. Therefore, we view, with some personal satisfaction, the efforts now being made to get the names of anti-prohibitionists placed upon the electoral rolls. Our friend, the enemy, does not leave a stone unturned in the endeavour to swell the ranks of intemperate temperance reformers. Creed or colour makes no difference, the main thing is to get prohibition voters on the list. And there is no doubt this recruiting work of the enemy is being carried on successfully. The measures employed will not always bear looking into, but as we generally know of the reckless methods after the sheep are gathered in the teetotal fold they cannot be frustrated. But we can, and ought to increase, the number of our supporters in a perfectly fair and square manner. Our party does not require to go in for the wholesale recrimination policy followed by the rabid section of the prohibition party. Our strength is pretty solid, and perfectly united, we should present a phalanx completely invulnerable, and secure against all the insidious and underhand attacks the foe could possibly instigate. But we must have all the help that we can possibly get for this next election. It will not do to let one helper be off the roll on the ground that our numbers are already sufficient for victory. The methods employed by Mr Tommy Taylor, M.H.R., and the Rev. Frank Isitt, Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, to obtain adherents will not do for us. Our actions must be fair, square and above-board, or we shall leave an opening in our armour for some of the hitherto harmless poisoned arrows of the prohibition archers. The teetotalers rightly count on the help of the Salvation Army. That organisation is growing enormously all over the world, and in this colony the number of Salvationists will be a force at the polls. That wonderful man, General Booth, has stated that his Army is Prohibitionist to a man, but at the same time, the saviour of the dregs of humanity, said he hoped that prohibition would not be carried unless it was by an overwhelming majority, or, in other words, by the unanimous will of the people. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the Salvation Army has done an immense deal of good, but it is equally certain that if prohibition were carried General Booth would not have so much raw material to work with. And perhaps there lies his reason for saying he would not like prohibition carried except by an overwhelming majority. It is likely that the increasing strength of the Salvationist vote will compensate for the falling off occasioned by the intemperate utterances of some of the leaders of the teetotal party. In another column we point out several remarkable statements made by Mr Taylor and the Rev. F. W. Isitt. If these men will turn and rend their own friends thus, can we be surprised at anything they say of the Trade and its followers? Let us be ready

for anything. We know the forces we have to combat, and therefore we ought to be steadily recruiting. The brewers and individual members of the Trade should see to it that they spare no effort to get their friends to follow the roll of the anti-prohibition drum.

TRADE TOPICS.

The new sub-inspectors in the Police Force are Sergeant Kiely, Blenheim, Sergeant McDonald, Invercargill, and Chief Detective Terence O'Brien, of Dunedin.

It has long been patent to all—residents and outsiders alike—that the township of Balclutha has not progressed at the rate its position, as the centre of a large and fertile agricultural district, would warrant anyone to expect. So says the *Clutha Leader*. Can the non-progress be wondered at?

Inspector Emerson died at Napier on Tuesday. He was in his 67th year. Inspector Emerson served in the Crimean War. He came to this colony in 1864, and entered the police force at once. Inspector Emerson did much good work against the Maoris during his early service in the police force. He was a very popular officer, and was in charge of the Napier district from 1893 until his retirement last year.

Everybody knows that Mr Tommy Taylor, M.H.R., does not like interruption, nor does he like being "heckled" when preaching on prohibition. The other night when on the job at Papanui a dog ventured in the place of meeting and began to bark. The member for Christchurch thought someone was barracking him, and said he and his friends meant to have no interruption, for the work they were engaged in was no joke. Perhaps the intelligent dog had his doubts.

Evidently the Dunedin Police do not altogether despise the Heathen Chinese, for Yam Gete, a Chinese miner from Waikaiti, appeared as the principal witness, or informer, in a recent charge of alleged sly-grog selling against Malcolm McCallum of Edendale. With a fellow countryman he alleged that he had obtained liquor. McCallum was convicted, and, as this was a second offence, a fine of £50, and £5 2s 6d costs, was imposed, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment. Yam Gete had previously assisted the police in something rather worse than sly-grog selling.

There are signs of a restriction of production on the part of some of the Scotch distilleries, and this, with the ever growing demand for their products, should soon equalise supply and demand. It is curious how tastes change from time to time—of old time port, then sherry, afterwards claret, all had their run; of late years it has been whisky. For some time there have been rumours of an expected fall in the price of the spirit; but at any rate this is not at all probable as regards the superior and "branded" manufactures; poorer qualities and new spirit from comparatively unknown makers may suffer from a temporary depression, but good and old "stuff" will always maintain its value.

This is what the *Bulletin* says of Mr G. J. Smith's Liquor Bill:—"The latest M.L. Prohibitionist Bill was shot out very suddenly. The proposal was that a bare majority should have power to absolutely prohibit drink throughout the land. The great whisky majority, when it heard this, was too much shocked to speak, but it rose and heaved the Bill out without a word, and the House heard its skull crash on the pavement, and then blow with a clatter down the windy street. M.L. Parliament simply grovelled to the prohibitionists once, thinking, from the row they made, that they were a power in the land. But the teetotalers rashly demanded (and obtained) a national plebiscite, and thereby showed how few they really were, and no M.H.R. grovels to them now.

It was then that the Rev. Mathias wrote this to the papers:—"It is really a matter of importance to us that Mr Taylor thinks our conduct in regard to temperance reform outrageous, scandalous and criminal, or that he allows that as there may be an occasional 'white man' among the publicans, so there may be exceptions not worth considering, among us; but I am glad that a layman arose to protest against such language, and that the officials of the W.C.T.U. repudiated it. I am not sorry that Mr Taylor demonstrated to so large an audience how utterly impossible it is for any Anglican clergyman, and I should have thought layman also, to work with the leaders of the Prohibition movement. I tried to do so some years ago, but was forced to the conclusion that 'evil speaking, lying and slandering' were weapons of habitual use among some of their leaders." In conclusion he wrote, "I hope that before long a strong section of the Church of England will make a move in the matter of temperance reform, independently of the Prohibition leaders."

The wine and spirit trade in Sydney (says the *Australian Wine and Spirits Trade Gazette*). There is always a little doing, but that little leaves but small profit. We hear of travellers leaving country towns for the first time in years without an order, and when orders are obtained they are much curtailed. New brands are still coming on to the market, and strenuous efforts are being made to secure the public fancy. There has been but little change in prices, and quotations do not vary much. Rum has hardened slightly, consequently on a diminution of distillation, and purchases by the naval authorities at home, and the feeling is that it will still further advance.

Signor Bragato, the Government expert in Victoria, has received the following letter from a New York firm of wine and spirit merchants:—"We understand that there is quite a large demand for Australian wines in England and on the Continent, and we see no reason why a demand could not eventually be created here. We would ask you to kindly put in in correspondence with some of the leading firms in Australia who would be apt, in your opinion, to consider the matter favorably, and whom you could recommend. We have a very fine trade, and sell to the highest class jobbing and retail grocers, hotels, clubs, and restaurants, and we also control an exclusive private family trade." Here is a chance for New Zealand wines. Some of them only want to be more widely known to become popular outside the colony.

The Rev. Mathias' statement quoted above was provoked by Mr T. Taylor, who at a meeting of W.C.T.U. workers at Kaiapoi said that the conduct of Anglican ministers in offering no protest against the liquor traffic was a "scandal and a blot upon the Church." Mr Taylor was at once informed that the vicar of Kaiapoi was returned by the prohibition party as one of its candidates, and was one of the most earnest workers for the cause. The teetotal member did not make things much better in his attempt at an apology, for he replied that he "might regret perhaps, not having known, that there was one Anglican parson in sympathy with them, but he repeated, the apathy of the Church was a scandal, the ministers of that body supporting Prohibition could be counted "on both hands."

Apropos of hotel supervision in Victoria in his evidence before the Melbourne Habitual Drunkards' Board Mr J. A. Pantou, P.M., said: One of the causes of so much drunkenness was the want of supervision in the case of some of the publichouses. There were Government inspectors, but he thought there ought to be a better class of men as inspectors, and that their work should be carried on more persistently than at present. All liquor in hotels should be examined. He would like to see power given to inflict severer punishment upon publicans or barkeepers who gave liquor to drunken men. He was also of opinion that there were far too many publichouses in Melbourne, and that there was among them a low class of houses which were a disgrace to the city. He could not understand how these were tolerated. In some quarters were to be seen the whole neighbourhoods affected by liquor. He did not think the Gothenburg system would be tolerated in these colonies. Of course such a system would be an advantage to the community, and be a great source of revenue; but it would be an impossibility to attempt to wipe out the existing interests.

The *Prohibitionist* is generally very rash in its statements, but it seems to have gone further than ever in its remarks about the Christchurch Meat Company's picnic. Here is an extract:—"The picnic of the Christchurch Meat Company, in connection with which the excursion was run, was responsible for inflicting on Ashburton scenes of drunken disorder which would have disgraced a mining camp, and which are a disgrace to the Railway Department, the Police Force and the colony. It had been advertised that 'assorted drinks to suit all would be provided.' When the train reached Ashburton many were already drunk. Women had been imbibing apparently neat spirits from bottles. At 11.30 a.m. fighting was being indulged in in the Ashburton Arcade, which was crowded with picnickers." The Rev. Frank Isitt, the Editor of the *Prohibitionist* is said to have been at Ashburton on the day of the picnic, and the above is published on his authority. More intolerance and exaggeration. No wonder that the Rev. Mathias, an Anglican parson and a prohibitionist, recently wrote to the *Christchurch Press* that "evil speaking, lying, and slandering are weapons of habitual use among some of the prohibition leaders."

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the *London Times*:—"Sir,—I am at last able to send you a few lines respecting the champagne vintage of 1898. The gathering of the grapes commenced on the 8th Oct., the latest date known for at least twenty years. From the flowering of the vines the weather has been most extraordinary, and has caused much anxiety to vineyard proprietors. Under the wet and cold weather the vines did not bloom till the last days of June, continuing till the end of July (thus lasting a fortnight longer than is usual), enduring the most unfavorable conditions. Continuous rain brought about *coulure*—i.e., dropping of the small grapes—which very considerably diminished the quantity of grapes. From August 15th to the commencement of October the weather was exceptionally hot and dry, and in consequence of want of moisture the grapes were small and somewhat wanting in ripeness, and not abundant. The vines this year are absolutely free from many of the various pests we have so often to contend with. I need hardly say that mildew has been absent, and the phylloxera has made but little progress this year. To sum up, the champagne of 1898 will be light, delicate, but somewhat lacking in ripeness, and the quantity considerably under the average. A fine year was much needed, for the consumption of champagne is on the increase, and we have only the 1893's and 1895's to fall back upon, which are limited.—Yours faithfully (Signed), Charles Heidsieck. Reims.

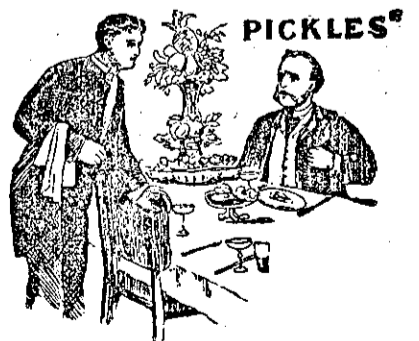
A curious technical case came before the magistrate at Lambeth (London) recently. The tenant of a public house, being in difficulties, was ejected, and the house was taken possession of by Meux and Co., the brewers, and a protection order granted to a Mr Whittingstall. He being connected with the brewers, the police objected, and the consideration of the application for transfer to him of the license was adjourned. So technically the only person entitled to carry on the business was the late tenant, and the magistrate decided that the house must be closed until a new protection order could be granted.

The Annual Prohibition Convention was held at Dunedin on Good Friday. There was a big attendance of fervent teetotalers, who enthusiastically approved of the report presented to them. It was stated that prospect for the future of prohibition was particularly bright. After the reading of the report the following resolutions were adopted:—"This Convention rejoices in the splendid record of progress already achieved in the growth of the prohibition sentiment throughout the colony, and particularly in the overwhelming evidence of the value of prohibition afforded by the past five years' experience in Clutha; and, looking forward with confidence to God, urges all Christian and temperance workers, and all interested in the welfare of the community to redouble their efforts in view of the approaching local option polls." "That, while reaffirming the demands embodied in Mr Smith's Bill of 1898, there is an urgent necessity for immediate amendment of the law, by removing the local option poll from political influence, the efficient conduct of the poll by competent officers, prevention of distribution of dodgers, proper supervision by scrutineers."

Speaking upon the subject of proprietary clubs, and the prospect of its being effectively dealt with in the report of the British Licensing Laws Commission, Ridley's Circular says:—"That something will be done with the question of Proprietary Clubs seem highly probable, nor would many people, we think, be found to seriously object if these had to pay a license. A club which belongs to the members is not a trading establishment at all, but a co-operation of persons who purchase collectively for the general account, and pay back into the common fund for everything they consume. The proprietor who "runs" a club, however, is doing it as a business venture with the object of making a profit and, therefore, approaches within measurable distance of a dealer, selling to the public without a license. Of course in this there are various degrees, from the *bona fide* club which is controlled by its committee, and which no one can join without being duly elected, to that class which meets simply for the purpose of avoiding the law, and where membership is nominal and open to anyone. The task of discriminating between the various degrees, however, would be a difficult one, and we shall be surprised, therefore, if—in the event of a recommendation being made—all Proprietary Clubs are not included in the same class without any special distinction.

The Equity matter of the Udolpho Wolfe Co. v. Arthur Rickard, in which an injunction was recently granted against the defendant pending the hearing of the suit, was mentioned before the Chief Judge in Equity, this morning, when Mr Knox asked that a decree might be made, by consent, in the terms of paragraphs 1, 2, 4, and 6 of the prayer in the statement of claim. The details of these paragraphs were: "(1) That the defendant, his servants and agents, may be restrained by injunction from infringing the rights of the plaintiff company under the said respective trade marks (as detailed in the statement of claim); (2) that the defendant, his servants and agents, may be restrained, by injunction, from importing or selling, or offering for sale, schnapps put up for sale in the manner complained of, or in any other manner so closely resembling that in which the schnapps of the plaintiff company are put up for sale, as to induce the public to believe that in purchasing the so-called schnapps sold by the defendant they are purchasing the schnapps of the plaintiff company; (4) that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up all bottles, labels, wrappers, or documents in his possession, or power, which are infringements of the rights of the plaintiff company under the said respective trade marks; (6) that the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiff company's costs of suit." His Honor granted the decree, by consent, ordering the costs of the suit to be paid by the defendant, and ordering the return of the exhibits to the plaintiff company.—*Australian Star*, 24th March, '99.

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HAYWARD'S
WORCESTERSHIRE AND TOMATO
SAUCES.
THEY ARE DELICIOUS.