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DAILY HERALD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1902.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

As anticipated by The Herald some weeks ago, Hon Jabez Bunting Snowball Senator of Chatham has been appointed to the governorship of New Brunswick, the selection having been made at a meeting of the cabinet at Ottawa, Monday.

Governor Snowball is a son of the late Rev. John Snowball and was born at Lunenburg, N. S., Sept. 24, 1837. He was educated at Mount Allison College. Mr. Snowball has been twice married, his present wife being a daughter of Rev. Robert Archibald, of New Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was married Feb. 18, 1873. He sat in the commons from 1878 to 1882, having defeated the late Hon. Peter Mitchell. He was called to the senate May 1, 1891. Mr. Snowball is largely interested in the lumber business and resides at Chatham, N. B.

The new governor is well known all over the province, and especially in Fredericton, his business interests often calling him here. He is a brother of Mrs. F. P. Thompson of this city.

The appointment will be a popular one. Governor Snowball is scarcely past the prime of life, and is an active, energetic gentleman, who will take pride in his office and fulfil its duties faithfully and with dignity. We understand that provision has been made that he shall reside at the capital of the province, and that the government will probably see its way clear to provide a suitable residence for him.

It is peculiar that the offices of governor and premier in recent years have several times been held by gentlemen residing in or representing the same district. When Hon. A. G. Blair was Premier, Hon. J. J. Fraser another citizen of Fredericton was governor; when Hon. H. R. Emmerson led the government and represented Albert, Hon. A. R. McClellan of the same county filled the governorship, and now Governor Snowball and Premier Tweedie are both citizens of Chatham.

Governor Snowball who has been at Ottawa, left there today for Montreal and is coming home to-morrow. It is not known when he will be sworn into office, but it seems to be well understood that very soon after taking the oaths of office he will establish his residence in this city, a fact that is most gratifying.

Here's good health and a prosperous, successful and happy reign to Governor Snowball.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The public have heard a great deal from the pulpit, the platform and the press in favor of prohibition, but it is not often the other side of the question is publicly discussed. However the orators are apparently not all on the side of prohibition, and newspaper readers will be interested in the case which the anti-prohibitionists, the men engaged directly and indirectly in the liquor business, present for the consideration of legislators who are asked to pass a prohibitory law.

Last week the Ontario government, which had previously received and heard a large prohibition delegation, were interviewed by the liquor men and others connected with industries germane to that business. They entered the parliament buildings 800 strong, represented every part of the province, and were given a courteous hearing by the members of the executive. Their contention was that they represented a legitimate, revenue-producing business, which would be greatly injured, if not wiped out, by a prohibitory law. On the alternative, should a prohibitory law be passed, they claimed it should only be by an over-

whelming majority, and only with provision for compensation to the trade.

Here are some of the arguments the delegates put forward: Mr. Sleeman, President of the Ontario Brewers' Association, opened the ball, speaking for the brewers and distillers. He said the temperance deputation had asked the Government to legislate on what his organization considered to be imaginary wrongs. The present deputations had no request of that kind, but simply asked that their rights be protected, and that they be let alone. It did seem an injustice that because one person at times took a drop of liquor too much, others should be punished. He did not believe that one man in every five hundred was an habitual drunkard, and it was utterly impossible to make a man sober by legislation. He asked if any plan had been thought out or advanced whereby the loss of revenue in case of the passing of the law demanded by the temperance people, was to be made up.

Mr. Collins who spoke for the hotel interests, said the representatives of the hotel interests did not come in an aggressive manner or to ask for favors. They desired protection in the rights they had long enjoyed, and in which they had the support of the people. If the people at large wanted prohibition the hotel men would have to submit to it, "but," he said, "we decline to be forced out of business on the representations of a class of people that never do any business with us."

Mr. Smith, speaking for the licensed shopkeepers, said they were strongly opposed to any change in the existing license law. As members of the liquor trade they had as much right to ask for legislation directly in their favor as other people had to ask for legislation against them. The Dunkin and Scott acts had failed, and there was no doubt that other measures on that line would fail.

Mr. Freysing said that a prohibitory law would strike a great blow at the cork and bottle making and other kindred industries, which had invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in their buildings and plants, and were paying thousands of dollars in wages, giving employment to hundreds of people. A prohibitory law would mean the closing down of these industries, throwing hundreds out of employment and those interests would be as much entitled to compensation as any other interest affected.

Mr. Forristall, on behalf of the coopers, entered a brief but vigorous protest against the measure asked by the temperance people. It would ruin their business, and compel the hard-working journeyman cooper to seek pastures new.

The financial side of the question was presented by Mr. Haverson, a lawyer acting for the License Holders' Association. He said the capital invested in distilleries, breweries, malt houses, etc., in Ontario was \$15,500,000; there was invested in the real estate of the retailers \$38,000,000; in stock and fixtures, \$21,000,000; a total of \$74,000,000 directly invested in the business. The amount paid annually by the distillers and brewers to the farmers of Ontario was \$2,382,000; to the transportation companies, \$450,000; in wages by the distillers and brewers, \$1,200,000, and in other outgoings, \$1,012,000, while the retailers paid in wages \$10,500,000, or an annual expenditure of \$15,500,000. There was today in bond in this Dominion, 14,000,000 gallons of spirits, on which the duty alone would be \$26,500,000. Last year the Province of Ontario received from the liquor trade \$629,000, of which \$250,000 was paid to the various municipalities. All the distilleries of the Dominion were in Ontario; we had the largest number of breweries, and we also had more than one-half the retail trade in all the Dominion. Besides the trade itself, our banks, loan companies and other financial institutions would be most seriously affected by any prohibitory legislation.

He declared that there was not a more temperate Province on the face of the earth than Ontario. Nothing less than prohibition would, he said, really satisfy the prohibitionists. It had been held by the Privy Council that the Province could not grant prohibition. All Ontario could

do would be to regulate the traffic, and that was all the Manitoba act could do. Mr. Haverson then explained the main provisions of the Manitoba bill, showing that it restricted the sale of liquor to druggists, but allowed it to be manufactured and exported. It might be used for mechanical or scientific purposes, and he had no doubt science would receive a great impetus. If such an act was put in force in Ontario the whole liquor trade would be jeopardized and injured, and it would practically close every hotel in the province. Should the act be passed the industries would leave, and Quebec would reap the advantage of what Ontario had foolishly thrown away.

Mr. Haverson then quoted from the experience of the United States with regard to prohibition, where in fifty years it had been in force in seventeen different States, but was now in force in only five States. He quoted opinions to show that its working was unsatisfactory and demoralizing. Nor had the experience been satisfactory in Ontario, with regard to the Scott act, the arrests for drunkenness having reached in one year 7,059, and fallen after its repeal to 2,500.

Such in brief is the case presented by the men engaged in the liquor trade and who are opposed to a prohibitory law. The government gave no idea of the impression made on them by the arguments adduced. The Premier simply announced that the matter would be considered.

PRAISE FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

As an evidence of the high appreciation in which the Canadian troops in South Africa have been held, it may be mentioned that greater praise could scarcely be recorded than that which was paid to the Strathcona Horse by the retiring Surgeon-General of the British army, Dr. J. Jameson, C. B., Q. H. S. Speaking at a complimentary banquet given to him recently in London by the medical profession of Great Britain and Ireland, upon the occasion of his relinquishment of office, he said: "Experience in this war, on the other hand, tends to prove that a man without much military training may be a very good fighting soldier—Lord Strathcona's Horse, for example. In it many men were killed, but no man ever surrendered, and there was no one the Boers had more cause to fear than the rough, untrained but plucky soldier from Canada, who always fought to a finish."

Boston is preparing a great welcome for Prince Henry of Germany. The city spent \$13,000 in entertaining the Prince of Wales in 1860, and the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia cost \$11,000.

The recount in Laval, Quebec, reduced the majority of Leonard, Conservative, M.P. elect, to eight. Not much of a victory to brag of was it, with two Liberal candidates in the field?

The St. John Gazette joins the Herald in urging that in future the governors of New Brunswick should reside in Fredericton, the capital of the province.

Welcome to the Farmers and Dairy men. They are the bone, sinew and vertebrae of the country, and we could not do without them.

We have succeeded in securing for this season from J & T. Bell,

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for

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an illustrated

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