

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 31, 1884.

WHICH, SCOTT ACT OR LICENSE?

The question between License and Scott Act, shortly to be decided by the people of Westmorland is "which will the better serve to check the evils of free rum and promote the cause of temperance? Many temperance men support the Scott Act, because they believe it is best calculated to remove the evil; others, including those interested in the traffic, oppose it on the ground that it opens the door to Free Whiskey and actually promotes drunkenness. Thus, both parties are in favor of Temperance. We do not belong to the party that denounces rum sellers as murderers, vultures preying on the bodies and souls of the people, etc.; on the contrary we know men engaged in the traffic—who, barring their business, are as respectable in private life and make as good citizens as the same number of rigid abstainers, and in this context it is a pleasure to note, that no liquor dealer has announced his opposition to the Scott Act to be based on personal self-interest—on any selfish desire to profit from rum or extend the evils of the drink traffic. We hope no such degraded creature exists in this country, but if such a one does, he is a public enemy and a reproach to humanity. Thus, we may conclude that the question at issue between the Scott Act party on one side, and the License and liquor party on the other, is not one of principle—for both favor Temperance, but one of means: "which will the better and more effectually promote Temperance and check the manifold evils of the rum traffic?" To decide this question, we are aided by the experience of several States of the Union.

The testimony of all observers is that the Prohibitory Law is ineffectual in preventing the sale of intoxicants in Maine and Kansas. In the towns especially, travellers can obtain liquors, and where such is the case, it must be a much easier task for the residents of the place to obtain them. While thus the law is thus ineffectual to prevent the sale and use of liquor, it is a singular fact that the people of neither State do not lose confidence in it, but, on the contrary, seem to grow more ardently attached to it. The Prohibitory majority in Kansas is increasing beyond a question, while in Maine the Legislature is nearly every year amending the law, to meet new emergencies, for the object of obliterating the traffic entirely. Why is it that the people of States are so strongly in favor of a law that is confessedly a failure to attain the end aimed at? The answer is an easy one. The law even partially enforced has proved so beneficial in checking crime, reducing pauperism, increasing the thrift, developing the energies, and strengthening the material resources of the States, that the people will not be without it—even with its imperfections. Even a partial compliance with the law, even the closing of open bars where liquors are publicly displayed, the cognize as an unmarked good to the morals of the people. So far as a law restrains and limits the liquor traffic it helps the cause of temperance.

Governor St. John, of Kansas, states:

Prohibition has closed every Distillery; nearly all the Breweries, and is driving every Saloon from the State. The State has gained nearly 200,000 in population and increased about \$50,000,000 taxable wealth.

The people in Kansas are in favor of more houses and less whiskey; more churches, school-houses and comfortable homes and no saloons.

The above noted results are reported after the first thirty-one months of Prohibition. This is how "Kansas is being ruined."

Maine has become the most orderly State in the Union. The following is the number of convicts 1882:

Maine.....1 to 1,600
Massachusetts.....1 to 2,500
New York.....1 to 2,500
California.....1 to 1,000

The City Marshal of Portland reports that notwithstanding the increase of population in that State the arrests for drunkenness and disturbances diminished from 2,400 in 1875 to 1,447 in 1879. Throughout the State, arrests for drunkenness are one-fourth that in License States.

There is among the Americans a craving for pomp and parade that is at times positively childish. When Bob Ingersoll nominated Blaine in 1876 he spoke of him as the "plumed knight of Maine." This took the popular fancy, and ever since, whether in speech or picture, these plumes have been kept waving about the unfortunate "knights" of the White House. The nomination of Chicago some idiots lodged into the convention hall a huge plumed helmet and paraded about with it. And the other night at the ratification meeting in New York we are told by the Sun that "to the music of a brilliant brass band, sixty men in short gowns of white button, trimmed at the waist and neck with red, marched in through the door and down the main aisle. They all had on fine paste-board helmets topped by nodding plumes of white turkey feathers and carried tin battle axes." Whatever may be said against our political methods in Canada, we have not yet descended to such utter imbecility as this.

The great Democratic-Republican circus of next fall is to have its side-shows. Those claiming to know say that Ben Butler is going to run for President on the Greenback and Anti-monopoly ticket, and the Prohibitionists have nominated Gov. St. John, of Kansas, a man of most excellent record and an ex-Republican. Butler's candidacy is not to be taken seriously. It is a wretched piece of humbug, simply representing the personal vanity of a theatrical and insincere demagogue, and will attract the votes of a miscellaneous rabble of scallawags and cranks. But, whatever may be thought of its wisdom, the Prohibition movement is eminently respectable and sincere, and will rally to its support a large number of the best and purest citizens of the republic, some estimating its vote as high as a million. While both of the great parties are denounced in its platform, Blaine and Logan are censured by name for holding the same number of rigid abstainers, and there can be no doubt that it will cut very seriously into the Republican vote. Butler, on the other hand, will draw away votes from the Democrats, though not, probably, to so great a degree. While it is impossible that either St. John or Butler can attain the Presidency, their presence in the field may yet exercise a decisive influence on the result. In 1844, when the famous Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay, was running against Polk, James G. Birney, the candidate of the Liberty party, although he got only 62,300 votes all told, nevertheless diverted from Clay in New York a sufficient number of votes to have given him the state and put him in the Presidential Chair.

Westminster Hall, which now serves as the gateway to the English Parliament, dates back to the reign of William Rufus, in the eleventh century, and since that time it has been the scene of many of the most striking and picturesque events of English history. An American writer, Rev. Treadwell Weldon, has accordingly taken "The Great Hall of Westminster" as the text of a series of pictures of English history, which may almost be said to summarize the political and social development of the mother country in kaleidoscopic fashion. These will appear in four successive numbers of *Harper's Magazine*, and will be richly illustrated, particularly with portraits of the kings and queens of England, from the most authentic sources. In the selection of these portraits, Mr. George Searf, the director of the National Portrait Gallery at Kensington, has lent his wide knowledge of his historical portraits for the benefit of American as well as English readers. This series in *Harper's* will form a fitting complement to Colonel Higginson's papers on American history, just completed.

Late advice gives assurance of a bountiful crop in nearly every section of the Dominion, and in another month the benefits of the harvest about to be reaped will begin to be felt. Prices may rule low, but there will be a fair return, and farmers will, at least, be able to meet their liabilities, so that trade will not again suffer from a deficiency in crops equivalent to some thirty million dollars. Taking into consideration the large amount withdrawn from business last year by the failure of the harvest, the condition of trade continues remarkably good, and there is reason for believing that the period of depression is nearly ended. It is not reasonably expected that the remarkable prosperity of two years ago will be restored by a single harvest, but it is within the bounds of prudence to anticipate a mitigation of the prevailing dullness and the speedy beginning of a moderately prosperous period.

The most significant changes in the position of the Canadian banks during the last twelve months are the reduction of \$2,500,000 in circulation, and of \$10,200,000 in commercial loans. These items are a direct reflection of the state of trade, and measure with approximate accuracy the contraction in the business of the country. They also reflect the satisfactory fact that the credit used by traders has been diminished in fair proportion to the diminution of the normal trade as gauged by the bank circulation.

The Nova Scotia Government has been reconstituted with only two changes, which are as follows: Provincial Secretary and President of the Council, Hon. W. S. Fielding, vice C. E. Church; Commissioner of Works and Mines, Hon. C. E. Church, vice Albert Gayer. Mr. J. W. Longley has been appointed a member of the Government without office, and there are two vacancies yet to be filled.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who has just returned from a visit to the North-West, reports that, from conversation with members of the Council of the Farmers' Union in Brandon, he believes the present regulations are entirely satisfactory to the people of the country.

Mr. Van Horne estimates that there will be at least 7,000,000 bushels of wheat in the North-West for export this year, if the present prospects of the crops are realized. He figures that the farmers will receive a dollar a bushel for their wheat.

There were 475 iron furnaces in Great Britain on the first of July and 421 idle. What a pity that blowing out the fire in nearly one half of the iron works in the land of free trade cannot be ascribed to our N. P. I.

It is understood that the Newfoundland Railway has passed from the hands of the American syndicate, who obtained the charter, to the English bondholders, whose money is building the road.

The N. B. Cotton Mills.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son was held last Thursday afternoon, when a recommendation was made that a joint stock company be at once formed, under the management of Mr. Parks, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and that the creditors take paid up stock in the company to the amount of their respective claims. The recommendation was adopted, and a committee was appointed to procure the charter of incorporation. The name of the company is to be the Wm. Parks & Son (Limited). Several American creditors present expressed themselves well satisfied, and it is expected that the company will soon start this important industry. The late enlargements of the business were made on borrowed capital, and when the dull sales commenced the firm had not capital enough to stand, though the profits in 1880 were over \$34,000; in 1881, \$50,000; in 1882, \$40,000; and even last year the business was run at a profit, though slight.

The Stock Farm.

Mr. Editor:—The doings of the Local Government concerning the Stock Farm must be interesting reading to the farmers. When the farmer reviews the situation and reflects upon the fact that the whole farming interest of the Province is handed over to the control of a Frederickian lawyer they must feel proud of their independence, their manliness, and intelligence, and the exalted position they occupy among their fellow subjects.

The farmers do not expect much of course, and they are willing to acknowledge that the combined wisdom, intelligence and honesty of the thousands upon thousands of farmers in the Province is a mere drop in the bucket when compared with the superior merits of the few lawyers that help make up the freeholders list of the country.

If the farmers want a legislator they must have a lawyer of course, and why not? Surely he must know more about herd books, Shorthorns, Jerseys, Herefords, &c., than farmers can. The Stock Farm is a very place where the lawyer is at home. It makes a thing for him to find an office for a friend. It is true his friend may not know a Shorthorn bull from a bull terrier, but that is not the question; he knows very well the convenience of a fat office and he knows too the farmers are able and willing to pay for it.

The farmer, however, tells the Frederickian lawyer, (very modestly) we will take the Stock Farm and give the Province all the benefits of it gratis. We will not charge a dollar for it, but the Frederickian lawyer says: Oh no! I will never do. How is my cousin Jo going to get a living? Then there's uncle Bartholomew and others. Surely you would not rob these honest men of office. No! no! Messrs. Fawcett, the clerk of the House of Commons, costs just suit me and my friends. Although you are willing to run it for nothing, don't you see how unreasonable you are? It may be that cousin Jo doesn't know a Shorthorn heifer from a Jersey bull, but that's not the question. The question is, where is cousin Jo's coming from? I dare say the Messrs. Fawcett will acknowledge they overlooked this view of the case and when another local election comes round they, or if not they, a great authority of the farmers of Westmorland, will be found to cast their votes for a lawyer, although Mr. Anderson, or some other worthy farmer should be in the field, more especially if the lawyer should proclaim himself a good judge of a Berkshire pig.

It is not to proclaim his skill, for if he had not natural history enough at his command to tell a Berkshire pig from a jack rabbit it would be all the same, he would be the man selected by the farmers. Yours,

Sackville, July 23, 1884.

More Time for the Lobster Fishers.

DEAR SIR:—We understand the lobster packers of this County, as well as those of Kent, have forwarded petitions to the Government, through Inspector Venning, and have also sent copies of the same to their representatives, Messrs. Wood and Landry, asking that they be granted an extension of the season this year for a month at least, and we hope to hear that through the good offices of our friends in parliament, this boon may be granted. It does seem strange, to say the least, that our Government should not try to bestow such a boon on those who have invested so much means in this great industry. It is nothing better than mockery to tell our fishermen they are allowed to fish 4 months and then have the season fixed to commence the 20th of April. If may, and we believe does, suit the Nova Scotia packers to have their season begin on the 1st of April, but it does not suit ours to have theirs begin before the 25th of May or the 1st of June, and for this year the middle of June would have suited better. It will hardly be possible for our people to get over two months fishing this year, without an extension is granted; and whilst it may not be wise to grant a longer season than 4 months, yet you can readily see the great injustice that is done our fishermen when they can only get from 2 to 3 months fishing, as against the Nova Scotia's 4 months, and it certainly behooves our representatives to look very sharply after this great interest, in which so many of their constituents have embarked, for it is not only the fishermen proper who are interested, but every merchant on the Shore of these two Counties is more or less directly interested, from the fact of their having supplied the fishermen. Our people say just as they have, through their representatives, supported the present Government loyalty, and will do so as long as they get fair play, but forbearance may cease.

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to be a virtue and the time may come when we will be forced to seek a change and we hope you, Mr. Editor, and all who are well disposed, will lend a helping hand in getting an extension. Yours, &c.,

X. X. X.

Post Office Irregularities.

Mr. Editor:—I have heard a good deal of late regarding Post Office irregularities, and have been somewhat of a sufferer myself from the careless manner by which things are conducted, and as a recent correspondent, it seems, rather than reveal to you in confidence his name, prepared to let the people's rest, I would ask you for a portion of your valuable space in order to denounce as far as I am able the present loose system in this department. Is it well, knowing the proverbial curiosity of the fair sex, to allow the wiles and wagers of a correspondent to ask you for a portion of your valuable space in order to denounce as far as I am able the present loose system in this department. Is it well, knowing the proverbial curiosity of the fair sex, to allow the wiles and wagers of a correspondent to ask you for a portion of your valuable space in order to denounce as far as I am able the present loose system in this department.

It is certainly strange that frequently two letters are posted to go in different directions, and one will arrive in due season, while the other coming here is either two or three days late, among the missing letters, and the same with letters going from here. If this only happened once or twice, one would ascribe it to accident, but when it is a frequent occurrence, it must be gross carelessness. I, for one, feel myself competent to regulate my correspondence, and if I post a letter I expect it to be forwarded, even though it may not contain what might be wished by an interested party. Had there been more privacy in the past the Postmaster would probably have been minus a few hundred dollars, or the real culprit have been more easily traced. As it is it must ever remain a mystery, and the innocent be blamed. And now that there is added to the duties of Postmaster and Undertaker the vending of liquor, we hope will not be necessary to send a letter to male assistants, but we fear this will be the case, as this (hitherto) staunch upholder of temperance will require much time to deliberate, ere he does out the allotted dose, even though it be for the stomach's sake and many infirmities. I will say in conclusion that I hope there will be an amendment and the general public will be better satisfied. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

BAIE VERTE, JULY 23, 1884.

The Cookville Assault Case.

The case of O'Brien vs. Hicks was continued on Monday before Justice Cahill. The defence was, that the act was committed in self defence, the complainant having raised an axe to strike the defendant, within striking distance, and, that the defendant was acting in self defence, and the real culprit was the defendant's land, and remained thereon after being ordered to leave, and that the assault was justified, being in defence of the possession of his property. On the second ground of defence the question of law was raised, as admitted by the complainant, were these: There was a real leading over defendant's land across which defendant had built a fence in order to divert the travel into a shorter route. The complainant came along the road, and after nine o'clock at night and when in front of defendant's house commenced shooting in a boisterous manner, and after having gone some fifty yards arrived at the fence which they proceeded to demolish. The defendant then went out, after the fence was torn down, told them to go on, which they refused to do, but remained on his land about ten minutes, ignoring repeated directions to leave; that a row then commenced, and while the complainant was in the act of striking the defendant, the defendant struck him. The evidence on the part of the defence went to show that the complainant and his party began the row, and that complainant was in the act of striking the defendant with the axe when the latter struck him. Mr. P. J. Brown, defence, cited the cases of *Devotion vs. Paine* and *Begins vs. Pratt*, which showed that the soil in a highway is the property of the adjoining occupant, subject to the public right of passing and repassing, and that if a person intentionally rammed in the street for any purpose not connected with the right of passage, he is a trespasser; and he argued that, by the admission of the complainant, if he had gone along after removing obstructions, there would have been no assault, and that he remained fifteen minutes longer than he need have remained, defying the defendant and having an axe in his possession, which defendant swore he held in a threatening position, and that therefore complainant was a trespasser at night, and the defendant was justified in defending his possessions against him. Judgment was reserved till to-morrow.

COURT CASES.—Continued on Wednesday evening *en die*. The settlement effected in the cases of *Palmer vs. Lowerman*, *Phinney and Wry* has been sent us for publication, as the brief report previously given might have been misleading to those not understanding the cases in question.

These suits are settled and discontinued on the following terms, that each party is to pay his own costs, and the defendant having spent money in taking and labor while they thought they had a right to the land, Mr. Palmer is to be held to pay in any way to admit any right of said Lowerman to said lands, &c.

The August number of the *Contemporary Review* will contain a paper headed "The Canadian Grant," by R. B. S. C.

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Personal and Political.

—Rev. Job Sheen will sail from England for St. John per S. S. "Nova Scotia" on the 12th August.

—Hon. D. L. MacPherson, Minister of the Interior, has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

—The silver wedding of Rev. J. Lathern, D. D., and Mrs. Lathern was recently celebrated at Windsor, N. S. The presents, some of which were from circuits formerly occupied by Mr. Lathern, included several valuable pieces of plate and about \$300 in silver coin.

—The Prince of Wales has asked Sir Charles Tupper to allow his name to stand as one of the commissioners to the Indian Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

—The writ for the election in Halifax County, consequent upon Mr. Fielding's acceptance of office, will shortly be issued. It is thought that nomination will be fixed for the 13th of August.

—Charles Jeffery, who was compelled through ill health to give up his course at Mt. Allison College a year or two ago, has recently taken his B. A. degree at St. John's College (Episcopal), Winnipeg, with honors in classics. Next spring he anticipates taking the degree of B. D., after which he will take orders in the Church of England.

—Despite his residence in the old regions of the North-West, our old friend, Dr. Fleming, has become a master of a gorgeous rhetoric that would do credit to the tropics. "Are we," said he in a late speech, "the honored sons of a hoary empire or are we the bastard progeny of a juvenile Confederacy." We hope he will succeed in answering the conundrum.

—Mr. Brecken, M. P. for Queens, P. E. I., has been appointed to the office of Postmaster of Charlottetown, made vacant by the appointment of Hon. A. A. McDonald to the position of Lieutenant Governor. A writ for an election to fill the seat in the Commons—this made vacant—has been issued and nomination will take place on August 12th. In case of a contest, the poll will be held on the 19th.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are, redness, inflammation, itching, increased by scratching, pain, drawing, particularly at night, smarting, swelling, and a discharge of mucus, or blood, or both, from the rectum. It is caused by various causes, such as, indigestion, constipation, or the use of purgatives, or the use of stimulants, or the use of narcotics, or the use of opium, or the use of alcohol, or the use of tobacco, or the use of coffee, or the use of tea, or the use of sugar, or the use of honey, or the use of oil, or the use of butter, or the use of cheese, or the use of meat, or the use of fish, or the use of fruit, or the use of vegetables, or the use of herbs, or the use of roots, or the use of seeds, or the use of flowers, or the use of leaves, or the use of bark, or the use of wood, or the use of stone, or the use of metal, or the use of glass, or the use of paper, or the use of cloth, or the use of leather, or the use of silk, or the use of wool, or the use of cotton, or the use of linen, or the use of flannel, or the use of muslin, or the use of lace, or the use of ribbon, or the use of thread, or the use of needle, or the use of scissors, or the use of knife, or the use of fork, or the use of spoon, or the use of glass, or the use of plate, or the use of silver, or the use of gold, or the use of iron, or the use of steel, or the use of copper, or the use of brass, or the use of tin, or the use of lead, or the use of zinc, or the use of nickel, or the use of chrome, or the use of cobalt, or the use of manganese, or the use of potassium, or the use of sodium, or the use of calcium, or the use of magnesium, or the use of aluminum, or the use of silicon, or the use of boron, or the use of fluorine, or the use of chlorine, or the use of bromine, or the use of iodine, or the use of phosphorus, or the use of sulfur, or the use of carbon, or the use of hydrogen, or the use of oxygen, or the use of nitrogen, or the use of argon, or the use of krypton, or the use of xenon, or the use of radium, or the use of uranium, or the use of thorium, or the use of actinium, or the use of polonium, or the use of astatine, or the use of tellurium, or the use of selenium, or the use 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