

POOR DOCUMENT

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.
 THOMAS AGENTS.
 Judson Tyne, Charles O'Brien, Thomas Buchanan,
 H. Workman.

LOCAL AGENTS.
 R. Varnard, St. Mary's Ferry;
 J. Gibson, Marysville;
 T. A. Allerton, Spooner;
 G. H. Dykeman, Mackinac;
 H. M. Stevens, Soudersville, C. D.;
 Albert Deane, Barry;
 Herbert Grey, Isabella, C. D.;
 J. A. Sterling, Upper Mangerville;
 C. H. Harrison, Bangorville;
 B. McMillin, Stanley;
 Rev. Mr. Harrison, Jacksonville.

THE WEEKLY HERALD
 CHARLES H. LOGAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
 FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY 25, 1882.

The *Capital* has opened the campaign by an article in which it pours a diatribe of praise upon Mr. Fraser, and alludes to Mr. Pickard in most insulting terms. It is one of the unfortunate circumstances surrounding politics that there are always some men who cannot distinguish between mere blackguardism and severe criticism. Being possessed of no sensibilities, except those which they share in common with the brute creation, they are unable to appreciate anything which is not coarse, vulgar and contemptible. Conscious that no one will descend into the mire in which they delight to revel, they enjoy a foul freedom which they employ to the prejudice of those whom they support and the disgust of those who oppose. Between John Pickard and John James Fraser there has always been a tie of warm political and personal friendship. They have fought many battles for each other on the hustings, and although they are now to be pitted against each other, we are glad to be able to feel sure that neither will feel called upon to disgrace himself by resorting to personal abuse. The public career of both is a fair and legitimate subject for observation; but each of them will without a doubt be grateful to their friends if they will leave the other's private character alone. Both have lived fair and honorable lives, both are highly respected, and he is a poor cur who would seek to vent his spite by vilifying either. The *Capital*, however, professes to speak by authority of Mr. Fraser and it says that he has been brought out by men who "are disgusted with his (Mr. Pickard's) incapacity and his utter negligence of the wants of the County of York," and again, that Mr. Pickard "has imposed upon the County of York long enough." We deny that any such statements as these are authorized by Mr. Fraser. That gentleman in 1878 by his vote approved of Mr. Pickard's course up to that time, and since then our representative has in no wise swerved from the line upon which he had acted during the years when Mr. Fraser supported him. Those statements as well as the others in the article in which they appeared, are the imaginings of a diseased and jaundiced mind, soured by disappointment and harassed by unavailing regrets. Less than twelve months ago the people who now vainly attempt to bring Mr. Pickard into contempt, told on every street corner that he was Mr. Pickard's warm political friend. He had a purpose to serve then, just as he has a purpose to serve now. Then he hoped to get rid of a business which was worrying him into a species of insanity; now he hopes to gain the approval of Mr. Fraser's friends and thereby prolong his lease of life. He failed in the first effort, he will fail in the last, for no respectable political party will contaminate itself by alliance with anything so thoroughly base and despicable. The character of the man and the bent of his mind is evidenced by the fact that he lapses into a state of semi-idiocy under the influence of the *Telegraph*, which will oppose Mr. Fraser, speaks well of him, personally and as local premier. To this wonderful genius it seems impossible that an opponent should be treated as a gentleman. He knows no middle ground between vile abuse and sickening flattery.

The *Capital* has chosen to say that certain of Mr. Pickard's friends "are disgusted with his utter negligence of the wants of the County of York." The statement is absolutely false. Mr. Pickard does not desire to shirk an investigation into the manner in which he has endeavored to guard the interests of his constituents, and we challenge the *Capital* to show one matter in which he has failed in his duty. Let it be manly for once and make good its words. Let it cease for a moment, if it can, to play the part of the slanderer and justify its attack. If it does not do so it should be handed throughout the length and breadth of the country as the malicious and false sheet it is. Let it tell us when it discovered these things about Mr. Pickard. It had not done so in July last, for its proprietor was then a Liberal, and "you know I always supported you, Mr. Pickard," was the song he sung six days out of the week. On the seven days he wrote letters to the Minister of Finance. The people of York County know John Pickard, and some of them know the editor of the *Capital*. Those who know them both need no assistance in forming a judgment between them. Those who do not know the latter—well they are not much worse than he is himself, for he does not know himself for a month at a time. We have already shown how he was a Liberal a few months ago, and we have now to add that about five weeks since he grew very indignant at the *Farmer* for wishing to depose Mr. Fisher from being the S. B. of the L. C.

P. To-day if Mr. Fisher had been dead and buried a half century he could not be more forgotten by the *Capital*. We are loth to deal with this matter in this way, but a very wise man has said that it is well to answer certain people according to their folly. We should prefer to discuss the political claims to popular support, which he respective candidates enjoy. We propose to deal with these as plain outspoken style, but not to knowingly publish a line which will reflect in the slightest manner upon the personal standing of the gentlemen whom we shall oppose.

WHAT HE WILL ASK.
 Mr. John James Fraser will ask the people of York to choose him as their representative at Ottawa. If this were all he would be no more than a Tory candidate. We are by no means sure that his career in the Local House and his ability as a legislator are such as would entitle him to a favorable answer; but he will ask more than this. No man who aspires to a seat in a Legislature is requiring more of the electors than Mr. Fraser is, when he comes before them as a Tory candidate. He tells his friends that he regrets the position in which he finds himself placed. The only wonder is that, if he ever looks back over his record, he is not paralyzed at the contrast between it and his present position. We are sure that it is only by never looking back, but by keeping his gaze fixed upon the ermine which a wire-pulling ministry holds before his eyes, that he is able to preserve the semblance of courage with which he essays the task of defeating the man whom he has always supported, and who has always supported him. But we have said he asks more than that the people should elect him. He asks that the independent electors of York County will lay aside their manhood and bow, as he has done, to the domination of the titled gentry who constitute the Ottawa ministry. What does this signify? Let us examine the matter and see. The Tories find their grasp upon the helm of state slipping from them, and they are determined to make one powerful effort to retain it. They cannot do this by the votes of the English provinces; but they hope to do so by the French vote in Quebec, if they can manage in some way to weaken the Liberals elsewhere. For this purpose Ontario has been gerrymandered expressly for the purpose of strengthening certain Tory localities and impairing others where the Liberals have had a majority. It is well known that before this was done Ontario alone would have swept them from power. They hope—but we believe without good reason—that they have effectually silenced public opinion in that province, and that they can over-match the other provinces by their phalanx of French adherents. In order, however, to strengthen themselves as much as possible it has become necessary to force their strongest men into the field everywhere. Therefore Mr. Fraser has been summoned, and though he at first declined, he has found himself compelled to come. His candidature therefore represents the worst feature of Toryism—centralization and the ruling of the whole Dominion by a solid body of Quebec Tories.

What else does he ask? He asks that the people of the County of York will desert a representative who has faithfully discharged every duty in order that he, Mr. Fraser, may earn a judgeship. Will the people of York sanction the public vilification of this shameless bartering of their votes, this shameless bartering of the highest offices, the appointments to which have always been supposed to depend upon merit alone, and which rarely, if ever, have been degraded into political uses? We know in advance what this answer will be, a firm and determined refusal to lend their votes to any such unworthy purpose. Mr. Fraser will ask the electors of York to sanction the course which the Tory Government have pursued, including among other things the great Pacific Scandal and the greater Pacific fraud. He will ask for an endorsement of a policy which has burdened the country with debt, heaped up taxation, multiplied offices, increased the expense of administration; a policy under which the most shameless system of contract brokerage has flourished, hundreds of thousands of dollars squandered, and the treasury of the country given over to a ring of contractors to be plundered at will—a policy which has increased the cost of the necessities of life, has practically mortgaged every farm in Canada to make a few rich men richer and built up monopolies which bid fair to crush the country in their relentless grasp. Other questions which we have not space to discuss to-day, are involved in Mr. Fraser's candidature; and not the least of all is the enquiry, a fair and legitimate one, how comes it that Mr. Fraser's views upon these matters now are so diametrically opposite to what they were four years ago? Great indeed was his condemnation of Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir John Macdonald and the frauds and mismanagement which have flourished under their rule; that was when he was not an applicant for office at their hands; but now that he can only gain his coveted haven of rest by a sacrifice of principle and by completely denying all for which he has contended for in the past, he is fully prepared to obey the orders which have come from Ottawa, though by so doing he does violence to every principle of political integrity.

YORK COUNTY POLITICS.
 Stupidity being natural is pardonable; ignorance being sometimes unavoidable may be overlooked; but untruthfulness, being of necessity deliberate, is always to be condemned. Sometimes, but not often, we see the three traits combined in a newspaper article, and the feeling they awaken is one of utter contempt. For a sample of the combination our readers are referred to an article in Tuesday's *Capital* headed "York County and Local Politics." In this it tells its readers that Messrs. Wetmore, Grant, Colter, Wilson and Estabrook are disposed to give "the government of the day an independent support." One disposed to be critical might ask—"The Government of what day?—The Government of last Tuesday or of next Tuesday or of the Tuesday after the elections?—Which is it that these gentlemen are willing to give an independent support? Have these gentlemen authorized the *Capital* to connect them in advance to any temporary reconstruction which can be effected? Mr. Fraser, the head, front and soul had, is to retire. Mr. Wedderburn is to take the New County Judgeship, and already the work of hunting for materials out of which to reconstruct has begun; yet the *Capital* pledges its five friends, one of whom it will have to throw over, that they will support the patched up executive which will hold together until the elections are over. If this is not a good example of stupidity then we have never met one.

Our contemporary commends the advice of the *Sun* to the electors of York that they wait until it is authoritatively arranged and announced who they are to vote for. It does not seem to know what words mean, since it calls this insult to the electors of York "wise advice." Its ignorance of the true significance of the *Sun's* pretensions is marvellously dense. The samples of untruthfulness in the article in question are more numerous. It charges Mr. Blair and his friends with favoring "the demolition or removal of Government House." This may indeed be simply the result of ignorance. The Opposition platform contemplates neither the demolition nor removal of Government House. What it does propose is that the incumbent Governor shall maintain his own residence out of his salary as other people have to do, and then the people shall not have to pay for his wood, coal, gas and flowers, in order to enable him to lay away half of his \$9,000 a year. It also repeats the silly story told by Mr. Adams in the Assembly about Mr. Blair having predicted that he would be in power ten days after the first meeting of the last House. Mr. Adams was challenged then and there to make good his words, but could not do it, neither can the *Capital* do so now. The most striking falsehood in the article is the following, which is told in reference to a statement, also false, that Mr. Blair and those associated with him "have done or attempted to do much towards dismantling Fredericton." We know that Mr. Blair, who personally endeavored to procure the resignation of the incumbent of his late friends, and he will have the Government in his hands at once—scarcely affording the poor fellows at the heads of departments time to "pack up and part!"

Let our readers notice that the editor of the *Capital* says "We know" and is quoted, and which the editor of the *Capital* says is based upon his own knowledge, and to be absolutely and wholly false; and we challenge the *Capital* to prove what it has stated upon penalty of being held up before the public as totally unworthy of credit. Let there be no misunderstanding on the question. It is one of veracity between Mr. Cropley and Mr. Blair, and the latter gives the former, and any one else, full permission to tell all that they have or heard him say which would give color even to such a statement. Will we not be justified, when the *Capital* shall have failed, as it most certainly will, to substantiate its charge, in holding it up to the scorn and contempt of all honest men? There is a place in journalism for any one except the man who willfully and deliberately publishes a falsehood. For him there is happily as yet no room.

A rumor assigns Mr. Wetmore the Attorney Generalship in the Remnant. This implies that the extinguisher is to be put upon Mr. Hanington. We are by no means sure that Mr. Wetmore would take the office if it were offered him. His strength in the constituency is an unknown quantity, and will be very apt to be found on the minus side.

It is currently reported at Ottawa that Sir Alex. Galt will go into the Government at a very early day. The early retirement of Sir John Macdonald for active politics is also one of the subjects of conversation in the Upper Provinces. Of course it is not suggested that he will retire before the elections.

MR. FRASER'S CHAMPION.
 The *Farmer* devotes a great deal of space to the laudation of Mr. Fraser, and to an attempt to make Mr. Pickard appear at a disadvantage. This is all right and proper provided the *Farmer* keeps to facts; when it departs from these it makes a very great error, because it is sure to be corrected, and if it happens very often that it makes statements which it cannot substantiate, it will come to be classed with the *Capital* and papers of that stamp. In the article in question the *Farmer* says that if Mr. Pickard was in accord with the Dominion Government he could easily have obtained aid for a bridge across the river here. This is a most absurd proposition, because it is well known that the Dominion Government does not subsidize highway bridges, or even railway bridges. The bridge across the St. John is a matter entirely within the province of the Public Works Department of New Brunswick, just as the bridges at Woodstock, Grand Falls and St. John are; and any proposition to the central government that they should supplement the vote in the Assembly for the road service by a grant of this kind would be dismissed at once, because, if it were conceded, a door would be opened which could not be closed again until the treasury was depleted. The *Farmer* must know that such an application would not be entertained; but if it does not, what explanation has it to give for the fact that Mr. Fraser has not secured the grant since it is claimed that he is so influential at headquarters? Will it tell us that Mr. Fraser will pretend that he could have obtained such a grant if he had been in Parliament? Why it was only after he had been granted into action by the *Herald* and the *Leader* of the Opposition that he placed a section in the *Subsidy Act* giving aid to the bridge at Fredericton. We repeat here a statement we made when that Act was introduced, and which has never been contradicted, that the original *subsidy scheme* did not contain a grant for a bridge here, and that the provision for one was only inserted after Mr. Blair had brought the matter before the House. For this statement we have excellent authority. If it is incorrect Mr. Fraser can deny it but it is worthy of remark that he did not do so at the time the bill was introduced. But are we to understand from the *Farmer* that the sole condition upon which the present Government aids in the building of that bridge is that the Tories shall send Tory representatives to Ottawa? The *Farmer* seems to think so; but we imagine they will learn that the people of York will not sanction such a principle by their votes. It is not a little for Mr. Pickard to be able to say the only charge of imbecility of duty, which the chief antagonist of his opponent can prefer, is a matter with which, as a member of Parliament he had nothing whatever to do.

It is also not unreasonable to think that in discussing Mr. Fraser's career in the local Legislature it would be possible to do so effectively without making statements in reference to Mr. Blair which have no foundation, particularly if Mr. Fraser has been so bright and shining a light as his admirers claim. The *Farmer*, however, seems unable to do this, for discussing the vote on the capital question, it says "if current rumor does not sadly belie him, the leader of the Opposition in that crisis of the fate of Fredericton was with difficulty restrained from moving one of his votes of want of confidence and pulling it down." There is not one particle of truth in this statement. On the contrary, Mr. Blair was very earnest in his efforts to secure the continuance of Fredericton as capital of the Province, and his efforts on that behalf were fully as effectual in preventing a change as those of Mr. Fraser, if not more so. At the time it was admitted by every one that the York County members all did their duty in the premises faithfully and well, and for a journal which had some claims to respectability even to intimate the contrary for the purpose of making political capital for a friend, is very discreditabie.

THE "CAPITAL" CORNERED.
 The *Capital*, on Tuesday, published certain statements in reference to Mr. Pickard and Mr. Blair, which the *HERALD* knew were untrue. We pronounced them false and challenged the *Capital* to make good its words. Its reply is a column of personal abuse of the editor and proprietor of the *HERALD*, whose name it manages to insert in every fourth or fifth line of its libellous and indecent article. We anticipated some such response and propose to pay no attention to it. It is somewhat of a satisfaction to the editor of the *HERALD* to know that he has so conducted himself in the fourteen years he has been before the public, either in positions of high municipal importance or as a journalist, that the most willing scandal-monger cannot point to a single dishonorable act which he has committed. But as we have already said on several occasions, the personal affairs of the editor of the *HERALD* do not concern the public. The point we wish to make is that the *Capital* does not pretend to make good its falsehoods in reference to the gentlemen named in the first sentence of this article. It therefore becomes our duty to brand it as a false, malicious and libellous paper, which will deliberately manufacture untruths, and

when met by a denial will not endeavor to make a pretence of proof, but will seek to vilify and defame those who have exposed it.

THE GERRYMANDERING BILL. Beyond doubt the most iniquitous piece of legislation which ever found its way into any Parliament. A more deliberate attempt to steal an advantage over political opponents could not well be imagined. The more the character of the measure is understood the more outrageous it appears. No plainer evidence could be given of the weakness of the Tory party in Ontario, than the fact that it was felt to be necessary to recast over fifty constituencies so as to reduce Liberal and augment Tory majorities wherever it was possible. It is gratifying to know that the independent spirit of the people is not likely to brook this insult to their intelligence and manhood, and that the dastardly trick will fail to accomplish its desired purpose. Extreme party men of course had the measure with warm approval, but there are many who regard fair play and decency as more sacred than the demands of party, and these will not hesitate to throw their votes against the men who have attempted to secure themselves a new lease of power by such scandalous means. Although the law is one which applies only to Ontario directly, it calls for the condemnation of the whole electorate of the Dominion. The people of New Brunswick are interested in pure government and pure government is impossible if the party in power, by the mere force of its "brute majority," can, on the eve of an election, legislate themselves into their seats again. The Liberals of New Brunswick will join their brethren in Ontario in expressing their indignation at this last outrage. The plan was one which was a long time in preparation. The Province was carefully scanned over, wherever it was possible by dividing an electoral district to alter its political complexion, the change has been made, irrespective as well of the convenience of the electors as of every principle of honest dealing. Delegation after delegation of his political supporters were closeted with Sir John Macdonald while the outrage was being perfected. Votes were counted in every locality, the Liberal majorities and the Tory minorities of the last election carefully studied so that in making the new division the strength of the Liberals might, if possible, be broken. Even at the last hour changes were made in the bill, the better to serve this object, and these were so extensive in their character, that under the ruling of the Speaker, the Bill had to be withdrawn and introduced anew. During the discussion which took place upon the measure it is noteworthy that Sir John Macdonald did not say a word in its defence, although it was attacked with the greatest vigor by the Liberals, especially by Mr. Blake. There is reason to believe that fear only deterred the Minister of Finance to extend the scope of the outrage to New Brunswick. But, as we have said, it is as much a matter for the concern of our electors as if the Counties of this Province had been cut up to suit the designs of the Tories, and it is the bounden duty of the Liberals to stamp such a flagrant outrage upon political decency with their strongest disapprobation.

A BOY LOVERS PASTOR.
 TRYING TO SHOOT A GIRL OF FIFTEEN AND THEN KILLING HIMSELF.
 ST. PAUL, MINN., May 3.—A most singular and romantic case of immature passion was disclosed here yesterday afternoon in a tragedy. For several months Albert Drake, a well connected youth of sixteen years, has been in the agonies of a first love with Miss Jennie Faulkner, 15 years old, daughter of a well-to-do and highly respected family. The affair having assumed a more dangerous form than
 A SCENIC MATE ATTACHMENT,
 the mother of the girl forbade the youth the house, and further associations with her child. She had no further objection than to her. Young Drake asked the girl to elope with him, but she declared her intention to obey her mother. Having broken the news to her lover in person gently but firmly, young Drake accused her of having deserted him for a rival; and they separated in mutual distrust. Yesterday the girl was returning from home when she met the lad and spoke pleasantly to him. He was white with passion and made no answer, but drew a pistol and fired it point blank at her face. Although they were only a few feet apart, his aim failed him. She turned on her heel and ran down the street. The boy ran after her, firing as he ran, until a gentleman caught her in his arms and ran with her into a house. Drake came quickly upon the scene and demanded admittance, but was refused. In the meantime a party was in hot pursuit of him and he ran from them. In his flight he fired a shot at himself without effect. As the pursuers were gaining, he suddenly stopped, placed the pistol in both hands, and laying the muzzle against his forehead, fired, and fell dead upon the street.
 The St. James Gazette says that the acedency of Gladstone is that of an orator who is a great deal more Cicero than Demosthenic.

The Call to Arms.
 At last we have a direct statement from a Ministerial source—His Excellency's speech in proroguing Parliament—that the dissolution of the House of Commons is to take place immediately. The Government press has persistently tried to lead the Opposition astray in the matter and lull them into false security. They fortunately failed to deceive the Reform press, and much good work has been done in the way of organization. The shameful John-A-Mandering Bill has, however, upset the Reform arrangements, and new combinations are necessary. The concealment and deception are manifest, but less harm has been done than the tricksters designed.

The polling, it is now announced, will take place on or about the 20th June, and we need hardly say that not a moment is to be lost in the work of preparation. The notice given is unusually short, but there will be a saving in time and money in the canvass, and the work can be done if gone about in earnest.

The result of the local election in Prince Edward Island furnishes the keynote to the Dominion contest in all the Lower Provinces. The contest will be keen, but the result is not doubtful. The Opposition will come out of the fight with increased numbers and prestige. The same may be said with safety of Quebec.

The main battle must be fought in Ontario, however. The Government are well aware of the fact, and are bringing into play every engine of party warfare to help a weak cause. Bribery by grants of public money, bribery by contractors' contributions, "bivving" the Reformers in a few counties and distributing majorities of Conservatives over many, promises of office and grants of public land—all have been, or will be, used to wrest an unjust verdict from an unwilling people. But there are indications that all these means will fail to alter the electors of Ontario. No time is given for full discussion throughout the constituencies; but the issues are so broad and plain, and have been so dealt with in Parliament and the press, that it is not necessary to run in order to read. The so-called National Policy is not now a rod to conjure with. It is rather one to snite those who wield it. The coal tax is condemned by every consumer not bound with the whims of party. The duties on breadstuffs have injured those whom they were passed to benefit—the farmers of Ontario. The taxes on raw materials have done more to hurt Canadian manufactures than the increased protection has done them good. The excessive duties on the clothing of the poorer classes have added enormously to the burdens of the workingman, and benefitted only a few wealthy capitalists. The lumberman, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant, the clerk, the man who derives his income from permanent investments, the manufacturer whose raw materials are taxed—classes which comprise seven-eighths of every eighty of the population—are injured by the tariff. Even the eightieth individual is not benefitted, for he may be a workman of the great capitalist, liable to have his wages reduced by the importation of labor from abroad, the expense of which is provided for his contributions to the public revenue! In a very short time even the most ignorant will laugh at the delusion under which they were induced to vote for enormous taxes on food, fuel, the clothing of the poor, and the raw materials which furnish the lifeblood of manufactures, and will rejoice that the common sense of the people demanded a moderate tariff for revenue purposes, affording protection for all sound industries.

The High Tariff has still defenders; but who in Ontario defends the monopoly of the Syndicate, the repudiation of the boundary award and robbery of half the territory of the Province, the veto of the Streams Bill, the division of constituencies so as to give the minority the power of electing a majority of the representatives? Well, it is for the Ministry that the time for discussion is short, for no eloquence can sustain these deeds before an Ontario audience. Every debate in the town hall or the country school-house will put another nail in the Ministerial coffin. There must be as many meetings as possible, and speakers must use their time to the best advantage. They will have full audiences and willing listeners, but few days can be spared from the all important work of the personal canvass and organization for bringing voters to the poll.

Well informed as to the position of political affairs throughout the Dominion, we tell our friends that there is no cause for fear or anxiety. If the work of the Reformers of Ontario is well done during the next five weeks—and we never knew an election time when they were more united and enthusiastic, or their opponents more tame—the people will give no uncertain sound. Thousands of Conservatives will either stay at home or by their votes for Opposition candidates condemn the railway monopoly, the robbery of Ontario territory, and the Gerrymandering Bill, and every fair-minded non-party man will do the same. But the command of the public funds, unscrupulously used, gives the Government a great advantage, and no labor must be spared if their evil work is to be condemned.—*Toronto Globe*.