

POOR DOCUMENT

QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE, GAGETOWN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

3

COLWELL'S STEAM GRIST MILL,

UPPER JEMSEB, N. B.

This Mill is well equipped with all the modern machinery. Grain of all kinds Ground and Cracked at Short Notice

A full line of
Cracked Grain and Heavy Feed always in Stock, at LOWEST PRICES.

JAMES COLWELL, JR.

Why is it

that of all the preparations of Cod Liver Oil in the market

WILEY'S EMUSION.

is the most satisfactory and getting the largest sale

Because

it is one half Pure Cod Liver Oil, full dose of Hypophosphites, readily taken by children as well as adults.

Cures Coughs, Colds, and Builds up the System. Made from the Most approved formula after years of experience.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

James Stirling,
Manufacturer of Harness, St. John.

I have recently bought out the stock of the estate of the late William Robb, consisting of
Harness and Saddles
of all kinds. Some great bargains will now be offered.
My stock on hand is second to none in the city, to choose from. Working Harness, Light Harness from \$14 and upwards. Give us a call.

JAMES STIRLING,
12 Charlotte St., St. John, N. B.

Wm. Brander,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Harness,

Laragans,

Shoe Packs,

Etc. Etc.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Highest Cash Price Paid for

HIDES, CALF AND SHEEP SKINS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A CALL.

MAIN ST., GAGETOWN.

T. F. Granville,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

General Groceries and Provisions,

Flour, Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses,

Pork, Fish, Farming Implements,

Country Produce consigned to me sold at highest market prices and quick return made. Consignments solicited. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Robertson's Wharf, Indiantown.

MANKS & CO.,

65 Charlotte St.

WE BUY RAW SKINS:

Wanted now—Bear, Raccoon and Skunk.

WE SELL

All kinds of Hats!

All kinds of Caps!

All kinds of Furs!

COME AND TRY US.

John Harvey,

PHOTOARTIST

164 Queen St., Fredericton

All the Latest Styles of PHOTOS

BOY WANTED.

Wanted a boy to learn the printing business. Apply to

JAS. A. STEWART

Collector's Notice.

1898.

The undersigned non-resident ratepayers of the Parish of Johnston County of Queens are hereby notified that unless the amount of their respective Rates and Taxes, as set opposite their names together with the cost of advertising (25 cents each) are paid within two months from the date hereof to the Collector of Rates for the said Parish for 1898 the necessary legal proceedings will be taken to collect the same.

NAME.	Rates and Taxes.	Road Taxes.	Totals.
Akerley, Stanley E.	\$1.02	\$0.30	\$1.32
Babbington, James	1.02	1.00	2.02
Best, Frances	1.36	1.00	2.36
Barnes, Ephraim	1.19	1.00	2.19
Brown, Windsor	1.02	1.00	2.02
Clark, Rev. John A.	.34	.30	.64
Cody, Stanley W.	.68	.50	1.18
Coyte, Bedford	1.36	1.00	2.36
Cogger, Patrick	.68	.50	1.18
Cosman, H. H. Rev.	3.74	1.50	5.24
Cory, Alonzo	.80	.50	1.30
Chamberlain, William	1.02	.50	1.52
Curpenter, Arch. M.	1.27	1.00	2.27
Coyte, John	.80	.50	1.30
Curry, James R. (Estate)	.51	.50	1.01
Crawford, James (Bagdad)	.34	.30	.64
Creech, Richard	.68	.50	1.18
Chitlock, Herbert	.51	.50	1.01
Dunlop, James	.68	.50	1.18
Dunlop, James M.	.33	.30	.63
Earle, William	1.36	1.00	2.36
Gaehlin, Sam'l M. (Estate)	.30	.30	.60
Griffin, Thomas (Estate)	1.36	1.00	2.36
Hetherington, Luther R.	.51	.50	1.01
Hamm, Solomon D.	1.36	1.00	2.36
Hamm, Charles H.	3.40	1.50	4.90
Johnston, John W.	.51	.50	1.01
Joyes, Joseph	.68	.50	1.18
King, John	.51	.50	1.01
Kierstead, Elias Rev. (Est.)	.31	.30	.61
Kirk, Edward	.51	.50	1.01
Kennedy, William G.	.51	.50	1.01
Long, Edward	.51	.50	1.01
Ladlow, Nelson Captain	.51	.50	1.01
Ladlow, George C.	.68	.50	1.18
Lepsett, Andrew	.51	.50	1.01
McDonald, M. C. M. D.	.30	.30	.60
McFadden, James	.51	.50	1.01
McAfee, Adam	1.02	.50	1.52
Murphy, Enoch	.51	.50	1.01
Nelson, John B.	.51	.50	1.01
Nelson, Thomas William	.68	.50	1.18
Pearce, Charles W.	.68	.50	1.18
Phillips, Andrew Jas.	1.70	1.00	2.70
Pearson, Isaac M.	.68	.50	1.18
Perry, Alward	.68	.50	1.18
Pearson, James B.	1.02	.50	1.52
Perry, James W.	.51	.50	1.01
Pearson, J. Charles	.68	.50	1.18
Perry, Robert	1.36	1.00	2.36
Perry, Horace G.	.80	.50	1.30
Perry, Valentine A.	.68	.50	1.18
Patterson, Alex. Rev.	3.40	1.50	4.90
Porter, John E. Captain	1.36	1.00	2.36
Robertson, John (Big Cove)	.34	.30	.64
Richardson, George W.	.51	.50	1.01
Stewart, Alex. T.	.51	.50	1.01
Stewart, Robert D.	1.36	1.00	2.36
Stockton, Charles A.	2.04	1.00	3.04
Simpson, John	1.02	.50	1.52
Smith, Maurice	1.02	.50	1.52
Thorne, Elias	1.02	.50	1.52
Thorne, Leverett H.	3.40	1.50	4.90
Willes, James	.68	.50	1.18
Wrath, Henry	1.02	.50	1.52
Wiggins, Henry (Estate)	.51	.50	1.01
Wetherall, James	.51	.50	1.01

L. VANB. HETHERINGTON,
Collector of Rates and Taxes.

When You Ask for Pelee Island Wine

Be sure you get our brand, as other Canadian Wines are sold as Pelee brand. Brands—Pelee Port, Dry Catawba, Sweet Catawba, Pelee, St. Augustine, Old Port, Concord, Unfermented Grape Juice, Chateau Pelee Claret.

GAGETOWN, JULY 27th, 1897

E. G. SOOVL, Teat and Wine Merchant, 62 Union St., St. John, sole agent for Maritime Provinces. Telephone 323.

Dear Sir:—My wife has been afflicted with nervous prostration for several years, using every kind of medicine recommended, but obtaining no relief until I procured some of your Pelee Wine, which I am delighted to say has had the desired effect. It is the greatest tonic of the age, I think too much cannot be said in its praise and no house should be without it. We have recommended it to several suffering from a gripe debility, with like good results.

I am, yours gratefully,

JOHN C. CLOWS.

E. G. SOOVL, Teat and Wine Merchant, 62 Union St., St. John, sole agent for Maritime Provinces. Telephone 323.

MONCTON

Woolen Mills,

SPRING 1898!

I have much pleasure in again informing my customers and the public generally that I have made an arrangement with J. A. Humphrey & Son for the handling of their goods for the coming season—west of the St. John River. My stock this season is large and personally selected with a view to your requirements which my dealings with you for the past three years enables me to do and will be sold at prices lower than former years—while the quality has been kept up to the regular standard—goods being made from pure wool; also new and attractive patterns added. I would ask you to see our goods and prices before purchasing and in so doing I feel assured that you will continue to favor me with your esteemed patronage which you have so generously done in the past.

Yours truly,

ALFRED P. SLIPP.

Upper Hamstead, N. B.

John Chamberlain,

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER.

All Orders Executed with Neatness and Dispatch, Day or Night. Terms Reasonable. Telephone 88.

Communication at all Hours.

104 MILL STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

RESIDENCE, 106 MILL ST.

FOR SALE!

500,000 Dry Planed Hemlock Boards.

A quantity of Dry Planed Spruce and Pine Boards.

Spruce and Pine Sheathing, Pine, Spruce, and Hemlock Plank and Deal.

Fickets, Siding Shingles, etc., etc.

PRICES LOW.

—AT—

T. E. BABBITT & SON.

GIBSON N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

Contributed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hamstead, N. B.

Rise up ye Women that are at Ease

REMEDY FOR THE WHISKY EVIL.

By Prof. J. I. D. Hinds, Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Statement of the Question.

The principal remedies which have been proposed for the whisky evil are as follows:

1. Free whiskey with moral suasion.

2. Government control by high license.

3. Partial prohibition.

(a) By exclusion from the vicinity of certain institutions.

(b) By local option.

4. Total prohibition.

ARGUMENT.

1. The argument for free whiskey and the control of temperance by moral suasion would be perfectly valid were not the evil so enormous. So long as any evil may not materially affect the good of the people, the State may well refrain from legislation in regard to it. But extreme conditions demand extreme measures. It has been the common experience of mankind that moral suasion will not control intemperance. From the very nature of the case it cannot, for man is depraved and prone to run into evil. He is particularly liable to be led away when the tempter is so insidious as in alcohol, and when the thing appealed to is man's appetite. If moral suasion cannot control the greater crimes, such as murder, theft, arson, and violence to person, how can it be expected to control intemperance? This remedy cannot avail until the millennium shall come.

2. The second remedy is the one which has usually been used, and under license the reign of alcohol has flourished as it never did before. License has been thoroughly tried, and, watered by its influence, the tree of intemperance has grown with a luxuriance unprecedented in this goodly land of ours. And why? Because license is wrong per se. No State has justly the right to license that which increases crime, impoverishes the people, and causes the degeneracy of the race. A State might ignore such things, but certainly has no right to sanction and legalize them. I am, on principle, distinctly and emphatically opposed to licensing the whisky traffic in any manner whatever. If it is a legitimate business, it should be taxed only as other business is taxed. If it is an evil, it should be licensed under no consideration. I believe that the license laws have been largely the means of making intemperance the gigantic evil which it has become in our country. License made the saloons; the saloons makes the drunkard. And with the saloon has been associated all that is sinful, abominable, criminal, and hellish on earth. I say, away with the saloon and the license which makes it.

What does high license do? It legalizes and makes respectable a traffic which is wrong in the eyes of God and man; it puts the profits in the hands of a few men, it makes the temptation to drink many times greater, and lays the snare the more adroitly for unwary feet—and all this without laying one restraint upon intemperance, without making the liquor one less accessible, without diminishing the quantity drunk or the number of drunkards made. It only glides the demon and makes him tenfold more damnable. It is license and revenue that have made possible those powerful combinations which have wielded the political parties and controlled the legislative bodies of our nation. But this is not all. License weakens and almost nullifies the power of moral suasion. When moral precept has the law to back it, its power is very great; but we all know how futile are our efforts when we try to persuade men against that to which their inclinations lead, and which the law sanctions. If we want moral suasion to have its proper effect, we must get rid of the licensed liquor traffic. License, instead of being a remedy, has but added to the evil.

3. I have now to consider those measures which have looked to partial or local prohibition. As representative examples we may take the four-mile law of Tennessee and the local-option law of Georgia. Such laws have produced a most wonderful effect. They have acted in three ways:

1. They have made a local prohibition possible, and have demonstrated the excellent results which always follow the removal of whiskey from a community.

2. As a consequence, they have been the most powerful cultivators of sentiment in the direction of prohibition.

3. They have demonstrated the fact that the only thing which can control the whisky evil is legislation in the direction of prohibition. These laws have educated the people, and prepared them for the general prohibition which is their legitimate fruit. They are good as far as they go. They point in the direction of temperance and support moral suasion, but they are not sufficient, because they do not eradicate the evil. They do not go to the fountain-head. The great stream of alcohol flows on, and even places protected by these laws are liable at any time to

suffer fresh undulations from this cur rent which carries death and destruction in its course. We need a still better remedy.

4. Total prohibition is the only thing which effectually meets the case. All the serious objections to prohibition have been successfully answered. The supreme courts have decided that prohibitory laws are constitutional, and not summary. Experience has shown that they are as easily enforced as any other law that affects the same number of people, and that where they have been in operation the most wonderful changes have been effected for good.

The argument that alcohol is useful as food and medicine is sufficiently and successfully answered by the bare statement of the fact, patent to all, that the evils resulting from its use are a hundred-fold greater than the good which it brings.

The claim that it contributes to the wealth of the country is also unfounded. Statistics show that it increases the taxes and tends to the impoverishment of the masses. Nothing can be a real source of wealth to the country which does not give to the purchaser an equivalent for the money he pays for it. Ordinary luxuries have an important place, for they tend to redistribute wealth and put money in the hands of the poor. If alcohol and diamonds always went together, it might be let alone. But this is not so. It associates with alcohol and homespun. The whisky dealer fills his purse, not at the expense of the rich, but with the bread-money of the poor.

The question of personal rights must be settled upon the principle that they must yield to the general good. A prohibitory law is in exactly the same category with the law for abating nuisances and the one prohibiting the carrying of pistols. The will of the majority and the common good sufficiently justify all such laws. Prohibition restrains all alike. If it works a hardship upon individuals, it is their misfortune, and they are morally bound to submit. Whatever may be a man's personal rights, whenever he is brought into relationship with society he no longer has a moral right to pursue a calling which is detrimental to the best interests of that society.

But what personal rights are interfered with by prohibition? Two in particular. First, to become drunkards; second, to make drunkards. These are the prime evils of those who participate in the liquor traffic. I submit that all right-thinking persons will agree that the State not only has the right to interfere with such personal liberties as interfere with the general good, but that it is its imperative duty to do so.

The oft-reiterated assertion that prohibition does not prohibit is not true. That the law will be evaded, all will admit. But if by prohibition we can but diminish the evil one-half, it is well worth our while to try it.

Prohibition has been less effectual where it has been tried because it was local. Make the law general all over the land, and its enforcement will be quite easy.

The Complete Scorchers.

Well met, brother. I have long wished to convert you to the entertaining art of barking.

Nay, but I like it not. Give me a good horse, such as I now ride, that crouks not your back nor engenders humors of the joints. Besides barking is a tame sport.

Believe me, friend, it is nothing of the sort. Come you with me a few miles, and I will show you some pleasant pranks I warrant you.

Well, then, lead on.

Here is a fair road, where be no street car lines nor flints. Look you, there is a small dog. I will overrun it.

Clearly done, of my word! You struck him shrewdly. How he yelpeth. That is naught. Hold back, and I will make yonder dame swerve aside into a mud heap. There, did I not startle her finely?

In good sooth you did. She hath barked one leg above the ankle and dropped her basket of eggs to boot.

Confess now, that this is pretty sport. But I will show you something still more pleasant. Here is an old gentleman reading his paper in the middle of the road. He will not see me coming. Did I not bowl him over cleanly?

Aye, you say rightly. His profanity diverted me mightily. But, sir, doth not this sort of thing injure the machine?

Doubtless, but I care not. It is only one that I have hired. Tomorrow I shall get one from a different merchant.

Nay, my master, this is the parish of Reigate, in the which prevails and ignorant magistrates do malignantly oppress us poor scorches.

You are jesting.

I would I were! Believe me, sir, if I killed even one of those brats in this pestilential place, I should have to pay a fine of several groats.

If that be so, I'll have none of your barking. I care not to have my sport curtailed by every ill conditioned jack in office. Good day to you, master, and a safe journey.

CURIOUS INDUSTRY.

A curious industry in China is the manufacture of mock money for offering to the dead. The pieces are only half the size of the real coins, but the dead are supposed not to know the difference. The dummy coins are made of tin hammered to the thickness of paper and stamped out to the size required.

The chocolate mill at Milford, Dorchester, Mass., shipped one hundred and sixty cases of chocolate, each weighing one hundred pounds, for New York. Sweets go in time of war but do not rise like bread. Why? They have no yeast in them.

On an average every woman carries from 40 to 60 miles of hair upon her head.

New Brunswick,

County of Queens, ss.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queens or any Constable within the said County.

GREETING:

Whereas Wellesley T. Hamilton has filed a petition praying that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Thomas Hamilton late of the Parish of Petersville in the County of Queens aforesaid Farmer be granted to him.

You are therefore required to cite the following persons viz: Jane Scribner wife of Robert Scribner of the Parish of Petersville aforesaid Farmer Simon G. Hamilton of the City of Boston in the State of Massachusetts one of the United States of America Laborer Leila A. Corbett wife of Albert C. Corbett of the Parish of Petersville aforesaid Farmer Ira J. H. Hamilton Carson E. Hamilton Towers F. Hamilton, James W. H. S. Hamilton and May I. C. Hamilton all of the Parish of Petersville aforesaid and all others the creditors of the said Thomas Hamilton and all others interested to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Gagetown in the Parish of Gagetown in said County of Queens on Wednesday the eighth day of June next at two o'clock in the afternoon to show cause if any they have why Letters of Administration of the said Estate and effects of the said Thomas Hamilton should not be granted to the said Wellesley T. Hamilton as prayed for.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this seventeenth day of May A. D. 1898.

A. W. EBBETT,

Judge of Probate in and for Queens County.

J. W. DICKIE,

Registrar of Probates for Queens County.

JOHN R. DUNN,

Proctor.

Seeds! Seeds!!

JUST IN AT

G. T. Whelpley's

1 Carload Timothy and Clover Seed.

1 Carload Ontario Seed Oats, (Assorted Kinds) Banner, White Russian, Rosedale, Early Gothard.

ALSO—

The Usual Large Stock of

Fine Groceries,

Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, &c.

TEA A SPECIALITY.

G. T. Whelpley,

310 Queen St., Fredericton.

C. L. SCOTT,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARRIAGE, CARTS AND SLEIGHS.

—ALSO HEAD QUARTERS FOR—

Massey-Harris Farm Machinery.

—SUCH AS—

PLOWS, HARROWS, REAPERS, MOWERS, SOWERS, CULTIVATORS, ETC., ETC.

—ALSO—

Agent for the Parishes of Gagetown, Hamstead and the Western portion of Cambridge to handle the

High Grade Fertilizer